

New and little-known Orthoptera from South-East Asia

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Новые и малоизвестные прямокрылые (Orthoptera) из Юго-Восточной Азии

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Abstract. A new subgenus of the genus *Megadiestramima* Storozhenko et Gorochov, 1992 (Rhaphidophoridae, Aemodogryllinae, Diestrammimini), a new species of the genus *Gerania* Stål, 1878 and a new genus for a new species of the tribe Gereniini (Acrididae, Catantopinae) are described from South-East Asia. Description of previously unknown female of *Megadiestramima extensa* Gorochov, 1998 is given. *Gerania kongtumensis* Mistshenko et Storozhenko, 1990, stat. n. is considered a distinct species, not a subspecies of *G. ambulans* Stål, 1878. Keys to species of the genera *Gerania*, *Sedulia* Stål, 1878, *Striatosedulia* Ingrisch, 1989 and *Leosedulia* gen. n. are given. Two species are firstly recorded from Thailand, and one species, from Cambodia.

Key words. Orthoptera, Rhaphidophoridae, Aemodogryllinae, Acrididae, Catantopinae, new taxa, fauna, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam.

Резюме. Из Юго-Восточной Азии описаны новый подрод рода *Megadiestramima* Storozhenko et Gorochov, 1992 (Rhaphidophoridae, Aemodogryllinae, Diestrammimini), новый вид рода *Gerania* Stål, 1878 и новый род для нового вида трибы Gereniini (Acrididae, Catantopinae). Приведено описание ранее неизвестной самки *Megadiestramima extensa* Gorochov, 1998. *Gerania kongtumensis* Mistshenko et Storozhenko, 1990, stat. n. рассматривается в качестве самостоятельного вида, а не подвида *G. ambulans* Stål, 1878. Составлены определительные таблицы видов родов *Gerania*, *Sedulia* Stål, 1878, *Striatosedulia* Ingrisch, 1989 и *Leosedulia* gen. n. Два вида впервые приводятся для Таиланда, и один вид – для Камбоджи.

Ключевые слова. Orthoptera, Rhaphidophoridae, Aemodogryllinae, Acrididae, Catantopinae, новые таксоны, фауна, Камбоджа, Таиланд, Вьетнам.

Introduction

The paper is based on the specimens collected by A.V. Gorochov, L.N. Anisyutkin, and V.G. Bezborodov in South-East Asia. I wish to express my cordial thanks to these persons for loaning me this material. All the specimens studied (including types of new species) are deposited in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg). Its collections obtain financial support from Rosnauka for UFC no. 2-2.20. Present investigation was supported by the grant of the Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences no. 09-III-A-06-182. Some of new taxa described below are dedicated to the famous Russian orthopterologist Lev Leonidovich Mistshenko.

Family Rhaphidophoridae Tomas, 1872

Subfamily Aemodogryllinae Jacobson, 1905

Tribe Diestramimini Gorochov, 1998

Genus *Megadiestramima* Storozhenko et Gorochov, 1992

Type species – *Megadiestramima intermedia* Storozhenko et Gorochov, 1992.

Notes. This genus, consisting of 7 or 8 species from South-East Asia (Gorochov, Storozhenko, 1992; Gorochov, 1994, 1998, 2002), is clearly divided into two groups which must be considered distinct subgenera.

Gubgenus *Megadiestramima* s. str.

Diagnosis. Male paraprocts hook-like, with pointed apex. Male genitalia with membranous lophi and strongly sclerotized dorsal V-shaped sclerite. Apex of female subgenital plate with excision.

Species included. Four species from Northern Vietnam: type species of genus – *Megadiestramima intermedia* Storozhenko et Gorochov, 1992; *M. darevskyi* Gorochov, 1998; *M. extensa* Gorochov, 1998; *M. vera* Gorochov, 2002.

Megadiestramima extensa Gorochov, 1998 (Figs 1–5)

