

# DESCRIPTION OF NEW INDO-MALAYAN ACRIDIDAE (Orthoptera)

## PART I.

by

C. WILLEMSE.

### INTRODUCTION.

The following descriptions are made upon material from different museums and my own collection. The place they take in the system, will be discussed in another paper, appearing later, where I shall try to give keys of the different genera and lists of the known species of the whole of the Indo-malayan region, including the Philippines.

#### Subfam. Catantopinae.

#### *Craneopsis* nov. gen.

Size medium, body robust, rugosely punctate. Antennae relatively long, filiform, joints elongate, reaching behind the posterior margin of pronotum. Face moderately reclinate, frontal ridge not projecting between the antennae, relatively broad, somewhat broader than the basal joint of antennae, between the antennae smooth or nearly so, below the antennae sulcated with thick, parallel margins, distinct in the male and reaching the clypeus, indistinct in the female, coarsely punctate, more or less mixed up with the rough sculpturation. Lateral facial carinae indistinct. Eyes oval, prominent sideways, interocular distance about twice as broad as basal joint of antennae.

Cheeks with some rough grooves. Fastigium of vertex with the anterior margin truncate, not separated from the frontal ridge by a transverse keel, forming with the frontal ridge a rounded arch; posteriorly narrowing between the eyes; vertex convex, punctate.

Pronotum parallel-sided; anterior- and posterior margin rounded and thickened, median- and lateral keels absent, transverse sulci distinct on the disc, the first sulcus only on the disc, the second and third one also distinct on the lobes; third sulcus far behind the middle, near the anterior margin with a submarginal sulcus; disc and lateral lobes coarsely punctate; lateral lobes about as long as broad, lower margin rounded, anterior and posterior angle broadly rounded, posterior margin nearly straight.

Prosternal tubercle straight, apex truncate.

Mesosternal lobes somewhat longer than broad, inner margin rounded, their interspace longer than broad, slightly dilated posteriorly. Metasternal lobes contiguous.

Elytra and wings well developed, nearly reaching the top of abdomen.

Elytra broad, anterior- and posterior margin parallel, slightly rounded, apex broadly rounded-truncate; anterior area transparent, the remaining part densely, reticulated.

Wings cycloid.

Anterior- and median legs short and thick. Anterior femora in the male with a very strong teeth about in the middle of the posterior margin, in the female with only a small, sometimes, indistinct teeth.

Hind femora thick and short, upper keels subserrate, lower keels nearly smooth, kneelobes rounded.

Hind tibiae short, straight, thick, margins rounded, not expanded apically, with 9 inner and 9 outer spines, with distinct outer apical spine.

Hind tarsi long, reaching far behind the middle of hind tibiae, second joint a little shorter than the first one, third joint only a little shorter than the two others together.

♂. Supra-analplate broad, triangular, apex pointed and advanced posteriorly; with a median sulcus.

Cercus surpassing the supra-analplate, straight, with the apex dilated and truncated.

Subgenitalplate short, obtuse, truncated.

♀. Supra-analplate long, triangular, apex obtuse, with a median sulcus. Cerci short, not surpassing the supra-analplate, straight, conical, apex pointed.

Valves of ovipositor short, straight, cylindrical, without teeth, smooth, the lower ones somewhat longer than the upper ones.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, hind margin truncate, with two small keels in the posterior part of the disc.

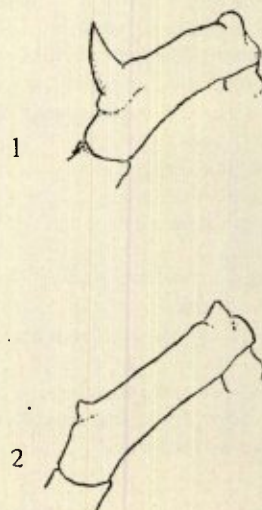


Fig. 1. *Craneopsis curiosa* nov. g. e sp.  
♂. Anterior femora.

Fig. 2. *Craneopsis curiosa* nov. g. e sp.  
♀. Anterior femora.

Genotype: *Craneopsis curiosa* nov. sp.

*Craneopsis curiosa* nov. sp.

♂, ♀. General coloration dark olivaceous green or brown.

Antennae black. Head and pronotum dark olivaceous green or brown, without or only with some indistinct yellow spots or stripes.

Elytra olivaceous green, anterior margin transparent, with a longitudinal yellow stripe from the base towards the apex in the middle of elytra.

Wings infumated.

Anterior- and median legs reddish brown or blackish brown, knees blackish.

