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The Update Catalogue of Taiwanese Hemerobiidae (Neuroptera)

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ABSTRACT

This present study provides a catalogue of Taiwanese Hemerobiidae (Neuroptera), which includes 27 species. Synonyms, type localities, type depositories, and distribution are reviewed, and the Chinese vernacular name(s) of these species are provided with revised information through a literature review. The mentioned Chinese vernacular names include previously used names in Taiwanese and Chinese publications, and the suggested one is mainly based on morphology except for other mentioned criteria.

Key words: brown lacewings, taxonomy, checklist, synonymy

Introduction

Hemerobiidae is the third largest family of Neuroptera, with ca. 600 described species worldwide (Engel *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022). Most of its members are brown; therefore, they bear the English vernacular name "brown lacewings" (Fig. 1). The family is characterized by the presence of two or more radial sectors (Rs) veins originating on R1 vein in the forewing and the absence of nygmata (Oswald, 1993). Although few studies showed that some species might consume honey dew and pollen as adults, brown lacewings are mostly considered predaceous in both larval and adult stages, feeding on small arthropods, like aphids, lepidopterans, dipterans, and mites. (New, 1975; Stelzl, 1991; Canard, 2001; Devetak and Klokocovnik, 2016).

Taxonomic research on Hemerobiidae in Taiwan did not start until the early 20th century. Esben-Petersen (1912) described 1 hemerobiid species of *Micromus timidus* in Taiwan. Banks (1937a) published a list of 7 hemerobiid species collected in Taiwan by Judson Linsley Gressitt, including *Notiobiella subolivacea*, *Psectra iniqua*, *Neuronema albostigma*, *Mi. linearis* and *Mi. timidus*, as well as 2 new species – *Megalomus formosanus* and *Hemerobius japonicus*. Nakahara (1955) presented collections with 3 hemerobiid species, i.e., *Mi. yunnanus*, *Mi. linearis* and *Mi. timidus*. Nakahara (1966a) compiled a nearly complete species list of Hemerobiidae in Taiwan, containing 8 genera and 20 species. Then, Stange and Wang (1997) published a checklist of Neuroptera in Taiwan also with 20 hemerobiid species, while their subsequently published handbook includes 21 recorded hemerobiid species and several additional unidentified species of Hemerobiidae

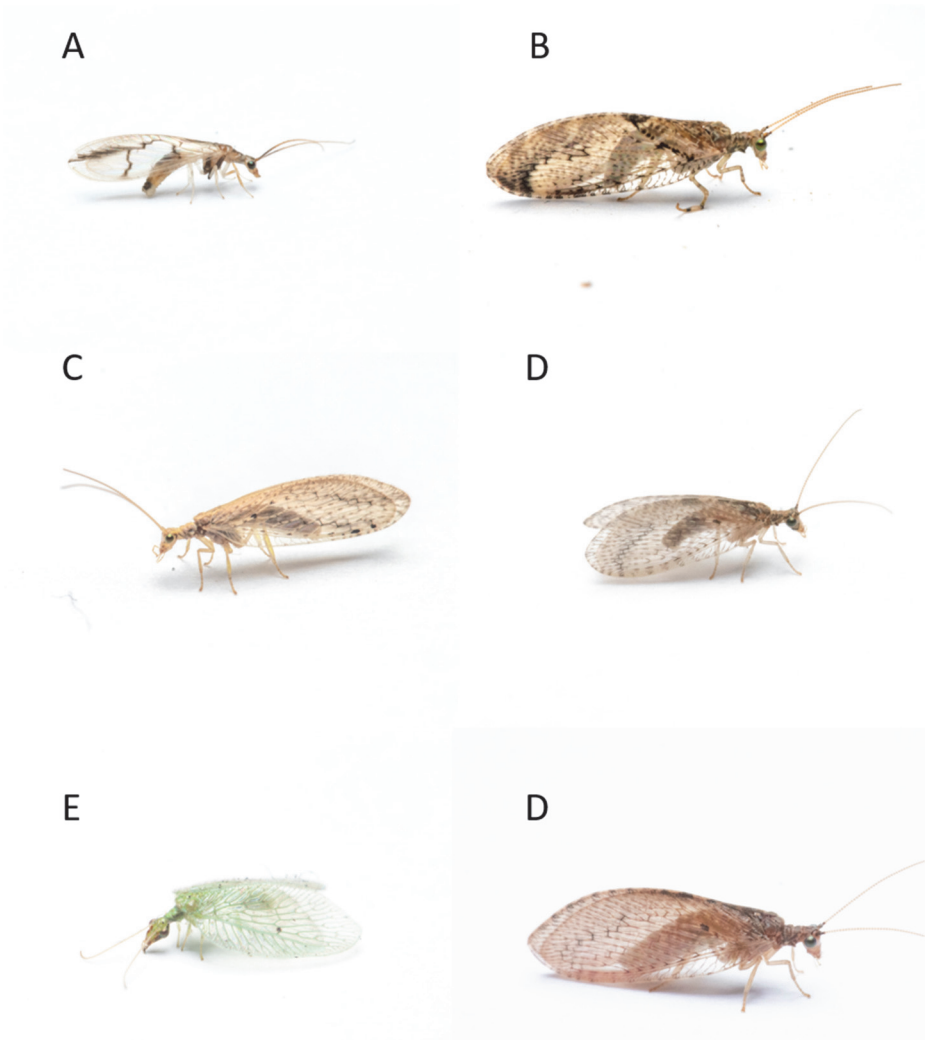

Fig. 1. Representatives of adult brown lacewings. A) *Zachobiella striata* Nakahara, 1966; B) *Micromus calidus* Hagen, 1859; C) *Micromus linearis* Hagen, 1858; D *Micromus timidus* Hagen, 1853; E *Notiobiella subolivacea* Nakahara, 1915; F *Micromus numerosus* Navás, 1910. (Photographs copyright Shih-Hsiang Hsiao, unscaled).

in Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1998). After that, Zhao (2016) extensively covered various hemerobiid species found in Taiwan, providing an in-depth re-description along with a comprehensive identification key. Additionally, it revealed four species– *Mi. mirimaculatus*, *H. nigricornis*, *H. indicus*, *Notiobiella hainana*– in Taiwan that had not been previously recorded.

The Hemerobiidae checklist from Stange and Wang (1997) remains the sole reference for species recorded in Taiwan. Upon careful examination of this literature, it is evident that certain elements warrant amendments. Firstly, there are invalid scientific names that must be rectified. Secondly, five species that were previously overlooked in the records, namely *Mi. mirimaculatus*, *H. nigricornis*, *H. indicus*, *Notiobiella hainana*, and *Ne. albostigma*, are now recognized. Additionally, the discovery of a newly-recorded species, *Sympherobius wuyianus*, has been incorporated. Thirdly, re-evaluating existing Chinese vernacular names suggests that some may not be apt, especially considering taxonomic information, diagnostic traits, readability, and intuitive understanding. This review presents an updated list of vernacular names for each species in Taiwan, offering insights into the rationale behind these choices. Furthermore, synonymy, type locality, type deposition, and distribution for every species have also been detailed.

Materials and Methods

Specimen examination

The abbreviations of type depositories and private collections are listed below.

BMNH	Natural History Museum, London, UK
CAU	China Agricultural University, Beijing, China
KUZC	Kyushu University, Entomological Laboratory, Fukuoka, Japan
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, USA
MFNB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tsukuba, Japan
NMNS	National Museum of Natural Science
TARI	Taiwan Agricultural Research Institute
Coll Iguchi	Sobei Iguchi's collection
Coll Nakahara	Nakahara waro's collection
Coll Nohira	Akio Nohira's collection
Coll Okamoto	Hanjiro Okamoto's collection
Coll Teranishi	Teranishi's collection
Coll Yamamura	Sanzaburō Yamamura's collection
UN	unknown

Chinese names

In determining more suitable vernacular names used in Taiwan, this study drew from two primary sources: Yang *et al*. (2018) for names used in China and Stange and Wang (1998) for those from Taiwan. Our presentation format began with introducing the new name, followed sequentially by existing names from Taiwan and then China. For illustration, the naming convention for the Family Hemerobiidae was exhibited as 褐蛉科 (=姬蛉科 / 中國-褐蛉科). Where an original vernacular name was absent, a "–" symbol denotes this lack. Our methodology in conferring vernacular names seeks a harmonious blend of taxonomic information and diagnostic characters. At the genus level, the priority was distinctiveness, followed by character-associated naming. For species, when a specific epithet acknowledges an individual or points to a locality, it was leveraged as the vernacular name to retain such taxonomic information. Moreover, if a species is identifiable by a unique, easily discernible feature, especially when echoed in the specific epithet, that becomes the name. We provided comprehensive remarks detailing our choices' underpinnings to elucidate the decision-making process behind our naming convention.

List of synonyms and their references

Most of the synonyms utilized in this study were drawn from the work of Oswald (2022). To present a thorough overview of the taxonomic history, we have also incorporated unavailable names into the synonymy. Beyond simply indicating a name as unavailable, we delved into the reasons behind its unavailability. Whenever the reason has been previously documented, the original reference is cited. In instances where it had not been specified, we provide the rationale enclosed in square brackets.