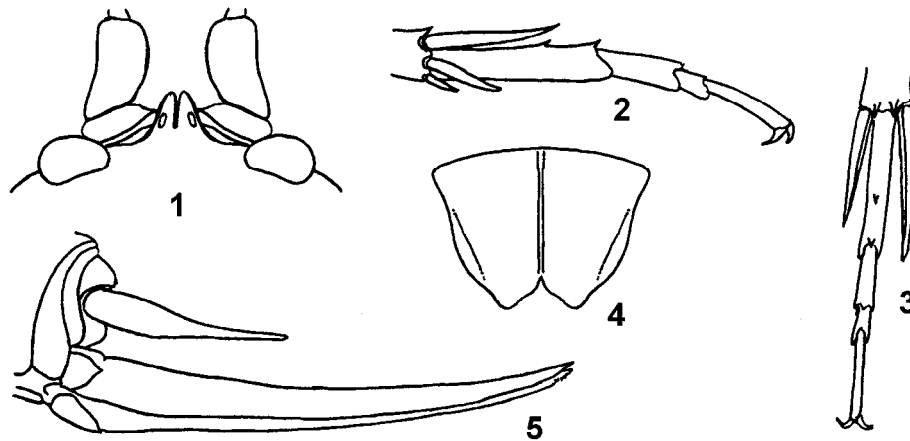
Material. **Northern Vietnam:** male (holotype), Hoa Binh Prov., Cuc Phuong National Park, 200 m, 15.X.1994 (I. Darevsky); male, 3 females, same data, but 13.XI.2008 (V. Bezborodov).

Notes. This species was described for a single male only (Gorochov, 1998). The description of previously unknown female is given below.

Female (nova). Body large. Vertex with relatively long, conical, almost fused rostral tubercles. Fore femora ventrally unarmed; knees with large movable outer spine and small immovable inner spinule. Mid femora unarmed; knees with large movable spines on both sides. Fore and mid tibiae with two outer and two inner ventral spines. Hind femora with 9–10 inner spines on lower margin; their outer margin unarmed. Hind tibiae dorsally with 31–37 regularly arranged spines on each side. Inner upper spur of hind tibia almost equal to 1st segment of hind tarsi in length. The latter segment with 2 dorsal spines, one of which situated at apical third, and another one, at apex. Epiproct triangular; paraprocts with pointed apex. Cerci distinctly broadened in basal part; their apical portion attenuated. Subgenital plate with hind triangular excision. Ovipositor relatively long, almost straight; lower margin of ventral valves weakly serrate at apex.

Body dark brown with traces of rust-coloured pattern above and light brown below. Head light brown; occiput blackish brown; frons with two blackish brown spots below antennal sockets; clypeus dark brown. Scapus brown with light outer margin; other part of antennae dark brown. Pronotum rust-coloured; hind margin of its disc and margins of its lateral lobes blackish brown. Tergites brown with blackish posterior margins. Fore and mid legs brown with indistinct darker pattern; apical part of fore and mid femora blackish brown. Hind femora light brown; their apical quarter blackish brown; distinct black stripe situated around upper side of femora. Hind tibiae grayish brown; their spines black. Ovipositor shiny blackish brown with light brown basal third.

Length in mm. Body: male 27–33, female 32–37; pronotum: male 8.8–9.5, female 9.8–10; fore femur: male 19–20, female 20–22; hind femur: male 38–41, female 42–43; hind tibia: male 42–47, female 47–49; ovipositor 22.5–24.



Figs. 1–5. *Megadiestramima extensa* Gor., female. 1, head, dorsal view; 2, 3, hind tarsi, lateral view (2) and dorsal view (3); 4, subgenital plate, ventral view; 5, apex of abdomen, lateral view.

Gubgenus *Leodiestramima* Storozhenko, subgen. n.

Type species – *Megadiestramima exculta* Gorochov, 1998.

Diagnosis. Male paraprocts with oblique apex. Male genitalia completely membranous, without sclerites. Female subgenital plate with triangularly pointed apex.

Species included. Three species: *Megadiestramima exculta* Gorochov, 1998 from Southern Thailand, *M. lecta* Gorochov, 1998 from Southern Thailand, and *M. orlovi* Gorochov, 1994 from Central Vietnam.

Etymology. The new subgeneric name originates from the given name of Lev L. Mistshenko and genus *Diestramima*.

Family Acrididae MacLeay, 1819

Subfamily Catantopinae Brunner-Wattenwyl, 1893

Tribe Oxyini Brunner-Wattenwyl, 1893

***Tauchira polychroa* (Stål, 1875)**

Material. Southern Thailand: 3 males, Surat Thani Prov. (Central Malacca), Khao Sok National Park, 20–28.VII.1996 (A. Gorochov); 3 males, Phetchaburi Prov. (Northern Malacca), Kaeng Krachan National Park, 400 m, 30.VII–3.VIII.1996 (A. Gorochov).

