# SOME NEW AND LESS KNOWN ACRIDIDAE FROM TURKEY

## *(Orthoptera)*

BY

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After studying the material collected by Oeme Kaya Gülen, Dr. P. H. Davis and myself, in different parts of Turkey, one new species and two new subspecies are described and four insufficiently known species are re-described below.

I am grateful to Dr. B. P. Uvarov for kind help during my second visit to the British Museum (Natural History), where the types of the new species have been deposited.

### **Micropodisma (?) natoliae** (Ramme)

(Figs. 1-3)

1939. *Cophopodisma natoliae* Rme., Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 24: 143.
1951. *Epipodisma* (?) *turcica* (Rme.), Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 27: 62.
1952. *Epipodisma natoliae* (Rme.), Mistshenko, Fauna USSR, IV (2): 348.

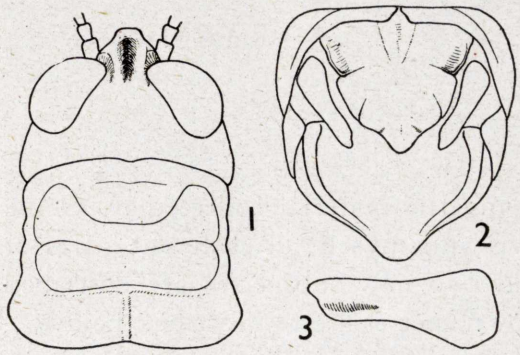
♂ (Not previously described). Fastigium of vertex widened in front of the eyes, narrowed between eyes, with a long and deep furrow (fig. 1); frontal ridge narrowed between antennae, slightly widened below them, flat, smooth. Antenna a little longer than head and pronotum together. Pronotum relatively small, its hind margin slightly incurved (fig. 1). Elytra absent. Tympanum well developed. First and second femur inflated, third femur relatively short and thick. Genital region see figs. 2, 3.

General colouration dirty olive-green. First and second legs yellow; hind femur carmine-red below, brownish-green above,

knee with black semilunar spots on both sides; hind tibia carmine-red; tarsus yellow. Sternum and abdomen light reddish-brown; last tergites of abdomen and the supra-anal plate with rather large paired reddish-yellow spots.

Measurements: length of body ♂ 17.2-18.7; pronotum 3.8-4.2, hind femur 9.9-10; hind tibia 7.4-7.9 mm.

Pontic Taurus, Rize Province: distr. Ikizdere, Balhas tepe,




Figs. 1-3.—*Micropodisma* (?) *natoliae* Ramme. ♂: 1), head and pronotum; 2), genital region; 3), left cercus from above.

3200m., screes, 29.8.1952, 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Ikizdere, Tatos daglari, on Cermanin tepe, 3200-3300m., rocky N. slopes scree, 29.8.1952, 6 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀; Ikizdere, Tatos daglari, on Balhas tepe, 3000 m., 27.8.1952, 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ (P. H. Davis).

Ramme described this species from one poorly preserved female, taken between Demirdag and Varshambek dag, N.E. of Turkey. A male from Rize, Ikizdere, Tatos daglari served me for the above description.

### **Metromerus coelesyriensis angusta** (Uv.)

1934. *Kripa coelesyriensis angusta* Uvarov, Eos X: 118.
1951. *Calliptamus tenuicercis anatolicus* Maran, Acta entomol. Mus. Nat. Prage XXVII: 61, 62 (*Syn. nov.*)

