

A new species of *Parendacustes* Chop. from New Guinea (Orthoptera: Gryllidae: Phalangopsinae)

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Parendacustes (Minizacla) derelicta sp. n. from Indonesian part of New Guinea is clearly distinguished from all other species of this subgenus by the shape of the male genital structures.

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Parendacustes (Minizacla) derelicta sp. n.

Holotype. ♂, Indonesia, New Guinea, environs of Manokwari town, primary forest on hills near sea, at night, on lower part of tree trunk, 4-6.X.2004, A. Gorochov (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg).

Paratypes. 7 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as in holotype.

Description. *Male* (holotype). Coloration very spotted: head with dark brown clypeus, mandibles, antennal flagellum, narrow transverse stripe running along upper edges of antennal cavities and across ocelli, a pair of spots behind it, and spots along hind edge of vertex partly fused with each other, blackish narrow band along hind edge of each gena, a pair of wide oblique bands from lower edges of eyes and antennal cavities to lateral parts of clypeus, rather large spot under median ocellus, and very small spot near upper edge of this ocellus; other parts of head yellowish (with several slight brownish darkenings on scape, labrum, and maxillary palpi); pronotum blackish with 5 yellowish marks (3 short longitudinal spots on median and lateral parts of fore half of pronotal disc and a pair of transverse spots on hind half of this disc); upper tegmen and lateral part of lower one dark brown with yellowish veins (dorsal part of lower tegmen transparent); legs, pterothorax, and abdomen with dark and light spots, but genital plate almost completely brown (Fig. 2) and cerci brownish grey with yellowish base. Shape and venation of dorsal part of upper tegmen as in Fig. 1;

metanotal gland with middle process not covered by fore lobe (Fig. 3). Anal plate with rounded apex; genital plate with shallow apical notch having membranous edges (Fig. 2); genitalia (Figs 4-6) with hind lateral epiphallic lobes very long and somewhat curved upwards (Fig. 4), hind medial epiphallic lobes fused with epiphallus (Fig. 5), ectoparameres small, endoparameral apodemes rather narrow, and mold of spermatophore attachment plate as in Fig. 6.

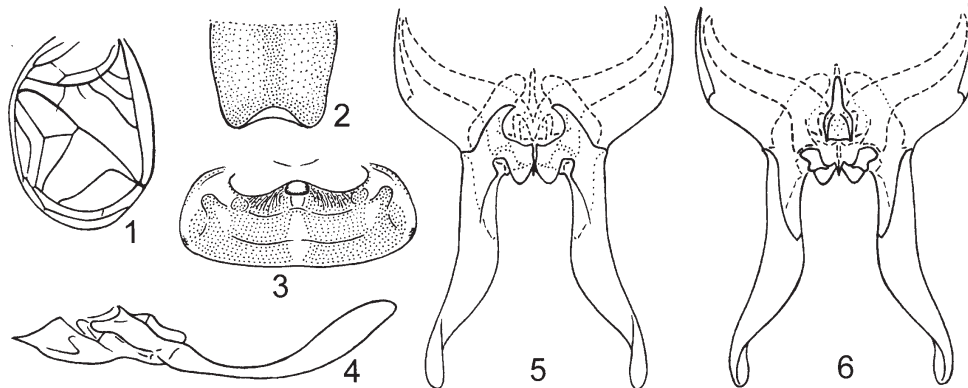
Variation. Sometimes coloration somewhat lighter: clypeus, spots between eyes, and stripes on genae almost light brown; light spots on pronotum fused with each other; genital plate yellowish with brown median stripe and transverse stripe near apex.

Female. Similar to male, but apterous and with genital plate completely yellowish. Ovipositor distinctly shorter than hind femora; its apex indistinguishable from that of other species of this subgenus.

Length (mm). Body: ♂ 6.5-7, ♀ 7.2-7.5; pronotum: ♂ 1.3-1.5, ♀ 1.6-1.7; tegmina, ♂ 4.3-4.6; hind femora: ♂ 6.8-7.2, ♀ 7-7.2; ovipositor 4.2-4.3.

Comparison. The new species differs from all other species of the subgenus *Minizacla* Gor. in the following combination of genital characters: hind lateral lobes of epiphallus very long and curved upwards, hind medial epiphallic lobes fused with epiphallus, ectoparameres small, and endoparameral apodemes narrow.

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Figs 1-6. *Parendacustes derelicta* sp. n., male. 1, dorsal part of upper tegmen; 2, genital plate from below; 3, metanotal gland from above; 4-6, genitalia from side (4), from above (5), and from below (6).