Notes. Specimens from Thailand differs from typical ones (Southern Malacca) in the presence of yellow spot on lower side of hind tibia near their base and in the bluish green (Khao Sok) or yellowish green (Kaeng Krachan) lower lophi of hind knee. In typical specimens, hind tibia are completely bluish green (without yellow ring or spot near the base), and lower lophi of hind knee are completely black or blackish brown. According to Willemse (1956), typical *T. polychroa* differs from *T. obliqueannulata* (Brunner-Wattenwyl, 1898) from Sumatra in the presence of a distinct yellow ring near the base of hind

tibia. But specimens from Thailand occupy an intermediate position in this respect. More material needs to clarify are the populations from Thailand, Malaysia and Sumatra the same species, a few different subspecies, or a few different species.

Length in mm, male. Body 19.2–21.5; pronotum 4.1–4.3; tegmen 13–14.5; hind femur 11.2–12.4.

Distribution. Continental part of Malaysia (Willemse, 1956). This species is recorded from Thailand for the first time.

***Oxya minuta* Carl, 1916**

Material. Female, **Eastern Cambodia**, Rattanakiri Prov., environs of Banlung, 1–2.III.1998 (A. Gorochoy).

Distribution. Thailand and Java (Willemse, 1956; Hollis, 1971). This species is recorded from Cambodia for the first time.

Tribe Gereniini Brunner-Wattenwyl, 1893

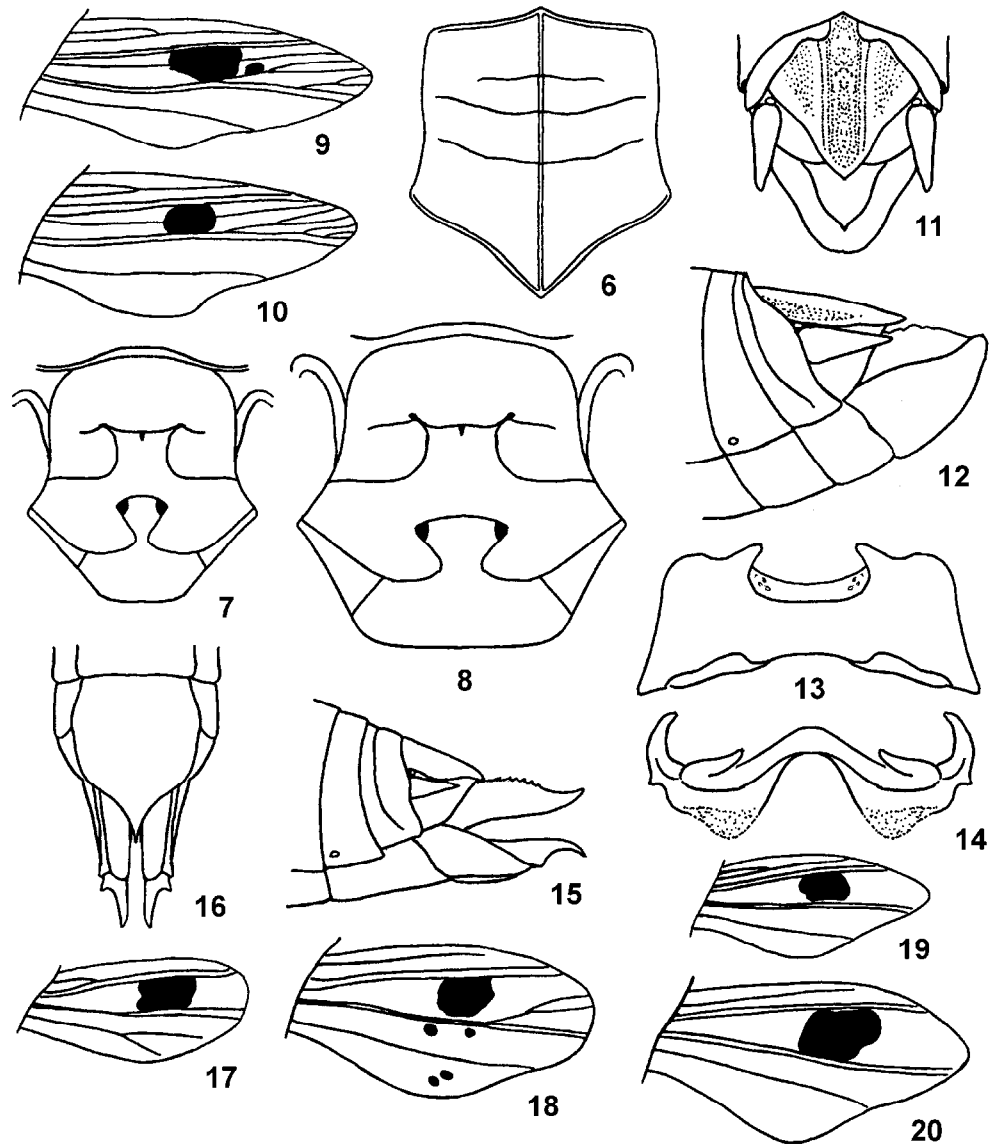
***Gerenia thai* Storozhenko, sp. n. (Figs 6–16)**