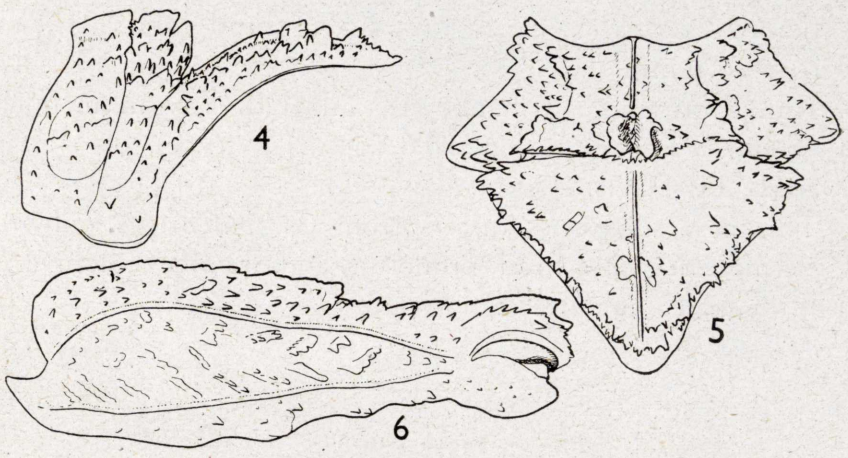
Maran's description, the figure of the male cercus and the key leave no doubt that *C. tenuicercis anatolicus* is identical with *M.c. angusta*; both were described from Ankara.

**Glyphotmethis pulchripes spinosus** sbsp. n.

(Figs. 4-6)

♂ (type) - Face, vertex and occiput covered by irregular acute tubercles; supra-ocellar foveola perfectly marginated; vertex concave.

Pronotum (figs. 4, 5) covered with acute dense tubercles; prozonol carina strongly raised, trilobate; upper edge of first




Figs. 4-6.—*Glyphotmethis pulchripes spinosus* sbsp. n. ♂: 4), pronotum in profile; 5), pronotum from above; 6), hind femur.

lobe in profile almost straight; second lobe seen from above (fig. 5) irregularly expanded, deeply concave; third lobe triangular in profile; metazona depressed near the median furrow, seen from above broadly triangular; median carina on metazona well developed; lateral carinae very distinct, with strong and acute tubercles. Elytra and wings fully developed, reaching beyond hind knees. Hind femur (fig. 6) with the upper outer area covered with dense acute tubercles.

General colouration dirty brown; head and upper surface of pronotum with irregular black spots; elytra with black pattern; wings infumate except in the middle and in the anal part; hind femur black inside, with a light brown pregenicular fascia and a

yellowish-brown patch on the lower inner knee lobe; hind tibia on the inside blackish-blue, gradually turning to orange-red in the apical third; hind tarsus yellowish.

♀. Head and pronotum covered with dense and irregular acute tubercles. Elytra lateral, scale like, oval, reaching first third of the second tergite (in some individuals much shorter, reaching only the last third of first tergite). Abdomen above strongly rugose, with a very distinct median and two sublateral series of sharp wrinkles.

Colouration as in ♂.

Length of body, ♂, 20.5 (type), ♀, 27.8-30; pronotum ♂, 7, ♀, 9.2-10; elytra ♂, 13.2, ♀ 5.5-6.5; hind femur, ♂, 11.4, ♀, 16.2-16.4 mm.

Konya province: Cihanbeyli; Tuzgölü, Yavsan memlehasi (in *Artemisia* steppe), 900 m., 8.6.1952, 1 ♂ (type), 3 ♀♀, 2 ♀♀ larvae (P. H. Davis).