Other information

In the sequence following the list of synonyms, details regarding the name-bearing type, type locality, type deposition, and overall distribution were presented. The name-bearing type adheres to a specific format: [type statue]: [collected date][collector]. The type locality is typically outlined separately, except when the name-bearing type is identified as syntypes due to their varied collection data. In these instances, the format is altered to combine the type localities with the name-bearing type as follows: Syntypes: [collected date][collector]/[type locality] | [collected date]_[collector]/[type locality].

Results

Five species in four genera were reviewed and newly-added to the Taiwanese checklist, including *Micromus mirimaculatus*, *Hemerobius nigricornis*, *Hemerobius indicus*, *Notiobiella hainana*, and *Neuronema albostigma*. However, the existence of *H. nigricornis* and *Ne. albostigma* needed to be confirmed. Regarding the former, the original literature did not examine specimens from Taiwan, but it noted Taiwan as its distribution. Conversely, even Bank (1937a) recorded this species in Taiwan, Kuwayama (1962) doubted this record. Also, we did not put *Micromus formosanus* in our catalog; some literature did because this is a nomen

dubium and should not be used. Finally, we identified a newly-recorded species, *Sympherobius wuyianus,* which may be one of the undetermined *Sympherobius* species in Strange and Wang (1998).

Systematic accounts

Family **HEMEROBIIDAE** Latreille, 1802 褐蛉科 (=姬蛉科 / 中國-褐蛉科)

Chinese vernacular name: The Chinese vernacular name 姬蛉 is intriguingly derived from Wasei Kanji. While "姬" typically conveys notions of "princess," "beauty," or "smallness," it is worth noting that hemerobiids, to which 姬蛉 belongs, do not exhibit vibrant colors nor constitute the smallest group within the Neuroptera order. Instead, most hemerobiids are characterized by shades of brown, so much so that their English vernacular names are "brown lacewings". Furthermore, all Chinese vernacular names for hemerobiids in Taiwan conclude with "褐蛉". Given these observations, I propose that "褐蛉" is adopted as the Chinese common name for the Family Hemerobiidae, aligning with the established naming convention in Taiwan.

Micromus Rambur, 1842 狹肩褐蛉屬 (= – / 中國：脈褐蛉屬)

Synonymy

Micromus Rambur, 1842: 416.
Micromerus [Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Micromus*]: Hagen (1858a: 483).
Nesomicromus Perkins, 1899: 37. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Pseudopsectra Perkins, 1899: 46. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Nesothauma Perkins, 1899: 46. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Nenus Navás, 1912a: 199. Nakahara, 1960a: 25.
Nemis [Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Nenus*]: Banks (1913: 217).
Eumicromus Nakahara, 1915:36. Carpenter, 1940: 246.
Eumicronus [Incorrect original spelling of *Eumicromus*]: Nakahara (1915: 37, 39).
Paramicromus Nakahara, 1919:137.
Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Archaeomicromus Krüger, 1922:171.
Synonymized by Kimmins, 1936: 88.
Indomicromus Krüger, 1922:171. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Stenomicromus Krüger, 1922:171. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Heteromicromus Krüger, 1922:171.
Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Neomicromus Krüger, 1922:154. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Meomicromus [Incorrect original spelling of *Neomicromus*]: Krüger (1922: 172).
Pseudomicromus Krüger, 1922: 172.
Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Paramicromus Krüger, 1922:172. Synonymized by Carpenter, 1940: 197.
Stenomus Navás, 1922: 55. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 255.
Phlebiomus Navás, 1923a: 24. Synonymized by Nakahara, 1960a: 36.
Tanca Navás, 1929a: 373. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Menutus Navás, 1932: 35. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 255.
Idiomicromus Nakahara, 1955: 8. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 255.
Spilomicromus Nakahara, 1960a: 26.
Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Anomicromus Nakahara, 1960a: 30.
Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Ameromicromus Nakahara, 1960a: 33.
Synonymized by Carpenter, 1940: 37.
Afromicromus Nakahara, 1960a: 34.
Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Austromicromus Nakahara, 1960a: 35.
Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 305.
Mixomicromus Ghosh, 1977:235. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 255.
Type species: *Micromus variegatus* (*Hemerobius variegatus* Fabricius, 1793: 85), by subsequent designation by Banks, 1905: 44.

Chinese vernacular name: In Taiwan, *Micromus* currently lacks a Chinese vernacular name. Conversely, in China, the name "脈(mài)褐蛉" is derived from the transliteration of the first syllable of "*Micromus*." However, if transliteration is not associated with the names of foreigners or foreign locations, it will not be considered a preferred choice for Chinese vernacular names. Considering the etymology and diagnostic characteristics, I propose a new suggested name: "狹肩褐蛉" (narrow-shouldered brown lacewing). The specific epithet "*Micromus*" is composed of the Greek terms "*Micro-*" and "*-mus*." "*Micro-*" originates from the Greek

"*mikros*," meaning "small", while "*-mus*" is derived from the Greek "*omos*", signifying 'shoulder'. Furthermore, in Taiwan, *Micromus* can be distinguished by its narrow humeral area, which can be likened to the shoulder region of mammals' bodies. This proposed name considers both the linguistic aspects and the morphological characteristics of the species, providing a comprehensive and meaningful Chinese vernacular name for *Micromus* in Taiwan.

1. *Micromus angulatus* (Stephens, 1836) 角紋狹肩褐蛉 (=四脈褐蛉 / 中國-角紋脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Hemerobius angulatus Stephens, 1829: 312. Unavailable name. [no type designated]

Hemerobius angulatus Stephens, 1836: 106; Walker, 1853: 292; Hagen, 1866: 408.

Hemerobius villosus Zetterstedt, 1840: 1050; Hagen, 1866, 421. Unavailable name. [no type designated]

Hemerobius intricatus Wesmael, 1841: 214; Walker, 1853: 293

Synonymized with *Micromus angulatus* by Hagen, 1886: 280.

Micromus tendinosus Rambur, 1842: 417; Walker, 1853: 294; Hagen, 1866: 431.

Synonymized with *Micromus intricatus* by Schneider, 1846:101.

Micromus intricatus (Wesmael, 1841): Hagen, 1858b: 26; Hagen, 1858c: 130; Hagen, 1860: 54; Hagen, 1866: 431.

Hemerobius lineatus Göszy, 1852: 345; Hagen, 1866: 414.

Synonymized with *Micromus villosus* by Brauer and Löw 1857: 72.

Hemerobius tendinosus (Rambur, 1842); Hagen, 1866: 421.

Hemerobius hopii Curtis, 1854: 57. Unavailable name. [no type designated]

Micromus villosus (Zetterstedt, 1840): Brauer and Löw, 1857: 58; Hagen, 1866: 431. Unavailable name. [no type designated]

Mucropalpus hyalinatus A. Costa, 1863: 13. Unavailable name (Pantaleoni, 1999: 255).

Mucropalpus meridionalis A. Costa, 1863: 31; Pantaleoni, 1999: 255.

Synonymized with *Micromus angulatus* by Navás, 1913a: 9.

Micromus angulatus (Stephens, 1836): Hagen, 1886: 280; Carpenter, 1940: 247; Tjeder, 1948: 7; Makarkin, 1984: 419; Klimaszewski and Kevan, 1988: 52; Penny *et al*., 1997: 69; Makarkin and Lagunov, 2010: 686.

Micromus meridionalis (A. Costa, 1863): Hagen, 1886: 281; Monserrat, 1990b: 235.

Micromus jonas Needham, 1905: 15.

Synonymized with *Micromus angulatus* by Carpenter, 1940: 247.

Micromus theryanus Navás, 1910: 72.

Synonymized with *Micromus angulatus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 177.

Eumicromus angulatus (Stephens, 1836): Nakahara, 1915: 42; Kuwayama, 1954: 96; Kuwayama, 1962: 350.

Pseudomicromus angulatus (Stephens, 1836): Krüger, 1922: 172; Nakahara, 1960a: 31; Nakahara, 1966b: 211: Nakahara, 1966a: 199; Klimaszewski and Kevan, 1988: 52; Aspöck *et al*, 1980: 222.

Nesomicromus angulatus (Stephens, 1836): Aspöck *et al.*, 1980: 222.

Micromus (*Pseudomicromus*) *angulatus* (Stephens, 1836): Zelený J, 1963: 57; Tjeder, 1972: 22; Klimaszewski and Kevan, 1988: 52; Aspöck *et al.*, 1980: 222.

Micromus (*Eumicromus*) *angulatus* (Stephens, 1836): Klimaszewski and Kevan, 1988: 52; Aspöck *et al.*, 1980: 222.

Micromus (*Nesomicromus*) *angulatus* (Stephens, 1836): Klimaszewski and Kevan, 1988: 52; Aspöck *et al.*, 1980: 221.

Type: Holotype: ????.06.??_Stephan (Stephan, 1836; Penny ND *et al*., 1997)

Type locality: "Near London and in Scotland" (Stephan, 1836).

