

*Perrisia sampiana*, K.

On *Linum catharticum* and *Radiola linoides*.

DEVON, Sidmouth, rare, September, 1920.

*Perrisia saxifragae*, K.

On *Saxifraga granulata*, flower closed, larvæ yellow.

DURHAM, Langdon Beck, in Upper Teesdale.

*Perrisia spadicae*, Rübs.

= B. and H. 220 and Houard 3723 in part. See remarks under *P. loewiana*.

*Perrisia spiraeae*, Lois.

On *Spiraea ulmaria*. Flower remaining closed, reddish and minutely pilose; larvæ solitary, red.

DURHAM, in a lane between Lamesley and Birtley, July, 1920.

*Perrisia teucrii*, Tav.

On *Teucrium scorodonia*, October, 1918.

DEVON, Torquay.

*Perrisia tympani*, K.

On Maple.

DEVON, Torquay, October, 1918.

*Jaapiella* (*Perrisia*) *cirsicola*, Rübs. B and H. 114.

*Jaapiella volvens*, Rübs.

On *Lathyrus pratensis*, galls like those of *P. schlechtendali*, larvæ whitish-yellow to reddish.

Not rare and generally distributed.

(To be continued.)

## Descriptions of four new Orthoptera from Macedonia.

By B. P. UVAROV, F.E.S.

The following four new Orthoptera are described from a collection made by Dr. Malcolm Burr and Dr. B. P. Campbell during the War in Macedonia, and presented by Dr. Burr to the British Museum where the types are preserved. The co-types of three of them (*i.e.*, all except *Ancistrura truncata*, sp.n.) are in the Hope Museum, Oxford, in Mr. Burr's and my own collections.

### 1. AEOLOPUS BURRI, sp.n.

♂. Rather small for the genus, and reminding one somewhat of a *Dociostaurus* in its habitus and in the type of coloration.

Head large and thick, distinctly prominent above the pronotum. Front only feebly reclinate; frontal ridge convex, with a very small impression just below the middle ocellum, sparsely and feebly punctured; the margins of the ridge very slightly divergent from fastigium downwards, feebly approximated near the latter and disappearing below it. Face and cheeks smooth, with sparse and fine puncturation. (Antennæ in the type and in co-types broken). Eyes oval, with the



fore margin almost straight. Temporal foveolae elongate, trapezoidal, their upper and hind margins raised and sharp, the front and lower margins obtuse and interrupted by punctures. Fastigium of the vertex sloping, rotundato-hexagonal, scarcely longer than broad, with the apex rotundato-truncate, margins sharp. Occiput convex. Pronotum slightly longer than the head, feebly but distinctly constricted in its middle; its maximum width distinctly less than that of the head; in profile the pronotum is perfectly straight above; the whole fore margin, except in the lower parts of the lateral lobes, distinctly incrassate, embracing the head like a collar; the first transverse sulcus reaches but does not interrupt the median keel; the second sulcus reaches halfway between the sides of the disc and the keel; the third sulcus placed scarcely before the middle of the pronotum, cutting the median keel; metazona distinctly punctured in the disc, as well as in the lateral lobes, which are smooth in the prozona; hind angle of the disc obtusely rounded. Lateral lobes of the pronotum impressed a little below and behind the middle; higher than long; their fore margin slightly sinuate; the lower margin with an obtusely rounded angle in the middle; hind margin almost straight; the fore angle very obtuse, rounded; hind angle a little more than  $90^\circ$ , rounded. Elytra extending just a little beyond the hind knees; mediastinal area dilated (its widest part is at the apex of the basal third), extending over two-thirds of the whole length of the fore margin, with a rather feeble false vein which does not reach the apex of the area; scapular area as wide as the mediastinal, callous and not transparent in the basal half, with sparse reticulation and an irregular, interrupted false vein; discoidal area parallel-sided, with the intercalate vein approaching apically to the radial vein; interulnar area nearly twice as broad, in its widest part, as the discoidal, with an irregular false vein. Hind femora short, rather broad, though less dilated than in *A. strepens*, with the apex scarcely attenuate. Hind tibiae slightly shorter than the femora. Supra-anal plate elongato-rotundate, with a basal longitudinal impression. Cerci cylindrical, rather thick, very slightly incurved, with the apex obtuse. Subgenital plate very obtuse.

