

HEAD AND LEG MORPHOLOGY OF *ELONGATA* BRONGNIART, 1893: 433 (LATE CARBONIFEROUS, *ARCHAEORHTOPTERA*): PHYLOGENETIC AND PALAEOECOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

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Abstract.— The discovery of new specimens of the Late Carboniferous species *elongata* Brongniart, 1893: 433, belonging to the taxon *Archaeorthoptera* nom. Béthoux and Nel, 2002, dis.-typ. Béthoux, 2007c (i.e. is more closely related to the Linnaean order Orthoptera than to any other recent insect order) is reported. The head and leg morphology of the species could be investigated thanks to the good preservation of the specimens, and new preparation. The tarsus is 5-segmented, supporting the view that this state is plesiomorphic for orthopterans s. s. Morphology of mandibles indicates a carnivorous food-habit. Fore- and mid-leg femora and tibiae were provided with long and spaced out spines, most probably arranged in two rows. These spines might have assisted the entrapment of preys. The relative length of leg segments, and the length of antennae, are reminiscent of the condition exhibited by phasmidans, suggesting a similar locomotion behavior.



Key words.— Orthoptera, *Ctenoptilus elongatus*, Commentry, tarsus, cladotypic nomenclature.

REVISION OF THE STATUS OF *PROCLOEON NANA* (BOGOESCU, 1951) AND *PSEUDOCENTROPTILOIDES SHADINI* (KAZLAUSKAS, 1964) (EPHEMEROPTERA: BAETIDAE)

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Abstract.— The taxonomic status of some Ephemeroptera species is still not finally established. Such a situation is found in the case of a few species from the family Baetidae. *Procloeon nana* and *Pseudocentroptiloides shadini* have been included in the past in one of the following genera: *Centroptilum*, *Cloeon*, *Procloeon* or *Pseudocentroptiloides*. The changes in the taxonomic positions of these species are presented, starting from their first descriptions. After critical analysis of all these opinions, the following status: *Procloeon nana* (Bogoescu, 1951) and *Pseudocentroptiloides shadini* (Kazlauskas, 1964) is considered valid. On the basis of the material from the river Bug (North-West Poland), the different stadia: nymph, male and female imagoes, egg are redescribed and the main diagnostic features are presented.



Key words.— Ephemeroptera, Baetidae, *Procloeon nana*, *Pseudocentroptiloides shadini*, new status.

SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PROSOPOPHORELLA* FROM CHINA (DIPTERA: LAUXANIIDAE)

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Abstract.— The genus *Prosopophorella* de Meijere, 1917 is recorded from China for the first time. One species, *Prosopophorella zhuae* **sp. nov.**, is described as new to science and one species, *Prosopophorella yoshiyasui* Sasakawa, 2001 is newly recorded for China. A key to separate species of the genus in the world is presented.



Key words.— Diptera, Lauxaniidae, *Prosopophorella*, new species, China.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF GENUS *XORIDES* (HYMENOPTERA:
ICHNEUMONIDAE) PARASITIZING *SAPERDA BALSAMIFERA*
MOTSCHULSKY AND *ASIAS HALODENDRI* (PALLAS)
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) IN CHINA

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Abstract.— Two new species of Ichneumonidae: Xoridinae parasitizing Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) in China are described. *Xorides cinnabarius* **sp. nov.** reared from *Saperda balsamifera* Motschulsky on *Populus alba* Linn. var. *pyramidalis* Bunge in Xinjiang and *Xorides asiatus* **sp. nov.** reared from *Asias halodendri* (Pallas) on *Hippophae rhamnoides sinensis* Rousi in Ningxia.



Key words.— Entomology, taxonomy, parasitoids, Xoridinae, Ichneumonidae, host, Cerambycidae, China.

REVISION OF GENUS *OXYRRHEXIS* FOERSTER, 1869
(HYMENOPTERA: ICHNEUMONIDAE: PIMPLINAE)
FROM CHINA

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Abstract.— The genus *Oxyrrhexis* Foerster, 1869 from China is revised, and three species: *O. eurus* Kasparyan, 1977, *O. rugosus* **sp. nov.**, and *O. shaanxiensis* **sp. nov.** are described and illustrated. The species *Oxyrrhexis chinensis* He, 1996 is synonymized with *O. eurus*. A key to the Chinese species of this genus is given.



Key words.— Hymenoptera, Ichneumonidae, Pimplinae, *Oxyrrhexis*, new species, China.

TERRITORY SIZE OF WOOD ANTS (HYMENOPTERA: FORMICIDAE): A SEARCH FOR LIMITS OF EXISTENCE OF *FORMICA POLYCTENA* FÖRST., AN INHERENTLY POLYGYNIC AND POLYCALIC SPECIES

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Abstract.— Wood ants are often absent on islands of the Gulf of Finland, even when seemingly suitable habitats are available. Their absence may partially be explained by the lack or rarity of ant species suitable as host during colonisation through temporary parasitism. To search for the limits of living conditions on islands, given colonisation constraints are overcome, we artificially established wood ant colonies on several islands constituting a series from suboptimal to extremely harsh living conditions. The case reported here showed that a barren < 0.2 ha islet, with aphids on its single pine tree the only permanent and relatively rich food source, has allowed the existence of an artificially introduced *Formica polyctena* Först. colony for 22 years. The ambient living conditions are probably close to the limit for the species, as evidently the colony does not produce sexual offspring. Thus the sustained existence of the colony is dependent on adoption of fertile gynes originating in colonies that live in more optimal conditions. We suggest that the polygynic social mode of the inherently polycalic *F. polyctena* is the key for its sustained existence on the islet, as polygyny together with receptivity to new, even alien queens keeps the colony alive in a sink habitat insufficient for production of own sexual offspring.