Type deposition: BMNH

Distribution: Algeria, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, North Korea, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: *M. angulatus* was named "四脈褐蛉" in Taiwan, noted only on the key in Stange and Wang (1998) without

explanation. On the other hand, in China, the name "角紋" (angular band) corresponds to the original description of the darker angular band of this species. Given this correspondence, I propose retaining the Chinese common name "角紋" for this species in Taiwan. This decision is rooted in the alignment of the Chinese name with the species' distinctive feature, specifically the darker angular band, as described in its original characterization. Maintaining consistency with the Chinese common nam e, we can enhance clarity and facilitate communication about "*M. angulatus*" in Taiwan and China.

2. *Micromus numerosus* Navás, 1910 多階狹肩褐蛉 (=黃褐蛉 / 中國-日本脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Micromus numerosus Navás, 1910: 396; Nakahara, 1919: 493.

Eumicromus arakawae Nakahara, 1915: 38; Kuwayama, 1962: 349.

Synonymized with *Micromus numerosus* by Kuwayama, 1956a: 26.

Eumicromus numerosus (Navás, 1910): Nakahara, 1915: 37; Nakahara, 1954: 44; Nakahara, 1960a: 23.

Archaeomicromus japanicus Krüger, 1922: 171. Unavailable name. (Monserrat, 1990b: 228)

Eumicromus confusus Nakahara, 1964: 246; Nakahara, 1966a: 200; Nakahara, 1971: 10.

Synonymized with *Micromus numerosus* by Monserrat, 1993: 503.

Micromus confusus (Nakahara, 1964): Monserrat, 1990b: 227; Monserrat, 1993: 503.

Micromus japanicus (Krüger, 1922): Monserrat, 1990b: 228.

Micromus arakawae (Nakahara, 1915): Monserrat, 1990b: 229.

Type: Syntype(s): 1906.??.??_Julien Harmand (Navás, 1910)

Type locality: Tokyo, Japan. (Navás, 1910)

Type deposition: MNHN

Distribution: China, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: In Taiwan, this species is known as "黃褐蛉," a name inspired by the irregular brownish clouding on its forewings, as documented by Stange and Wang (1998). In China, it has been referred to as "日本脈褐蛉," which might be associated with its synonym "*japanicus*." Given the absence of particularly distinct diagnostic characteristics, we focused on the specific epithet's etymology. Although not explicitly mentioned in the original description, "*numerosus*" may be derived from "*venulis gradatis numerosis*," indicating numerous gradate series. Therefore, we propose a new name, "多階狹肩褐蛉," which takes into account the word's etymology and aims to provide a more descriptive and accurate representation of the species.

Remarks: The name *Eumicromus arakawae* was first mentioned as a synonymy of *Micromus numerosus* by Kuwayama (1956a), but he did' not explicitly explain this new combination.

3. *Micromus igorotus* Banks, 1920 伊哥狹肩褐蛉 (=— / 中國-乙果脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Micromus igorotus Banks, 1920: 335; Kuwayama, 1964a: 41.

Micromus (*Archaeomicromus*) *igorotus* Banks, 1920; Banks, 1937b: 138; Nakahara, 1960a: 33; Kuwayama, 1964a: 41.

Archaeomicromus igorotus (Banks, 1920): Banks, 1939b: 138.

Eumicromus okinawanus Nakahara, 1956: 189; Nakahara and Kuwayama, 1961: 263.

Synonymized with *Pseudomicromus igorotus* by Nakahara, 1960a: 33.

Eumicromus igorotus (Banks, 1920): Nakahara and Kuwayama, 1961: 263.

Pseudomicromus igorotus (Banks, 1920): Nakahara, 1960a: 33; Kuwayama, 1964a: 41; Nakahara, 1966a: 199.

Micromus okinawanus (Nakahara, 1956): Oswald, 1993.

Type: Lectotype designated by Monserrat (1993: 495): ????.??.??_Charles Fuller Baker

Type locality: Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines

Type deposition: MCZ

Distribution: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: There is no established Chinese vernacular name for "*M. igorotus*" in Taiwan. However, in China, the name "乙果脈褐蛉" is derived from the transliteration of the first two syllables of "*igorotus*". The choice of this name is significant as it has historical and cultural roots. The

species' holotype was collected from Benguet, Luzon, Philippines, inhabited by the Igorot people. Although this detail was not explicitly mentioned in the original publication, the specific epithet "*igorotus*" is considered a tribute to these indigenous people. Moreover, the Igorot people are often translated as "伊哥洛特人" in Chinese. Therefore, it is proposed to use the first two words, "伊哥" as the suggested Chinese vernacular name for "*M. igorotus*." This choice pays homage to the species' origins and aligns with the common Chinese translation of the Igorot people, enhancing cross-cultural understanding and scientific communication.

4. *Micromus yunnanus* (Navás, 1923) 雲南狹肩褐蛉 (=— / 中國-藏異脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Phlebiomus yunnanus Navás, 1923a: 25; Banks, 1947: 97

Idiomicromus kanoi Nakahara, 1955: 8; Nakahara, 1966a: 199

Synonymized with *Micromus yunnanus* by Monserrat, 2000: 85.

Idiomicromus zanganus Yang, 1981a: 303.

Synonymized with *Micromus yunnanus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 183.

Micromus yunnanus (Navás, 1923a): Monserrat, 1990a: 181, 183; Monserrat, 1990b: 230.

Micromus kanoi (Nakahara, 1955): Makarkin, 1994: 923; Stange and Wang, 1997: 50; New, 2003: 160.

Type: Holotype: 1915.??.??_Stéphane Legendre (Navás, 1923a)

Type locality: Yunnan, China (Navás, 1923a)

Type deposition: MNHN

Distribution: China, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: There is no Chinese name for this species in Taiwan. In contrast, in China, it has a Chinese name derived from its synonym, "*Idiomicromus zanganus*." Specifically, "*Idiomicromus*" is translated as "異脈褐蛉," while "*zanganus*" translates to "藏," indicating its type locality in Tibet. However, it is important to note that this species is currently considered synonymous with *M. yunnanus*, where the specific epithet denotes its type locality of Yunnan.

5. *Micromus calidus* Hagen, 1859 黑斑狹肩褐蛉 (=環脛褐蛉 / 中國-瑕脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Micromus calidus Hagen, 1859: 207; Hagen, 1866: 431; Hagen, 1886: 288; Ghosh, 2000: 28.

Micromus sabulosus Navás, 1908: 406; Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 289; Ghosh, 2000: 28.

Synonymized with *Micromus calidus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 177.

Micromus nilghiricus Navás, 1910: 74; Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 289.

Synonymized with *Micromus calidus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 178.

Eumicromus maculatipes Nakahara, 1915: 39; Kuwayama, 1962: 350, Ghosh, 2000: 28.

Synonymized with *Micromus calidus* by Monserrat, 1993: 488.

Micromus pictipes Banks, 1920: 334; Baltazar, 1990: 21; Ghosh, 2000: 28.

Synonymized with *Micromus calidus* by Monserrat, 1993: 488.

Archaeomicromus calidus (Hagen, 1859): Krüger, 1922: 171.

Micromus (*Archaeomicromus*) *pictipes* Banks, 1920; Banks, 1937b: 138.

Spilomicromus maculatipes (Nakahara, 1915): Nakahara, 1960a: 27; Nakahara, 1966a: 199.

Micromus xia Yang, 1981a: 302.

Synonymized with *Micromus calidus* by Monserrat, 2000: 84.

Micromus maculatipes (Nakahara, 1915): Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 289; Stange and Wang, 1997: 50.

Type: Lectotype designated by Monserrat (1993: 484): ????.??.??_ John Nietner (Hagen, 1859)

Type locality: Ramboda, Central, Sri Lanka (Hagen, 1859)

Type deposition: MCZ

Distribution: Burkina Faso, Burmam Chinam Indiam Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: In Taiwan, the species is known as "環脛褐蛉," a name inspired by the presence of three dark brown rings on the fore- and mid-tibiae, as documented by Stange and Wang (1998). On the other hand, in China, it is referred to as "瑕脈褐蛉," a name derived from the transliteration of its synonym "*M. xia*". The character "瑕" denotes a spot or blemish, reflecting a distinguishing feature of *M. calidus*. The original publication for *M. calidus* did not elucidate the etymology of its specific epithet.

Nonetheless, it is likely rooted in the Latin words for "warm" or "hot," symbolizing the climate of its type locality. However, since the connotation of warmth or hotness is not intrinsically tied to the taxonomical information of this species, and considering that dark rings on the tibiae sometimes resemble pale brown spots in specimens, we have proposed a modification. We suggest changing "瑕" to "黑斑," both of which mean "spot" in English, but the latter provides a more direct interpretation.

6. ***Micromus linearis*** Hagen, 1858 瘦狹肩褐蛉 (=三脈褐蛉 / 中國-點線脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Micromus linearis Hagen, 1858a: 483; Hagen, 1866: 431; Hagen, 1886: 289; Ghosh, 2000: 28; Hassan *et al*., 2019: 207.

Micromus multipunctatus Matsumura, 1907: 171; Nakahara, 1960a: 26; Kuwayama, 1962: 348; Kuwayama, 1964b: 29; Nakahara, 1966a: 199; Yang, 1978: 259; Baltazar, 1990: 20.

Synonymized with *Micromus linearis* by Monserrat, 1993: 499.

