

A new species and new distributional data of *Oropodisma* Uvarov, 1942 from Greece (Orthoptera, Acrididae)

by

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ABSTRACT. — Description of *Oropodisma lagrecai* sp. n. from central Greece and new faunistical data of *Oropodisma macedonica* Ramme, *O. tymphrestosi* Willemse and *O. chelmosi* Uvarov. A distribution map is included.

INTRODUCTION

The last few years our knowledge on the genus *Oropodisma* Uvarov, 1942 has considerably increased (Willemse, 1971; 1972; La Greca & Messina, 1976). Hitherto nine species have been described. Among recently collected material another new species is recognized and described below. At the same time some new faunistical data are included.

SYSTEMATIC PART

Oropodisma macedonica Ramme, 1951

Material studied. — Ioánnina: Mt. Smólikas above Á. Paraskeví, 2000-2300 m, 29.VII.1976, 9-11.VII.1977, both F. & L. Willemse, 2-3.VIII.1978, L. Willemse & J. Tilmans (35 ♂ 36 ♀).

This locality was not yet known but is covered by the known range of the species (map).

Oropodisma tymphrestosi Willemse, 1972

Material studied. — Fthiótis: Mt. Oíti above Ipáti, 1800-2158 m, 5-7.VIII.1972, 11-13.VIII.1973 (182 ♂ 267 ♀); Fokís: Mt. Vardhoúsia above Mousounítsa, 1600-2000 m, 7-9.VIII.1975, both F. & L. Willemse (71 ♂ 78 ♀).

The large series of both localities have been compared with the type-series and additional topotypes (41 ♂ 41 ♀) of *O. tymphrestosi*. The specimens from Mt. Oíti are slightly smaller, those from Mt. Vardhoúsia even distinctly smaller than the typical ones. Besides the integument of the Mt. Vardhoúsia specimens is less shiny, quite distinct in the female sex. Other characters, particularly the shape of the pronotum and the genitalia, however, are similar and both populations are considered conspecific with *O. tymphrestosi*.

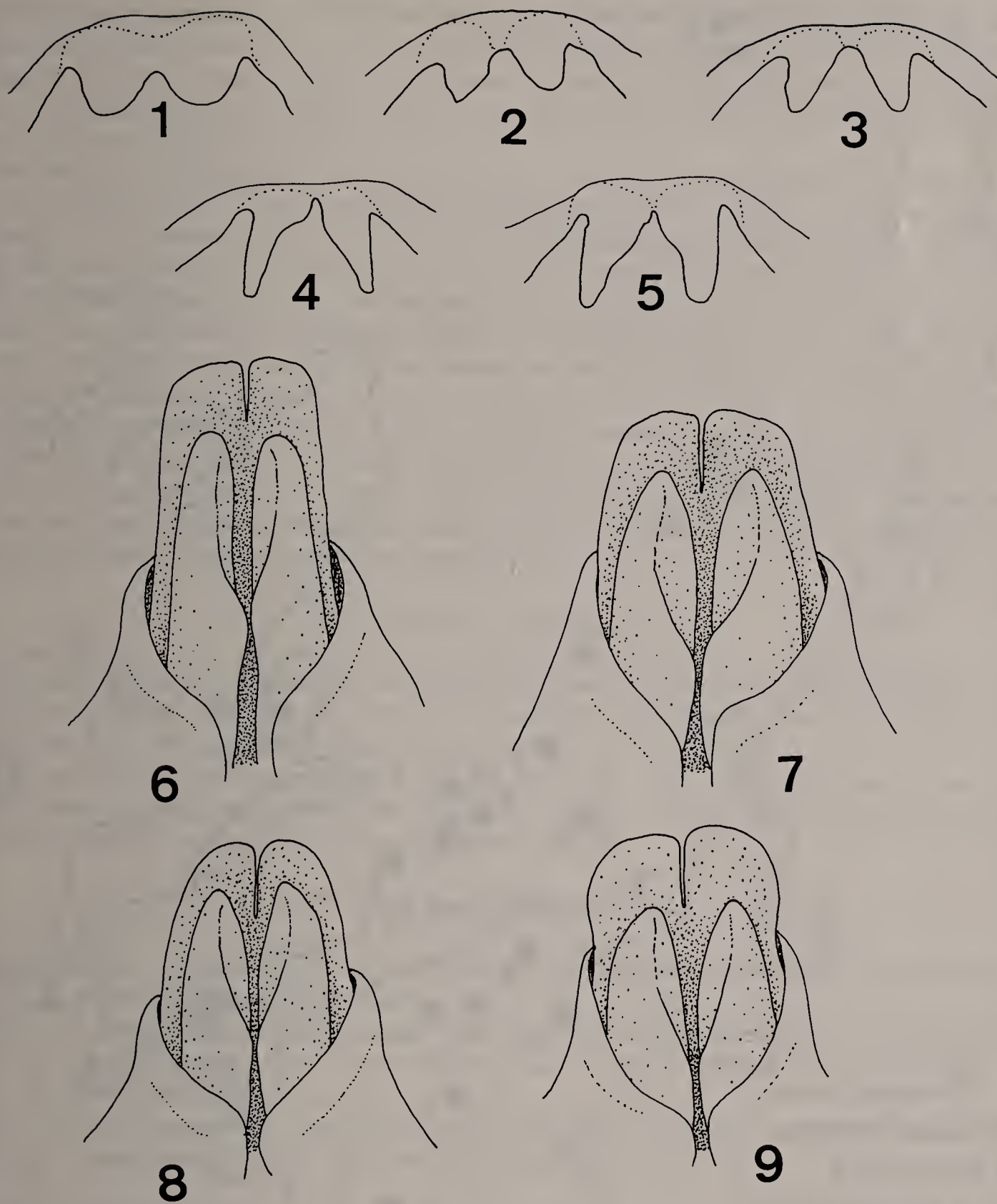
This species was known from the type-locality, Mt. Timfristós only. The new localities extend the range southeasternward (map).

