

## Original Article

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**Author for correspondence:**

Cihang Luo,  
Email: [chluo@nigpas.ac.cn](mailto:chluo@nigpas.ac.cn)

# High morphological disparity of neuropteran larvae during the Cretaceous revealed by a new large species

Cihang Luo<sup>1,2</sup> , Hua Liu<sup>3</sup> and Edmund A. Jarzembowski<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>State Key Laboratory of Palaeobiology and Stratigraphy, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology and Center for Excellence in Life and Palaeoenvironment, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 39 East Beijing Road, Nanjing 210008, China; <sup>2</sup>University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China and <sup>3</sup>School of GeoSciences, Yangtze University, Wuhan 430100, Hubei, China

**Abstract**

The Mesozoic is considered as the ‘golden age’ for the diversification of Neuroptera (lacewings), and many unusual lacewing larvae have been discovered in Cretaceous amber. However, little is known about their early evolution because of the rarity of fossils. Herein, we describe a new genus and species, *Kuafupolydentes hui* gen. et sp. nov., one of the biggest lacewing larvae from the Cretaceous known so far, based on a well-preserved specimen from mid-Cretaceous Kachin amber (99 Ma). The new larva is characterized by its large size, each stylet with eight short and blunt teeth, robust and long antennae, and long and robust legs with continuous tarsus and tibia and enlarged claws. It can be considered as an early representative of the antlion clade, Myrmeleontiformia. We suggest that the new larva is also an ambush predator like extant antlions, but it might have used a different strategy to kill large prey. Some of the morphological characters of *K. hui* are unknown in any extant lacewings and suggest a greater morphological disparity of Neuroptera during the Cretaceous.

**1. Introduction**

With nearly 6000 extant species, Neuroptera is the largest and best-known order of Neuropterida (Vasilikopoulos *et al.* 2020; Lu & Liu, 2021; Oswald, 2021), its adults characterized by fragile bodies and membranous, many-veined wings (Lu & Liu, 2021), many of them resembling insects of other groups, such as the extinct butterfly-like adults of Kalligrammatidae (Labandeira *et al.* 2016; Liu *et al.* 2018a), extant dragonfly-like adults of Ascalaphidae (Gao *et al.* 2018), and mantis or wasp-like adults of Mantispidae (Snyman *et al.* 2020). Compared with adults, neuropteran larvae are less prominent and have received less attention (Tauber *et al.* 2009); however, they play an important role in the study of lacewing phylogeny (Aspöck & Aspöck, 2007). They display bizarre and specialized morphological and behavioural traits, mostly associated with diverse predatory habits (Lu & Liu, 2021). Lacewing larvae are generally fierce ambush predators (Myrmeleontidae and related families) or active predators (Chrysopidae and Hemerobiidae), while several other lacewings are highly specialized predators of particular prey items (from sponges (e.g. Sisyridae) to spider eggs (e.g. Mantispidae)) (Brown, 1952; Haug *et al.* 2018; Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.* 2020), their larval mandibles and maxillae interlocking to form stylets, which are used to seize and impale the prey, deliver venom to subdue it, and subsequently to suck out the liquid contents of the victim (Liu *et al.* 2016; Engel *et al.* 2018; Winterton *et al.* 2018).

Phylogenomics analysis indicates that the origin of Neuropterida may date back to the Late Carboniferous or even earlier, and the origin of Neuroptera back to the Early Permian (Misof *et al.* 2014; Wang *et al.* 2017; Engel *et al.* 2018; Winterton *et al.* 2018; Vasilikopoulos *et al.* 2020; Lu & Liu, 2021); the earliest definite fossil record of Neuroptera is Late Permian (Tauber *et al.* 2009). The fossil record of adult Neuroptera is relatively rich, with worldwide distribution during the Mesozoic, but almost half of these lacewing groups are now extinct (Engel *et al.* 2018; Lu & Liu, 2021). Therefore, the Mesozoic is considered to be the ‘golden age’ for the diversification of Neuroptera, and their modern counterparts are a residual shadow of the rich Mesozoic palaeodiversity (Aspöck *et al.* 2001; Wang *et al.* 2017; Engel *et al.* 2018; Winterton *et al.* 2018; Lu & Liu, 2021). The life habits of lacewing larvae have remained almost unchanged since the Cretaceous, many extant behaviours, such as debris-carrying camouflage (Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.* 2012, 2016; Wang *et al.* 2016; Badano *et al.* 2018; Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.* 2018), fossoriality (soil digging) (Badano *et al.* 2018) and spider parasitism (Haug *et al.* 2018), having been discovered in Cretaceous amber. Furthermore, some Cretaceous lacewing larvae display unique morphological modifications and/or evidence of specialized behaviours that have never been found among living Neuroptera, e.g. predation or kleptoparasitism of web-spinning

spiders (Liu *et al.* 2016), liverwort mimesis (Liu *et al.* 2018b) and 'tail-like' terminal segments (Badano *et al.* 2021). Moreover, many fossil lacewing larvae possess a combination of characters different from extant families, making it hard to determine their exact systematic position (Wang *et al.* 2016; Badano *et al.* 2018; Haug *et al.* 2019a, b, c, 2020b; Herrera-Flórez *et al.* 2020; Hörnig *et al.* 2020; Badano *et al.* 2021).

Neuroptera used to be divided into three suborders: Nevrothiformia (comprising Nevrothidae), Hemerobiiformia (comprising Berothidae, Chrysopidae, Coniopterygidae, Dilaridae, Hemerobiidae, Ithonidae (including Polystoechotidae), Mantispidae, Osmylidae, Rhachiberothidae and Sisyridae) and Myrmeleontiformia (comprising Ascalaphidae, Myrmeleontidae, Nemopteridae, Nymphidae and Psychopsidae). However, this classification system is largely outdated because phylogenomic and morphological studies clearly indicate that Hemerobiiformia is paraphyletic and Nevrothiformia is superfluous (Aspöck *et al.* 2012; Wang *et al.* 2017; Engel *et al.* 2018; Winterton *et al.* 2018; Vasilikopoulos *et al.* 2020), and Winterton *et al.* (2018) proposed a new classification that recognizes seven superfamilies (see fig. 1 of their paper).