Hind femora dark reddish brown or dark olivaceous brown, knee black.

Hind tibiae dark olivaceous green or blue, spines black.

Hind tarsi olivaceous green or brown.

Sternum and abdomen dark reddish brown or olivaceous brown, mesosternal lobes sometimes with a yellow spot.

	♂	♀
Length of body	22 mm	26 mm
" " pronotum	6 "	7 "
" " elytra	14 "	15 "
" " hind femora	13 "	15 "

Locality: Central East Borneo IX—X 1925 (H. C. Siebers). 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ (type mus. Buitenzorg).

*Craneopsis flavo-striata* nov. sp.

♂. General coloration dark olivaceous green or brown.

Antennae black. Head olivaceous green or brown with some irregular yellowish spots on the face.

Pronotum olivaceous green or brown, lateral lobes with a yellow, longitudinal stripe in the middle, beginning at the anterior margin or a little behind it and running to the posterior one, with some small round dark spots.

Elytra olivaceous green or bluish green, anterior margin transparent; with a straight yellow, longitudinal stripe in the middle, running from the base towards the apex.

Wings slightly infumated, anterior arca somewhat bluish infumated.

Anterior- and median legs dark reddish brown, knee more blackish.

Hind femora red, reddish brown or dark olivaceous green, knee black.

Hind tibiae black or dark olivaceous green, spines black.

Hind tarsi olivaceous green or reddish brown.

Sternum and abdomen dark olivaceous green or reddish brown. ♀ unknown.

	♂
Length of body	24 mm
" " pronotum	6.5 "
" " elytra	15 "
" " hind femora	15 "

Locality: Central East Borneo, 7 ♂♂. (Type mus. Buitenzorg).

*Siebersia* nov. gen.

Size medium, body robust, rugosely punctate. Antennae filiform, long, joints elongate, reaching far behind the posterior margin of pronotum. Face reclinate, frontal ridge projecting between the antennae, smooth, not sulcated, only distinct between the antennae, below the antennae indistinct or absent, mixed up into the sculpturation. Lateral facial carinae indistinct.

Eyes oval, prominent sideways, interocular distance very small, about half as broad as the frontal ridge.

Fastigium of vertex subhorizontal, narrow, not separated from the frontal ridge by a transverse keel, forming with the frontal ridge a rounded arch; lateral margins narrowing anteriorly, anterior margin truncate.

Pronotum slightly divergent posteriorly or subparallel, anterior margin rounded-truncate, posterior margin rectangular, median and lateral keels absent; transverse sulci distinct, first sulcus only distinct on the disc, second and third sulcus distinct on the disc and on the lobes, third sulcus in the male a little behind, in the female about in the middle of the pronotum; prozona sparsely punctate, metazona rugosely punctate.

Lateral lobes of pronotum much longer than high, near the anterior margin with a submarginal sulcus, that is connected at its lower end with the second sulcus; lower margin ascendant from its middle to the anterior angle; anterior angle rounded, posterior margin broadly rounded, forming with the lower margin a broadly rounded arch, advanced posteriorly, at the shoulder with a rounded incision.

Prosternal tubercle straight, conical, apex more or less pointed. Mesosternal lobes in the male as long as broad, inner margin rounded, their interspace somewhat broader than long, in the female broader than long, inner margin rounded, their interspace distinctly broader than long, slightly dilated posteriorly; metasternal lobes in the male touching each other in the middle, in the female distinctly separated.

Elytra and wings fully developed, reaching the apex of abdomen.

Elytra broad, anterior- and posterior margin nearly parallel, slightly narrowed towards the apex; apex broadly rounded.

Wings subcycloid, posterior margin undulated.

Anterior- and posterior legs short.

Hind femora short and thick, extending only a little beyond the top of abdomen, carinae dentate, carina supra without tooth at the apex; kneelobes more or less rounded.

Hind tibia short, relatively thick, not expanded apically, with 10 short inner and 10 short outer spines, without distinct outer apical spine.

Hind tarsi reaching a little beyond the middle of hind tibiae, third joint as long as the two others together, second joint distinctly shorter than the first one.

♂. Posterior margin of last tergite with a rounded concave incision in the middle. Supra-anal-plate broad, triangular, apex more or less pointed,

with a median, basal, deep sulcus with on each side a small tubercle. Cercus very broad, flattened, slightly curved, near the apex acutely bent inwards, apex rounded. Subgenitalplate short, truncate.

♀. Supra-analplate long, narrow, apex more or less pointed.