General coloration dull greyish-buff, with not well defined blackish design. Fastigium of the vertex with indefinite blackish points and blackened margins; occiput with two scarcely perceptible blackish longitudinal fasciae, which run from the hind angles of the fastigium gradually diverging and fading towards pronotum; a second pair of black fasciae is behind the eyes. Eyes buff with a small blackish spot behind the apex. Disc of the pronotum greyish-buff; the X-shaped design yellowish in its middle and light orange in its fore and hind parts, rather broad, especially so in metazona, and very irregularly marginated from both the inside and the outside by diffused blackish fasciae; lateral lobes buff, merging into dark grey upwards, with a small blackish spot in the middle, somewhat orange towards the hind margin. Elytra greyish buff, hyaline apically, an elongate brown spot in the basal half of the mediastinal area; scapular area sulphurous basally; discoidal area with a few scattered small brown spots in two groups—one near the base and the second, which consists of confluent spots, at the apex; a larger, elongate blackish spot just beyond the apex of the discoidal area, emitting a short branch towards the fore margin, across the scapular area but not extending into the mediastinal area; the apical part of the elytra with a few very pale grey spots. Wings hyaline, with the apex scarcely infumate. Hind femora on the outside buff, with three very feeble grey bands and a blackish line along the middle of the basal half of the externo-median area; the inside pale with a small black spot at the upper part of the base and two black transverse fasciae, the second of which is narrower than the first one; the lower sulcus sanguineous, with a narrow black fascia, corresponding to the second inner fascia, and with the apical part pale; the knees black all round. Hind tibiae pale, with the base and a ring at the end of the basal third black; the apex reddish, slightly blackened beneath; the spines pale with black apical halves.

|                |               | ♂ (type). | ♀ (paratype). |
|----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Length of body | ...           | 19 mm.    | 24 mm.        |
| "              | " pronotum    | 3.5       | 4             |
| "              | " elytra      | 15.5      | 16            |
| "              | " hind femora | 10.5      | 11            |
| "              | " " tibiae    | 9         | 9             |



The type is from Lembet, 25, vi.-4, vii., 1916; two paratype females were taken at the same locality in August, 1918.

One of the females agrees in its coloration with the above described male, while another female, being entirely identical with it in all the morphological characters, is green with only feeble traces of the typical design on the head, pronotum and elytra. This indicates that the new species is variable in its coloration, like other species of the genus *Aeolopus*, but it is very well defined in its morphological characters.

The chief specific characters of *A. burri* are the large and thick head, the broad and obtusely truncate fastigium of the vertex, the shape of pronotum and the relative shortness of elytra. The form of the fastigial foveolæ, as well as the position of the false vein in the discoidal area and not sulcate frontal ridge are the characters which separate *A. burri* from *A. tergestinus*, Mühl. From *A. strepens* the new species is easily distinguished by the shape of pronotum, which is not unlike that in *A. thalassinus*, F., by the form of hind femora which are short but not dilated as is the case in *A. strepens*, as well as by the coloration of elytra which is so characteristic in *A. strepens*. The distinctive characters of *A. burri* from *A. thalassinus*, to which the new species is most closely related, are also numerous and leave no doubt as to their specific value; the principal distinctions between these two species are in the shape of the head, and especially of the fastigium, in the relative length of the prozona and metazona of pronotum, as well as that of hind femora and elytra. All this proves that the species is undoubtedly new, and I have much pleasure in dedicating it to my friend, Dr. Malcolm Burr, who has done so much to increase our knowledge of Orthoptera in general.

I should propose the following key for identification of the four European species of the genus *Aeolopus*:

1. (6) Temporal foveolæ elongato-trapezoidal. Frontal ridge not sulcate. Intercalate vein in the discoidal field approaching apically to the radial vein.

