



Review of the genus *Gatzara* Navás, 1915 from China (Neuroptera: Myrmeleontidae)

XINLI WANG^{1,4}, WEIGUANG AO¹, ZHILIANG WANG² & XIA WAN³

¹Department of Entomology, China Agricultural University, Yuanmingyuan West Road, Beijing 100193, China

²Institute of zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, 100080, China

³College Life Science, Anhui University, Feixi Road 3rd, Hefei Prov. Anhui, 230039, China

⁴Corresponding author. E-mail: wangxl@cau.edu.cn

Abstract

Six species of the genus *Gatzara* Navás, 1915 from China are reviewed. One new species *Gatzara nigrivena* **n. sp.** is described and four new combinations, *Gatzara angulineura* (Yang, 1987), **n. comb.**, *Gatzara decorilla* (Yang, 1997), **n. comb.**, *Gatzara decorosa* (Yang, 1988), **n. comb.**, and *Gatzara qiongana* (Yang, 2002), **n. comb.**, are proposed and the species redescribed. Morphological illustrations, a distribution map, and a key to the species of *Gatzara* from China are provided.

Key words: Neuroptera, Myrmeleontidae, *Gatzara*, new species, China

Introduction

Gatzara Navás, 1915 belongs to the tribe Dendroleontini of Myrmeleontidae. Six species of *Gatzara* were listed in the “Catalog of the World Antlions” (Stange, 2004). Only one of them, *Gatzara petrophila* Miller & Stange, 2000 has been reported in the Taiwan province of China. The other five species are distributed in the periphery of China, India, Vietnam, Japan, and Korea.

Navás erected the genus *Gatzara* in 1915 based on the monotypic *Gatzara jubilaea* from India. The original genus description by Navás did not include description of genitalia. Since that time Navás (1935), Stange (1976), Ghosh (1984) and Stange (2003) have further studied the genus *Gatzara* and described other five species. Stange (2004) redefined the genus *Gatzara*. He considers that the adult structure of *Gatzara* appears extremely close to *Dendroleon*, but the larvae of both are remarkably different. The larvae of *Gatzara* lack the specialized patch of setae at the middle of the mesoscutum, also their mandible has secondary setae bearing teeth. The larvae of *Dendroleon*, on the other hand, do have the specialized patch of setae at the middle of the mesoscutum, and their mandible lacks secondary setae bearing teeth. For the adults, the main character separating the two genera is the length of the 8th-interior gonapophysis (anterior gonapophysis), which in *Gatzara* is as long as or longer than the 8th-external gonapophysis (posterior gonapophysis). On the contrary, the 8th-interior gonapophysis (anterior gonapophysis) is shorter than the 8th-external gonapophysis (posterior gonapophysis) in *Dendroleon*. Studies on the male genitalia of *Gatzara* are scarce. Only Krivokhatsky (1997) dissected the male genitalia of *Gatzara caelestis*, which is similar to that of *Dendroleon*. Despite the lack of additional diagnostic characters to separate *Gatzara* from *Dendroleon*, differences in female genitalia might be useful for generic division, as this important structure is relevant in mating and egg-laying habits.

Gatzara was not recorded in mainland China before this study. Recently, we discovered two female specimens from the Province of Xizang, which are different from all species of *Gatzara*. We confirm that they belong to a new species of *Gatzara*. Chi-kun Yang had described four species of the genus *Dendroleon* from 1987 to 2002, *D. angulinera*, *D. decorilla*, *D. decorosa*, and *D. qiongana*. We conclude that their female genitalia structure is accordant with that of *Gatzara* by examining of the all type-specimens of these four species. Based on this