

Fig. 11. *Visherifera sylvaensis* sp. nov., holotype PIN, no. 1700/983, general appearance. Scale bar 3 mm.

Family Lemmatophoridae Sellards, 1909

Subfamily Parapriscinae Carpenter, 1935

Genus *Culiciforma* Aristov, gen. nov.

Etymology. From Latin *culex* (mosquito) and *forma* (appearance).

Type species. *C. formosa* sp. nov.

Diagnosis. Medium-sized insects with slender bodies. Antennae long, filiform, eyes large. Pronotum rather large, posterior part of paranotalia broad. Mesonotum equal to metanotum in length. Legs slender, not elongated. Anterior margin of forewing slightly convex, costal field slightly broader than subcostal field. SC reaching apical third of wing, R having anterior branches, RS starting near wing midlength and having two branches. MA and MP pectinate backward and have four and three branches, respectively. CuA₁ two-branched. Anterior margin of hindwing straight, RS basally fused with MA, CuA having two branches. Abdomen slender, ovipositor short, cerci not narrowing abruptly apically and, probably, long.

Species composition. Type species.

Comparison. This new genus is similar to *Megorkhosa* (Novokshonov, 2000) in its leg size and structure, but it has a totally different venation. It is

similar to the genus *Paraprisca*, especially to *P. grandis* (Carpenter, 1939), in its venation and size, but differs in its legs being short and in the anterior margin of the forewing being convex.

Culiciforma formosa Aristov, sp. nov.

Plate 1, fig. 4

Etymology. From Latin *formosa* (nice, shaped).

Holotype. PIN, no. 1700/782, part and counterpart of complete preserved insect; Tsherkarda locality; Kungurian, Koshelevka Formation.

Description (Fig. 5). First antennomeres are enlarged, several subsequent segments slightly longer as it is wide, distal antennomeres strongly elongated. The head is relatively large, the eyes are oval-shaped. The pronotum is a rounded trapezoid and narrows backward. The paranotal ring is a rounded trapezoid, very narrow near the anterior corners of the pronotum, abruptly widening backward and covers scutellar lobes. The pleural region of the prothorax is triangular and subdivided vertically by the pleural suture. The mesonotum is slightly longer than it is wide, the prescutum is small and subdivided longitudinally by a suture, the scutellar lobes are small, rounded and not adjoining. The pleural region of the mesothorax is quadrangular and obliquely subdivided by the pleural suture. The metathorax is of similar structure but is somewhat wider. The anterior femora tapers apically, the tibiae are as long as the femora and broaden apically. The tarsi are long, five-segmented; the first and fifth tarsomeres are the longest, other segments are equal. The middle legs are similar but somewhat longer. The anterior margin of the forewing is convex in the basal half of the wing, then is straight; the apex appears to be acuminate; the posterior margin is convex in the distal half and then is straight. In the basal half, the costal field is 1.5 times as broad as the subcostal. MA starts to branch near its midlength. The CuA branches are parallel, the CuA₁ fork is short, CuP is straight, A₁ is simple and slightly curved. SC is not parallel to R in the posterior wing. The radius is straight and lacks a strong bend at its base, RS+MA branches early and has four or more branches, MP has more than two branches. The anal fan is small, A₂ has not less than seven branches. The abdomen does not reach the wing apices and is slightly inflated ventrally. There are ten tergites. The ovipositor has sinuous valves, the cerci segments are heavily elongated, first segments are somewhat wider than the subsequent.

Measurements, mm: Body length, 15.5; forewing length, 15; hindwing length, 14.

Material. Besides the holotype, paratype PIN, no. 4987/1 from the same locality.

Genus *Sylvaprisca* Aristov, 2001

Sylvaprisca focaleata Aristov, sp. nov.

Plate 2, fig. 1

Etymology. From Latin *focaleata* (wrapped in a shawl).

