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PSOCOPTERA (INSECTA) IN EOCENE ROVNO AMBER (UKRAINE)

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Psocoptera (Insecta) in Eocene Rovno Amber (Ukraine). Engel M. S., Perkovsky E. E. — A brief, annotated checklist of the described barklouse (Paraneoptera, Psocodea, Psocoptera) fauna from Rovno amber is provided. All species are also documented in the roughly contemporaneous Baltic amber fauna. The fauna includes representatives of all three suborders and most major lineages of the Psocoptera, including the interesting families Archipsocidae and Sphaeropsocidae.

Key words: Paraneoptera, Psocodea, Psocoptera, barklice, booklice, amber, checklist, Psocomorpha, Trogiomorpha, Troctomorpha, palaeontology.

Psocoptera (Insecta) в эоценовом ровенском янтаре (Украина). Энгель М. С., Перковский Е. Э. — Впервые приведен краткий аннотированный список сеноедов (Paraneoptera, Psocodea, Psocoptera) эоценового ровенского янтаря. Все виды известны также из одновозрастного балтийского янтаря. Фауна включает в себя представителей всех трех подотрядов и большинства филогенетических линий Psocoptera, включая интересные семейства Archipsocidae и Sphaeropsocidae.

Ключевые слова: Paraneoptera, Psocodea, Psocoptera, сеноеды, янтарь, аннотированный список, Psocomorpha, Trogiomorpha, Troctomorpha, палеонтология.

The barklice (order Psocoptera), or booklice, are small, frequently overlooked insects of the Paraneoptera (i. e., Acercaria, hemipteroid insects). The order is perhaps most famous for having given rise to the ectoparasitic true lice, order Phthiraptera, thereby rendering Psocoptera paraphyletic (Grimaldi, Engel, 2005). The barklouse fauna will undoubtedly continue to grow as more material is excavated and studied. Unlike the true lice, however, barklice have an extensive and well-documented fossil record from the Late Paleozoic (admittedly, many of these species are stem-group Acercaria, stem-group Psocodea, or stem-group Psocoptera rather than true Psocoptera) through the Late Tertiary. The order is particularly well represented in fossiliferous resins of all ages and geographical regions (e. g., Grimaldi, Engel, 2005; Weitschat, Wichard, 2002). Herein we provide records of barklice documented from Rovno amber of the Ukraine. Specimens K-11 and KF-9 come from Klesov, the remaining specimens originate from either Klesov or Dubrovitsa (Perkovsky et al., 2003). All specimens are kept in the Amber Collection of the Schmalhausen Institute of Zoology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Kyiv, SIZK). Each of these species also occurs in the more intensively studied and collected Baltic amber.

The names *Copostigma affinis* (Hagen), *Epipsocus ciliatus* (Hagen), and *Caecilius prometheus* Enderlein are still in common use by modern palaeoentomologists interest-

ed in Baltic amber. However, each of these names has nomenclatural problems (e. g., *C. affinis* and *E. ciliatus*) or has been transferred to different genera by psocopteran neontologists (e. g., *C. prometheus*). Rather than employ the name in common usage by amber researchers we have adopted the nomenclaturally valid name (e. g., Lienhard, Smithers, 2002). It is hoped that by specifically mentioning these changes here they will be followed by palaeoentomologists in the future.

ORDER PSOCOPTERA

Suborder PSOCOMORPHA

Infraorder CAECILISETAE

Family CAECILIUSIDAE

Valenzuela prometheus (Enderlein) (fig. 1)

Caecilius prometheus Enderlein, 1911: 318;
Valenzuela prometheus (Enderlein): Mockford, 2001: 83.

Material. SIZK: KF-9, Klesov, Rovno amber, Eocene.

Comments. *Valenzuela* is distributed throughout the world and, with 300 named species, is presently the most species-rich genus in the order Psocoptera.



Fig. 1–2. Rovno amber barklice (Psocoptera): 1 — *Valenzuela prometheus* (KF-9, Klesov, Rovno amber, Eocene); 2 — *Psocidus multiplex* (UA-1319, Rovno amber, Eocene).

Рис. 1–2. Сеноеды ровенского янтаря: 1 — *Valenzuela prometheus* (KF-9, Клесов, ровенский янтарь, эоцен); 2 — *Psocidus multiplex* (UA-1319, ровенский янтарь, эоцен).

Infraorder PSOCETAE

Family PSOCIDAE

Psocidus multiplex (Roesler) (fig. 2)

Psocus affinis Hagen, 1856: Pictet-Baraban, Hagen, 1856: 58. *Nomen praeoccupatum*, nec *Psocus affinis* Rambur, 1842;
Copostigma affinis (Hagen): Enderlein, 1911: 308;
Copostigma affinis ab. *pachystigma*: Enderlein, 1911: 308;
Copostigma affinis ab. *clematostigmoides*: Enderlein, 1911: 308;
Copostigma affinis ab. *pachystigmoides*: Enderlein, 1911: 308;
Psocus multiplex Roesler, 1943: 13. *Nomen novum pro Psocus affinis* Hagen, 1856;
Psocidus multiplex (Roesler): Roesler, 1943: 13.

Material. SIZK: UA-1319, UA-1043. Both in Rovno amber, Eocene.

Comments. *Psocidus* consists of 90 named species distributed throughout the world except in North America or oceanic islands.

Infraorder EPIPSOCETAE

Family EPIPSOCIDAE

Epipsocus avus (Roesler) (fig. 3)

Psocus ciliatus Pictet-Baraban, Hagen, 1856: 59; *Nomen praeoccupatum*, nec *Psocus ciliatus* Latreille, 1794;
Epipsocus ciliatus (Pictet-Baraban, Hagen): Hagen, 1866: 207;
Psocus avus Roesler, 1943: 13. *Nomen novum pro Psocus ciliatus* Pictet-Baraban, Hagen, 1856;
Epipsocus avus (Roesler): Roesler, 1943: 13.