Myrmeleontiformia is characterized by the larvae having a robust head capsule, strong jaws and an associated series of adaptations allowing them to cope with large prey (Badano *et al.* 2017). As mentioned above, Myrmeleontiformia includes five major lineages, often considered as families: Psychopsidae (silky lacewings), Nemopteridae (thread-winged lacewings), Nymphidae (split-footed lacewings), Ascalaphidae (owlflies) and Myrmeleontidae (antlions). The larvae of Psychopsidae, Nemopteridae and Nymphidae are usually easily recognized, while it is often difficult to distinguish between Ascalaphidae and Myrmeleontidae, especially in the fossil state because of their similar appearance. Moreover, although adults of Myrmeleontiformia (or its stem group) are relatively abundant in the fossil record (Grimaldi & Engel, 2005), fossil larvae are rare and so far only reported from Mesozoic and Cenozoic amber inclusions (Badano *et al.* 2017; Pérez-de la Fuente *et al.* 2020; Haug *et al.* 2021a).

Here we describe an extremely large inclusion as a new genus and species, *Kuafupolydentes hui* gen. et sp. nov., which can be attributed to the early representative of Myrmeleontiformia, from mid-Cretaceous Kachin amber.

## 2. Materials and methods

The unique specimen is from the Cretaceous deposits in the Hukawng Valley of Myanmar, from a former amber mine located near Danai (Tanai) town (26° 21' 33.41" N, 96° 43' 11.88" E; palaeolatitude 5.0 ± 4.7° S) (Kania *et al.* 2015; Thu & Zaw, 2017; Westerweel *et al.* 2019; see the locality in fig. 1 of Jiang *et al.* 2019). More than 600 families of invertebrates, vertebrates, protists, plants and fungi have been reported from Kachin amber (Yu *et al.* 2019; Ross, 2021). Radiometric U–Pb zircon dating of the volcanoclastic matrix of the amber constrained a refined age of 98.79 ± 0.62 Ma (earliest Cenomanian) (Shi *et al.* 2012), which is also supported by an ammonite trapped in the amber (Yu *et al.* 2019).

Observations were performed using a Zeiss Stemi 508 microscope. The photographs were taken with a Zeiss Stereo Discovery V16 microscope system in the Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and measurements were taken using Zen software. Photomicrographic composites of 10–100 individual focal planes were digitally stacked using the software Helicon Focus 6.7.1 for a better illustration of 3D structures.

Photographs were adjusted using Adobe Lightroom Classic, and line drawings were prepared using CorelDraw 2019 graphic software.

## 3. Systematic palaeontology

Order Neuroptera Linnaeus, 1758

Myrmeleontiformia

Genus *Kuafupolydentes* gen. nov. (Figs 1–5)

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**Etymology.** The generic name is derived from a combination of Chinese names and latinized words: 'Kua Fu' is a famous giant in Chinese mythology, referring to the large size of this genus; 'poly' meaning 'many', 'dentes' meaning 'teeth', refer to the large number of teeth in this genus. The gender of the name is masculine.

**Type species.** *Kuafupolydentes hui* Luo, Liu et Jarzembowski, sp. nov.; by original designation and monotypy.

**Included species.** Type species only.

**Diagnosis (larva).** As for species.

**Age and occurrence.** Mid-Cretaceous (late Albian/early Cenomanian); amber from Kachin State, northern Myanmar.

*Kuafupolydentes hui* sp. nov. (Figs 1–5)