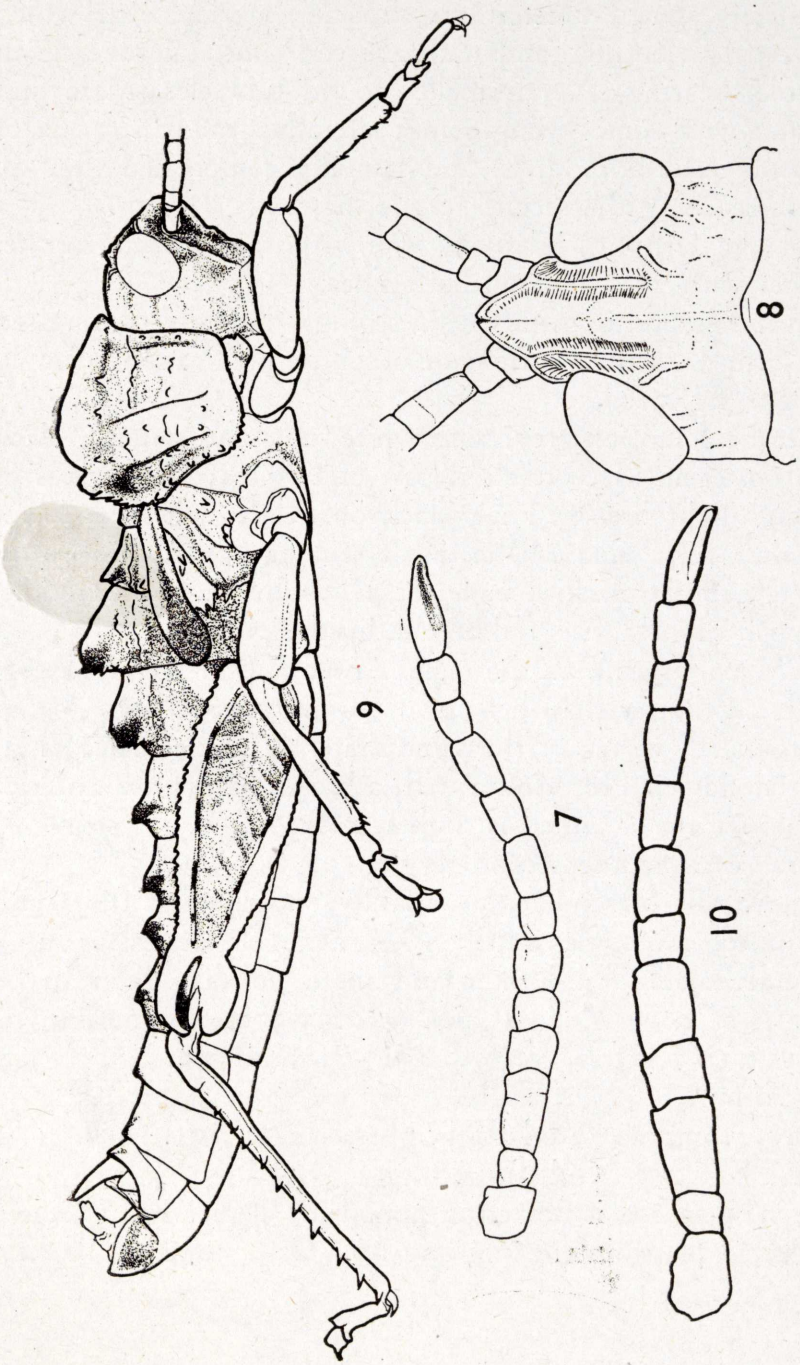
This new subspecies differs from *Gl. pulchripes pulchripes* by the more rugulose head, pronotum and abdomen; longer elytra of the male; colour of hind femur.

**Prionosthenus güleni** sp. n.

(Figs. 7-10)

♂ (type).—Antenna (fig. 7) almost filiform, of 13 segments, approximately as long as head and pronotum together. Fastigium (fig. 8) of vertex elongate, pentagonal, apex triangular, cleft by the sulcus; its posterolateral carinae almost parallel and strongly raised; surface concave; a weak median carina on occiput. Frontal ridge deeply sulcate, widened from fastigium down to the middle of the frons, then narrowed for a short distance, then weakly widened, in profile projecting above antennae, and sinuate below them.

Pronotum relatively short, its anterior margin rounded, posterior margin roundly excised; median carina raised strongly and laterally compressed; its highest point being behind the




Figs. 7-10.—*Prionosthenus güleni* sp. n.: 7), ♂, left antenna; 8), ♂, head from above; 9), male; 10), ♀, antenna.

middle; sides with several tubercles; posterior margin with several strong spines. Prosternum with an anterior collar which is trapezoidal in outline, and with a broad spherical tubercle in the middle, bearing several smaller round tubercles. Meso and metanotum with some strong spines laterally; median carina of metanotum posteriorly raised and laterally compressed (fig. 9).

