

## **Rectification: *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkings, 1899) (Psocoptera: Elipsocidae) and not *Ectopsocus axillaris* (Smithers, 1969) was found in Belgium**

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### **Abstract**

Recently, *Ectopsocus axillaris* (Smithers, 1969) was reported for Belgium. However, it turned out that it was actually *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkings, 1899). Therefore, *E. axillaris* should be removed from the Belgian checklist, while *P. pulchripennis* can be added to the Belgian fauna.

**Keywords:** barkflies, Belgian fauna, booklice, Psocodea

### **Samenvatting**

Recent werd *Ectopsocus axillaris* (Smithers, 1969) uit België gemeld. Het bleek echter te gaan om *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkings, 1899). Daarom moet *E. axillaris* van de Belgische checklist worden verwijderd, terwijl *P. pulchripennis* kan worden toegevoegd aan de Belgische fauna.

### **Résumé**

Récemment, *Ectopsocus axillaris* (Smithers, 1969) a été rapporté pour la Belgique. Cependant, il s'agit bien de *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkings, 1899). Par conséquent, *E. axillaris* doit être supprimé de la liste des espèces de Belgique, tandis que *P. pulchripennis* peut être ajouté à la faune belge.

### **Introduction**

*Ectopsocus axillaris* (Smithers, 1969) was reported from 16.X.2018 and 17.X.2018 in the dunes of Heist (Province of West Flanders) by LOCK (2018). However, it was in fact *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkings, 1899). Therefore, *E. axillaris* should be replaced by *P. pulchripennis* in the Belgian checklist.

### **Material and methods**

The specimen is still present in the entomological collection of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, but now under the name *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkings, 1899) (I.G.: 33955).

### **Results**

When *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkings, 1899) is macropterous, it can be easily identified based on the pattern of dark bands and hyaline patches on the forewings (LIENHARD, 1998; NEW, 2005). However, brachypterous animals are not illustrated by LIENHARD (1998) and not even mentioned by NEW (2005). Because brachypterous individuals are uniformly dark brown and possess long, hairy antennae, they resemble *Ectopsocus axillaris* (Smithers, 1969). However, the forewings of *P. pulchripennis* bear a pale spot close to the top along the hind margin, where the wings from both sides diverge from each other, and in addition, the first segments of the antennae and the collum between the head and the thorax are contrastingly pale (Fig. 1). Just as in *E. axillaris*, the subgenital



Fig. 1. Brachypterous *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkins, 1899) (photo: Koen Lock).



Fig. 2. Tip abdomen of female *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkins, 1899) with brown subgenital plate (photo: Koen Lock).

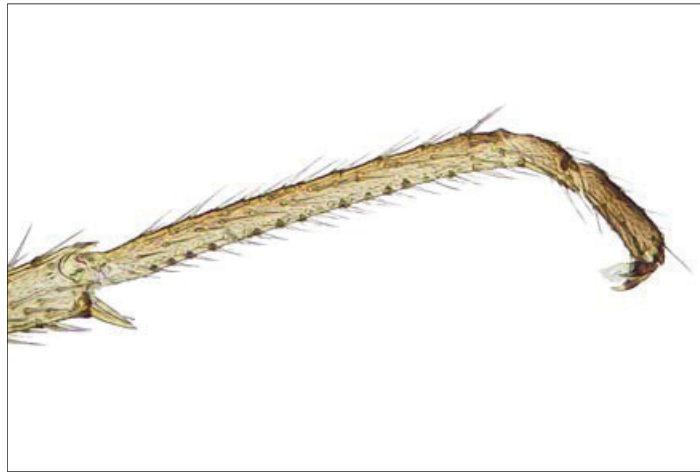


Fig. 3. Tarsus *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkins, 1899) (photo: Koen Lock).

plate bears two apical lobes, but in *P. pulchripennis*, these are broader and closer together (Fig. 2). In contrast to Ectopsocidae, which have tarsi consisting of two segments, the tarsi of *P. pulchripennis* consist of three segments (Fig. 3). However, unlike the other Elipsocidae, which have setiform pulvilli under the claws with only the tip sometimes slightly thickened, the pulvilli are clearly thickened over their entire length in *P. pulchripennis* (Fig. 3).

### Discussion

*Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkins, 1899) has a worldwide distribution and occurs mainly in coastal regions with a subtropical climate (LIENHARD, 1998). In Europe, it was first reported from France and Madeira (LIENHARD, 1998). Recently, it was also found in the United Kingdom (SAVILLE *et al.*, 2005) and the Netherlands (NOORDIJK & BELGERS, in press). In the Netherlands, the species was found in dunes with *Ammophila arenaria* (L.) (NOORDIJK & BELGERS, in press), just like in Belgium.

### Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Jinze Noordijk for noticing that the species I reported as *Ectopsocus axillaris* (Smithers, 1969) was in fact *Propsocus pulchripennis* (Perkins, 1899).

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