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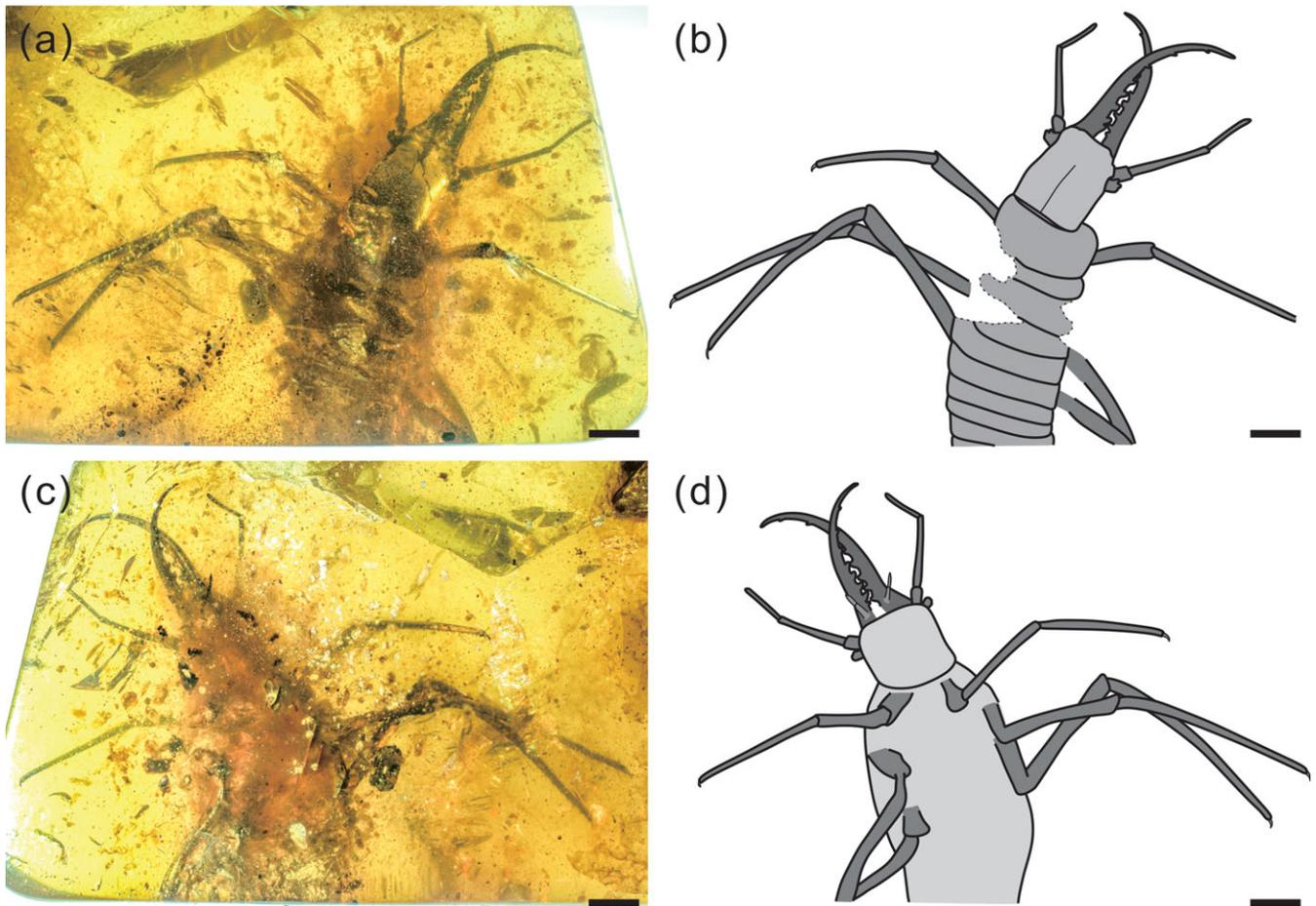
**Etymology.** The specific name is dedicated to the collector, Mr Jiang HU.

**Material.** Holotype. Burmese amber cabochon, 31 × 20 × 6 mm, weight 3.6 g, specimen number SNHM7277, the amber is permanently deposited in Shanghai Natural History Museum. Holotype inclusion incomplete: trunk partly destroyed.

**Locality and horizon.** Burmese amber, from deposits near Tanai village in the Hukawng Valley of northern Myanmar, upper Albian / lower Cenomanian (mid-Cretaceous).

**Diagnosis (larva).** Body large with sparse setae, more than 15 mm long; head rectangular, antennae extremely robust, slightly shorter than mandible, pedicel extremely elongate, more than half of antennal length, flagellum without apparent subdivisions, apex with few small teeth; mandibular–maxillary stylets nearly twice as long as head capsule, setae of external margin denser than on internal margin, each stylet with eight blunt and short teeth, almost as long as wide, most basal one smaller than second one, second tooth largest, then teeth becoming smaller consecutively; legs long and robust compared with body, hindlegs longest, forelegs shortest, midlegs intermediate; all legs with elongate femur, tarsus and tibia, tarsus and tibia continuous with relatively densely arrayed setae in line on internal margin; claw single, hook-shaped, enlarged on all legs, pretarsal empodium lacking.

**Description (larva).** Body robust, very large, only with 13.1 mm preserved (excluding mandible–maxilla complex), separated distinctly into head and trunk (Fig. 1). Head capsule rectangular with smooth margins, without distinct setae, dorso-ventrally flattened, longer than wide, 3.75 mm long and 3.02 mm wide in dorsal view; head capsule with slightly elevated, moulting suture present, straight in posterior half of head capsule; hypostomal bridge distinct, anterior margin of cranium straight between mandibles and maxillae, posterior margin of head capsule also straight (Fig. 2a–c). Ocular region raised on prominent tubercle with a sub-circular cross-section, c. 0.54 mm long and 0.53 mm wide, with at least six stemmata (Fig. 2d). Antennae situated just below base of forward-oriented mouthparts, extremely robust, slightly shorter than mandible, 5.65 mm long; scape wider than following antennomeres, subconical in shape, 0.66 mm long and 0.55 mm wide;