Oropodisma lagrecai sp.n. (figs. 5, 7)

Material studied. — ♂ holo-, ♀ allo-, 15 ♂ 4 ♀ paratypes, labelled: Éllas, N. Evritanías, Panaitolikón Mts., Xerovouíni above Proussós, 1400-1650 m, 2.VIII.1975, F. & L. Willemse.

Description. — ♂. Integument shiny. Pronotum perfectly cylindrical, its microsculpturation slightly impresso-punctate. Furculae long and wide (fig. 5). Supra-anal plate with lateral pre-apical crests well-raised. Epiphallus with lophi simply inflated with a rugose, tubercle-shaped, dorsal process. Apex of phallus (fig. 7) with cingular and apical penis valves slightly longer and wider than in *O. tymphrestosi*.

General colouration blackish from above, testaceous from below. Lower half of pronotal lateral lobe, sclerites of vestigial wings and a median line over pronotum and abdomen



Figs. 1-5. Furculae of male abdomen in *Oropodisma*: 1, *O. willemsei* La Greca & Messina (paratype); 2, *O. parnassica* (Scudder) (topotype); 3, *O. tymphrestosi* Willemse (topotype); 4, *O. karavica* La Greca & Messina (paratype); 5, *O. lagrecai* sp.n. (paratype). Figs. 6—9. Apex of phallus in *Oropodisma*, posterior view: 6, *O. karavica* La Greca & Messina (paratype); 7, *O. lagrecai* sp.n. (paratype); 8, *O. tymphrestosi* Willemse (topotype); 9, *O. willemsei* La Greca & Messina (paratype).

yellowish. Lower and inner sides of hind femur reddish. Hind tibia yellowish, with bluish shade from above.

♀. Larger than the male. Subgenital plate with a pair of low, obtusely serrulate, pre-apical carinulae.

Measurements (length in mm): body ♂ 12.0-17.0, ♀ 19.0-21.0; pronotum ♂ 3.2-3.6, ♀ 4.0-4.6; hind femur ♂ 9.1-9.6, ♀ 10.1-10.7.

Map. The distribution of *Oropodisma*.

Distribution and habitat. — Known only from Xerovouíni, one of the peaks of the Panaitolikón range, western central Greece. This peak is situated southeast of the mountain village of Proussós. It can be reached by following the road which ascends from Proussós up to a pass. From here a track at your left leads to the type-locality. The habitat is as usual, dry and stony ground above the timberline.

Discussion. — The species is well characterized, especially by a combination of features some of which belong to *O. parnassica* (Scudder) and *O. willemsei* La Greca & Messina, others, however, to *O. tymphrestosi* and *O. karavica* La Greca & Messina. *O. parnassica* differs from the new species in shorter furculae (fig. 2), another shape of the apex of phallus, a smooth surface of the female subgenital plate and in the yellowish colour of the lower and inner sides of the hind femur. *O. willemsei* differs in a similar way (figs. 1, 9) and besides in the colour of the hind tibia which is darker blue from above. *O. karavica* may be distinguished from the new species by the cingular and apical penis valves which are longer and more slender (fig. 6) and the pronotum which is less cylindrical and usually without a yellowish median line. The furculae (fig. 4) in *O. karavica* are much the same. The distinction between the new species and *O. tymphrestosi* may be found in the slightly shorter and narrower apex of phallus (fig. 8), the much shorter furculae (fig. 3), the very low carinulae of the female subgenital plate, the less shiny integument and the not cylindrical shape of the pronotum in the latter species.

Oropodisma chelmosi Uvarov, 1942

Material studied. — Arkadhía: Mt. Maínalon above Kápsia-Kardhará, 1550-1981 m, 27.VII.1975, F. & L. Willemse (62 ♂ 56 ♀); Lakonía: Mt. Párnon above Vamvakoú, 1500-1935 m, 28.VII.1978, F. Willemse (3 ♂ 7 ♀).

This material agrees with topotypical material before me (16 ♂ 13 ♀). Hitherto the species was known from the type-locality, Mt. Aroánia (= Mt. Chelmos) and has been recorded recently from Mt. Panakhaikón (La Greca & Messina, 1976).

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