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Тезис

Грозева С.¹, Стоянова Д.¹, Кузнецова В.Г.², Симов Н.³

Ахиазматический мейоз у самцов: распространение и роль для понимания родственных отношений в надсемействе Corixoidea (Hemiptera, Heteroptera)

¹Институт биоразнообразия и экосистемных исследований, София, Болгария;

²ФГБУН Зоологический институт РАН, г. Санкт-Петербург, Россия

³Национальный музей естественной истории, БАН, София, Болгария

Grozeva S., Stoianova D., Kuznetsova V.G., Simov N.

Achiasmatic male meiosis: distribution and role for understanding the relationships in the superfamily Corixoidea (Hemiptera, Heteroptera)

Achiasmatic male meiosis in Heteroptera is a characteristic of the higher taxa in family level. The karyotype and male meiosis, with a particular focus on the presence or absence of chiasmata between the homologs, were studied in the water boatman species *Micronecta* (*Dichaetonecta*) *scholtzi* (Fieber, 1860), *M. (Micronecta) poweri* (Douglas et Scott, 1869) and *M. (Micronecta) griseola* Horvath, 1899, as well in *Cymatia rogenhoferi* (Fieber) and *C. coleoprata* (Fabricius) (Corixoidae).

The male meiosis of *Micronecta* and *Cymatia* species studied is achiasmatic and of an alignment type in males. It is suggested that achiasmatic male meiosis and lack of m-chromosomes are cytogenetic features separating the family Micronectidae from the family Corixidae among the superfamily Corixoidea within the infraorder Nepomorpha. Cytogenetic and some morphological diagnostic characters separating *Cymatia* Flor from the rest of Corixidae are discussed. It seems plausible that achiasmatic male meiosis has emerged in Heteroptera more than once during their evolution and can be used for understanding the relationships in the superfamily Corixoidea and infraorder Nepomorpha as a whole.

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Ключевые слова: ахиазматический тип мейоза у самцов, Corixoidea, Heteroptera

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