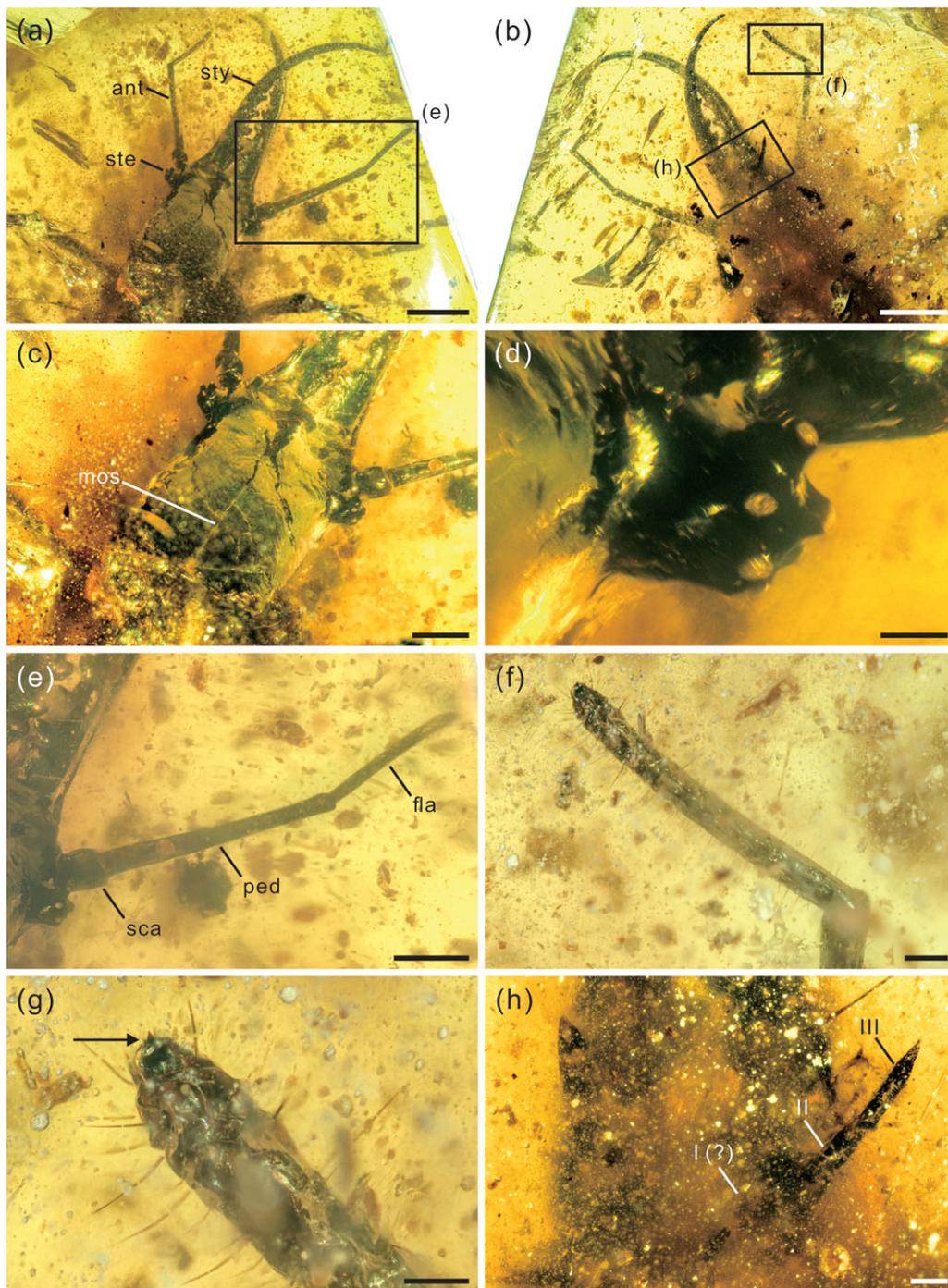
**Fig. 1.** (Colour online) Photographs of *Kuafupolydentes hui* Luo, Liu et Jarzembowski, gen. et sp. nov., holotype, SNHM7277. (a) Dorsal view. (b) Ventral view. Scale bars = 2 mm.

pedicel extremely elongate, more than half of antennal length, slightly tapering forward, with several setae, 3.30 mm long and *c.* 0.25 mm wide; flagellum without apparent subdivisions, with several setae, not tapered until apex, apex with three(?) small teeth (or short apical setae), 1.69 mm long and 0.16 mm wide (Fig. 2e–g). Mandibles and maxillae (upper and lower jaws) forming a pair of mandibular–maxillary stylets; mandibular–maxillary stylets large and prominent, arising anteriorly (prognathous), curved inward, covered with setae and setae of external margin denser than on internal margin, mandible nearly twice as long as head capsule, *c.* 7.39 mm in length; each stylet with eight blunt and short teeth, almost as long as wide, most basal one smaller than second (distal) one; second tooth largest, then teeth becoming progressively smaller (Fig. 3). Labial palpus situated just below inner margin of stylets, short and thin compared to antennae and stylets, tapering toward apex, probably with three palpomeres (but only two clearly visible), covered with few setae, first (I) unrecognizable, second (II) palpomere 0.67 mm long and 0.15 mm wide (at middle region), third (III) palpomere 0.57 mm long and 0.10 mm wide (at middle region) (Fig. 2h).

Trunk region not clearly preserved, blurred by large amounts of small debris (Fig. 4). Cervix (neck region) very short, membranous, collar-like, no setae discernible. Prothorax tubular, long and wide, wider than head capsule, covered with few short setae, 2.04 mm long and 4.34 mm wide (Fig. 4c). Mesothorax partly destroyed, transversely broad, much shorter but slightly wider than prothorax,

covered with few short setae, gently bulging laterally, 0.71 mm long and at least 4.40 mm wide. Metathorax indistinct, partly destroyed, transversely broad, shorter than prothorax, but wider than mesothorax, gently bulging laterally, 1.68 mm long, width indeterminate (Fig. 4d).

Legs extremely long compared with body. Foreleg coxa robust, covered with few short setae, 0.69 mm wide; trochanter unrecognizable; femur elongate, cylindrical, almost parallel-sided, covered with few short setae, 4.01 mm long and 0.50 mm wide; tarsus and tibia continuous, elongate, cylindrical, slightly tapering toward apex, covered with few short setae, with relatively densely arrayed setae in line on internal margin, 4.96 mm long and 0.23–0.42 mm wide; claw single, hook-shaped, enlarged, pretarsal empodium lacking (Fig. 5a, b). Midleg coxa robust, covered with few short setae, tapering toward apex, 1.27 mm long and 0.81 mm wide; trochanter unrecognizable; femur elongate, cylindrical, almost keeping same width, covered with few short setae, 5.06 mm long and 0.55 mm wide; tarsus and tibia continuous, elongate, cylindrical, slightly tapering toward apex, covered with few short setae, with relatively densely arrayed setae in line on internal margin, 8.13 mm long and 0.24–0.43 mm wide; claw single, hook-shaped, enlarged, pretarsal empodium lacking. Hindleg coxa robust, covered with few short setae, 2.10 mm long and 0.84 mm wide; trochanter unrecognizable; femur elongate, cylindrical, almost keeping same width, covered with few short setae, 5.70 mm long and 0.62 mm wide; tarsus and tibia continuous, elongate, cylindrical,



