

SCEINTIFIC NOTE

Chrysemosa jeanneli (Navás, 1914) (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae),
A New Lacewing Species Recorded in Egypt

Youssif*, M. A. I.; A. H. El- Heneidy**; M. M. A. El-Maghraby*;
M. M.M. El-Zohairy* and K. A. A. Hammad*

*Plant Protection Dept., Faculty of Agriculture, Zagazig University, Zagazig, Egypt

**Plant Protection Research Institute, Agricultural Research Center, Giza, Egypt.

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ABSTRACT

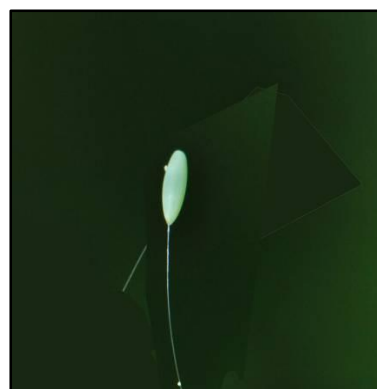
The predatory species *Chrysemosa jeanneli* (Navás, 1914) (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae) was identified by the Natural History Museum of London, UK as a new record in Egypt. The lacewing was found associated with the aphid species; *Hyalopterus pruni* (Geoffroy) infesting apricot trees and *Aphis gossypii* (Glov.) infesting mango trees at El-Khattara district, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt in years 2010 and 2011. Relative high numbers of the predator were observed mainly in May. The predatory species was recorded before in Africa: Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania and Swaziland.

Key words: *Chrysemosa jeanneli* (Navás, 1914), Aphids, New record, Egypt.

The lacewing predatory species *Chrysemosa jeanneli* (Navás, 1914) (Neuroptera: Chrysopidae) was recorded for the first time in Egypt associated with the aphids; *Hyalopterus pruni* (Geoffroy) infesting apricot trees and *Aphis gossypii* (Glov.) infesting mango trees at El-Khattara district, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt in years 2010 and 2011. Samples from the predatory immature stages were collected; pictured (Fig. 1) and specimens were preserved in alcohol 70% for identification. Larvae were reared under laboratory conditions till adults' emergence, preying on aphids. Specimens were sent to the Center Manager and Manager, Identification and Advisory Service. Angela Marmont, Centre for UK Biodiversity, Natural History Museum (NHM) of London for identification. The species was identified by Prof. Dr. Hannah Cornish, Research Entomologist Systematic Entomology Department Communications (NHM).



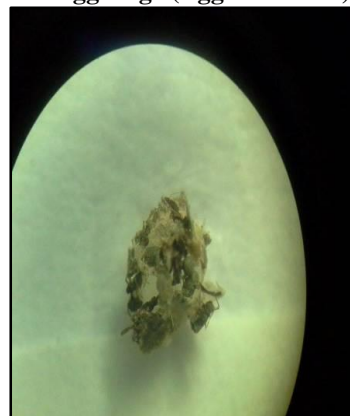
Adult stage



Egg stage (Egg with stalk)



Larval stage



Pupal stage

Larvae very likely carry sucked out prey

Fig. (1): Different stages of the chrysopid predator *Chrysemosa jeanneli* (Navas).

Synonyms:

Chrysopa ellenbergeri (Navás, 1921)*Chrysopa jeanneli* (Navás, 1914)*Suaris jeanneli* (Navás, 1914)

C. jeanneli was found associated with *H. pruni* on apricot trees during the months of April, May and June in the two seasons 2010 and 2011. Relative high population was recorded in May in both years. On mango trees, it was recorded associated with *A. gossypii* only during May in the first year and in May up to mid-June in the second year.

C. jeanneli is common and widespread in agricultural areas, gardens and indigenous vegetation (Mike *et al.*, 2004 and Oswald, 2013). It has often been swept from flowering trees like many others chrysopids. Adults

are probably pollen and nectar feeders. Larvae very likely carry sucked out prey (Fig. 1). Adult is small in size (wing span 20mm) and with grey body and wings. It is diagnostic with a black spot in mid-hind margin of each wing and spots' meeting when wings are closed. Geographical distribution of *C. jeanneli* has been provided by NHM (British Museum, 2013). Its presence in Africa included; Namibia, South Africa, Botswana, Kenya, Tanzania and Swaziland according to NHM distribution map 134.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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