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CDF Checklist of Galapagos Antlions and Lacewings

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20 May 2012

This checklist is automatically generated using Version 3.0 of the online database CDF Galapagos Species Checklist.

Antlions and **Lacewings** are best characterized by their flattened and transparent wings which are filled with a net-like arrangement of veins.
The larvae are predators on other soil- or plant-dwelling insects. Sand-trap pits of antlion larvae are frequently seen in sheltered areas in fine, dry, loose soils of the arid zone of the islands.
Larvae of green and brown lacewings feed on aphids or other small insects on vegetation. Adults may be predators, or may feed on pollen and nectar. They are attracted to lights at night, sometimes in large numbers.The species composition and distribution of these insects in the Galapagos are now rather well known.

For marine species distribution data cited in the CDF Galapagos Checklists refer to the five main bioregions of the archipelago (Far Northern, Northern, Western, South Eastern and the Elithabeth Bay Bioregion). For the terrestrial species the more than 120 islands, islets and small rocks have been aggregated into Islands Groups, thus, for example, the island group “Santa Cruz” includes smaller islands like Santa Fé, Plaza Norte, Plaza Sur, Baltra, Daphne Mayor, Daphne Minor, and others.
Please be aware that the distribution data presented here is automatically generated from specimen records and does not always accurately reflect the known distribution for all species.
IUCN red-list assessments presented here may deviate from the global IUCN list for the following reasons:
- for well known species groups like vascular plants or vertebrates updates proposed to the IUCN are shown instead of the outdated, but currently accepted status;
- for poorly known species groups (e.g., lichenized fungi) a general assessment is currently not possible and the list presented here is a regional red-list list for Galapagos archipelago.

Names of taxa included in this checklist: 11 (11 Accepted).
Origin of the taxa included: 1 Questionable Native, 5 Endemic, 2 Indigenous.

1. *Ceraeochrysa cincta* (Schneider, 1851)
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Syn.: Ceraeochrysa wollebaeki
   Origin: Native, Endemic.
   Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, Marchena, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
   References: Baert, L. et al. (1992), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

2. *Chrysoperla externa* (Hagen, 1861)
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Origin: Introduced, Questionable Native.
   Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.
   References: Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

3. *Chrysoperla galapagoensis* (Banks, 1924)
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Origin: Native, Endemic.
   Galapagos Distribution: Española, Fernandina, Floreana, Genovesa, Isabela, Marchena, Pinzón, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago, Wolf.
   References: Baert, L. et al. (1992), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

4. *Chrysopodes nigricubitus* Tauber Tauber, 2010
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.
   References: Tauber, C.A. et al. (2010).

5. *Chrysopodes nigripilosa* (Banks, 1924)
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Origin: Native, Endemic.
   Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, Pinta, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago.
   References: Peck, S.B. et al. (2001), Tauber, C.A. et al. (2010).

6. *Chrysopodes pecki* Tauber Tauber, 2010
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.
   References: Tauber, C.A. et al. (2010).

7. *Galapagoleon darwini* (Stange, 1969)
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Syn.: Brachynemurus darwini, fide Peck (2001)
   Origin: Native, Endemic.
   Galapagos Distribution: Española, Fernandina, Floreana, Genovesa, Isabela, Marchena, Pinta, Pinzón, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago, Wolf.
   References: Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

8. *Megalomus darwini* Banks, 1924
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Origin: Native, Endemic.
   Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Floreana, Isabela, Marchena, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.
   References: Baert, L. et al. (1992), Banks, N. et al. (1924), Klimaszewski, J. et al. (1987), Linsley, E.G. et al. (1966), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

9. *Myrmeleon perpilosus* Banks, 1924
   Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
   Origin: Native, Indigenous.
   Galapagos Distribution: Española, Fernandina, Floreana, Genovesa, Isabela, Marchena, Pinta, Pinzón, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santa Fé, Santiago, Wolf.
   References: Baert, L. et al. (1992), Banks, N. et al. (1924), Klimaszewski, J. et al. (1987), Linsley, E.G. et al. (1977), Linsley, E.G. et al. (1966), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001), Stange, L.A. et al. (1969).

10. *Neosuarius nigripilosa* (Banks, 1924)
    Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
    Galapagos Distribution: Unknown.
    References: Baert, L. et al. (1992).

11. *Sympherobius barberi* Banks, 1903
    Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.
    Origin: Native, Indigenous.
    Galapagos Distribution: Fernandina, Isabela, Santa Cruz, Santiago.
    References: Baert, L. et al. (1992), Klimaszewski, J. et al. (1987), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

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6. Peck, S.B. (2001) *Small Orders of Insects of the Galápagos Islands, Ecuador: Evolution, Ecology, and Diversity.* NRC Research Press, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 278 pp.

7. Stange, L.A. (1969) *Myrmeleontidae of the Galapagos Islands (Insecta: Neuroptera).* ACTA Zoologica Lilloana 15(17):187-198.

8. Tauber, C.A., Tauber, M.J. (2010) *Two new endemic species of Chrysopodes (Neosuarius) (Neuroptera, Chrysopidae) from the Galápagos Islands.* ZooKeys 42: 47-78.