A new family of aphids (Hemiptera, Sternorrhyncha) from the Lower Cretaceous of Baissa, Transbaikalia

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Academic editor: D. Shcherbakov | Received 28 April 2011 | Accepted 13 July 2011 | Published 27 September 2011

Citation: Homan A, Wegierek P (2011) A new family of aphids (Hemiptera, Sternorrhyncha) from the Lower Cretaceous of Baissa, Transbaikalia. In: Shcherbakov DE, Engel MS, Sharkey MJ (Eds) Advances in the Systematics of Fossil and Modern Insects: Honouring Alexandr Rasnitsyn. ZooKeys 130: 167–174. doi: 10.3897/zookeys.130.1444

Abstract

The family Rasnitsynaphididae fam. n. has a unique combination of characters: 9-segmented antennae; rhinaria arranged in many transverse rows, surrounding the antennal segments; segment IX narrower than other segments of flagellum, always without rhinaria; cubitus branches separated; ovipositor present; siphuncular pores absent. The new family comprises the genus Rasnitsynaphis gen. n. with three species, Rasnitsynaphis ennearticulata sp. n., Rasnitsynaphis coniuncta sp. n., and Rasnitsynaphis quadrata sp. n., all from the Lower Cretaceous of Transbaikalia.

Keywords

Hemiptera, aphids, fossil insects, Lower Cretaceous, Baissa, new family, new genus, new species

Introduction

Baissa is one of the most important Lower Cretaceous insect fossil sites. The outcrop is located in the Asian part of Russia, in western Transbaikalia, on the left bank of the Vitim River. The exact age of lacustrine sediments of the Zaza Formation at Baissa is
disputable, usually estimated as Early Cretaceous (Neocomian–Aptian), however most paleoentomologists date them as Valanginian–Hauterivian (Zherikhin et al. 1999).

More than 20,000 fossil insects (including above 2,500 aphid specimens), often of excellent preservation state, have been collected there. Nearly all aphids from Baissa belong to three families: Ellinaphididae Kania & Wegierek, 2008, Szelegiewicziidae Wegierek, 1989 (both in Palaeoaphidoidea), and Oviparosiphidae Shaposhnikov, 1979 (Aphidoidea). The new taxa described below show an even higher morphological diversity of aphids in the Lower Cretaceous.

**Material and methods**

The material comes from the collection of the Laboratory of Arthropods, Paleontological Institute (PIN), Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, where it is currently stored. The research methods did not differ substantially from those widely used in paleoentomological research (Rasnitsyn 2002). The imprints were photographed under the stereoscopic and the light microscope. The graphics tablet was applied to make the drawings on the photographic layer in Adobe Photoshop. In case when the specimen was represented by two imprints, the drawings are based on both reverse and obverse, while the photograph presents only one imprint. The number of rhinaria given in the descriptions always relates only to the one side of the antenna. It results from the lack or the weak preservation of one of the imprints. All measurements are given in mm.

**Taxonomy**

**Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758**

**Sternorrhyncha Amyot & Serville, 1843**

**Aphidomorpha Becker-Migdisova & Aizenberg, 1962**

**Rasnitsynaphididae fam. n.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:94C0708C-7F79-426A-B9FB-1DD3D53BAF67

http://species-id.net/wiki/Rasnitsynaphididae

**Type genus. Rasnitsynaphis gen. n.**

**Diagnosis.** Antennae 9-segmented, shorter than hind tibia. Rhinaria arranged in many transverse rows, surrounding antennal segments. Segment IX narrower than other segments of flagellum, blunt at apex, always without rhinaria. Cubitus branches separated. Vein Rs separates from pterostigma in one third of its length. Media originates below the base of pterostigma. Ovipositor present. Siphuncular pores absent.
Rasnitsynaphis gen. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2466FD65-63B1-4F19-9BC1-576C84461B21
http://species-id.net/wiki/Rasnitsynaphis

Type species. Rasnitsynaphis ennearticulata sp. n.

Etymology. Named to honour Alexandr P. Rasnitsyn, who is not only eminent
researcher, but also a teacher of many paleoentomologists. P.W. is honoured to be one
of his students.

Diagnosis. As for family.