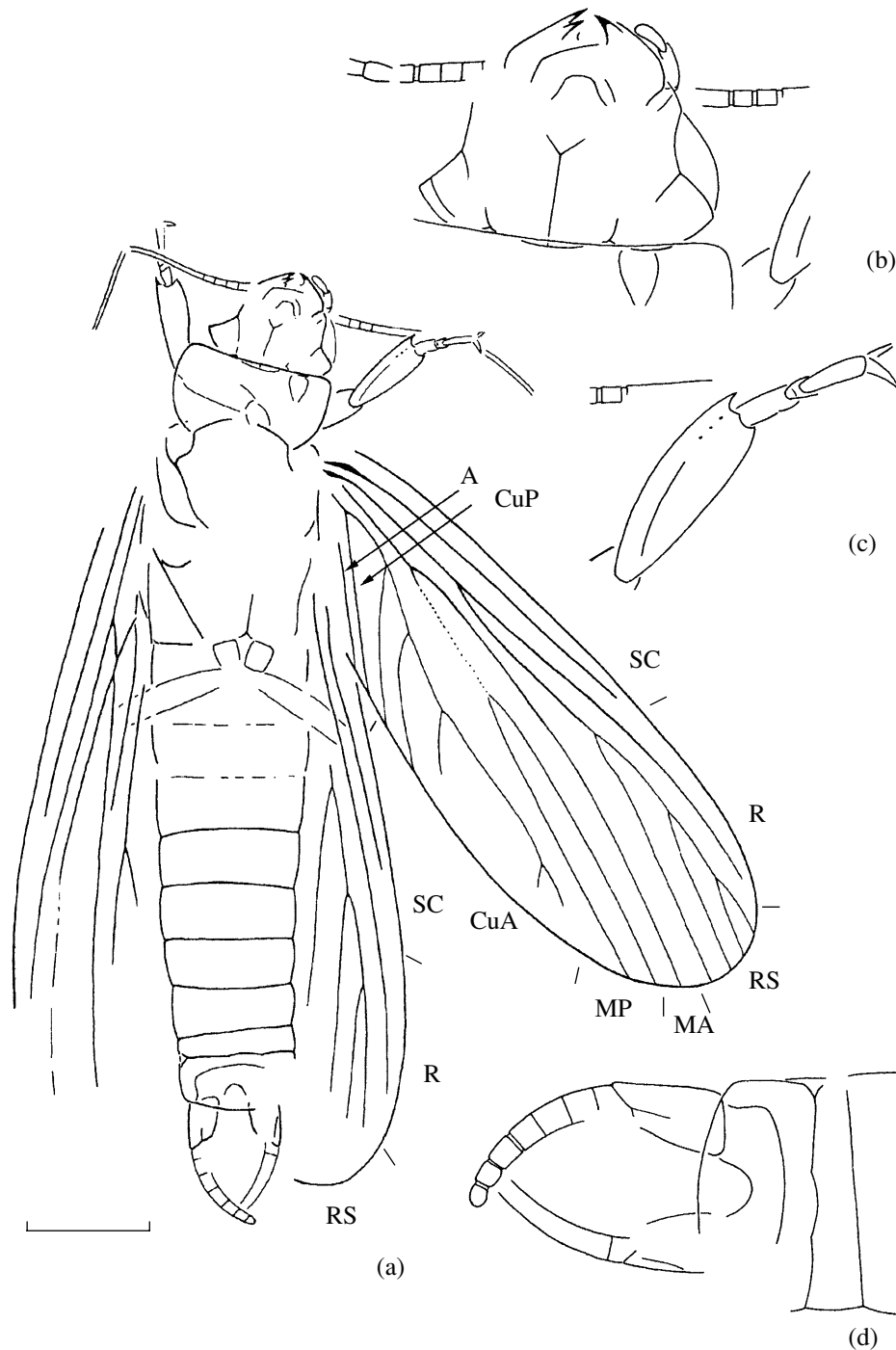


Fig. 12. *Sylvafossor forcipatus* sp. nov., holotype PIN, no. 4987/11: (a) general appearance, (b) head, (c) fore tibia and tarsus, (d) tip of abdomen and cerci. Scale bar 5 mm in Fig. 12a; Figs. 12b–12d out of scale.

Holotype. PIN, no. 4987/2, part and counterpart of well-preserved complete insect; Tshekarda locality; Kungurian, Koshelevka Formation.

Description (Fig. 6a). Medium-sized insect. The head is medium-sized, the antennae are thin, the eyes are large and oval-shaped. The pronotum is a very small, rounded triangular, and narrows backward. The

paranotalia are very broad and widen backward, the sternal part of the thorax also widens backward. The length of the mesonotum is subequal to its width, the scutellar lobes are indistinct and are not adjoining; the metanotum is of the same structure but is larger. The legs are not elongated, the forelegs are the shortest; the posterior femora are slightly longer than the middle