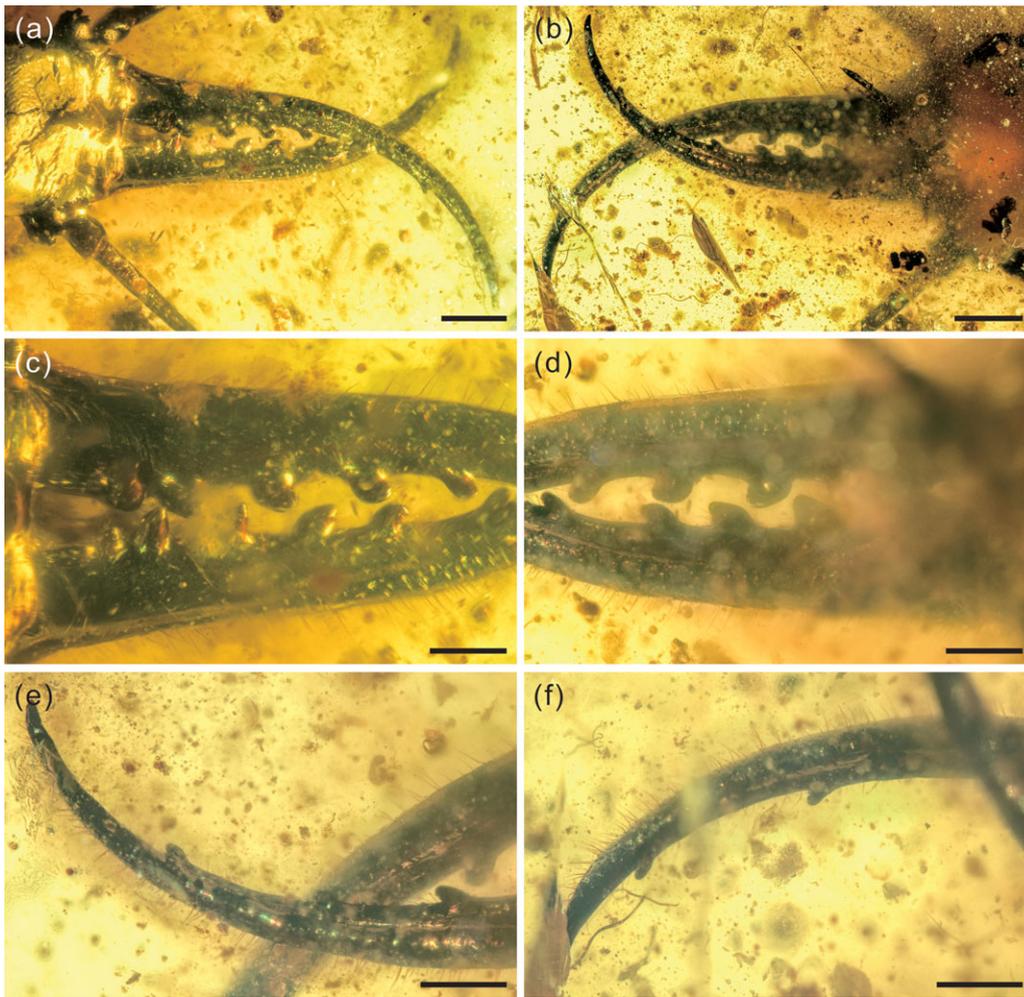
**Fig. 2.** (Colour online) Photographs of structural details of head capsule of *Kuafupolydentes hui* Luo, Liu et Jarzembowski, gen. et sp. nov., holotype, SNHM7277. (a) Head and mandibular–maxillary stylets in dorsal view. (b) Head and mandibular–maxillary stylets in ventral view. (c) Head capsule. (d) Right stemmata. (e) Right antenna in dorsal view. (f) Flagellum of the left antenna in ventral view. (g) The apex of the flagellum of the left antenna in ventral view, arrow showing the small teeth (or short apical setae). (h) Labial palpus (segments numbered). Abbreviations: ant, antenna; fla, flagellum; mos, moulting suture; ped, pedicel; sca, scape; ste, stemmata; sty, style. Scale bars for (a), (b) = 2.0 mm; (c), (e) = 1.0 mm; (d), (f), (h) = 0.2 mm; (g) = 0.1 mm.

slightly tapering toward apex, covered with few short setae, with relatively densely arrayed setae in line on internal margin, 8.40 mm long and 0.24–0.51 mm wide; claw single, hook-shaped, enlarged, pretarsal empodium lacking (Fig. 5c–f).

Abdominal segments indistinct, tubular, without distinct tubercles (?), slightly tapering posteriorly, spiracles unrecognizable (Fig. 4e, f).

#### 4. Discussion

*Kuafupolydentes hui* gen. et sp. nov. can be readily attributed to Myrmeleontiformia due to its robust head capsule and strong jaws (stylets), and it can be easily excluded from Psychopsidae, Nemopteridae and Nymphidae due to the lack of a projecting labrum, presence of two or more mandibular teeth, and short cervix (Badano *et al.* 2017, 2018; Haug *et al.*, 2021d). However, this