Key words.— Artificial colonisation, food resources, *Formica polyctena*, habitat requirements, intraspecific competition, polygyny, queen recruitment, sexual production, territoriality, wood ants.

APATE FABRICIUS, 1775 (BOSTRICHIDAE: COLEOPTERA): A PROTECTED NAME

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Abstract.— The name *Ligniperda* Pallas, 1775 is considered *nomen oblitum*, and *Apate* Fabricius, 1775 – *nomen protectum*, under the provision of the Article 23.9 of the ICZN. *Apate* is hereafter used as a valid generic name.



Key words.— Coleoptera, Bostrichidae, *Apate*, *Ligniperda*, nomenclature, nomen oblitum, nomen protectum.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *AESCHROCNEMIS* WEISE, 1888 FROM SOUTHWEST TURKEY (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE)

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Abstract.— A new flea beetle, *Aeschrocnemis turcica* **sp. nov.** from Southwest Turkey is described and illustrated. The new species is compared with the closely related species, *Aeschrocnemis whiteheadi* (Warchałowski, 1998), occurring in Turkey. They can be easily distinguished by differences in colour, the shape of aedeagus and prothorax, the pronotal punctation, male tarsi, and the fifth abdominal sternite.



Key words.— Chrysomelidae, flea beetle, *Aeschrocnemis turcica*, new species, Turkey.

NOTOSACANTHA DAMMAROPSI SP. NOV. FROM NEW GUINEA (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: CASSIDINAE)

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Abstract.— *Notosacantha dammaropsi*, a species new to science is described and figured from New Guinea. It is a member of the *N. molucana* group. New host plant records to *N. molucana* (Boheman, 1850) and *N. dammaropsi* **sp. nov.** are given.



Key words.— Entomology, taxonomy, new species, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, host plant, Papua New Guinea, Irian Jaya.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE SPERMATHECAE OF THE GENUS *STOLAS* (COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE: CASSIDINAE: MESOMPHALIINI) AND ITS TAXONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

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Abstract.— Spermathecae of 72 species of the genus *Stolas* Billberg, 1820 have been studied and figured. Spermathecae of particular species are characterized by a set of constant and distinct characters and in many cases they are also diagnostic on species group level. Correlation was observed between some species groups created on the basis of external characters and structure of their spermathecae.



Key words.— Morphology, spermathecae, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, Mesomphaliini, Neotropics.

REVISION OF THE GENUS *AUSTRALONEDA* IABLOKOFF-KHNZORIAN, 1984 (COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE: COCCINELLINI)

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Abstract.— The members of the Australian genus *Australoneda* Iablokoff-Khnzorian, 1984 are revised. Seven species from New Guinea and single species from Australia are recognised, described and illustrated. Two new species: *A. bielawskii* **sp. nov.** (Irian Jaya), *A. ruitong* **sp. nov.** (Papua New Guinea) are described. A key to the species is also provided.



Key words.— Coccinellidae, Coccinellini, *Australoneda*, revision, Australia, New Guinea, taxonomy, new species.

THE GENUS *CONTIPUS* MARSEUL, 1854 (COLEOPTERA: HISTERIDAE) AND ITS SPECIES

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Abstract.— Taxonomical and systematic status of the species of *Contipus* Marseul, 1854 was analyzed. The following new synonyms have been established: *Contipus digitatus* Marseul, 1854 = *C. sudanicus* Mazur, 1979 **syn. nov.**, *C. flexuosus* Schmidt, 1889 = *C. tardus* Bickhardt, 1919 **syn. nov.**, *C. oblongus* Lewis, 1906 = *C. tristriatus* Thérond, 1965 **syn. nov.**, *Hister tropicus* Paykull, 1811 = *Contipus pavani* Vienna, 1980 **syn. nov.** and *Hister paganus* Schmidt, 1889 = *Contipus semiopacus* Müller, 1939 **syn. nov.** *Contipus pyenurus* Müller, 1942 has been transferred to *Afrohister* Mazur, 2006. Lectotypes for *Contipus tardus* and *Hister kristenseni* Bickhardt, 1911 are designated. All the species of *Contipus* are keyed and catalogued.



Key words.— Coleoptera, Histeridae, *Contipus*, taxonomy, synonymy.

CATALOGUE OF THE WORLD STIZOPINA (COLEOPTERA: TENEBRIONIDAE: OPATRINI)

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Abstract.— The catalogue of all known World genera and species of the subtribe Stizopina is presented; 21 genera, 95 species and subspecies are listed. The data of primary types and distributional maps for known species and subspecies are included. The type species are designated for the following genus-group names: *Blacodes* Mulsant et Rey, 1859 (*Pedinus sulcatus* Laporte de Castelnau, 1840) and *Planodes* Mulsant et Rey, 1859 (*Planodes byrroides* Mulsant et Rey, 1859). Incertae sedis taxa are listed separately.



Key words.— Entomology, taxonomy, catalogue, World, Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Stizopina.