

Two new species of Acridodea (Orth.) from Tadjik S. S. R. (form. E. Bokhara).

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(With 4 figures.)

This paper contains the description of two new *Orthoptera* belonging to the high mountain genera *Conophyma* Zub. and *Gomphomastax* Br. W.

These species were collected by the author himself in the course of his work near Stalinabad during the Summer of 1935.

The types and allotypes are preserved at the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences U.S.S.R. in Leningrad.

*Conophyma olsufjevi**) sp. n. (Figs. 1—2).

♂ (type). Body of medium size, robust and rough.

Head not elevated above the level of the pronotum, smooth. Eyes nearly round, slightly prominent sideways; the vertical diameter of the eye nearly equal to interocular space. Face sloping. Frontal ridge slightly depressed under the median ocellum, then divergent and not reaching the clypeus; seen in profile prominent at the antennal bases; its margins thick. Fastigium of the vertex forming an angle of about 45° ; vertex broad and flat, not depressed; its margins scarcely seen; median keel absent; maximum width about 2 times as large as that of frontal ridge between antennae. Temporal foveolae indistinct. Occiput slightly sloping. Antennae thin, 17—18 jointed, considerably longer than head and pronotum together.

Pronotum nearly smooth with three transverse sulci intersecting sharp median keel; lateral keels interrupted and forming double set of keels on each side; first of them, convergent, reaching only the first transverse sulcus, others parallel to the median keel, begin

*) This species the author dedicates to a friend of his N. G. Olsufjev, author of some interesting papers on *Locusta migratoria* L.

near the first transverse sulcus, somewhat rounded at the posterior margin of the pronotum; metazona very small, densely punctured, 2.5 times shorter than the prozona; posterior margin at the median keel excised. Lateral lobes of the pronotum trapezoidal, somewhat narrowed towards the lower margin, with three transverse sulci; interspace between them rough; anterior and posterior margins undulating; lower margin obliquely-ascending, highly undulating; anterior and posterior lower angles obtuse and rounded. Metanotum and mesonotum with a distinct median and lateral keels. Thorax densely and finely punctured, its maximum width nearly equal to its length; interspace between lobes of the metathorax about two times as wide as long. Front and middle femora somewhat swollen. Hind femora short but rather slender, four times as long

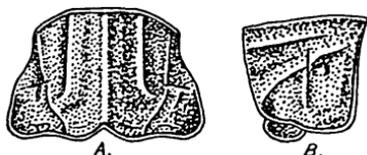


Fig. 1. — *Conophysma olsufjevi* sp. n., type ♂.
A. Dorsal view of the pronotum.
B. Dorsal view of the anal plate.

as their maximum width. Hind tibiae a little shorter than hind femora, with 7—8 spines on the outer and 8—9 spines on the inner sides.

Abdomen, seen from above, with a median keel; lobes of the last abdominal tergite narrow, widely separated. Anal plate nearly square; lateral margins with a large excision at posterior angles; posterior angles slightly rounded, strongly prominent sideways; posterior margin with a sharp triangular projection at the middle; median longitudinal sulcus distinct at the base, reaching to the middle of the anal plate; its surface at the sides of median sulcus depressed. Cerci straight, strongly conical, pointed at apex, a little longer than anal plate.

General coloration brownish with a darker pattern on pronotum and sides of abdomen. Antennae, legs, head, thorax and lower part of the abdomen — yellow-brownish. Hind tibiae and hind femora, latter on their lower and inner parts, dirty yellow; upper margin of the hind femora with two darkish bands.

♀ (allotype). Like the male, but considerably larger. Vertical diameter of the eye somewhat less than interocular space. Antennae equal in length to head and pronotum taken together. Median and lateral keels of the pronotum less distinct than in the male, but clearly seen. Maximum width of the thorax a little more than its length. Interspace between lobes of the metathorax 2.5 times wider than long. Subgenital plate wider than long; its posterior margin at the middle with small triangular projection. Upper and lower valvae of the ovipositor with acute points and without projection on the outer margin.

Coloration somewhat lighter than in the male.