Elytra reaching the second tergite, narrow.

Hind femur (fig. 9) relatively short, its upper carina serrate. Hind tibia with 10 spines on both sides.

First and second tergites with a strongly laterally compressed median carina; median carina on other tergites raised strongly and spined. (fig. 9).

General colouration grey, with white spots and stripes; black spots on posterior edge of raised part of tergites; inner sides of hind femur light brown, knee black on inside, with the lower lobe yellow; hind tibia on the inside red, its upper surface pinkish-violet; spines blackish-violet basally, whitish in the middle, black-tipped; hind tarsus red on the inside, pink above.

♀. Much larger than the male. Antenna (fig. 10) of 12 segments, much shorter than head and pronotum together.

Fastigium of vertex of the same shape as in the male, its lateral carinae lower. Prosternum with a broad trapezoidal anterior collar, the margin of which is slightly concave.

Elytra reaching the second tergite.

Upper carina of hind femur weakly serrate. Hind tibia with 9 spines inside, 10 spines outside. Tergites more or less as in ♂.

General colouration lighter and more uniform than in ♂.

Length of body ♂ 22 (type), ♀ 36.3-37.4; pronotum, ♂, 6.5, ♀ 11-11.1; elytra, ♂, 6, ♀, 8.9-9; hind femur, ♂, 13.3, ♀, 19.8-20 mm.

Hatay province: Yayladagi - Hirsarcik, 15.VII.1952, 1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀♀ (Oe. K. Gülen).

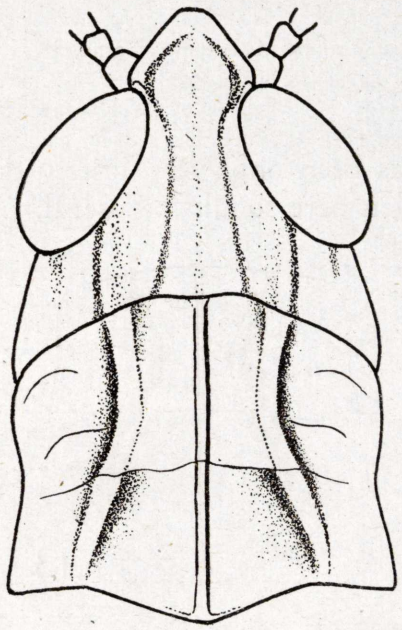
This new species is named in honour of Oemer Kaya Gülen, who collected many interesting and new Orthoptera in Turkey.

**Omocestus nanus** Uvarov

(Figs. 11-12)

1934. *Omocestus nanus* Uvarov, Eos, X: 81

Anatolian plateau: between Ankara and Tuzgöl, 14.VIII. 1931, 25 ♂♂, 40 ♀♀; between Ankara and Cheshmeköprü on



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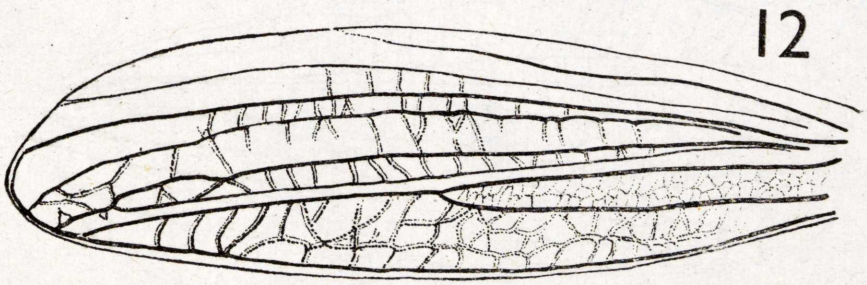

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Figs. 11-12.—*Omocestus nanus* Uvarov, ♂: 11), head and pronotum; 12), elytron.

the river Kizil Irmak, 17.VIII.1931, 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (B. P. Uvarov; Uvarov, l. c.); Bingöl dag range; Shevti yaylasi, 1.VIII.

