

DESCRIPTION OF NEW INDO-MALAYAN
ACRIDIDAE
(ORTHOPTERA)

by

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Part V.

Subfam. Catantopinae.

Kapaoria flava nov. spec.

♂ : Antennae filiform, composed of about fourteen, fairly thick, elongate joints, reaching the middle of the metanotum.

Face strongly oblique, rugosely punctured, frontal ridge shallowly indicated and very narrow, lateral keels practically absent; eyes globose and strongly prominent sideways.

Vertex convex, with some irregular rows of rugose tubercles, fastigium of vertex sloping, with a slight triangular incision at its anterior margin.

Pronotum cylindrical, anterior and posterior margin slightly raised; anterior margin rounded truncate, posterior margin nearly straight, median and lateral keels absent, sulci distinct both on the disc and on the lobes, third sulcus far behind the middle; lateral lobes much longer than high, lower margin slightly concave, posterior angle a little produced, posterior margin concave.

Elytra and wings absent. Abdomen with a very fine, somewhat sulcated keel.

Hind femora slightly flattened, kneelobes subacute, hind tarsi reaching the middle of hind tibia, first joint about two times as long as the second one.

Supra-analplate small, triangular, apex obtusely pointed.

Cercus straight, conical, only slightly surpassing the supra-analplate, apex pointed. Subgenital plate short, conical, apex truncate.

General coloration yellow and yellowish green. Antennae olivaceous brown, apical joint pale. Head from above and upper part of the cheeks olivaceous brown, face more olivaceous yellow. The whole thorax yellow.

Abdomen yellowish, more yellowish green towards the apex.

Anterior and median femora yellowish red, towards the apex olivaceous green; tibiae and tarsi olivaceous green.

Hind femora olivaceous green, lower inner area bluish green, kneelobes more brownish green. Hind tibiae olivaceous green, with a small yellowish spot at the base from above, spines yellowish brown with black tips.

Hind tarsi yellowish brown. ♀ unknown. Fig. 1.

	♂	
Length of body		17½ mm
" " pronotum		4 "
" " hind femora		11 "

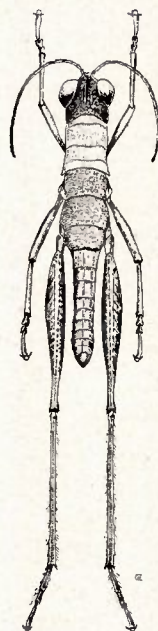


Fig. 1.

Kapaoria flava nov. sp. ♂ type.

Locality: New Guinea, Hattamjtschak, 1 ♂, no. 21797 coll. Brunner von Wattenwyl (type Mus. Wien).

This species may prove to be identical with *Kapaoria novae-guinea* Bol., but differs in the coloration that in *novae-guinea* is of a uniform greenish colour, perhaps due to the conservation in alcohol.

Coptacra celebensis nov. spec.

♀ : Antennae reaching a little beyond the posterior margin of pronotum.

Interocular distance as broad as the first antennal joint. Frontal ridge with the margins parallel, not widened above the median ocel, rugosely punctate, with a slight impression at the median ocel.

Lateral keel straight, nearly parallel.

Anterior margin of pronotum rounded triangular, posterior margin triangularly expanded, with the margins slightly concave, median keel distinct, less distinct in the metazona; transverse sulci faintly indicated, third sulcus in the middle.

Elytra and wings reaching far behind the apex of hind femora; anterior margin slightly expanded basally, anterior and posterior margin subparallel, apex obliquely truncate.

♀ : Supra-analplate triangular, with a basal median sulcus, apex obtuse.

Cerci straight, conical, not surpassing the supra-analplate.

Valves of ovipositor relatively short, straight, apex more or less pointed and curved, margins nearly smooth.

Subgenital plate longer than broad, posterior margin triangularly expanded.

General coloration brown. Antennae brown, darker apically.

Head and pronotum brown. Elytra brown. Wings bluish, apex infumated.

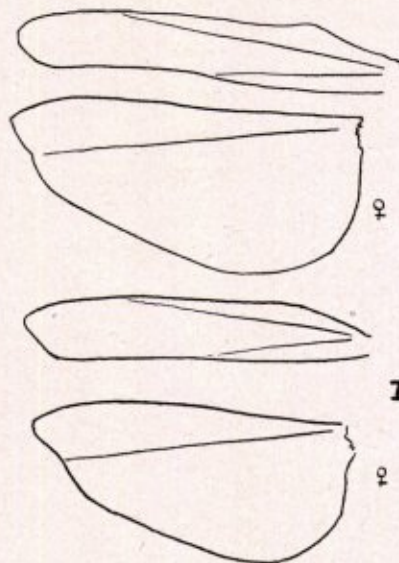


Fig. 2.