2. (3) Pronotum distinctly tectiform, without a constriction; its disc only slightly narrowed forwards. Elytra in the most part black, with two narrow transverse fasciæ. Metazona one half again as long as prozona. Hind femora short and much dilated basally, with the apex attenuate; hind tibiæ distinctly shorter than femora. Elytra extending distinctly beyond the hind knees.

*A. strepens*, Latr.

3. (2) Pronotum decidedly selliform, with a distinct constriction; its disc distinctly narrowed forwards.

4. (5) Head thick, shorter than the pronotum; face distinctly reclinate. Fastigium of the vertex scarcely longer than broad with the apex decidedly truncate. Elytra only reaching the hind knees. Hind femora short, though not dilated. Hind tibiæ distinctly shorter than femora.

*A. burri*, Uvar.

5. (4) Head narrow, shorter than the pronotum; face distinctly reclinate. Fastigium of vertex distinctly longer than broad, with the apex acute. Elytra extending far beyond the hind knees. Hind femora narrow and elongate; hind tibiæ scarcely shorter than femora.

*A. thalassinus*, F.

6. (1) Temporal foveolæ elongato-triangular. Frontal ridge sulcate. Intercalate vein in the discoidal area distant equally from the radial and ulnar vein along its whole course.

*A. tergestinus*, Mühl.

#### ANCISTRURA, gen. nov. (PHANEROPTERINAE).

♂. Fastigium of the vertex short, obtuse. Antennæ very long, setaceous. Pronotum selliform; transverse sulcus distinctly behind the middle; hind margin rather raised, but not inflated, truncate. Elytra free, inflated, oval, coriaceous; the inner margin not angulate; plicate vein thick, callous, irregular;



no other distinct veins or veinlets. Anterior femora nearly twice as long as the pronotum. Mesosternum and metasternum transverse, posteriorly truncate; basal foramina free. Cerci short, cylindrical, feebly incurved, with the apex obtuse. Subgenital plate broad, very strongly recurved, its median keel much raised and produced beyond its hind margin in the shape of a sharp, bean-like tooth.

Genotype: *Ancistrura truncata*, sp. n.

This new genus of the group *Odonturæ* is closely related to *Barbitistes*, Charp., but differs from it strongly by the shape of the male cerci and subgenital plate. The very little known *Odontura pulchripennis*, Costa, also belongs to this genus; it has been placed by Brunner v. Wattenwyl\* in the genus *Barbitistes*, but that author himself considered it to represent a rather aberrant species.

## 2. *ANCISTRURA TRUNCATA*, sp.n.

♂. Reddish-yellow. Antennæ above reddish-brown with the base paler, and pale beneath. Head with the occiput and narrow postocular fasciæ reddish-brown. Disc of the pronotum of the same colour, darkened towards the middle line and hind border, with numerous round brown points; a pale median line runs from the fastigium of vertex backwards through occiput and pronotum; the lateral lobes separated from the disc by yellow longitudinal fasciæ; the lobes themselves are reddish-yellow, darkened towards the pale upper fascia, with brown points, which are especially numerous along the lower margin of the fascia. Elytra pale with a broad black lateral stripe. Abdomen with numerous reddish-brown points. Subgenital plate large, almost vertical, longer than broad, slightly narrowed towards the apex, sulcate along the middle basally and strongly carinate in the apical half; the carina is beak-shaped and extends well beyond the hind margin which is broadly truncate and slightly emarginate in its middle; hind angles straight; the basal part of the plate and the carina, except its apex, yellow; the apical half and the apex of carina brown. All tibiæ with two upper carinæ black.

Length of body ... 13 mm.

(much contracted in the type; probably about 16-18mm in living insect)

|   |   |             |     |     |
|---|---|-------------|-----|-----|
| „ | „ | pronotum    | ... | 3.5 |
| „ | „ | elytra      | ... | 4.5 |
| „ | „ | fore femora | ... | 6.5 |
| „ | „ | hind „      | ... | 16. |

The type of this species is unique; it was taken by Dr. M. Burr at Lembed, Macedonia. 6. vii. 1916.

This species is very much like *A. pulchripennis*, Costa, known from Italy, but in the Italian species the subgenital plate is narrowed apically while in the Macedonian one it is broadly truncate.