Holotype – male, **Central Thailand**, Nakhon Ratchasima Prov., environs of Khao Yai National Park, 500–1000 m, 26.X–4.XI.2000 (A. Gorochoy, L. Anisytkin). *Paratypes*: female, same data; male, 3 females, **Southern Cambodia**, central part of Elefan Mountains, 100 km NE of Sihanoukville, vill. Styeng-Chkhral, 300–500 m, 27.VIII–6.IX.2003 (A. Gorochoy, L. Anisytkin).

Description. Male. Body medium-sized, slender. Head considerably shorter than pronotum. Frontal ridge slightly broadened above antennal bases and parallel-sided below antennae. Vertex between eyes 1.2–1.3 times as broad as frontal ridge between antennae. Eyes large; vertical diameter of eye 2.3–2.4 times as long as subocular furrow. Antennae 23–24-segmented, reaching base of hind femora: mid segments of antennae 2–2.1 times as long as wide. Pronotum long, crossed by three transverse furrows; prozona 1.3–1.4 times as long as metazona; anterior margin of prozona angularly rounded; posterior margin of metazona angular; lateral carinae absent; median carina distinct. Prosternal spine straight, conical, with pointed apex. Mesosternal lophi transverse, 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long; mesosternal interspace narrow, 1.1–1.2 times as long as broad. Tegmina touching each other in rest position, reaching hind margin of seventh tergite or slightly longer, 2.6–2.8 times as long as wide, with narrowly rounded apex. Hind wings abbreviated, reaching 3/4 of tegmina. Hind femora slender, 3.9–4 times as long as their maximal width; dorsal carina serrated. Hind tibiae with 7–9 outer and 10–11 inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine absent. Hind tarsi short, not longer than half of hind tibiae; third segment (without claws) distinctly shorter than two others together; arolium large, almost reaching apex of claws. Tympanum large, oval. Tenth tergite with two short, distinctly separated furculae on posterior margin. Supra-anal plate triangular, 1.4–1.5 times as long as its width near the base, with obtuse apex; median sulcus deep near base and shallow in hind half, reaching top of this plate. Cerci conical, 2.3–2.5 times as long as their width near base. Subgenital plate conical, with obtuse apex. Epiphallus with weakly sclerotized, relatively short lophi.

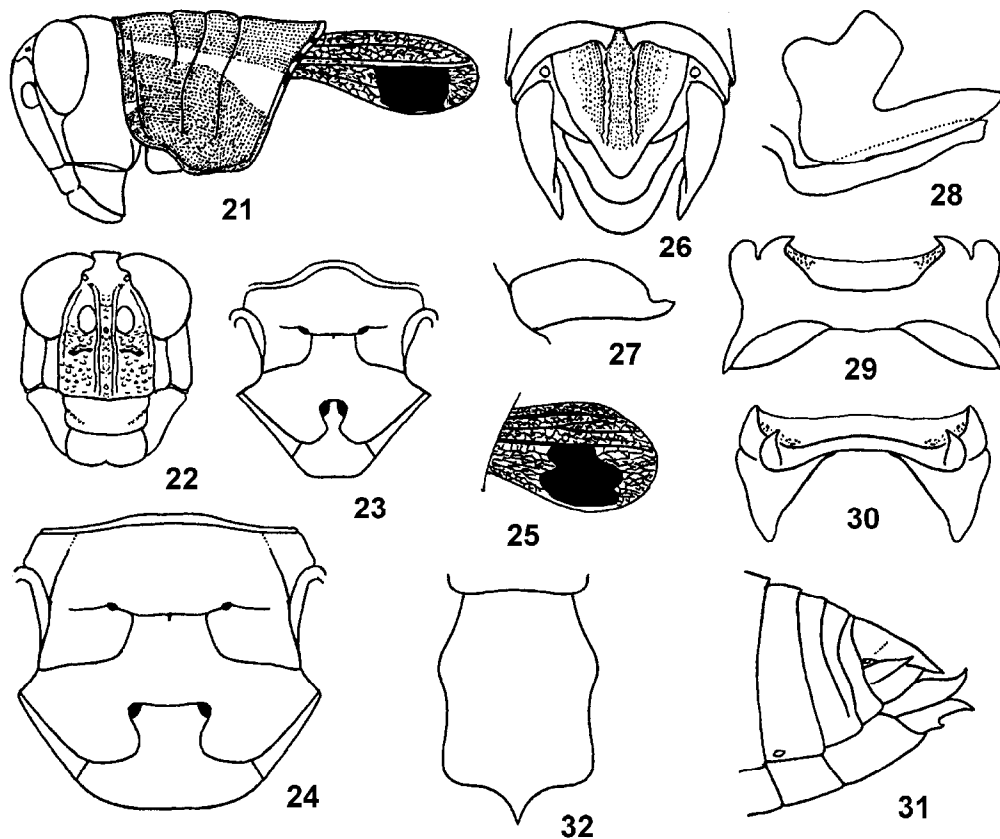
Body olive light brown with irregular dark brown spots. Antennae light brown with apical quarter blackish brown. Pronotum light brown, without dark stripes or spots. Tegmina light brown with large black spot in central part and sometimes with additional small black spot. Fore and mid legs light brown. Hind femur light brown with three almost indistinct and oblique dark bands on medial and dorsolateral areas as well as with dark brown ventrolateral area; hind knees light brown. Hind tibia brownish; its spines yellow with black apex. Abdomen light brown.