I. Elytra and wings of *Coptacra celebensis* nov. sp. ♀ type.

II. Elytra and wings of *Coptacra foedata* Serv. ♀.

Anterior and median legs brown, femora with dark spots.

Hind femora brown, outer area without dark bands or spots; lower outer and inner area blackish brown, kneelobes blackish brown.

Hind tibiae greenish brown, spines brown, with black tips.

Hind tarsi brown. ♂, unknown. Fig. 2. I.

	♀	
Length of body	27	mm
" " pronotum	7	"
" " elytra	27½	"
" " hind femora	16	"

Locality: Celebes, Maharajja, 1 ♀, no. 16181, coll. Brunner von Wattenwyl (type, Mus. Wien).

This species differs from *Coptacra foedata* Serv., in the form of elytra and wings, in the colour of hind femora, that in *foedata* has the area supra with two blackish brown indefinite spots and the inner area red, and in the colour of hind tibiae, that in *foedata* are red.

Perakia Ramme.

In connection with the description of some new species here below, the description of this genus needs some corrections and additions. I prefer to give a new description of the genus.

Size medium or large, body robust, cylindrical, rugosely and coarsely punctate. Antennae filiform, slender, reaching beyond the posterior margin of pronotum. Face almost perpendicular, very coarsely punctate, frontal ridge perceptible in the male, not projecting between the antennae, broad between the antennae, slightly narrowing towards the median ocel, at the median ocel suddenly constricted and then parallel towards the clypeus, sometimes indistinct in the lower part; in the female only distinct between the antennae and at the median ocel.

Lateral facial keels absent or indistinct.

Eyes prominent sideways, rounded oval. Inter-

ocular distance as broad as or somewhat broader than the frontal ridge.

Fastigium of vertex strongly sloping, indistinctly separated from the frontal ridge, coarsely punctate, with a small median sulcus and separated from the vertex by a shallow transverse impression between the eyes. Occiput convex. Pronotum cylindrical, more or less coarsely punctate; anterior margin rounded, truncate in the middle and incised, posterior margin slightly rounded-truncate; median and lateral keels absent, transverse sulci very distinct, first sulcus distinct on the disc, second and third sulcus distinct both on the disc and on the lobes, anterior margin with a submarginal sulcus along its whole length.

Third sulcus far behind the middle.

Lateral lobes longer than high, lower margin slightly ascendant in the anterior part, anterior angle straight, posterior angle rounded; posterior margin nearly straight.

Prosternal tubercle straight, short, incrassate, apex truncate, slightly compressed laterally. Meso and metasternum shallowly impressed in the middle on its whole length.

Anterior margin of mesosternum thickened and expanded in front.

Mesosternal lobes about as long as broad, their inner margin rounded and in the male nearly touching each other in the middle, their interspace X shaped, small, with a fine median sulcus.

Metasternal lobes contiguous.

Elytra and wings short, rudimentar, lateral or only reaching a little beyond the middle of abdomen but touching each other in the middle.

Anterior and median legs short, pilose, thick, flattened, coarsely rugose, outer kneelobes of femora expanded.

Hind femora short, distinctly flattened, sometimes less distinct in the male; upper keel subseriate, the other keels smooth; the inner upper and lower outer area very small and narrow, kneelobes obtusely rounded not expanded.

Hind tibiae pilose, nearly straight, not expanded apically, with 11—12 inner and 8—9 outer spines, with distinct outer apical spine.

Hind tarsi pilose, reaching the middle of hind tibia, first and second joint about of the same length or the first one somewhat longer; the third one a little shorter than the two others together.

Abdomen long, cylindrical.

♂: Supra-analplate triangular, apex obtuse, with a median sulcus throughout. Cerci straight, conical, not reaching beyond the supra-analplate. Subgenitalplate short, apex obtusely pointed.

♀: Supra-analplate triangular, apex obtuse, with a median sulcus.

Cerci short, straight, conical, not reaching beyond the supra-analplate.

Valves of ovipositor long, straight, apex curved, obtusely pointed, margins subcrenulate.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, posterior margin triangularly expanded in the middle.

(Is continued).