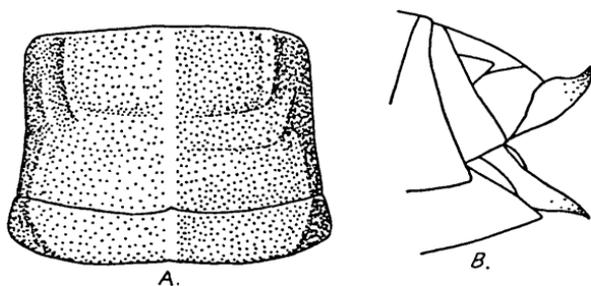


Fig. 2. — *Conophysma olsufjevi* sp. n., allotype ♀.
A. Dorsal view of the pronotum.
B. Lateral view of the ovipositor

	type ♂	allotype ♀	paratype ♂	paratypes ♀♀
Length of the body	13.6 mm	21.5 mm	13.0 mm	20.0—20.5 mm
— of the pronotum . .	2.7 —	3.8 —	2.5 —	3.7— 3.9 —
— of the hind femora	8.5 —	10.0 —	8.5 —	10.0—10.5 —
— of the hind tibiae .	7.5 —	9.0 —	7.5 —	9.0— 9.5 —

Patria. Tadjik S. S. Republic: 7 kilometers north of Stalinabad (1000 meters above the sea level), 8. VIII. 1935, 2 ♂♂ (including the type) and 3 ♀♀.

Habitat. Stations of Graminae with sparse vegetation of the high mountain steppe character.

This species is near to *Conophysma bogojavlenskyi* Tarbinsky,*)

*) Tarbinsky, S.P. Some Orthoptera from Pamir and adjacent Countries. Annals and Magaz. Nat. Hist. Ser. 9, vol. XVII, 1926, pp. 94—95, fig. 7.

described by that author from Kara-Kul, Pamir (Tadjik S. S. R.), but differs from it by the following characters:

Conophyma olsuffjevi sp. n.

♂ (type). Vertex without median keel.

Antennae 17—18 jointed.

Median keel of the pronotum intersected by 3 transverse sulci.

Lateral keels of metazona of the pronotum strong.

Anal plate nearly square without any transverse ridges; posterior margin nearly straight with a large triangular projection in the middle; posterior angles slightly rounded and strongly prominent sideways.

Conophyma bogojavlenskyi Tarb.

♂. Vertex with median keel.

Antennae 21—22 jointed.

Median keel of the pronotum intersected by 1 transverse sulcus.

Lateral keels of metazona of the pronotum feeble.

Anal plate trapezoidal with 2 transverse ridges; posterior margin semicircular with a small projection in the middle; posterior angles well rounded, not prominent sideways.

*Gomphomastax ninae**) sp. n. (Figs. 3—4).

♀ (type). Body robust, almost smooth.

Head small, feebly elevated above the level of the pronotum. Eyes irregularly-oval, moderately prominent sideways; the largest diameter of the eye equal to interocular space. Face very strongly sloping. Frontal ridge narrow, strongly depressed, almost parallel-sided, at the vertex „triangularly“ dilated and reaching to the clypeus; seen in profile undulating, slightly prominent at the antennal base; its margins thin. Vertex convex, with the frontal ridge forming an angle almost equal to 90°; its margins scarcely seen; its surface feebly rugulose; median keel slight, but distinct. Occiput very feebly sloping, with a slight median keel. Antennae thick, 10—11 jointed, somewhat longer than head and pronotum together, at the apex feebly thickend.

* This interesting species is dedicated by the author to N. A. Mistshenko, assistant and the best friend of his.

Pronotum almost smooth; median keel very distinct; lateral keels distinct, almost parallel to the median keel, not reaching the posterior margin; posterior margin straight, at the median keel triangularly-excised. Lateral lobes of the pronotum trapezoidal, somewhat narrowed towards the lower margin, in the posterior part slightly rugulose, almost at the middle of lobes with a distinct transverse sulcus and a keel passing diagonally from the posterior upper angle to the anterior lower angle; anterior and posterior margins straight; lower margin wavy, feebly obliquely-ascending; anterior lower angle obtuse, rounded; posterior lower angle almost equal to 90° , rounded. Metanotum and mesonotum with a distinct