## 3. *SAGA CAMPBELLI*, sp.n.

♀. Small and slender, resembling *Saga puella*, Wern. Pale green with a whitish fascia, running along the lower margins of the pronotum, mesonotum and metanotum, and with two less sharply defined yellowish fasciæ along the sides of the abdomen. Face smooth, pale. Pronotum about twice as long as broad; its fore margin scarcely and the hind one very feebly raised; lateral lobes with the lower margin distinctly dilated near the hind angle which is straight; the fore angle perfectly straight. Elytra and wings absent. Hind femora very slender, four and half times as long as the pronotum. Subgenital plate triangular, feebly attenuate towards the apex which is shallowly rotundato-emarginate. Ovipositor almost straight, rather thick, about three times as long as the pronotum; its upper margin in the apical third denticulate, the lower margin with slightly larger but less dense denticulation in its apical fifth part only.

\* Monographie der Phaneropteriden, p. 58.



♂ (paratype). Hind margin of the pronotum slightly more raised than in the female. Elytra extending slightly beyond the hind margin of the metanotum; chirping apparatus developed; the raised part and the horizontal margins coriaceous. Supra-anal plate small, lanceolate. Cerci large, compressed dorso-ventrally; with acute incurved apical tooth. Subgenital plate with a feeble median carina and an angulato-rotundate apical emargination.

|                   | ♀ (type). | ♂ (paratype). |
|-------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Length of body    | ... 55mm. | 53mm.         |
| „ „ pronotum      | ... 9.5   | 9             |
| „ „ elytra        | ... —     | 7             |
| „ „ fore femora   | ... 18.5  | 18.5          |
| „ „ middle femora | ... 17    | 18            |
| „ „ hind femora   | ... 41    | 44.5          |
| „ „ ovipositor    | ... 27    | —             |

The type is from the Hortiak Plateau, near Salonika, 15-18 viii. 1918; several paratypes of both sexes are from Lembet.

The species is very distinct from any other species of the genus *Saga*, being somewhat like *Saga puella*, Wern., but easily distinguished from that species by the length of the ovipositor which in *S. puella* is only about half as long again as the pronotum.

#### 4. GAMPSOCLEIS ABBREVIATA subsp.n. EBNERI.

The collection includes a very long series of the insect which agrees well with Brunner v. Wattenwyl's description of *G. abbreviata* as well as with the female of that species in the British Museum, identified by Brunner himself, but differing in the size and coloration. The named author himself mentioned (*Prodromus Europ. Orth.*, p. 319) that the Macedonian representatives of *G. abbreviata* are smaller than the typical ones from Dalmatia. Prof. R. Ebner, of Vienna, kindly informed me that he also has this small Macedonian form of *G. abbreviata* which he compared with the Brunner's types and could not find any morphological differences. I believe, therefore, that Macedonian specimens represent a southern geographical race of *G. abbreviata*; my opinion has been also endorsed by Prof. R. Ebner and I have much pleasure in naming the insect after this eminent Orthopterist, who has done so much for the study of the Balkan fauna. The diagnosis of the new subspecies is as follows:

Size distinctly smaller than in the typical *abbreviata* (from Dalmatia); elytra relatively shorter and not exceeding the pronotum in length. General coloration light-buff with grey and black design, without any greenish shade. Ovipositor slightly more decurved than in the typical form.

The dimensions of both sub-species are, as follows:

|                 | Type. | Sbsp. <i>ebneri</i> . | Paratypes. | Sbsp. <i>abbreviata</i> . |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|
|                 | ♀     | ♂ ♂                   | ♀ ♀        | Autotype.                 |
| Length of body  | 28mm. | 23-28mm.              | 26-30mm.   | 40mm.                     |
| „ „ pronotum    | 9     | 8-9                   | 11         | 11                        |
| „ „ elytra      | 6     | 6-7.5                 | 4.5-6      | 13                        |
| „ „ hind femora | 25    | 22-25                 | 24-26      | 27                        |
| „ „ ovipositor  | 19    | —                     | 16-20      | 23                        |

Described from 49 ♂ ♂ and 64 females from Lembet and other localities near Salonika, Macedonia.





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