Micromus punctatus Matsumura, 1908: 38. Unavailable name. [no description]

Micromus novitius Navás, 1910: 397; Nakahara, 1915: 35; Nakahara, 1955: 9.

Synonymized with *Micromus multipunctatus* by Kuwayama, 1956a: 25.

Micromus angustior van der Weele, 1910: 201; Monserrat, 1990a: 179.

Synonymized with *Nenus novitius* by Esben-Petersen, 1928a: 227.

Nenus longulus Navás, 1912a: 200; Monserrat, 1990a: 179.

Synonymized with *Nenus novitius* by Esben-Petersen, 1928a: 227.

Nenus elongatus [Incorrect subsequent spelling of *longulus*]: Navás (Monserrat, 1990a: 180).

Nenus luzonensis Navás, 1918: 8; Monserrat, 1990a: 180.

Synonymized with *Micromus multipuncrutus* by Monserrat, 1990a:180.

Indomicromus linearis (Hagen, 1858a): Krüger, 1922: 171.

Micromus javanus Krüger, 1922: 172. Unavailable name. (Monserrat, 1990b, 228)

Nenus novitius (Navás, 1910): Esben-Petersen, 1928a: 227; Banks, 1937a: 280.

Micromus (*Micromus*) *angustior* van der Weele, 1910; Banks, 1937b: 140.

Nenus luzonica [Incorrect subsequent spelling of *luzonensis*]: Banks (1937b: 140) (Monserrat, 1990a, 180).

Nenus novitus [incorrect subsequent spelling of *novitius*]: Banks (1937b: 140).

Nenus luzonicus [Incorrect subsequent spelling of *luzonensis*]: Nakahara (1966a: 199). (Monserrat, 1990a, 180).

Micromus longulus (Navás, 1912a): Monserrat, 1990a: 179.

Micromus luzonensis (Navás, 1918): Monserrat, 1990a: 180.

Type: Lectotype designated by Monserrat (1993: 484): ????.??.??_ Herman August Hagen.

Type locality: Ramboda, Central, Sri Lanka (Hagen, 1858)

Type deposition: MCZ

Distribution: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sri Lanka, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: In Taiwan, the species is known as "三脈," possibly originating from Stange and Wang (1998) notation of "3 Rs veins before pterostigma". In contrast, in China, the species is termed "點線," potentially derived from the description of this species in Yang (1978): "翅脈呈現黑白相間的點線." While "點線" is a recognized name, it does not clearly convey the species' taxonomical features. Similarly, "三脈" may not be entirely descriptive, given the indistinct pterostigma in brown lacewings. Given this, we propose the name "瘦" to emphasize its notable feature: narrow wings. This distinct feature was also mentioned in its original description.

7. ***Micromus mirimaculatus*** Yang, 1995 奇斑狹肩褐蛉 (=— / 中國-奇斑脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Micromus mirimaculatus Yang, 1995: 279; Yang, 1999: 103; Yang and Liu, 2001: 298.

Type: Holotype: 1993. 9. 24_Hong Wu (Yang CK *et al*., 1995)

Type locality: Zhejiang, China (Yang CK *et al*., 1995)

Type deposition: CAU

Distribution: China, Taiwan (Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: This species has

not been previously documented in Taiwan. In China, the species is referred to by the Chinese name "奇斑," which is derived from a combination of two Latin words: "*miri*-" likely originating from "*mirus*," meaning "wondrous" or "amazing," and "maculatus," signifying "spotted" or "marked." However, I was not able to find any physical samples for examination. Moreover, the available images in the literature are somewhat unclear. Here, this common name is decided to remain.

Remarks: *M. mirimaculatus* was not mentioned in the latest Taiwanese checklist. This record is found in Zhao (2016): 103. An examined specimen, deposited in CAU, was collected in Ruiyan River, Nantou.

8. *Micromus timidus* Hagen, 1853 小狹肩褐蛉 (=狹翅褐蛉 / 中國-梯階脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Micromus timidus Hagen, 1853: 481; Hagen, 1862: 91; Hagen, 1866: 431; Hagen, 1886: 292; Enderlein, 1910-1912: 57; Navás, 1925a: 75; Tjeder, 1961: 313; Kuwayama, 1964a: 41; Kuwayama, 1964b: 29; New, 1988: 365; Ohm and Hölzel, 1995: 4; Hölzel *et al*., 1999: 350; Ghosh, 2000: 26.

Micromus navigatorum Brauer, 1867: 508; Hagen, 1886: 282; Carpenter, 1961: 41.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Tjeder, 1961: 315.

Micromus vinaceus Gerstaecker, 1885: 111.

Synonymized with *Archaeomicromus navigatorum* by Esben-Petersen, 1928b: 93.

Micromus insularis Hagen, 1886: 292.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Monserrat, 1992: 274.

Micromus pusillus Gerstaecker, 1894: 171; van der Weele and Jacobson, 1909: 54.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Tjder, 1961: 316.

Micromus benardi Navás, 1912b: 750; Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 289

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 179.

Micromus sauteri Esben-Petersen, 1912: 198.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Tjder, 1961: 316.

Archaeomicromus pusillus (Gerstaecker, 1894): Krüger, 1922: 171

Archaeomicromus timidus (Hagen, 1853): Krüger, 1922: 171

Archaeomicromus vinaceus (Gerstaecker, 1885): Krüger, 1922: 171

Micromus weryae Lestage, 1923: 196.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Tjeder, 1961: 316.

Micromus alternans Navás, 1923b: 194; Lestage, 1929: 267.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 180.

Micromus insulanus Navás, 1925a: 76.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 183.

Micromus philippinus Navás, 1926: 117.

Synonymized with *Micrmus timidus* by Monserrat, 1990a: 183.

Archaeomicromus navigatorum (Brauer, 1867): Esben-Petersen, 1928b: 93.

Eumicromus navigatorum (Brauer, 1867): Kimmin, 1936: 87; Zimmerman, 1939: 502; Nakahara, 1960a: 25, Nakahara, 1960b: 39.

Micromus weryi: Navás (1930a: 308). Unavailable name. [unjustified emendation]

Archaeomicromus modestus Navás, 1936a: 350.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Tjeder, 1961: 314.

Micromus (*Archaeomicromus*) *pusillus* Gerstaecker, 1894; Banks, 1937b: 138

Eumicromus pusillus (Gerstaecker, 1894): Banks, 1938: 230; Banks, 1942: 29; Carpenter, 1961: 41.

Eumicromus multinervosus Fraser, 1955: 132.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Monserrat, 1992: 275.

Eumicromus sauteri (Esben-Petersen, 1912): Nakahara, 1960a: 24; Kuwayama, 1962: 349.

Eumicromus delamarei Auber, 1956: 498.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Monserrat, 1992: 273.

Eumicromus diminutus Nakahara, 1956: 188.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Tjeder, 1961: 316.

Eumicromus timidus (Hagen, 1853): Nakahara, 1964: 245; Nakahara, 1966a: 200; Nakahara, 1971: 11

Nesomicromus navigatorum (Brauer, 1867): Zimmerman, 1957: 63; Nakahara, 1960a: 25

Eumicromus parallelus Fraser, 1957: 23.

Synonymized with *Micromus timidus* by Ohm, P and Hölzel, H, 1997: 227.

Micromus delamarei (Auber, 1956): Monserrat,

1990b: 227; Hölzel, 2005: 76.
Micromus modestus (Navás, 1936): Monserrat, 1990a: 188; Hölzel, 2005: 76.
Micromus multinervosus (Fraser, 1955): Monserrat, 1990b: 229; Hölzel, 2005: 76.
Micromus parallelus (Fraser, 1957): Monserrat, 1990b: 229; Hölzel *et al*., 1999: 350; Hölzel, 2005: 76.
Micromus modiglianii Navás. Unavailable name (Monserrat, 1990a: 179).
Archaeomicromus weryae (Lestage, 1923)
Type: Holotype: ????.??.??_Peters (Hagen, 1853; 1886)
Type locality: Mozambique (Hagen, 1853; 1886)
Type deposition: MFNB
Distribution: Australia, Burkina Faso, Chad, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of the Congo, Samoa, São Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania Thailand, Togo, Uganda, United States, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zimbabwe (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).
Chinese vernacular name: In Taiwan, the vernacular name for *M. timidus* is "狹翅褐蛉," although the reason behind this name remains unknown. Interestingly, in China, the same name "狹翅褐蛉" is used to refer to a different species, "*Hemerobius angustipennis*." Instead, *M. timidus* was called "梯階脈褐蛉" in China, likely because of its orderly gradate series on the forewings, as described by Yang (1978): "階脈兩組，排列很整齊成梯階狀". While "梯階" is a recognized name, it is too abstract. Here, we proposed a new name, "小狹肩褐蛉." This name not only reflects the relatively small body size of *M. timidus* among *Micromus* species, but also aligns with its specific epithet, derived from Latin, meaning "timid."
Remarks: While Poggi (1993) has been commonly credited with first noting the unavailability of the name *Micromus modiglianii*, it is essential to recognize that the primary disclosure of its unavailability was actually made earlier by Monserrat (1990a).