Material. SIZK: K-11, Klesov, Rovno amber, Eocene.

Comments. This is a circumtropical genus of barklice, occurring in South and Central America, tropical Asia, and in Tanzania. There are presently 33 species documented in the genus.

Infraorder HOMIOPSOCIDEA

Family ARCHIPSOCIDAE

Archipsocus puber Hagen (fig. 4)

Archipsocus puber Hagen, 1882: 222.

Material. SIZK: UA-1757a (syninclusion — ant *Ctenobethylus goepperti* (Mayr)), Rovno amber, Eocene.

Comments. *Archipsocus* is a fascinating genus of enigmatic barklice notable for their communal behavior, the only such societies documented within the Psocoptera. The genus, consisting of 81 named species, is of cosmopolitan distribution except the Western Palaearctic where the genus is documented only as fossils. The family is sometimes placed in its own infraorder, Archipsocetae.

Suborder TROGIOMORPHA

Infraorder ATROPETAE

Family EMPHERIIDAE

Trichempheria villosa (Hagen) (fig. 5)

Empheria villosa Hagen, 1882: 221;
Trichempheria villosa (Hagen): Enderlein, 1911: 345.

Material. SIZK: UA-437, Rovno amber, Eocene.

Comments. The family Empheriidae is known only from the fossil record and as inclusions in amber from the Cretaceous, Early and Middle Tertiary (Baz, Ortuño, 2001).

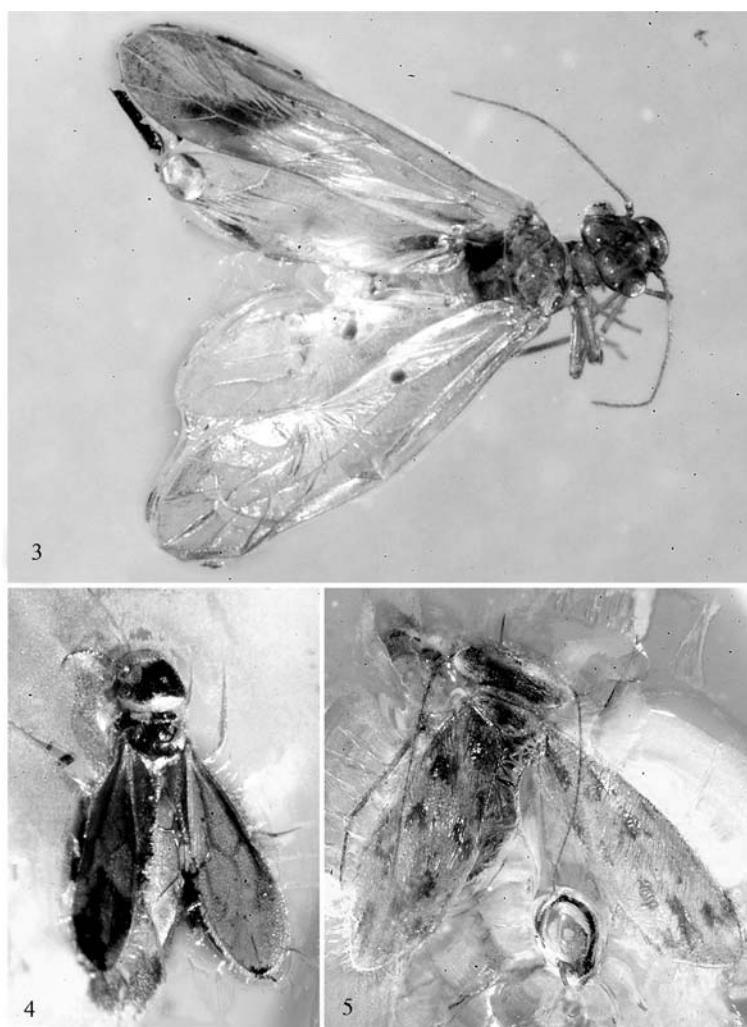


Fig. 3–5. Rovno amber barklice (Psocoptera): 3 — *Epipsocus avus* (K-11, Klesov, Rovno amber, Eocene); 4 — *Archipsocus puber* (UA-1757, Rovno amber, Eocene); 5 — *Trichempheria villosa* (UA-437, Rovno amber, Eocene).

Рис. 3–5. Сеноеды ровенского янтаря (Psocoptera): 3 — *Epipsocus avus* (К-11, Клесов, ровенский янтарь, эоцен); 4 — *Archipsocus puber* (UA-1757, ровенский янтарь, эоцен); 5 — *Trichempheria villosa* (UA-437, ровенский янтарь, эоцен).

Suborder TROCTOMORPHA

Infraorder NANOPSOCETAE

Family SPHAEROPSOCIDAE

Sphaeropsocus kuenowii Hagen

vide Engel, Perkovsky (2006).

Comments. The family Sphaeropsocidae is notable for the elytriform forewings of females, among other traits. The family is also documented in Late Cenomanian amber from Agapa (History..., 2002), and in Campanian amber from Canada and Neocomian amber from Lebanon (Grimaldi, Engel, 2005, in review).

In Rovno amber *S. kuenowii* is known from both Klesov [syninclusions of K-1039 from piece 2–42 with weight of 33 g (K-1034–K-1042): two *Palaeomyrmecidae*, *Braconidae*, *Germaraphis*, *Thysanoptera*, and nine *Acari*] and Dubrovitsa [syninclusions of D-2222c

from D-2221–D-2222: four *Ctenobethylus goepperti* (Mayr), Collembola (Arthropleona), and Acari] (vide Engel, Perkovsky, 2006).

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