Cercus short, conical, not surpassing the supra-analplate.

Valves of ovipositor straight, cylindrical, smooth, without teeth apex rounded truncate.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, posterior margin triangulary rounded.

Genotype: *Siebersia borneensis* nov. sp.  
*Siebersia borneensis* nov. sp.

General coloration dark olivaceous green or brown.

Antennae brown or blackish brown, apical joints brighter coloured. Head olivaceous brown with indefinite yellowish-brown smaller and greater spots and a yellowish-brown stripe along the lateral facial keels.

Pronotum olivaceous brown, lateral lobes more greenish-brown, disc with or without some irregular longitudinal dark stripes.



Fig. 3. *Siebersia borneensis* nov. g. e sp.  
Head and pronotum in profile.

Elytra with the anterior half greenish, the posterior one more brownish-olivaceous.

Wings infumated throughout.

Anterior- and posterior legs olivaceous-brown or green.

Hind femora olivaceous green, knee reddish-brown.

Hind tibiae greenish-brown, apical half blackish-brown. Hindtarsi brown or reddish brown.

Sternum and abdomen olivaceous brown or green.

	♂	♀
Length of body	18 mm	24 mm

" " pronotum	5 "	7 "
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" " elytra	11 "	13 "
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" " hind femora	11 "	12.5 "
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Locality: Central-east Borneo, 3-12 X 1925, 3 ♀♀ (leg. H. C. Siebers) ; 1 ♂ Isle of Soela. 1) (type Mus. Buitenzorg).

**Bettotania** nov. gen.

Size medium, body robust, rugosely punctate. Antennae filiform, long, joints elongate, reaching far behind the posterior margin of pronotum. Face strongly reclinate, frontal ridge projecting consi-

derably between the antennae, only distinct between the antennae, not sulcated, nearly smooth, below the antennae very indistinct and mixed up with the rough sculpturation. Lateral facial carinae indistinct. Eyes prominent sideways, interocular distance as broad as the frontal ridge. Fastigium of vertex horizontal, narrow, not separated from the frontal ridge by a transverse keel, forming with the frontal ridge a rounded arch; posteriorly narrowing between the eyes and passing over into the convex vertex.

Pronotum slightly divergent posteriorly; anterior- and posterior margin rounded, lateral keels absent, median keel subdistinct in the metazona; transverse sulci indistinct on the disc and on the lobes, principal sulcus a little behind the middle.

Lateral lobes longer than high, the lower margin ascendant from its middle to the anterior margin, anterior angle rounded, posterior angle nearly 90° and rounded.

Prosternal tubercle short, conical, straight, apex pointed.

Mesosternal lobes somewhat broader than long, with the inner margins rounded, their interspace broader than long, somewhat widened posteriorly.

Metasternal lobes broadly separated.

Elytra and wings fully developed, reaching the top of the abdomen.

Elytra with a slight dilatation of the anterior margin near the base; narrowed apically, apex rounded.

Wings subcycloid.

Anterior and median legs short, thick.

Hind femora short and thick, extending only a little beyond the top of abdomen, carinae dentate, carina supra without tooth at the apex; kneelobes with more or less blunt teeth.

Hind tibiae short, relatively thick, slightly curved, not expanded apically, with 9 short inner and 7 short outer spines, outer apical spine distinct.

Hind tarsi reaching a little beyond the middle of hind tibiae, third joint about as long as the two others together, second joint distinctly shorter than the first one.

♂. Posterior margin of last tergite with two small teeth. Supra-analplate broad, triangular, apex rounded, with a median, basal impression.

Cerci short, conical, apex pointed, not reaching beyond the apex of supra-analplate.

Subgenitalplate short, conical, obtuse.

♀. Supra-analplate triangular, long, apex subrounded, with a median, basal impression.

Cerci short, conical, pointed, not reaching beyond the apex of supra-analplate.

Valves of ovipositor relatively long, straight, cylindrical, smooth, without teeth, apex rounded and somewhat broader.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, posterior margin rounded truncate.

Genotype: *Bettotania maculata* nov. sp.  
*Bettotania maculata* nov. sp.

General coloration dark olivaceous green with yellow spots. Antennae reddish-brown, apical joint somewhat brighter coloured. Head olivaceous green, face with four yellow spots, one beneath the

1) I am not quite sure, if the specimen before me, belongs to this species. It is not impossible that there is an error as to the locality of this specimen, the isle of Soela being one of the Isles of the Molucs. The only way to get out of the difficulty is to wait for more material.