Hemerobius Linnaeus, 1758:549. 褐蛉屬 (=姬蛉屬、毛唇褐蛉屬 / 中國-褐蛉屬)
Synonymy
Hemerobius Linnaeus, 1758:549.
Egnyonyx Wesmael, 1836: 167. Synonymized by Kimmins, 1963: 202.
Mucropalpus Rambur, 1842: 420. Synonymized by Klimaszewski and Kevin, 1985.
Stenolomus Navás, 1906: 701. Synonymized by Klimaszewski and Kevin, 1985.
Hemerodomia Navás, 1909a: 215. Synonymized by Klimaszewski and Kevin, 1985.
Brauerobius Krüger, 1922: 171. Synonymized by Klimaszewski and Kevin, 1985.
Hagenobius Krüger, 1922: 171. Synonymized by Klimaszewski and Kevin, 1985.
Reuterobius Krüger, 1922: 171. Synonymized by Klimaszewski and Kevin, 1985.
Schneiderobius Krüger, 1922: 171. Synonymized by Klimaszewski and Kevin, 1985.
Anotiobiella Kimmins, 1928: 364. Synonymized by González-Olazo, 1987: 44.
Allemerobius Banks, 1940: 183. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 215.
Dyshemerobius Tjeder, 1961: 352. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 215.
Mesohemerobius Nakahara, 1966a: 202. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 215.
Semohemerobius Yang, 1983: 128. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 215.
Monorobius Makarkin, 1985: 167. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 215.
Type species: *Hemerobius humulinus* Linnaeus, 1758:550, by subsequent designation by ICZN, 1954: 3.
Chinese vernacular name: In reference to the commentary on Hemerobiidae, there is a suggestion to adopt the name "褐蛉" in place of "姬蛉." Given that *Hemerobius* shares etymological origins with this proposed name, it is fitting to designate the genus as "褐蛉屬."

9. *Hemerobius harmandinus* Navás, 1910 哈曼氏褐蛉 (=— / 中國-哈曼褐蛉)
Synonymy
Hemerobius harmandinus Navás, 1910: 395; Navás, 1916: 233; Nakahara, 1960a: 46; Kuwayama, 1962: 354; Nakahara, 1966a: 202; Makarkin, 1993: 224; Ghosh, 2000: 24; Kim and Cho, 2011: 66.
Hemerobius nakaharinus Navás, 1916: 235.

Synonymized with *Hemerobius harmandinus* by Makarkin, 1993: 224.

Hemerobius divisus Navás, 1931: 3.

Synonymized with *Hemerobius harmandinus* by Monserrat, 2000: 65.

Hemerobius lacunaris Navás, 1936b: 51.

Synonymized with *Hemerobius harmandinus* by Monserrat, 2000: 65.

Type: lectotype designated by J. Legrand in 1991 (Monserrat, 2000): ????.??.??_ Julien Harmand (Navás, 1910)

Type locality: Tokyo, Japan (Navás, 1910)

Type deposition: MNHN

Distribution: China, India, Japan, Nepal, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam (Stange and Wang, 1997; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: No current Chinese name is assigned to this species in Taiwan. Conversely, in China, the name "哈曼褐蛉" is in use, potentially as a tribute to Julien Harmand, who collected the holotype of this species. Recognizing that such naming conventions to honor individuals are prevalent in nomenclature, I have retained this aspect in the Chinese name. I have appended the term "氏" for a more traditional Chinese representation of a surname.

Remarks: Several authors listed "*Hemerobius nitidulus* Nakahara (not Fabricius 1777) 1915: 32" in the synonymy list of this species (Nakahara, 1960a; Monserrat, 1990b; Makarkin, 1993; Kim and Cho, 2011). *Hemerobius nitidulus* was published as a European species by Fabricius (1777). Subsequently, Nakahara (1915) proposed it as a synonymy of the Japanese *H. harmandinus*. Then, Navás (1916) compared the *H. harmandinus* holotype with six *H. nitidulus* specimens from different localities (but not the holotype) and presented the distinguishing character. Also, He found the description of *H. nitidulus* in Nakahara (1915) shares almost nothing common with his specimens of the two species. Therefore, Navás (1916) considered the "*H. nitidulus*" in Nakahara (1915) as distinguished species, *Hemerobius nakaharinus*. After that, Nakahara (1919) agree with that. Namely, *H. nitidulus* should neither cite the reference of Nakahara (1915) nor be seen as a synonym of *H. harmandinus*.

10. *Hemerobius hyalinus* Nakahara, 1966 淡翅褐蛉 (=— / 中國-淡脈褐蛉)

Synonymy

Hemerobius hyalinus Nakahara, 1966a:201; Makarkin, 1994: 918.

Type: Holotype: 1961.4.2-5_ Shu-Chen Chang. (Nakahara, 1966a)

Type locality: Taichung, Taiwan (Nakahara, 1966a)

Type deposition: NSMT

Distribution: Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: This species does not have a Chinese name adopted in Taiwan. However, in China, it is referred to as "淡脈褐蛉". Delving into its original description, which states "Forewing membrane hyaline with no markings", it becomes evident that the emphasis is on the transparency of the membrane, not the veins. Given this, I suggest the name "淡翅褐蛉" as a more accurate Chinese vernacular representation.

11. *Hemerobius japonicus* Nakahara, 1915 日本褐蛉 (=— / 中國-日本褐蛉)

Synonymy

Hemerobius (*Hemerobius*) *japonicus* Nakahara, 1915.

Hemerobius japonicus Nakahara, 1915: 25; Kuwayama, 1953: 177; Nakahara, 1954: 41; Kuwayama, 1956b: 77; Nakahara, 1960a: 39; Kuwayama, 1962: 353; Nakahara, 1966a: 201.

Hemerobius ferox Tjeder, 1936: 14.

Synonymized with *Hemerobius japonicus* by Monserrat, 2000:65.

Hemerobius spinigerus Banks, 1937a: 279.

Synonymized with *Hemerobius japonicus* by Nakahara, 1966a: 201.

Type: Syntypes: ????.4.12_Nakahara/Tokyo, Japan | ????.4.14_Nakahara/Inokashira, Japan | ????.9.14_ Nakahara/Musashi, Japan | ????.7.14_Nakahara/Nokko. Japan | ????.4-8.14_ Nohira/ Kyoto, Japan | ????.??.??_Teranishi/ Osaka, Japan | ????.4-8.14_Yamamura/ Gifu, Japan. (Nakahara, 1915)

Type deposition: UN

Distribution: China, Japan, North Korea, Philippines, Russia, South Korea, Taiwan (Stange and Wangm, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: While in Taiwan, this particular species lacks an officially adopted

Chinese name, in China, it goes by the name "日本褐蛉." This name suits its specific epithet, so we have retained it.

12. *Hemerobius cercodes* Navás, 1917 紋褐蛉 (=— / 中國-紋褐蛉)

Synonymy

Hemerobius cercodes Navás, 1917: 14; New, 2003: 159; Monserrat, 2008: 237.

Mesohemerobius subacutus Nakahara, 1966a: 202; Monserrat, 2008: 237.

Synonymized with *Hemerobius cercodes* Monserrat, 2008: 237.

Semohemerobius subacutus (Nakahara, 1966a): Monserrat, 1990b: 235; Makarkin, 1993: 221.

Hemerobius subacutus (Nakahara, 1966a): Makarkin, 1993: 221; Stange and Wang. 1997: 50.

Type: Syntype: ????.??.??_?? (Monserrat, 2000)

Type locality: Hai Phong, Vietnam (Navás, 1917)

Type deposition: The type was probably destroyed during the Spanish Civil War (Monserrat, 2000)

Distribution: China, Nepal, India, Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022)

Chinese vernacular name: While in Taiwan, this species remains without an officially recognized Chinese name, in China, it is referred to as "紋褐蛉" for reasons unknown. The origin of this Chinese name can be traced back to its first appearance in Yang (1981b) for the genus *Mesohemerobius*, which was initially established by Nakahara (1966) with the type species *H. cercodes* (referred to as *Me. subacutus* in the literature). Drawing from Zhao's (2016) description, the chosen name might be associated with the fine markings observed along the distal and posterior margins of the forewings. For now, we have decided to retain the name used in China.

Remarks: The designation in Monserrat (2008) is invalid (Oswald, 2022).

13. *Hemerobius indicus* Kimmins, 1938 印度褐蛉 (=— / 中國-印度褐蛉)

Synonymy

Hemerobius indicus Kimmins, 1938: 305; Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 288.

Type: Holotype: 1936.3.23_M. Henry (Kimmins, 1938)

Type locality: Kodaikanal, India (Kimmins, 1938)

Type deposition: BMNH

Distribution: China, India, Taiwan (Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: While in Taiwan, this particular species lacks an officially adopted Chinese name, in China, it goes by the name "印度褐蛉." This name is quite suitable for its specific epithet; therefore, we have chosen to retain it.

Remarks: *H. indicus* was not mentioned in the latest Taiwanese checklist. This record is found in Zhao (2016): 54. Examined specimens deposited in CAU were collected in Cueifong (翠峰) and Tzuen, Hsiulin (花蓮慈恩).