Female. General appearance similar to that of male, but body larger and more robust. Frontal ridge distinctly broadened above antennal bases, compressed near median ocellus, parallel-sided below ocellus



Figs. 6–20. *Gerania*. 6–16 – *G. thai* sp. n.: 6, female pronotum, dorsal view; 7, 8, sternal plate of male (7) and female (8), ventral view; 9, 10, tegmen of male (9) and female (10); 11, 12, apex of male abdomen, dorsal view (11) and lateral view (12); 13, 14, epiphallus, dorsal view (13) and anterior view (14); 15, 16, apex of female abdomen, lateral view (15) and ventral view (16). 17, 18, *G. ambulans*, tegmen: 17, male; 18, female. 19, 20, *G. kongtumensis*, tegmen: 19, male; 20, female.

Vertex between eyes 1.2–1.4 times as wide as frontal ridge between antennae. Eyes large; vertical diameter of eye 1.6–1.85 times as long as subocular furrow. Antennae 23–24-segmented, not reaching posterior margin of pronotum; mid segments of antennae 2.2–2.5 times as long as wide. Pronotum long, crossed by three transverse furrows; prozona 1.2–1.4 times as long as metazona; anterior margin of prozona angularly rounded; the posterior margin of metazona sharply angular; lateral carinae absent; median carina distinct. Mesosternal lophi transverse, 1.1–1.3 times as wide as long; mesosternal interspace subsquare, 1–1.1 times as broad as long. Tegmina touching each other, reaching hind margin of third tergite or slightly longer, 2.1–2.2 times as long as wide, with narrowly rounded apex. Hind wings



Figs. 21–32. *Leosedulia mistshenkoi* sp. n. 21, head with pronotum and tegmen, male, lateral view; 22, male head, anterior view; 23, 24, sternal plate of male (23) and female (24), ventral view; 25, tegmen of female; 26, apex of male abdomen, dorsal view; 27, male cercus, lateral view; 28, valves of cingulum and apical valves of penis, lateral view; 29, 30, epiphallus, dorsal view (29) and anterior view (30); 31, apex of female abdomen, lateral view; 32, female subgenital plate, ventral view.

abbreviated, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ of tegmina. Hind femora slender, 4–4.2 times as long as their maximal width; dorsal carina serrated. Hind tibiae with 8–9 outer and 10–11 inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine absent. Hind tarsi as in male. Supra-anal plate triangular, 1.3–1.4 times as long as its width near base, with obtuse apex; median sulcus deep, reaching top of this plate. Cerci conical, 1.9–2.1 times as long as their width near base. Subgenital plate relatively short; its posterior margin with distinct median angular projection. Ovipositor short; dorsal valves weakly serrated near middle, with hook-like apex; ventral valves with obtuse tooth near base.

Body olive green or light brown and with irregular dark brown spots. Antennae blackish brown with light brown basal quarter. Pronotum olive light brown, without dark stripes or spots. Tegmina light brown or olive and with large or small black spot in central part. Fore and mid legs brown or olive brown. Hind femur olive brown, without bands or spots, but with brown ventrolateral area; hind knees light brown. Hind tibia brownish; its spines yellow with black apex. Abdomen olive brown; ovipositor olive brown with blackish apex.

