

Peyerimhoffina gracilis (Schneider, 1851) (Neuroptera, Chrysopidae) new to Norway

LITA GREVE, KJELL MAGNE OLSEN & SVERRE KOBRO

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The green lacewing, *Peyerimhoffina gracilis* (Schneider, 1851) (Neuroptera, Chrysopidae) is recorded for the first time in Norway. One specimen of *Peyerimhoffina gracilis* (Schneider, 1851) was collected in a light-trap 21–22 September 2010 at AK Nesodden: Fagerstrand.

Key words: Neuroptera, Chrysopidae, *Peyerimhoffina gracilis*, Norway.

Lita Greve, Zoological Museum, University of Bergen, P.O.Box 7800, NO-5200, Bergen, Norway.
E-mail: lita.greve.jensen@zmb.uib.no

Kjell Magne Olsen, BioFokus, Gaustadalléen 21, NO-0349 Oslo, Norway.
E-mail: kjell-magne@biofokus.no

Sverre Kbro, The Norwegian Crop Research Institute, Fellesbygget, NO-1432, Ås, Norway.
E-mail: sverre.kbro@bioforsk.no

Introduction

The green lacewings (Neuroptera, Chrysopidae) is one of the largest families of Neuroptera. Sixteen species have hitherto been recorded from Norway (Greve 1987, Hansen & Berggren 1999).

Peyerimhoffina gracilis (Schneider, 1851) (Figure 1A) superficially looks very much like the common green lacewing *Chrysoperla carnea* (Stephens, 1836). However, the wings are more narrow and the claws are without basal dilation. The basal crossvein meets the end of the median cell (Figure 1B). Note, however, that this can also happen, albeit rarely, in some *C. carnea* specimens. The narrow, pointed ectoprocts in both sexes are characteristic, and they are definitely more pointed than in *C. carnea*. For detailed description of *Peyerimhoffina* Lacroix, 1920, see Brooks & Barnard (1990).

P. gracilis was earlier placed in *Tjederina* Hölzel, 1970. Brooks & Barnard (1990), however, synonymised *Tjederina* with *Peyerimhoffina*.

P. gracilis is distributed around the Mediter-

anean and in Central and Eastern Europe. In the last decades, however, there have been records from more northern areas. *P. gracilis* was recorded from the British Isles in 2001 (Donato et al. 2001), from Denmark, at the island Anholt in Kattegat by Nielsen (2004) and from Skåne, southern Sweden in 2004 (Greve et al. 2005). Both Donato et al. (2001) and Nielsen (2004) have suggested that this species is probably increasing its area northwards in Fennoscandia.

See also Greve (2004) and Greve & Kbro (2009), where a similar suggestion is made for another Neuroptera species, viz. *Micromus variegatus* (Fabricius, 1793).

It is believed that the larvae live on coniferous trees (Aspöck et al. 1980), and overwinter as adults (Greve et al. 2005).

Material and methods

The trap was situated in an edge habitat between old coniferous forest, temperate deciduous forest,