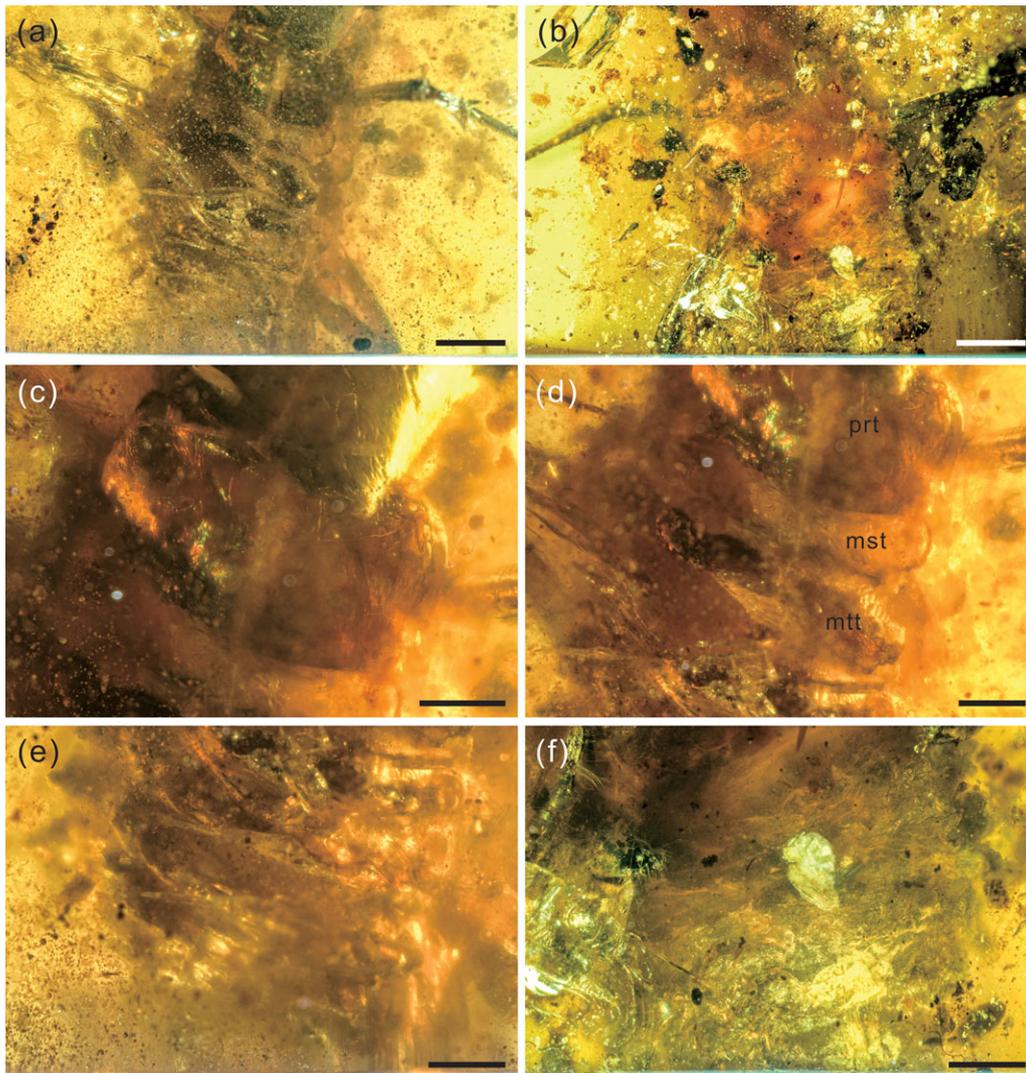
**Fig. 3.** (Colour online) Photographs of structural details of mandibular–maxillary stylets of *Kuafupolydentes hui* Luo, Liu et Jarzembowski, gen. et sp. nov., holotype, SNHM7277. (a) Mandibular–maxillary stylets in dorsal view. (b) Mandibular–maxillary stylets in ventral view. (c) Basal part of stylets in dorsal view. (d) Basal part of stylets in ventral view. (e) The apex of the left stylet in ventral view. (f) The apex of the right stylet in ventral view. Scale bars for (a), (b) = 1.0 mm; (c)–(f) = 0.5 mm.

specimen also lacks several apomorphies of Myrmeleontidae and Ascalaphidae, such as the setiferous processes on the postcephalic body (Badano *et al.*, 2017, 2018). The continuous hindleg tarsus and tibia is one of the main representative characters of Myrmeleontidae + Ascalaphidae, but the continuity of tibia and tarsus in all legs of *K. hui* also occurs in the larvae of Ithonidae and Mantispoidea (Grebennikov, 2004; Badano *et al.* 2018). In Myrmeleontidae + Ascalaphidae, the continuity is instead limited to the hindlegs and it is an adaptation to burrowing, while the tarsal continuity of *K. hui* has probably a completely different origin because this larva lacks any obvious adaptation to a fossorial life, so this character very likely evolved independently, and it does not support a close affinity to Myrmeleontidae + Ascalaphidae (Badano *et al.* 2018). Some other morphological characters, such as the robust and long antennae and the multi-toothed stylet, suggest that this larva was likely an early representative of Myrmeleontiformia.

One of the most conspicuous features of *K. hui* is its large size. We can estimate that its body length is probably greater than 15 mm since the apex of the abdomen is not preserved and the overall length, including mandible–maxilla complex, clearly exceeds 20 mm. Although it falls within the size range of extant antlions (e.g. *Palpares libelluloides* with body length 21.89 mm, *Acanthaclisis occitanica* with body length 23.37 mm, *Synclisis baetica* with body length 19.60 mm)

(Badano & Pantaleoni, 2014), *K. hui* is much larger than most extinct lacewing larvae known from Burmese amber (e.g. table S1 in Wang *et al.* 2016; supplementary table 1 in Badano *et al.* 2018). In fact, *K. hui* is one of the biggest lacewing larvae preserved in amber known so far. However, such an extremely large lacewing larva is not alone in Burmese amber: specimen 35 (Psychopsidae) in Haug *et al.* (2020a) has a length of c. 17.8 mm, and specimen 52 (Psychopsidae) in Haug *et al.* (2020a) has a length estimated at c. 30 mm (but unfortunately only with its head preserved, so its length is just a conjecture). Considering that large species are usually more difficult to preserve in amber, the proportion of these large species must have been higher in the mid-Cretaceous Kachin rainforest. Interestingly, the oldest confirmed myrmeleontiformian lacewing larva from the Lower Cretaceous Crato Formation also has a large size, 15.3 mm in total length including stylets. It can be considered that large size is a distinctive plesiomorphy among some Mesozoic myrmeleontiformian lacewing larvae.

