



A new genus of Neotropical Chrysopini (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae)

FRANCISCO SOSA¹ & SERGIO DE FREITAS²

¹ Universidad Centroccidental “Lisandro Alvarado”, Museo Entomológico “Dr. José Manuel Osorio” (UCOB), Barquisimeto, Lara, .
E-mail: fransodu73@hotmail.com

² Universidade Estadual Paulista, Jaboticabal, São Paulo, Brazil (deceased)

Abstract

Titanochrysa Sosa & Freitas is a new genus of Neotropical Chrysopini (Chrysopidae: Chrysopinae) recorded from Costa Rica, Venezuela and Brazil. *Titanochrysa* **gen. nov.** shares several external and genitalic characters with *Ceraeochrysa* Adams, 1982; *Chrysopodes* Navás, 1913; *Cryptochrysa* Freitas & Penny, 2000; *Parachrysopiella* Brooks & Barnard, 1990 and *Ungla* Navás 1914. It may be distinguished from those genera by its very long sternite 8+9, sternites 2–8 usually with microtholi, male genitalia with the dorsal surface of the arcessus striated, gonosaccus well-developed, bearing elongate gonosetae and microsetae, and a spoon-like gonapsis. Herein, *Titanochrysa circumfusa* (Burmeister, 1939) [= *Chrysopodes circumfusa* (Burmeister)] **comb. nov.** and *Titanochrysa pseudovaricosa* (Penny) [= *Ceraeochrysa pseudovaricosa* Penny, 1998] **comb. nov.** were identified; *Titanochrysa ferreirai* Sosa & Freitas **sp. nov.** and *Titanochrysa trespuntensis* Sosa & Freitas **sp. nov.** were described. The external morphology, and male and female genitalia of all these species are described. *Titanochrysa circumfusa* (Burmeister, 1939) **comb. nov.** is recorded for the first time from Venezuela.

Key words: Chrysopinae, Chrysopini, green lacewing, predator

Resumen

Titanochrysa Sosa & Freitas es un nuevo género Neotropical de Chrysopini (Chrysopidae: Chrysopinae) con registros para Costa Rica, Venezuela y Brasil. *Titanochrysa* **gen. nov.** comparte varias características externas y de la genitalia con *Ceraeochrysa* Adams, 1982; *Chrysopodes* Navás, 1913; *Cryptochrysa* Freitas & Penny, 2000; *Parachrysopiella* Brooks & Barnard, 1990 y *Ungla* Navás, 1914. Se diferencia de aquellos géneros por presentar el esternito 8+9 muy largo, esternitos 2–8 generalmente con microtholi, genitalia del macho con superficie dorsal del arceso estriada, gonosaco desarrollado con largas gonosetas y microsetas, gonapsis dilatada basalmente con ápice serreado. Aquí: *Titanochrysa circumfusa* (Burmeister, 1939) [= *Chrysopodes circumfusa* (Burmeister)] **comb. nov.** y *Titanochrysa pseudovaricosa* (Penny, 1998) [= *Ceraeochrysa pseudovaricosa* Penny, 1998] **comb. nov.** fueron identificadas y *Titanochrysa ferreirai* Sosa & Freitas **sp. nov.**, y *Titanochrysa trespuntensis* Sosa & Freitas **sp. nov.** descritas. La morfología externa, así como la genitalia del macho y la hembra son descritos. *Titanochrysa circumfusa* (Burmeister, 1939) **comb. nov.** es reportada para Venezuela por primera vez.

Palabras clave: Chrysopinae, Chrysopini, crisópidos, depredador

Introduction

Adams (1978) organized the higher classification of Neotropical Chrysopidae including genera within tribes and subfamilies. Later, Adams (1982a, b) described *Plesiochrysa* Adams and *Ceraeochrysa* Adams, respectively. Brooks & Barnard (1990) identified 31 genera in Chrysopini, and Freitas & Penny (2000) added two new genera. At present, this tribe has 33 genera: nine are present in the Neotropics.

Recently, we discovered that several species have traits that do not conform to any of the described Neotropical genera; they appear to belong in a distinct, previously undescribed genus. We herein describe this genus, *Titanochrysa* **gen. nov.** We transfer two previously described species—*Chrysopodes circumfusus* (Burmeister, 1853) and *Ceraeochrysa pseudovaricosa* Penny, 1998—to the new genus, and we describe two new *Titanochrysa* species.