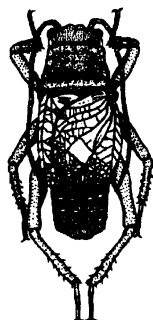


Far Eastern Entomologist



Дальневосточный энтомолог

Journal published by
Far East Branch of the
Russian Entomological Society
and Laboratory of Entomology
Institute of Biology and Pedology,
Vladivostok

Number 19: 1-4

September 1995

NEW FOSSIL FAMILY OF THE ORDER GRYLLOBLATTIDA (INSECTA: PLECOPTEROIDEA) FROM ASIA

S.Yu. Storozhenko¹⁾ and P. Vršanský²⁾

1)Institute of Biology and Pedology, Vladivostok-22, 690022, Russia

2)Department of Zoology, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovakia

New family *Tunguskapteridae* fam. n. of the order *Grylloblattida* is established. *Tunguskaptera eximia* gen. et sp. n. from Upper Permian of Siberia and *Ferganamadygenia plicata* gen. et sp. n. from Middle or Upper Triassic of Kirghizia are described.

KEY WORDS: *Grylloblattida*, new taxa, Permian, Triassic.

С.Ю.Стороженко,¹⁾ П.Вршански.²⁾ Новое ископаемое семейство отряда *Grylloblattida* (Insecta: Plecopteroidea) из Азии // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 1995. N 19. С. 1-4.

Установлено новое семейство ископаемых гриллоблаттидовых *Tunguskapteridae* fam. n. Описаны *Tunguskaptera eximia* gen. et sp. n. из верхней перми Сибири и *Ferganamadygenia plicata* gen. et sp. n. из среднего или верхнего триаса Киргизии.

1)Биолого-почвенный институт, Дальневосточное отделение Российской Академии наук, Владивосток-22, 690022, Россия.

2) Кафедра зоологии, Университет им. Я.А.Коменского, Братислава, Словакия.

INTRODUCTION

The order Grylloblattida (=Paraplecoptera) are known from Carboniferous to recent time by 37 families (Storozhenko, 1992a; 1992b; 1994). One new family is described below. The present paper is based on material deposited in the Paleontological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences (Moscow).

Family TUNGUSKAPTERIDAE Storozhenko et Vršanský, fam. n.

DIAGNOSIS. Fore wing small or large, membranous, unicolorous, without hairs, with broadly rounded apex. The subcosta (Sc) terminating on the costa (C) about apical third of wing. Costal area sending off a series of simple veinlets, relatively narrow: maximal width of costal area 6.1-8.9 times less than width of wing. The radius (R) simple, extending well to the apex of wing; its sector (RS) arising in proximal third of wing, simple, directed towards the apex of wing. The base of media (M) is between R and CuA; M divided in a main anterior branch (MA) and a concaved and desclerotized near the middle main posterior branch (MP). MA and MP free. The anterior cubitus (CuA) forked into two main branches: the outer one (CuA₁) simple or with 2 branches; CuA₂ always simple. The posterior cubitus (CuP) unbranched, concaved. The area between CuA and CuP narrow, but distinctly widened near the base, with simple or partly branched cross-veins. Anal area long, narrow. The first anal vein (A₁) regularly pectinated, with 4-10 branches; A₂ with 2 branches or anastomosed with A₁. Cross-veins mostly straight and simple; sometimes forming a double row of cells in radial area and areas between MA, MP, CuA₁ and CuA₂. Oblique vein (M₅) between the base of M and CuA distinct. Head elongate, narrower than pronotum, with large eyes and 3 ocelli. Pronotum transverse, with broad lateral lobes (paranota). Fore femur and tibia without spines and spurs. Hind wing and abdomen unknown.

RELATIONS. New family resembles Mesozoic Geinitziidae in having distinct M₅ in fore wing (in this respect both families well distinguished from all other grylloblattids), but differs by simple R and RS and by very narrow area between CuA and CuP (in Geinitziidae R with 2-5 branches directed to anterior margin of wing; RS with 2-6 branches; area between CuA and CuP relatively broad).

GENERA INCLUDED. *Tunguskaptera* gen. n. from Upper Permian of West Siberia and *Ferganamadygenia* gen. n. from Middle or Upper Triassic of Kirghizia.

Genus *Tunguskaptera* Storozhenko et Vrřanský, gen. n.

Type species: *Tunguskaptera eximia* Storozhenko et Vrřanský, sp. n.