1954, 12 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Zoravan yaylasi, 2-VIII.1954, 6 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (T. Karabag).

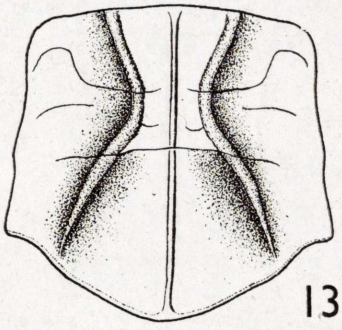
An opportunity is taken to give new figures of this little known species.

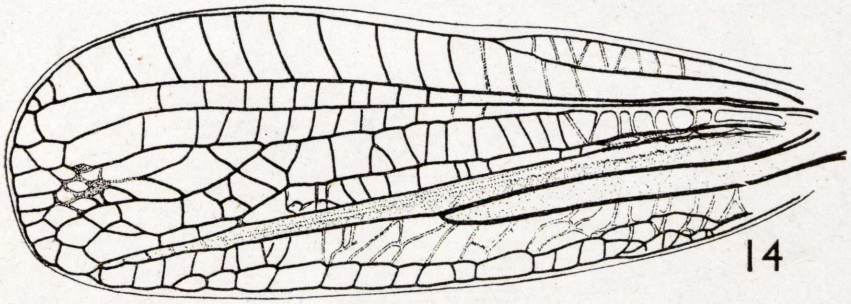
**Chorthippus satunini** Mistshenko

(Figs. 13-14)

1951. *Chorthippus satunini* Mistshenko, Sarantchevyie. Fauna, U. S. S. R., II: 518, fig. 1154.