Description. Body massive. Front edge of head convex. Head with epicranial su-
ture. Rostrum shorter than body, reaching to the middle of abdomen. Antennae longer
than one third of the body length but shorter than its half. Antennal segment III 2–4
times as long as wide; segments IV–VIII of the same length or nearly so. Surface of all
segments of flagellum sculptured in form of transverse ribs. Rhinaria ellipsoidal, ar-
ranged in more or less dense rows which are sometimes joined. Cubital vein CuA\textsubscript{1} 2.5
times longer than CuA\textsubscript{2}. Pterostigma big, spindle-shaped, pointed, 3–3.5 times as long
as wide. Vein Rs slightly bent at base. Media with two or three branches. Bifurcation of
vein M into M\textsubscript{1} and M\textsubscript{2} or into M\textsubscript{1+2} and M\textsubscript{3} just beyond the base of vein Rs.

Key to species of Rasnitsynaphis

1 Antennae short, about 1/2 of thorax height, segment III two times as long as
wide, with ca. 9 rows of rhinaria; segments IV–VIII as long as wide; M with
2 branches .................................................................R. quadrata sp. n.
– Antennae longer, segment III three to four times as long as wide; segments
IV–VIII longer than wide ..............................................................2

2 Segment III four times as long as wide, with ca. 11 rows of rhinaria ...............
.................................................................R. coniuncta sp. n.
– Segment III three times as long as wide, with ca. 17 rows of rhinaria; M with
3 branches .................................................................R. ennearticulata sp. n.

Rasnitsynaphis ennearticulata sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9040D3E2-3EFE-474D-889A-2408FD52A5BC
http://species-id.net/wiki/Rasnitsynaphis_ennearticulata
Fig. 1

Material. Holotype: PIN 3064/2109(2211); Baissa, Transbaikalia; Zaza Formation,
bed 31.

Etymology. From the Greek term ennea for “nine” and from the Latin term articu-
lum for “segment” in reference to the 9-segmented antennae.
**Diagnosis.** Antennae rather long; segment III three times as long as wide; segments IV–VIII of about the same length, rectangular, longer than wide. Media with three branches.

**Description.** Length of the body 2.1 (Fig. 1c). Width of head 0.43 (Fig. 1a). Lateral sutures join in the middle of epicranium in the four fifth of the head length. On the dorsal side of head capsule there are three diagonal strips, running from the middle part of epicranium to the frontolateral edge of head. The distance between ocelli (situated on the back of head) 0.27. Length of the apical segment of rostrum 0.18 (Fig 1e). Antennae 0.93 long, ca. 0.8 of thorax width (Figs 1b, d). Length of antennal segments: I 0.06; II 0.08; III 0.23; each of IV–VII 0.09; VIII 0.08; IX 0.07. Antennal segment III with about 17 rows of rhinaria, with at most 8 rhinaria arranged in one row. Segments IV–VIII at most with 7 rows of rhinaria. Tibia of fore legs 0.75 long, middle tibiae 0.83 to 0.86. Mesothoracic sternite 0.93 wide, 0.53 long. Fore wings about 3.8 long. The distance from the base of the wing to the end of pterostigma 2.8. Distance
between bases of cubital veins CuA₁ & CuA₂ 0.14. The length of M₁₂ more or less equals the length of the common stem of M. The posterior part of abdomen strongly sclerotized (Fig. 1f).

**Rasnitsynaphis coniuncta** sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:197A9263-DFAA-4A61-9774-822FE7D3585D
http://species-id.net/wiki/Rasnitsynaphis_coniuncta

Fig. 2

**Material.** Holotype: PIN 3064/2209; Baissa, Transbaikalia; Zaza Formation, bed 31.

**Etymology.** From the Latin term *coniunctus* for “joined” in reference to the joined rows of rhinaria.

**Diagnosis.** Antenna rather long; segment III four times as long as wide; segments IV–VIII of about the same length, rectangular, longer than wide.