DIAGNOSIS. Fore wing large. Width of radial area 1.6 times more than width of costal area. Cross-veins in radial area forming a double row of cells. M_5 anastomosed with CuA. CuA_1 with fork. A_1 with 10 branches. A_2 not anastomosed with A_1 .

SPECIES INCLUDED. One new species from Upper Permian of Siberia.

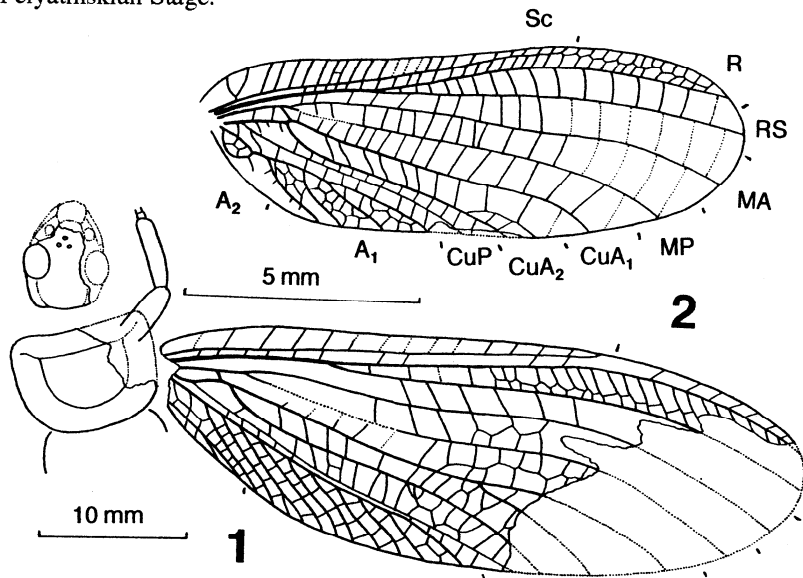
***Tunguskaptera eximia* Storozhenko et Vrřanský, sp. n.**

Fig. 1

MATERIAL. Holotype - Imprint and counter-imprint of fore wing, head and pronotum, specimen N 1075/1; Russia: West Siberia, left bank of Nizhnaya Tunguska River near Bugarikhtinskaya shtolnya; Upper Permian, Pelyatinskian Stage; in collection of Paleontological Institute, Moscow.

DESCRIPTION. Distal parts of areas between MA, MP, CuA and CuP with two rows of cells. Length of fore wing 46.8 mm, width of fore wing 16.0 mm, width of pronotum 10 mm, length of pronotum 6.0 mm.

LOCALITY AND HORIZON. Russia, Tunguska River; Upper Permian, Pelyatinskian Stage.



Figs. 1-2. Tunguskopteridae fam. n. - 1) *Tunguskaptera eximia* sp. n., holotype, spec. N 1075/1; 2) *Ferganamadygenia plicata* sp. n., holotype, spec. N 2555/717. Explanations of veins see in text.

Genus *Ferganamadygenia* Storozhenko et Vršanský, gen. n.

Type species: *Ferganamadygenia plicata* Storozhenko et Vršanský, sp. n.

DIAGNOSIS. Fore wing small. Width of radial area equal to width of costal area. Cross-veins in radial area unbranched, straight. CuA₁ simple. M₅ anastomosed with CuA₁. A₁ with 4 branches, anastomosed with A₂.

RELATIONS. Closely related to *Tunguskaptera* gen. n., but differing by simple cross-veins in radial area, simple CuA₁ and A₁ with 4 branches.

SPECIES INCLUDED. One new species from Middle or Upper Triassic of Kirghizia.

***Ferganamadygenia plicata* Storozhenko et Vršanský, sp. n.**

Fig. 2

MATERIAL. Holotype - Imprint and counter-imprint of fore wing, specimen N 2555/717; Kirghizia: Orshskaya oblast, 30 km W from Shurab, Madygen; Middle or Upper Triassic, Madygenian Stage; in collection of Paleontological Institute, Moscow.

DESCRIPTION. Distal parts of areas between MA, MP, CuA and CuP with simple cross-veins. Length of fore wing 11.5 mm, width of fore wing 4.0 mm.

LOCALITY AND HORIZON. Kirghizia, Madygen; Middle or Upper Triassic, Madygenian Stage.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We would like to thank Prof. A.P.Rasnitsyn (Paleontological Institute, Moscow) for loan of the material.

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Address: Institute of Biology and Pedology, Far East Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 690022, Vladivostok-22, Russia.

FAX: (4232) 310 193

E-mail: entomol@stv.iasnet.com