14. *Hemerobius nigricornis* Nakahara, 1915 黑褐蛉 (— / 中國-黑褐蛉)

Synonymy

Hemerobius nigricornis Nakahara, 1915: 27; Nakahara, 1960a: 41; Kuwayama, 1962: 353; Nakahara, 1971: 12.

Hemerobius griseus Nakahara, 1956: 185; Nakahara, 1960a: 41; Kuwayama, 1962: 353.

Synonymized with *Hemerobius nigricornis* by Nakahara, 1971: 12.

Type: Syntypes; ????.??.??_H. Okamota/ Hokkaido, Japan ǀ ????.5.14_ Mt. Eizan, Japan ǀ ????.??.??_S. Yamamura/Gifu, Japan ǀ ????.7.14_ Nakahara/ Nikko, Japan (Nakahara, 1915)

Type deposition: UN

Distribution: Taiwan, Japan (Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: We did not examine this species, so the name used in China remains.

Remarks: The record of this species in Taiwan only refer to simple notes without information on the examined specimens (Zhao, 2016; Yang *et al*., 2018). We did not find literature clearly expressing that it is a newly recorded species.

***Megalomus* Rambur**, 1842 寬肩褐蛉屬 (=— / 中國-廣褐蛉屬)

Synonymy

Megalomus **R**ambur, 1842:418

Boriomyia Banks, 1904: 209. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 239.

Pleomegalomus Krüger, 1922: 170. Synonymized by Carpenter, 1940: 197.

Pirionus Navás, 1928: 113. Synonymized by González-Olazo, 1981: 97.
Allotomyia Banks, 1930: 224. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 240.
Spinomegalomus Nakahara, 1965: 118. Synonymized by González-Olazo, 1981: 97.
Type species: *Megalomus tortricoides* Rambur, 1842: 419; by subsequent designation by Banks, 1905:43.
Chinese vernacular name: While this genus remains without an official Chinese name in Taiwan, in China, it is known as "廣褐蛉." This name corresponds to the genus's relatively broad humeral area and reflects its genus name, "*Megalomus*." The genus name is a combination of "*Megal-*" derived from the Greek "*megale*," meaning "large," and "*-omus*," derived from the Greek "*omos*", meaning "shoulder" (Oswald, 1993). To provide a clearer representation of the taxonomical characteristics associated with this genus, we propose a new name, "寬肩褐蛉." This new name aims to convey both the broadness of its humeral region and the origin of its genus name.

15. *Megalomus formosanus* Banks, 1937 臺灣寬肩褐蛉 (=臺灣褐蛉 / 中國-臺灣廣褐蛉)
Synonymy
Megalomus formosanus Banks, 1937a: 279; Nakahara, 1966a: 203; Monserrat, 1990b: 225; New, 2003: 160.
Type: Holotype: 1932.6.4_ Judson Linsley Gressitt (Museum of Comparative Zoology, 2023)
Type locality: Alishan, Taiwan (Banks, 1937)
Type deposition: MCZ
Distribution: Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).
Chinese vernacular name: Vernacular names used in Taiwan and China are the same, and no need to change.

Notiobiella Banks, 1909 綠褐蛉屬 (=少脈褐蛉屬 / 中國-綠褐蛉屬)
Synonymy
Notiobiella Banks, 1909: 80. Synonymized by Banks, 1932: 103.
Vaja Navás, 1925b: 192. Synonymized by Banks, 1932: 103.
Buxtonia Esben-Petersen, 1928b: 93.
Synonymized by Banks, 1932: 103.
Ganchetus Navás, 1928: 21. Synonymized by Banks, 1932: 103.
Type species: *Notiobiella unita* Banks, 1909:80; by original designation.
Chinese vernacular name: While Stange and Wang (1998) initially named this genus "少脈褐蛉" in their key, in China, it is referred to as "綠褐蛉." This Chinese name is derived from the fact that most of the species in this genus have a green body coloration. Considering that the name "少脈褐蛉" is rarely used, and even in Taiwan, there is one *Notiobiella* species with an ocher body color, the distinctive green coloration of these lacewings makes "綠褐蛉" a particularly appealing and fitting vernacular name. Therefore, we have chosen to retain this name, which vividly captures the unique characteristic of these brown lacewings.

16. *Notiobiella hainana* Yang and Liu, 2002 海南綠褐蛉 (=- / 中國-海南綠褐蛉)
Synonymy:
Notiobiella hainana Yang and Liu, 2002: 282
Type: Holotype: 1963.7.12_Y, Miyatake (Nakahara, 1966a).
Type locality: Okinawa, Japan (Nakahara, 1966a).
Type deposition: KUZC
Distribution: Japan, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).
Chinese vernacular name: The name "海南" utilized in China originates from its type locality, a detail reflected in its specific epithet. Given its appropriateness, we have chosen to retain this Chinese vernacular name.
Remarks: *N. hainana* was not mentioned in the latest Taiwanese checklist. This record is found in Zhao (2016): 120. Examined specimens deposited in CAU were collected in The Shuangsi Tropical Arboretum (雙溪樹木園), Kaohsiung and LiLongShan (里龍山), Pingtung.

17. *Notiobiella ochracea* Nakahara, 1966 赭綠褐蛉 (=— / 中國-黃綠褐蛉)
Synonymy:
Notiobiella ochracea Nakahara, 1966a: 195.
Type: Holotype: 1963.7.12_Y, Miyatake (Nakahara, 1966a).
Type locality: Okinawa, Japan (Nakahara, 1966a).
Type deposition: KUZC
Distribution: Japan, Taiwan (Stange and Wang,

1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: While this particular species lacks a Chinese vernacular name in Taiwan, in China, it has been referred to as "黃綠褐蛉" due to its unique body coloration within the genus. This distinctive feature is also reflected in its specific epithet. However, it becomes evident that the body color of this species is more accurately described as "ocher" rather than "yellow". To more precisely convey this characteristic, we propose a new vernacular name, "赭綠褐蛉." This name aims to provide a more accurate representation of the species' body color, enhancing its taxonomical description.

18. *Notiobiella stellata* Nakahara, 1966 星綠褐蛉 (=— / 中國-星綠褐蛉)

Synonymy

Notiobiella stellata Nakahara, 1966a: 193.

Type: Holotype: 1964.3.14_Y. Miyatake (Nakahara, 1966a).

Type locality: Okinawa, Japan (Nakahara, 1966a).

Type deposition: NSMT

Distribution: China, Japan, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: While this species lacks vernacular names in Taiwan, in China, it is known as "星綠褐蛉," a name derived from its specific epithet. The specific epithet "*stellata*" is rooted in the Latin word "*stella*," meaning "star," possibly referring to the sparse presence of several brown markings on the forewing. The name "星綠褐蛉" encompasses sufficient taxonomical information, and we have chosen to retain this Chinese vernacular name.

19. *Notiobiella subolivacea* Nakahara, 1915 淡綠褐蛉 (=— / 中國-淡綠褐蛉)

Synonymy

Notiobiella subolivacea Nakahara, 1915: 20; Nakahara, 1960a: 8; Kuwayama, 1962: 359; Kuwayama, 1964a: 41; Nakahara,1966a: 193.

Type: Syntypes: ????.3, 4, 10.14_A. Nohira/ Kyoto, Japan ǀ ????.4.14_S. Yamamura/ Gifu, Japan ǀ ????.12.8_S. Iguchi/ Harima, Japan

Type deposition: UN

Distribution: Japan, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: While this species lacks a Chinese vernacular name in Taiwan, in China, it is known as "淡綠褐蛉." This name is derived from its specific epithet, which combines "*sub*-" meaning "partially" and "-*olivaceus*" meaning "olive-green." The choice of this name is influenced by the relatively clear appearance of their forewings, which draw attention to their pale green coloration. With no other distinct characteristics readily apparent, "淡綠褐蛉" has been retained as the Chinese vernacular name.

Psectra Hagen, 1866 扁褐蛉屬 (=— / 中國-嗇褐蛉屬)

Synonymy

Psectra Hagen, 1866: 376, 458.

Annandalia Needham, 1909: 208. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 329.

Eucarobius Esben-Petersen, 1928b: 95. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1961: 329.

Kimminsiella Nakahara, 1960a: 14. Synonymized by New, 1988: 347.

Type species: *Psectra diptera* (*Hemerobius dipterus* Burmeister, 1839: 973), by monotypy.

Chinese vernacular name: While this genus lacks vernacular names in Taiwan, in China, it has been named "嗇(sè)褐蛉," a name derived from the transliteration of the first syllable of "*Psectra*." However, as mentioned in the comment regarding the genus *Micromus*, there is a preference for names that do not rely on transliteration. In light of this, we propose the name "扁褐蛉" to replace the transliteration-based name. This name is suggested due to the characteristic resting position of these insects. While it is true that *Notiobiella* also exhibits a similar resting position, their distinct coloration sets them apart, making it unlikely for them to be misidentified.

20. *Psectra decorata* (Nakahara, 1966) 裝飾扁褐蛉 (=— / 中國-裝飾嗇褐蛉)

Synonymy

Annandalia decorata Nakahara, 1966a:196.

Psectra decorata (Nakahara, 1966a): Makarkin, 1994: 919.