**Description.** Length of the body about 2.4 (Fig. 2b). Head with epicranial suture. Antennae 0.88 long, about 2/3 of thorax height (Figs 2a, c). Length of antennal segments:

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**Figure 2.** *Rasnitsynaphis coniuncta* sp. n., PIN 3064/2209 (holotype): a flagellum of right antenna b body, lateral view c VIII and IX segment of left antenna d second segment of hind tarsus.
II 0.12; III 0.24; IV 0.09; V 0.08; each of VI–VII 0.09; VIII 0.08; IX 0.07 to 0.08. Antennal segment III with 11 rows of rhinaria, with at most 7 rhinaria arranged in one row. Segments IV–VIII at most with 6 rows of rhinaria. Femur of fore legs 0.74 long, tibia 1.06. Middle tibia 1.14 long. Hind femur 0.87 long, tibia 1.34. The second segment of hind leg tarsus 0.24 (Fig. 2d). The distance between bases of cubital veins CuA1 & CuA2 0.13.

*Rasnitsynaphis quadrata* sp. n.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7434FB55-DE6B-4C54-9086-F2E62111405D
http://species-id.net/wiki/Rasnitsynaphis_quadrata

**Material.** Holotype: 3064/2279; Baissa, Transbaikalia; Zaza Formation, bed 31.

**Etymology.** From the Latin term *quadratus* for “square” in reference to the square shape of antennal segments IV–VII.

**Diagnosis.** Antennae quite short; segment III two times as long as wide; segments IV–VII of the same length, square, as long as wide. Media with two branches.

**Description.** Length of the body 2.0 (Fig. 3b). Length of head 0.28. Head with lateral sutures. Length of the apical segment of rostrum 0.14 (Fig. 3c). Antennae 0.71

*Figure 3.* *Rasnitsynaphis quadrata* sp. n., PIN 3064/2279 (holotype): a flagellum of right antenna, dorsal view b body, ventral view c apical segment of rostrum.
long, about 1/2 of thorax height (Fig. 3a, b). Length of antennal segments: I 0.06; II 0.07; III 0.16; each of IV–IX 0.06. Antennal segment III with about 9 rows of rhinaria, with at most 8 rhinaria arranged in one row. Segments IV–VIII at most with 4 rows of rhinaria. Femur of middle legs 0.54 long, tibia 0.73. Hind femur 0.57 long. Mesothoracic sternite 0.49 long. The distance from the base of the wing to the end of pterostigma 2.7. The distance between bases of cubital veins CuA₁ & CuA₂ 0.11. The posterior part of abdomen weakly sclerotized.

Discussion

The family Rasnitsynaphididae fam. n. on the one hand possesses primitive features of Jurassic Sinojuraphididae Huang & Nel, 2008 and Genaphididae Handlirsch, 1907, but on the other hand the features typical for Early Cretaceous Oviparosiphidae and Ellinaphididae, and also certain features of recent Aphididae and Drepanosiphidae (Heie and Wegierek 2009).

The body morphology and wing venation of the new family are typical for Lower Cretaceous aphids. The 9-segmented antennae recorded in Rasnitsynaphididae is the plesiomorphic feature and proves the presence of forms intermediate between Middle Jurassic Sinojuraphididae with 12-segmented antennae (Huang & Nel 2008) and Mesozoic and modern aphids with 7-, 6- or 5-segmented antennae. In the general structure of antenna, which is relatively short and massive, it resembles many representatives of Oviparosiphidae. Due to the arrangement of numerous small, ellipsoidal rhinaria in transverse rows, Rasnitsynaphididae is similar to Ellinaphididae and Jurocallis Shaposhnikov, 1979, however the length ratio of flagellum segments is different.

In the shape of pterostigma and place of Rs separation Rasnitsynaphis is similar to the species of Oviparosiphum Shaposhnikov & Wegierek, 1989. In the structure of CuA and M veins Rasnitsynaphis resembles Bajsaphis Shaposhnikov, 1985, Acanthotrichaphis Shaposhnikov & Wegierek, 1989, Vitimaphis Shaposhnikov & Wegierek, 1989, and other genera of the family Oviparosiphidae (Zhang et al. 1989). In the course of the M vein Rasnitsynaphis ennearticulata sp. n. is similar also to Penaphis Lin, 1980 (Jarzembowski 1989, Lin 1995) and some species of the families Aphididae and Drepanosiphidae (Shaposhnikov 1980).

Having so many features in common with the family Oviparosiphidae, the new family differs from it by the 9-segmented antennae and lack of siphunculi.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Dr Ole Heie, Holte, Dr Roger Blackman, London, and Dr Dmitry Shcherbakov, Moscow for constructive comments on the manuscript.
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