Each stylet with eight short and blunt teeth is another interesting feature. Extant Myrmeleontidae and Ascalaphidae usually have three teeth, Nymphidae have one, and Psychopsidae and Nemopteridae lack teeth (but a few nemopterid larvae have tooth-like protuberances, e.g. Monserrat, 1996, 2008; see also discussion and summary in Haug *et al.* 2019a, 2021b, c). The character

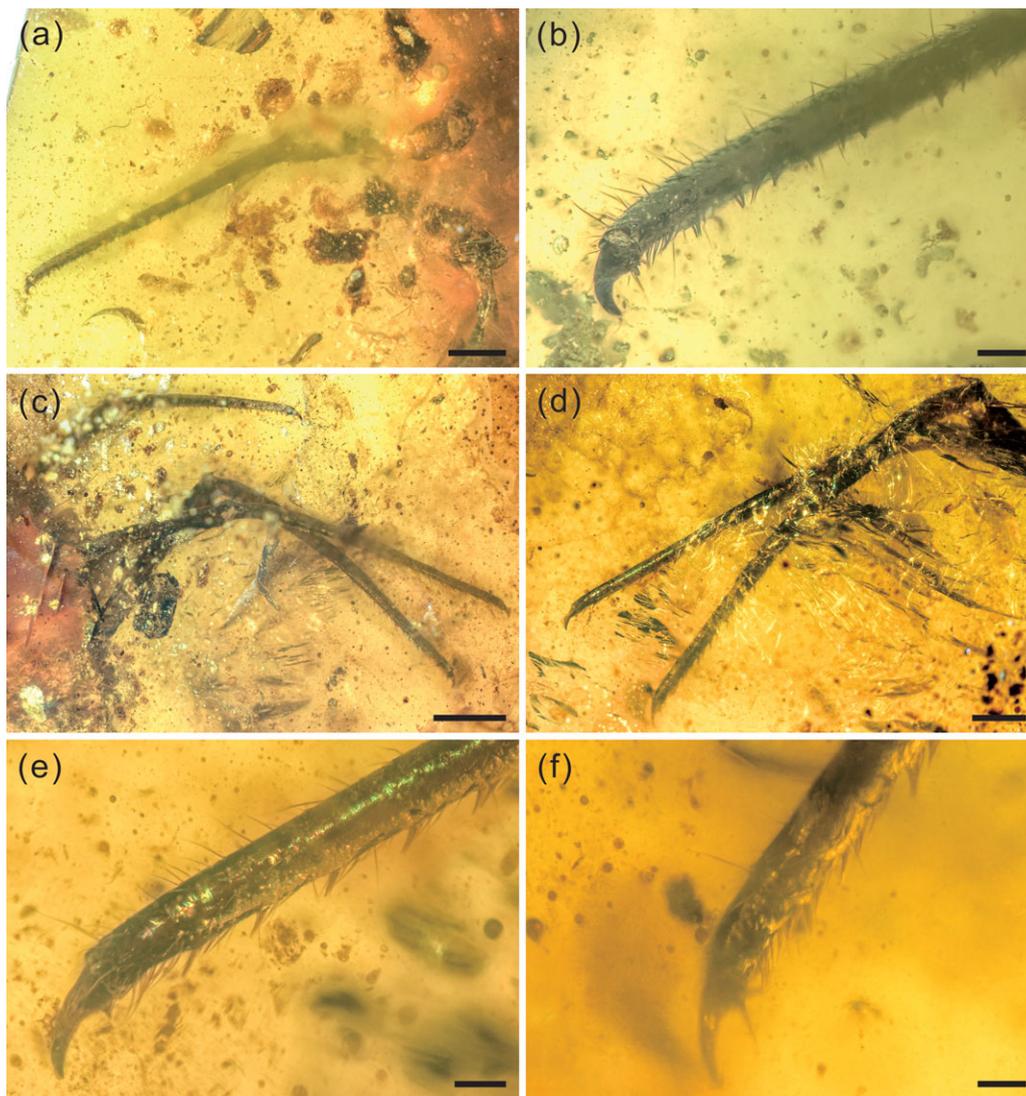


**Fig. 4.** (Colour online) Photographs of structural details of the trunk of *Kuafupolydentes hui* Luo, Liu et Jarzembowski, gen. et sp. nov., holotype, SNHM7277. (a) Trunk in dorsal view. (b) Trunk in ventral view. (c) Prothorax. (d) Mesothorax and metathorax. (e) Abdomen in dorsal view. (f) Abdomen in ventral view. Abbreviations: mst, mesothorax; mtt, metathorax; prt, prothorax. Scale bars for (a), (b) = 2.0 mm; (c)–(f) = 1.0 mm.