Type: Holotype: 1965.4.2_S. Miyamoto (Nakahara, 1966a)

Type locality: Kueitzuchiao [Kuraru], Taiwan (Nakahara, 1966a)

Type deposition: NSMT

Distribution: Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: While this species lacks a Chinese vernacular name in Taiwan, in China, it is known as "裝飾," a name derived from its specific epithet "*decorata*." The specific epithet "*decorata*" originates from the Latin word "*decoratus*," which means "decorated" or "adorned." This name aptly describes the distinct and pronounced markings on its forewings. Considering the reasons mentioned, we have retained the name "裝飾." It effectively captures the taxonomical characteristics of this species, emphasizing the decorative patterns on its forewings.

21. *Psectra iniqua* (Hagen, 1859) 三帶扁褐蛉 (=— / 中國-陰嗇褐蛉)

Synonymy

Hemerobius iniquus Hagen, 1859: 208; Hagen, 1866: 413.

Annandalia curta Needham, 1909: 208; Banks, 1937a: 278.

Synonymized with *Annandalia iniquus* by Banks, 1932: 104.

Notiobiella maindronina Navás, 1910: 70; Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 290.

Synonymized with *Psectra iniqua* by Monserrat, 1990c: 76.

Notiobiella affinis Banks, 1913: 219.

Synonymized with *Psectra iniqua* by Monserrat, 2000: 87.

Notiobiella mandroni [incorrect subsequent spelling of *maindronina*]: Esben-Petersen (1928a: 227).

Notiobiella khandalensis Navás, 1930b: 422; Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 290.

Synonymized with *Annandalia iniquus* by Banks, 1932: 104.

Notiobialla mandronia [incorrect subsequent spelling of *maindronina*]: Banks (1932: 104).

Annandalia affinis (Banks, 1913): Banks, 1932: 104.

Annandalia iniqua (Hagen, 1859): Nakahara, 1960a: 13; Nakahara and Kuwayama, 1961: 262; Nakahara, 1966a: 197; Ghosh and Sen, 1977: 287.

Annandalia maindronina (Navás, 1910). Banks, 1932

Notiobiella mandronica Nakahara, 1960a: 13. An unavailable name.

Psectra iniqua (Hagen, 1859); Kuwayama, 1964a: 39; Makarkin, 1993: 221; Ghosh, 2000: 22.

Psectra affinis (Banks, 1913); Baltazar, 1990: 22; New, 2003: 162.

Type: Syntypes: ????.??.??_John Nietner (Hagen, 1859)

Type locality: Ramboda, Sri Lanka

Type deposition: UN

Distribution: China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: While *P. iniqua* lacks a Chinese vernacular name in Taiwan, in China, it has been named "陰(yīn)"嗇褐蛉, a name derived from the transliteration of the first syllable of its specific epithet. As previously discussed, transliteration is not the preferred approach for naming, and the original description does not offer a clear rationale for the name "*iniqua*." We speculate that it might be derived from the Latin word "*iniquus*," which means "unevenness" or "irregularity." Unfortunately, we have been unable to find a direct correlation between this Latin term and the characteristics of the species. In light of this, we propose a new Chinese vernacular name, "三帶," which translates to "Three Bands." This name is suggested based on the re-description provided by Ghosh (2000) and our observations of the species. It aptly conveys a distinctive feature of *P. iniqua*, namely the presence of three transverse bands on its forewings, providing a more descriptive and taxonomically informative name for this species in Taiwan.

Remarks: MFNB said they do not have the syntype of *P. iniqua* (S. Krause, *pers. comm.*) Besides the MFNB, specimens from Nietner's collections are scattered in the German Entomological Institute, the Natural History Museum in Vienna, and the Natural History Museum in London (as part of the Thwaites Collection in the latter institution) as well (S. Krause, *pers. comm.*); syntype(s) of this species might be deposited in any of these depositories.

Sympherobius Banks, 1904 益褐蛉屬 (=— / 中國-益蛉屬)

Synonymy

Sympherobius Banks, 1904: 209.

Spadobius Needham, 1905: 16. Synonymized by Oswald, 1988: 393.

Palmobius Needham, 1905:17. Synonymized by

Oswald, 1988: 393.
Niremberge Navás, 1909b: 377. Synonymized by Oswald, 1988: 393.
Coloma Navás, 1915: 129. Synonymized by Oswald, 1988: 393.
Nefasitus Navás, 1915: 131. Synonymized by Oswald, 1988: 393.
Eurobius Krüger, 1922:171. Synonymized by Oswald, 1988: 393.
Lachlanius Krüger, 1922: 171. Synonymized by Oswald, 1988: 393.
Sympheromima Kimmins, 1928: 363. Synonymized by Oswald, 1988: 393.
Type species: *Sympherobius amiculus* (*Hemerobius amiculus* Fitch, 1855: 799), by monotypy.
Chinese vernacular name: While there is no existing Chinese vernacular name for this genus in Taiwan, in China, it is referred to as "益蛉", possibly stemming from its etymology. Though Banks did not specify the name Sympherobius might have origins in the Greek term "*sympheron*," denoting "useful", it might allude to their utility in managing agricultural pests. Considering the consistent naming conventions and the taxonomical insights, and despite the meaning not directly correlating to its diagnostic features, we have chosen to preserve the "益" portion. However, we propose a slight modification to "益褐蛉" to highlight that it is a Hemerobiidae family member.

22. *Sympherobius wuyianus* Yang, 1981 武夷益褐蛉 (=— / 中國-武夷益蛉)
Chinese vernacular name: The name "武夷" utilized in China originates from its type locality, a detail reflected in its specific epithet. Given its appropriateness, we have chosen to retain this Chinese vernacular name.
Synonymy
Sympherobius wuyianus Yang,1981b: 192; Monserrat, 2000: 80.
Type: Holotype: 1974.10.25_ Chi-kun Yang (Yang, 1981b).
Type locality: Fujian, China (Yang, 1981b).
Type deposition: CAU
Distribution: China, Taiwan (Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).
Material examined: NANTOU: Meifeng Farm 2,100 m, 16-V-2020, X. T. Zhu (Private, will be deposited in TARI); Jenai, Chunyang, 21-I-1998, C. S. Lin (NMNS, 2756-722); Tayuling 820 Fogeste, 2-IX-2008, H. H. Lin (NMNS, 6070-593). HSINCHU: Kuanwu 1982m, 25~29-IV-1989, C. S. Lin (NMNS, 511-2020; 511-486). TAICHUNG: Hoping Tasheishan Forest road, ??-VIII-2008, H. H. Liang (NMNS, 5939-954). PINGTUNG: Tawu Forest 7.4km, 28~29-III-2011, W. T. Yang and K. W. Huang (NMNS, 6636-216; 6636-219)

Zachobiella Banks, 1920 寡脈褐蛉屬 (=寡脈褐蛉屬 / 中國-寡脈褐蛉屬)
Synonymy
Zachobiella Banks, 1920: 335.
Type species: *Zachobiella punctata* Banks, 1920:335, by original designation.
Chinese vernacular name: While the etymology behind the name Zachobiella remains unclear, the Chinese term "寡脈," translating to "few veins," adeptly represents the distinct taxonomical trait of unbranched costal crossveins. This nomenclature, providing clear taxonomic insight, is widely accepted.

23. *Zachobiella striata* Nakahara, 1966 條斑寡脈褐蛉 (=條斑寡脈褐蛉 / 中國-條斑寡脈褐蛉)
Synonymy
Zachobiella striata Nakahara, 1966a: 198; Makarkin, 1994: 921; Zhao *et al*., 2015: 33.
Type: Holotype: 1932.11.28_K. Baba (Nakahara, 1966a).
Type locality: Hualien, Taiwan (Nakahara, 1966a).
Type deposition: NSMT
Distribution: China, Japan, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).
Chinese vernacular name: Considering the original description that mentions a "broader longitudinal stripe", it is plausible that the specific epithet is derived from the Latin term "*striatus*," signifying "with-striped". Consequently, the Chinese name "條斑" clearly conveys this taxonomical information.

Drepanacra Tillyard, 1916 鈎褐蛉屬 (=— / 中國-鈎褐蛉屬)
Synonymy
Drepanacra Tillyard, 1916: 293.
Menopteryx Krüger, 1922: 170. Nakahara, 1960a: 61.
Monopteryx [Incorrect original spelling of *Menopteryx*]: Krüger (1922: 144) revised by

Oswald and Penny, 1991: 37.
Drepanacrella Kimmins, 1940: 222. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 238.
Type species: *Drepanacra binocula* (*Drepanepteryx humilis* McLachlan, 1863:116), by original designation.
Chinese vernacular name: The genus name "*Drepanacra*" is believed to derive from the Greek term "*drepanon*", which translates to "sickle," reflecting its distinctive sickle-shaped forewing. The suffix further complements it with "*-acra*," possibly a taxonomic addition, especially when considering that the suffix "*-pteryx*," denoting wings, had been used by "*Drepanepteryx*." Given that the forewing of *Drepanacra* is less curved compared to *Drepanepteryx*, the term "鉤" seems apt for this classification.