Length in mm. Body: male 19.4–23, female 29–31; pronotum: male 6.2–6.9, female 8.8–9.6; tegmen male 8.1–9.8, female 9.5–11.2; hind femur: male 14–14.2, female 18–19.8.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *G. selangorensis* Miller, 1935 from Malaysia in the pointed apex of tegmen, but distinguished from it by the color of hind tibia and shorter tegmina (in *G.*

selangorensis, hind tibia is red including its spines, and tegmina are extending beyond middle of hind femora).

***Gerenia ambulans* Stål, 1878** (Figs 17, 18)

Material. 2 males, 2 females, **Southern Thailand**, Phetchaburi Prov. (Northern Malacca), Kaeng Krachan National Park, 400 m, 30.VII–3.VIII.1996 (A. Gorochov).

Distribution. Cambodia and Vietnam. This species is recorded from Thailand for the first time.

***Gerenia kongtumensis* Mistshenko et Storozhenko, 1990, stat. n.** (Figs 19, 20)

Material. **Central Vietnam**, Gia Lai Prov.: 7 males (holotype, paratypes), 2 females (paratypes), environs of Kannack, 8–19.XI.1988 (A. Gorochov); 3 males and 2 females (paratypes), 20 km N of Kannack, vill. Buon Luoi, 17–20.XI.1988 (A. Gorochov); 4 males, 2 females, same data, but 3–11.XI.1993 (A. Gorochov); 3 males and 2 females (paratypes), 20 km N of vill. Buon Luoi, 21.XI–14.XII.1988 (A. Gorochov); 3 males (paratypes), 60 km NE of Ankhe, 10.VII–10.VIII.1982 (I. Darevsky).

Notes. This taxon was described (Mistshenko, Storozhenko, 1990) as a subspecies of *G. ambulans*. The additional study of it shows that it is a distinct species. A key to the species from South-East Asia, which are closely related to *G. kongtumensis* and characterized by tegmina reaching only the middle of hind femora, is given below.

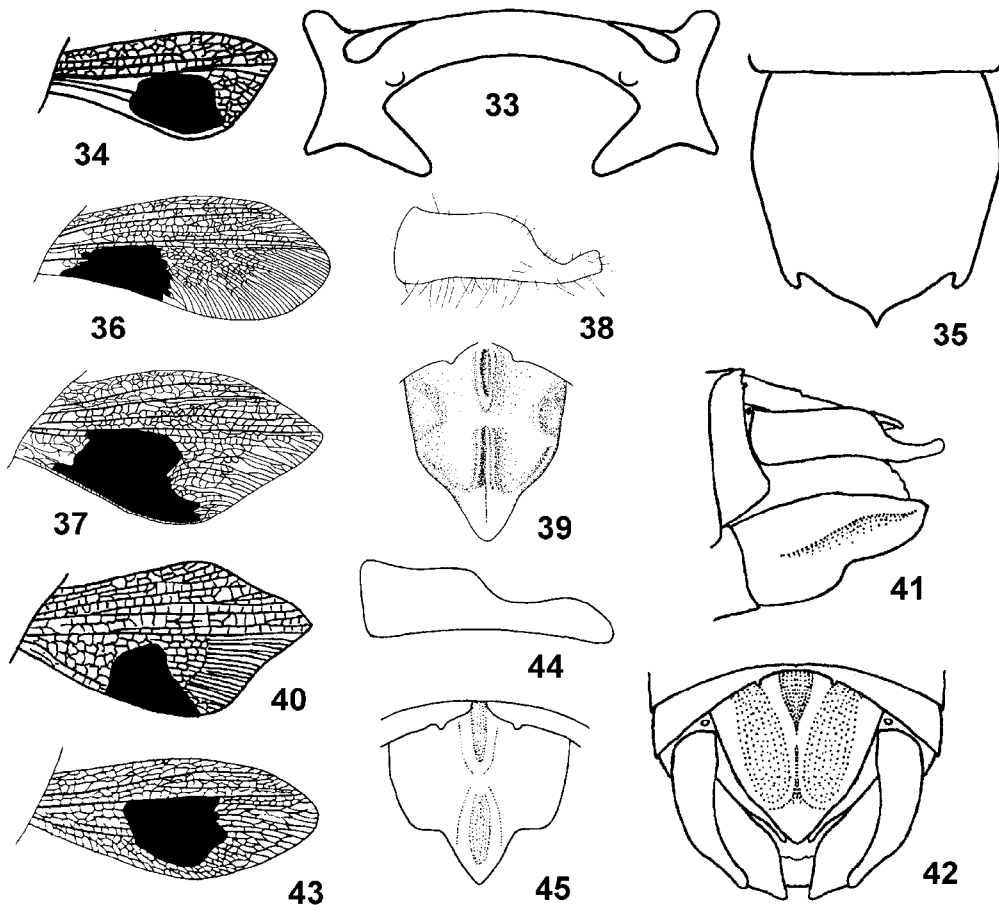
Key to brachypterous species of the genus *Gerenia* Stål, 1878 from South-East Asia