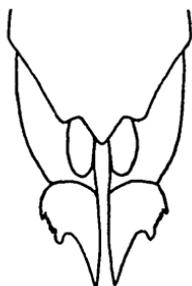


Fig. 3. — *Gomphomastax ninae* sp. n., type ♀.
Dorsal view of the subgenital plate.

median and lateral keels. Thorax very finely and densely punctured, almost square with rounded angles and with a border at the margins; anterior margin prominent; posterior margin triangularly-excised; interspace between lobes of the metathorax about four times as wide as long. Hind femora short; their length 4.8 times as long as maximum width; upper keels with some small spines. Hind tibiae nearly equal to hind femora, with 20 spines on the outer and 13 spines on the inner sides. First joint of the hind tarsi with 5 spines on the outer and 5 spines on the inner margins. Arolium between claws of the tarsi small, scarcely reaching to the middle of claws.

Abdomen, seen from above, with a median keel. Upper valvae of the ovipositor with 10 small irregular teeth on the outer margin, obtuse at the apex. Lower valvae of the ovipositor with 3 distinct and some irregular very small teeth on the outer margin, acute at the apex. Posterior margin of the subgenital plate with 3 projections, so that the middle projection is much longer and acutangular; two lateral projections obtuse, rounded.

General coloration pale grayish-brownish. Apical part of the antennae blackish. Lateral lobes of the pronotum and abdomen seen from above, with indistinct blackish design.

♂ (allotype). Like the female, but smaller. The largest diameter of the eye 1.5 times longer than the smaller diameter and considerably longer than the interocular space. Subgenital plate, seen in profile, shortly-triangular. Cerci straight, cylindrical, short, obtuse.

Coloration like the female.

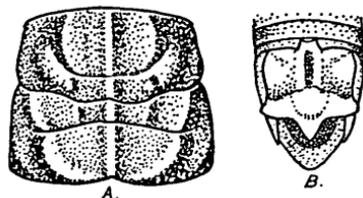


Fig. 4. — *Gomphomastax ninae* sp. n., allotype ♂.

A. Dorsal view of the pronotum.

B. Lateral view of the pronotum.

	type ♀	allotype ♂	paratypes ♀♀	paratype ♂
Length of the body	23.4 mm	13.5 mm	22.5—24.0 mm	13.4 mm
— of the antennae . .	4.6 —	5.0 —	4.1— 4.2 —	5.6 —
— of the pronotum . .	2.4 —	2.1 —	2.2— 2.3 —	2.2 —
— of the hind femora .	9.6 —	8.6 —	9.8—10.0 —	9.0 —
— of the hind tibiae .	9.8 —	8.8 —	10.0—10.2 —	9.2 —

Patria. Tadjik S. S. Republic: 7 kilometers north of Stalinabad (1000 meters above the level of the sea), 8. VIII. 1935, 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (including the type).

Habitat. Stations of Graminae with sparse vegetation of the high mountain steppe character.

This species is near to *Gomphomastax disparilis* C. Bolivar,*) described by that author from Kashmir, but differs from it by following characters:

*) Bolivar y Pieltain, C. Monografia de los Eumastácidos (Orth. Acrid.). Trab. Mus. Nac. Cien. Nat., Madrid, Ser. Zool., No. 46, 1950, pp. 300—303, n°. 5, figs. 145—148.

Gomphomastax ninae sp. n.

Larger (length of the body ♀♀ 22.0—24.0, ♂♂ 13.4—13.5; length of the hind femora ♀♀ 9.6—10.0, ♂♂ 8.6—9.0 mm).

Antennae of both sexes 10—11 jointed.

Posterior margin of the subgenital plate of the female with three projections, middle projection being much longer than the lateral.

Gomphomastax disparilis C. Bol.

Smaller (length of the body ♀♀ 11.0, ♂♂ 9.0; length of the hind femora ♀♀ 9.0; ♂♂ 5.7 mm).

Antennae of both sexes 19—23 jointed.

Posterior margin of the subgenital plate of the female with three projections, lateral projections being longer than the middle.

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Zeitschrift/Journal: [Konowia \(Vienna\)](#)

Jahr/Year: 1937

Band/Volume: [16](#)

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Artikel/Article: [Two new species of Acridodea \(Orth.\) from form. E. Bokhara\). 130-136](#)