Fig. 4. *Bettotania maculata* nov. g. e sp.  
Head and pronotum in profile.

insertion of the antennae, laterally and touching the eye, the other at the top of the lateral facial carina, on the clypeal suture. On the lower margin of the eye with a yellow spot and a yellow spot behind each eye from above.

Fastigium of vertex between the eyes yellow, the anterior part reddish brown.

Pronotum olivaceous green with four small yellow spots, one on each side of the anterior margin, the other about in the middle, a little before the principal sulcus, on each side. Lateral lobes of pronotum olivaceous green, with a great round yellow spot in the anterior angle and a smaller one in the posterior angle. Epimera of methathorax olivaceous green with a round yellow spot.

Elytra olivaceous green, wings infumated.

Anterior- and median legs dark olivaceous green, tarsi brownish.

Hind femora dark olivaceous green, with, instead of a complete praegenicular ring, only with a yellow spot from above; knee reddish-brown.

Hind tibiae dark olivaceous green, darker apically, with a basal yellowish ring. Hind tarsi reddish brown.

Sternum yellowish-brown, abdomen olivaceous green or brownish-green.

	♂	♀
Length of body	16 mm	20 mm
" " pronotum	5 "	6 "
" " elytra	10 "	11 "
" " hind femora	11 "	12 "

Locality: N. Borneo, N. R. Sandakan, 26 July 1927, 3 Aug. 1927, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (type Mus. Singapore).

#### *Spinacris* nov. gen.

♀. Size medium, body moderately robust, finely rugose with small tubercels. Antennae filiform, relatively thick, joints elongate, reaching behind the posterior margin of pronotum.

Face strongly reclinate, somewhat concave in profile, frontal ridge only distinct in the upper part, compressed between the antennae and slightly sulcate, below the antennae obsolete, rugosely punctate; lateral facial carinae indistinct.

Eyes sub-oval, prominent sideways, interocular distance broad, as broad as 3—4 times the basal joint of antennae. Fastigium of vertex declive, anterior margin truncate, strongly widened posteriorly; vertex convex with a weak median carina.

Pronotum with the sides subparallel, anterior margin rounded, posterior margin rounded-truncate, median and lateral keels absent; transverse sulci distinct on the disc, second and third sulcus also on the lobes; near the anterior margin with a submarginal sulcus, third sulcus far behind the

middle; disc rugosely punctate; lateral lobes much longer than high, with rows of small round tubercels, lower margin substraight, posterior margin convex, with a row of 4—5 spine-like tubercels; anterior angle nearly 90°, posterior angle rounded.

Prosternal tubercle conical, straight, apex more or less pointed. Epimerum of meso- and metasternum with a row of spine-like tubercels.

Mesosternal lobes somewhat broader than long, inner margin rounded, their interspace about as long as broad.

Metasternal lobes contiguous.

Elytra and wings reaching the tip of the abdomen.

Elytra with a basal dilatation of the anterior margin, very densely reticulated, nearly coriaceous, with straight longitudinal veins.

Wings subcycloid.

Anterior and median legs normal. Hind femora compressed laterally, all margins smooth, kneelobes rounded.

Hind tibiae straight, margins obtuse, not expanded apically, with 13 inner and 4—5 outer spines, with distinct outer apical spine.

Hind tarsi long, reaching behind the middle of hind tibia, joints each of the same length.

♀. Supra-analplate small, triangular, apex obtuse.

Cerci small, not reaching behind the supra-analplate, conical, apex obtuse.

Valves of ovipositor relatively long, straight, apex hooked, margins subcrenulate.

Subgenitalplate longer than broad, gradually narrowed towards the apex, apex obtuse.

Genotype: *Spinacris viridis* nov. sp.

#### *Spinacris viridis* nov. sp.

General coloration brown or olivaceous brown. Antennae black. Head and pronotum brown. Elytra olivaceous green. Wings hyalinous, posterior margin slightly infumated.



Fig. 5. *Spinacris viridis* nov. g. e sp.  
Head and pronotum in profile.

Anterior and median legs brown. Hind femora yellowish brown, inner lower area with a blackish brown stripe; knee brown.

Hind tibiae brown, apical half darker coloured, spines with black tips.

Hind tarsi yellowish-brown.

Sternum and abdomen brown.

	♀
Length of body	23.5 mm
" " pronotum	7 "
" " elytra	14 "
" " hind femora	15 "

Locality: Philippines, Surigao, Mindanao 1 ♀ (type Mus. Stockholm).