- 1(2) Inner surface of male hind femora with light brown lower part. Female hind tibia brownish.....
.....*G. thai* sp. n.
2(3) Inner surface of male hind femora with red lower part. Female hind tibia red or reddish brown.
3(4) Tegmina with broadly rounded apex (Figs. 17, 18).....*G. ambulans* Stål, 1878
4(3) Tegmina with narrowly rounded apex (Figs. 19, 20).....
.....*G. kongtumensis* Mistshenko et Storozhenko, 1990

Genus *Leosedulia* Storozhenko, gen. n.

Type species – *Leosedulia mistshenkoi* Storozhenko sp. n.

Diagnosis. Male medium-sized; female larger and more robust. Head considerably shorter than pronotum. Frontal ridge narrow, parallel-sided above median ocellus and distinctly broadened below this ocellus. Vertex between eyes 1.4 times as broad as frontal ridge between antennae. Eyes large; vertical diameter of eye 2–2.2 times in male and 1.6–1.75 times in female as long as subocular furrow. Antennae 23–25-segmented, reaching base of hind femora in male and posterior margin of pronotum in female; mid segments of antennae 1.8–2.3 times as long as wide. Pronotum long, crossed by three transverse furrows; prozona 1.6–1.75 times in male and 1.5–1.6 times in female as long as metazona; anterior margin of prozona obtuse rounded; posterior margin of metazona angularly rounded; lateral carinae absent; median carina distinct. Prosternal spine straight, conical, with obtuse apex. Mesosternal lophi broad, 1.3–1.4 times as wide as long; mesosternal interspace trapezoidal, 1.4–1.5 times in male and 1.4 times in female as long as broad. Tegmina scale-like and with broadly rounded apex, not touching each other in rest position, 1.8–2.1 times in male and 1.4–1.6 times in female as long as wide, reaching hind margin of first tergite in female and slightly longer in male. Hind wings absent. Hind femora stout, 3.1–3.2 times in male



Figs. 33–45. *Sedulia* and *Striatosedulia* (33, after Dirsh, 1956; 36–39, after Ingrisch, 1989; 40–45, after Storozhenko, 1992, 2005). 33–35, *Sedulia specularia* (Stål): 33, epiphallus, dorsal view; 34, female tegmen; 35, female subgenital plate, ventral view. 36–39, *Striatosedulia pluvisilvatica* Ingr.: 36, 37, tegmen of male (36) and female (37); 38 – male cercus, lateral view; 39 – male supra-anal plate, dorsal view. 40–42, *S. beybienkoi* Stor.: 40, female tegmen; 41, 42, apex of male abdomen, lateral view (41) and dorsal view (42). 43–45, *S. ingrishi* Stor.: 43, female tegmen; 44, male cercus, lateral view; 45, male supra-anal plate, dorsal view.

and 3.2–3.4 times in female as long as maximal width of these femora; dorsal carina serrated. Hind tibiae with 7 (in male) or 6–9 (in female) outer dorsal spines and 8–9 inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine absent. Hind tarsi short, not longer than half of hind tibiae; third segment (without claws) 1.2–1.4 times shorter than two others together; arolium large, almost reaching apex of claws. Tympanum large, oval. Male tenth tergite with two very short, pointed, and distinctly separated furculae on posterior margin. Male supra-anal plate triangular, 1.2 times as long as its width near base, with obtuse apex; median sulcus shallow, bordered by distinct parallel carinae. Female supra-anal plate triangular, 1.5–1.6 times as long as its width near base, with obtuse apex; median sulcus shallow. Male cerci compressed and gently incurved, 2.1–2.4 times as long as their width near base, in apical third suddenly narrowed, with pointed apex. Female cerci conical, 2–2.3 times as long as their width near base, with attenuated apex. Male subgenital plate conical, with obtuse apex. Female subgenital plate elongate, 1.6–1.7 times as long as wide; posterior margin with large median angular projection and without lateral excisions. Ovipositor short, hook-like; dorsal valves smooth; ventral valves with large tooth near base. Male genitalia as in Figs. 28–30.