24. *Drepanacra plaga* Banks, 1939 圓斑鉤褐蛉 (=鐮翅褐蛉 / 中國-鐮翅褐蛉)
Synonymy
Drepanacra plaga Banks, 1939a: 467; Nakahara, 1966a: 204.
Type: Holotype: 1932.2.21_Judson Linsley Gressitt (Banks, 1939a).
Type locality: Wushe, Taiwan (Banks, 1939a).
Type deposition: MCZ
Distribution: Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).
Chinese vernacular name: The designation "鐮翅褐蛉" does not adequately differentiate this particular species within the spectrum of *Drepanepteryx* and other *Drepanacra* species. Notably, the specific epithet "*plaga*" highlights a distinct brown spot centrally positioned on each forewing. As such, to better characterize this species, the name "圓斑鉤褐蛉" is proposed as a more accurate descriptor.
Remarks: The image indicated as *Drepanacra plaga* in Stange and Wang (1998) is apparently not this species.

Drepanepteryx Leach, 1815 鐮翅褐蛉屬 (=大褐蛉屬 / 中國-鉤翅褐蛉屬)
Synonymy
Drepanepteryx Leach, 1815: 138.
Drepanopteryx [Incorrect subsequent spelling of *Drepanepteryx*]: Burmeister (1839: 975).
Drepanopteryx Agassiz, 1847: 130. Unavailable name. [Unjustified emendation of *Drepanepteryx*].
Canisius Navás, 1913a: 512. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1963: 172.
Oedobius Nakahara, 1915: 44. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1963: 172.
Phlebonema Krüger, 1922: 170. Synonymized by Tjeder, 1963: 172.
Bestreta Navás, 1924: 222. Synonymized by Kuwayama, 1962: 357
Type species: *Drepanepteryx phalaenoides* (*Hemerobius phalaenoides* Linnaeus, 1758: 550), by monotypy.
Chinese vernacular name: The genus name "*Drepanepteryx*" is derived from the Greek words "*drepanon*" and "*pterux*," signifying a sickle-shaped wing. While the current designation "大褐蛉" may not be optimal, the alternative "鉤翅褐蛉" risks confusion with the genus *Drepanacra*, known as "鉤褐蛉." To address this and better reflect the more pronounced curvature of the wings compared to *Drepanacra* species, we suggest adopting the name "鐮翅褐蛉."

25. *Drepanepteryx phalaenoides* (Linnaeus, 1758) 雙鉤鐮翅褐蛉 (=雙鉤大褐蛉 / 中國-鉤翅褐蛉)
Synonymy
Hemerobius phalaenoides Linnaeus, 1758: 550; Walker, 1853: 277.
Osmylus phalaenoides (Linnaeus, 1758): Latreille, 1805: 39; Hagen, 1866: 455.
Drepanepteryx phalaenoides (Linnaeus, 1758): Leach, 1815: 138; Stephens, 1835: 100; Hagen, 1866: 403; McLachlan, 1868: 270; Wallengren, 1871: 33; Nakahara, 1960a: 59; Kuwayama, 1962: 358; Aspöck, H *et al*., 1980: 193; Zakharenko and Krivokhatsky, 1993: 48; Kim and Cho, 2016: 310.
Drepanopteryx phalaenoides (Linnaeus, 1758): Hagen, 1858b: 29; Hagen, 1866: 403; Tjeder, 1963: 177.
Megalomus phalaenoides (Linnaeus, 1758): Ranbur, 1842: 418; Kuwayama, 1962: 358; Kim and Cho, 2016: 310.
Type: Syntype: ????.??.??_Pehr Loefling (Linnaeus, 1761)
Type locality: Upsaliae [= Uppsala], Sweden (Linnaeus, 1761); see Tjeder, (1963: 177)
Type deposition: UN
Distribution: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland,

Italy, Japan, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Ukraine, United Kingdom (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: The specific epithet appears to be rooted in the term "*Phalaena*," an antiquated genus within Lepidoptera that Carl Linnaeus employed to categorize the majority of moths. Paired with the suffix "*-oides*," which translates to "-like", the name can be interpreted as resembling a moth-like Drepanepteryx species. Given the moth-like appearance common to all brown lacewings and potential confusion with the genus Drepanacra when using the name "鉤翅褐蛉", it is prudent to retain the vernacular Taiwanese designation "雙鉤". This name aptly references the twin curves present on the posterior margin of each forewing.

Neuronema McLachlan, 1869 斑褐蛉屬 (=斑褐蛉屬 / 中國-脈線蛉屬)

Synonymy

Neuronema McLachlan, 1869: 27.

Ninguta Navás, 1912c: 420. Synonymized by Kuwayama, 1962: 357.

Ninga Navás, 1913b: 122. Synonymized by Kuwayama, 1962: 357.

Kulinga Navás, 1936b: 49. Synonymized by Yang, 1964: 266.

Sineuronema Yang, 1964: 276, 280. Synonymized by Oswald, 1993: 242.

Type species: *Neuronema decisum* (*Hemerobius decisus* Walker, 1860: 185), by monotypy

Chinese vernacular name: The genus name "*Neuronema*" originates from the combination of "Neuro-" and "-nema," referencing the neatly arranged longitudinal Rs veins, reminiscent of multiple threads. This interpretation led to its translation as "脈線" in China, as Yang (1964) noted. However, while this trait is observed across various taxonomic groups, a distinguishing feature of *Neuronema* is the subtle subtriangular white spot on the posterior margin of each forewing. This unique characteristic presents a more appropriate basis for their vernacular naming.

26. *Neuronema navasi* Kimmins, 1943 那氏斑褐蛉 (=後緣斑褐蛉 / 中國-那氏脈線蛉)

Synonymy

Neuronema navasi Kimmins, 1943: 49; Nakahara, 1966a: 203.

Type: Holotype: 1909.??.??_A. E. Wileman (Kimmins, 1943).

Type locality: Taiwan (Kimmins, 1943).

Type deposition: BMNH

Distribution: China, Japan, Taiwan (Stange and Wang, 1997; Yang *et al*., 2018; Oswald, 2022).

Chinese vernacular name: The specific epithet "*navasi*" is likely a tribute to the Spanish entomologist Longinos Navás. We have chosen to retain this naming rationale. It is worth noting that, while the initial syllable "na" is phonetically translated as "納" in Taiwan, for the sake of consistency, we have opted to keep the word "那", which shares the same pronunciation.

27. *Neuronema albostigma* (Matsumura, 1907) 痣斑斑褐蛉 (=— / 中國-痣斑脈線蛉)

Synonymy

Hemorobius [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hemrobius*] *albostigma* Matsumura, 1907: 171.

Megalomus deltoides Navás, 1910: 396.

Synonymized with *Neuronema albostigma* by Kuwayama, 1954: 99.

Ninguta deltoides (Navás, 1910): Nakahara, 1915: 46; Banks, 1937a: 278.

Ninga deltoides (Navás, 1910): Nakahara, 1919: 137; Kimmins, 1943: 47; Kuwayama, 1954, 99.

Neuronema deltoides (Navás, 1910): Kimmins, 1943: 47; Kuwayama, 1953: 178.

Ninguta (*Hemerobius*) *albostigma* (Matsumura, 1907): Kuwayama, 1962: 357.

Neuronema albostigma (Matsumura, 1907): Kuwayama, 1954: 99; Nakahara, 1960a: 63; Kuwayama, 1962: 357.

Ninguta albostigma (Matsumura, 1907): Kuwayama, 1962: 357.

Neuronema nepalense Nakahara, 1971: 13; Ghosh, 2000: 30.

Synonymized with *Neuronema albostigma* by Monserrat, 2000: 81.

Sineuronema gyirongana Yang, 1981a: 309.

Synonymized with *Neuronema albostigma* by Monserrat, 2000: 81.

Sineuronema nepalense (Nakahara, 1971): Makarkin, 1994: 917.

Type: Syntype: ????.??.??_?? (Matsumura, 1907)

Type locality: Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan; see Nakahara, (1960a: 63).

Type deposition: UN
Distribution: China, India, Japan, Nepal, North Korea, Russia, Taiwan (Banks, 1937a; Oswald, 2022).
Chinese vernacular name: The common name "痣斑" in China appears to be influenced by two components from the specific epithet: "albo-" and "-stigma." "Albo-" is derived from the Latin "albus", meaning "white", and "-stigma" refers to a mark or spot. This name seems to represent the subtriangular white mark noticeable on the forewing. While such a trait is a diagnostic feature at the genus level and might not be ideal as a species identifier, due to our lack of firsthand inspection of this species' specimens, we choose to retain the use of "痣斑" at this time.
Remarks: Banks (1937a) listed *Ninguta deltoides* (Navás, 1910) from Arisan [= Alishan], Kuwayama (1962), however, doubted this record. This species has not been recorded subsequently from Taiwan.

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臺灣產褐蛉科名錄（昆蟲綱：脈翅目）

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摘　　要

全世界已知的褐蛉科物種約有 600 種，是脈翅目下第三大的科。透過文獻回顧，本名錄提供臺灣有紀錄的 27 種褐蛉的同物異名表、模式產地、模式標本存放處、分布地區等資訊。此外，亦提供台灣產及中國產相關報告的中文名，以及以特徵和種小名辭源為主要參考依據的新建議中文名。

關鍵詞：褐蛉、分類學、名錄、同物異名表