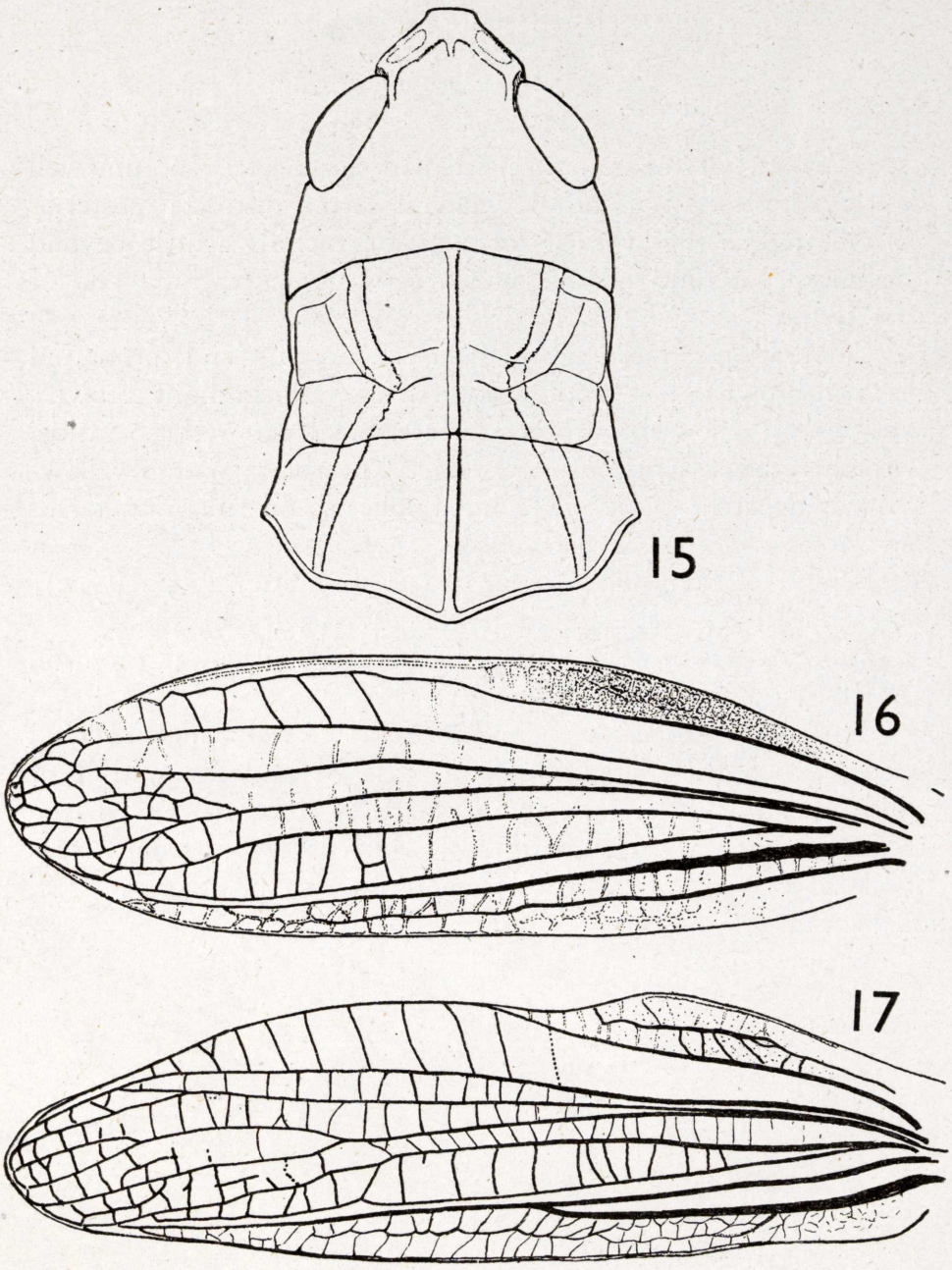
This species has been only very briefly described in a key, and the figures given here should be useful.




Figs. 13-14.—*Chorthippus satunini* Mistshenko, ♂: 13), pronotum; 14), elytron.

Oltu, N.E. of Turkey (Mistshenko, *l. c.*); Hakkari province: Karadag, ca. 3200 m., 4.VIII.1953, 12 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (T. Karabag).




Figs. 15-17.—*Pararcyptera microptera* Karadagi, sbsp. n. ♂: 15), head and pronotum; 16), elytron; 17), P. m. transcaucasia Uv., ♂, elytron.

**Pararcyptera microptera karadagi** sbsp. n.

(Figs. 15-16)

♂ (type) - Of medium size. Median carina of pronotum well developed, straight in profile; lateral carina distinct; posterior margin angular (fig. 15). Elytra (fig. 16) reaching a little beyond the middle of hind femur; wings very small, reaching end of first tergite.

Colouration: face lighter, vertex, occiput and pronotum blackish-brown; first and middle tibiae reddish light brown; hind femur yellowish on outer surface, basal part reddish inside, with three black spots on upper edge; knee black with a yellowish-brown patch at the lower inner lobe; hind tibia and tarsus red; at base of tibia a yellow ring.

Length of body 21.6 (type) - 22.1; pronotum 5-5.2 (type); elytra 11 (type) - 11.1; hind femur 14.2-15 (type) mm.

*Hakkari* province: Karadag, Kirkbulak yaylasi, ca. 3200 m., 5.VIII.1953, 2 ♂♂ (T. Karabag).

This new subspecies is similar to *P. m. transcaucasica* Uv., but elytra in the ♂ reach only a little beyond the middle of hind femur; it differs also in the shape of elytra as can be seen by comparing fig. 16 with fig. 17, which is drawn from a specimen of *P. m. transcaucasica* from Iran, Ab-Ali, 40 miles N.E. of Tehran.