Species included. Type species only.

Comparison. Differences of this genus from similar ones are given below in a key to species of the genera closely related to *Leosedulia* gen. n.

Etymology. This name originates from the given name of Lev L. Mistshenko and genus *Sedulia*.

***Leosedulia mistshenkoi* Storozhenko sp. n.** (Figs 21–32)

Holotype – male, **Southern Cambodia**, environs of Sihanoukville City near Siam Bay, 22–26.VIII.2003 (A. Gorochoy, L. Anisytkin). *Paratypes*: 8 males, 6 females, same data.

Description. Body brown with light brown and blackish pattern. Head dark brown above; frons light brown with numerous small irregular dark brown spots. Basal third of antennae light brown; rest of antennae black with light brown rinks near middle and in apical quarter. Disc of pronotum brown; lateral lobes blackish brown with light brown stripe in upper part (in female, this stripe less distinct than in male). Tegmina light brown with large and shining black spot reaching anterior margin of tegmen. Fore and mid legs light brown, but mid femora with a few black spots. Hind femur brown with three oblique and almost indistinct blackish bands on lateral and dorsolateral areas, two blackish bands on medial area, and in female with dark brown ventrolateral area; hind knees brown. Hind tibia brown; its spines brown with black apex. Abdomen brown; ovipositor brown with blackish apex.

Length in mm. Body: male 19.5–22.5, female 26.2–27.5; pronotum: male 5.5–5.8, female 8.5–8.7; tegmen: male 3.8–4.3, female 4–4.7; hind femur: male 12.1–12.6, female 16.3–16.5.

Etymology. The species is named in memory of L.L. Mistshenko.

Key to species of the genera

***Sedulia* Stål, 1878, *Striatosedulia* Ingrisch, 1989, and *Leosedulia* gen. n.**

- 1(4) Male supra-anal plate with two small teeth near base. Male cerci apically terminating into two spines. Epiphallus with long bridge and narrowly triangular lophi (Fig. 33). Female subgenital plate with long median projection and two deep lateral excisions on posterior edge (Fig. 35). – Tegmina without parallel vienlets in costal field (Fig. 34). Male subgenital plate short, conical, with obtuse apex. [Genus *Sedulia*].
- 2(3) Smaller: pronotum in male 5–5.5 mm and in female 7–8 mm, hind femur in male 12–13 mm and in female 17–17.5 mm. Malaysia (Pahang), Singapore.....*Sedulia specularia* (Stål, 1878)
- 3(2) Larger: pronotum in female 9 mm, hind femur in female 19 mm (male unknown). Malaysia (Perak)*Sedulia perakensis* C. Willemse, 1932
- 4(1) Male supra-anal plate without teeth near base. Male cerci with pointed or truncated apex. Epiphallus with short bridge and broadly triangular lophi (Fig. 29). Posterior margin of female subgenital plate with long median projection and without lateral excisions (Fig. 32).
- 5(10) Tegmina with parallel vienlets in costal field (Figs. 36, 37, 40, 43). Male subgenital plate terminating in two obtuse lateral lobes (Fig. 42). [Genus *Striatosedulia*].
- 6(9) Male supra-anal plate more or less triangular (Figs. 39, 42). Male cerci widened in basal 2/3 (Figs. 38, 41). Female tegmina with obtuse-angular apex (figs. 37, 40).
- 7(8) Hind tibia with red apical part. Male tegmen 2.3–2.4 times as long as wide. Male cerci more stout (Fig. 38). Thailand.....*Striatosedulia pluvisilvatica* Ingrisch, 1989
- 8(7) Hind tibia completely light brown. Male tegmen 2.7–3.1 times as long as wide. Male cerci more slender (Fig. 41). Thailand.....*Striatosedulia beybienkoi* Storozhenko, 2005
- 9(6) Male supra-anal plate trapezoidal (Fig. 45). Male cerci widened in basal half (Fig. 44). Female tegmina with broadly rounded apex (Fig. 43). Vietnam....*Striatosedulia ingrishi* Storozhenko, 1992
- 10(5) Tegmina with irregular vienlets in costal field (Figs. 21, 25). Male subgenital plate with obtuse apex (Fig. 26). [Genus *Leosedulia* gen. n.]. – Tegmina with broadly rounded apex. Hind tibia brown. Cambodia.....*Leosedulia mistshenkoi* sp. n.

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