

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

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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.

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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,



FIGURE 1. *Peyerimhoffina gracilis* (Schneider, 1851), A. Habitus. B. Wing. Photo: Kim Abel.

open grassland and a garden at AK Nesodden: Fagerstrand.

The light-trap used was a simple funnel type, Jalas-model (Söderman & Tahvanainen 1994), with a mixed light bulb (Osram HWL 160W/235V). The trap was hung one meter above the ground at exactly the same place (EPSG 59.74758, 10.59246) every year from 1984 to 2011. A new bulb was installed in the beginning of each season.

One specimen of the genus *Peyerimhoffina*, viz. *Peyerimhoffina gracilis* (Schneider, 1851), was collected for the first time in Norway in a light-trap 21–22 September 2010. Ten other chrysopid species have been collected in the same trap during the mentioned timespan (Greve & Kobro 1998).

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