'stylet with more than three teeth' has been abundantly reported from the Cretaceous amber, e.g. undescribed specimens of upper figure on page 99 (five teeth), lower figure on page 99 (four teeth), upper figure on page 100 (ten teeth) and lower figure on page 99 (four teeth) in Xia *et al.* (2015); morphotype MVI (four teeth; fig. 3E in their paper) from mid-Cretaceous French amber in Wang *et al.* (2016); undescribed specimens of the figure on page 100 (nine teeth), the upper figure on page 402 (four teeth) and another specimen of the upper figure on page 402 (four teeth) in Zhang (2017); *Cladofer huangi* Badano, Engel et Wang, 2018 (seven teeth; supplementary fig. 1d, e in their paper) in Badano *et al.* (2018); 'Superfang' (at least eleven teeth) in Haug *et al.* (2019c); SNSB-SPG 2020 XCIII 19 (seven or six teeth) in Hörnig *et al.* (2020); an undescribed myrmeleontoid larva (nine teeth; fig. 3I in their paper) in Lu & Liu (2021); specimen 66 (four teeth), specimen 67 (BUB 1803) (ten teeth), specimen 68 (BUB 1804) (eight teeth), specimen 69 (PED 0085) (four teeth) and specimen 70 (PED 0250) (eight teeth) in Haug *et al.* (2021b); PED 0361, PED 0088 and PED 0112 (all bearing six teeth) in Haug *et al.* (2021e). All these specimens come from mid-Cretaceous Kachin amber expect the

French one. The large number of stylet teeth might be another plesiomorphy among some Mesozoic myrmeleontiformian lacewing larvae and it may have helped to hold the prey. However, *K. hui* is different from the above multi-toothed specimens in the shape of its teeth: those specimens' teeth are relatively thin and long, but in *K. hui* they are blunt and short, and this kind of teeth is extremely rare among extant and extinct Neuroptera, only *Electrocaptivus xui* Badano, Engel et Wang, 2018 having similarly shaped teeth. It is probable that the prey of *K. hui* was also very large, possibly even bigger than *K. hui*, so the gripping jaws might be more helpful than piercing jaws. This is another character lacking in the morphological diversity of living Neuroptera larvae.

The antennae of Myrmeleontiformia are usually relatively short and thin, with flagellum subdivided into several segments. Compared with this usual situation, the antennae of *K. hui* are rather special. However, such robust antennae are also present in some other families of lacewing larvae, e.g. Hemerobiidae and Coniopterygidae (Haug *et al.* 2019b). 'Superfang' from mid-Cretaceous Kachin amber in Haug *et al.* (2019c) and specimen 39 (BUB 0797; Nymphidae) in Haug *et al.* (2021d) also have



**Fig. 5.** (Colour online) Photographs of structural details of legs of *Kuafupolydentes hui* Luo, Liu et Jarzembowski, gen. et sp. nov., holotype, SNHM7277. (a) Right foreleg in ventral view. (b) The apex of the right foreleg in ventral view. (c) Left midleg and hindleg in ventral view. (d) Tarsus and tibia of left midleg and hindleg in dorsal view. (e) The apex of the left midleg in dorsal view. (f) The apex of the left hindleg in dorsal view. Scale bars for (c) = 2.0 mm; (a), (d) = 1.0 mm; (b), (e), (f) = 0.2 mm.

relatively robust antennae. It seems that the structure of the antennae of Mesozoic lacewing larvae is variable, but why this new larva developed such robust antennae remains unknown at present; one possibility is that it was to avoid damage during capture.

Long and robust legs with continuous tarsus and tibia and enlarged claws is also a unique combination among all known extant and extinct lacewing larvae, but enlarged pretarsal claws on all legs are also present in the myrmeleontiformian *Mesoptynx unguiculatus* Badano, Engel et Wang, 2018. Extant antlion larvae are characterized by hindlegs being more robust than other legs, the hindleg tarsus and tibia continuous with claws enlarged, and digging behaviour using a characteristic backward movement, accomplished by the abdomen and hindlegs (Badano *et al.* 2017). Such behaviour probably led to the specialization of the hindleg structure. Considering the large size and special mandibular–maxillary stylets, it is very likely that *K. hui* needed to battle with some large prey, and continuous tarsus and tibia with enlarged claws only on the hindlegs were not enough. Thus, *K. hui* might have evolved stronger legs with all tarsi and tibiae

continuous plus all claws enlarged to cope with this adversary. It is also possible that all legs are strong because it hunted on the horizontal rather than in a pit, but this remains unknown since the apex of the abdomen has not been preserved.

The Cretaceous has yielded many unusual-looking neuropteran larvae with morphological characters greatly exceeding the known disparity of the group (e.g. Wang *et al.* 2016; Badano *et al.* 2018, 2021; Haug *et al.* 2019a, b, c, 2020b; Herrera-Flórez *et al.* 2020; Hörnig *et al.* 2020, and *K. hui* also represents such a case. All the evidence indicates that the new larva was a fierce and voracious predator and hunted using a classic example of a lie-in-wait or ambush tactic. Its prey must have been much larger than the prey of living antlions, and therefore *K. hui* developed stronger legs, specialized leg structure and more stylet teeth to combat the prey, but differed from extant antlions in that the short and blunt teeth of the new larva probably could not impale. Thus *K. hui* might have relied on a different killing strategy. The discovery of this new type of lacewing larva further supports the assumption that the Mesozoic was the ‘golden age’ of Neuroptera (Aspöck *et al.* 2001; Wang *et al.* 2017;

Engel *et al.* 2018; Winterton *et al.* 2018; Lu & Liu, 2021). However, although Cretaceous lacewing larvae displayed many unique combinations of characters, their predatory strategies did not have any real innovations and only some modifications, so that in time their habitual Coniferopsida-dominated dynasty fell and a brand-new angiosperm-hegemonic kingdom arose; some of their prey also disappeared, which probably led to their decline after the K/Pg boundary (Haug *et al.* 2021c, f).

## 5. Conclusion

*Kuafupolydentes hui* gen. et sp. nov. represents a new morphotype among Cretaceous early representatives of Myrmeleontiformia, and can be identified mainly by its large size, mandibular–maxillary stylets, antennae and legs. The morphological characters of *K. hui* exceed the known diversity of Neuroptera lacewing and imply that the Mesozoic radiation of these insects was much greater than present-day diversity would suggest. However, although the prey of *K. hui* was probably much bigger than today's, its predatory strategy was likely similar to extant antlions to a great extent. The conservatism of evolution in Neuroptera may have led to their decline after the Cretaceous.

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