

## ***Mioscirtus wagneri maghrebi* Fernandes in the Iberian Peninsula (Orthoptera: Oedipodinae)**

by

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**ABSTRACT.** — *Mioscirtus wagneri maghrebi* is recorded for the first time from Spain.

*Mioscirtus wagneri maghrebi* Fernandes, 1968, was described on the basis of specimens collected in the South of Portugal and North Africa. So far no additional distributional data of this subspecies have been published. Harz (1975: 509) gives the same distribution as Fernandes (1968) in his original description.

In the collection of the Instituut voor Taxonomische Zoölogie (Zoölogisch Museum), Amsterdam, *Mioscirtus wagneri maghrebi* is represented by specimens from Spain, of which I have been able to examine 21 males and 13 females from two localities.

Material examined: Madrid: Aranjuez 17 ♂, 11 ♀, 20.X.1963. C. A. W. Jeekel. Zaragoza: Laguna de la Playa 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 16.VIII.1966. M. C. & G. Kruseman. According to the collectors the specimens were met between the vegetation bordering the salt crust.

This material extends the known area of distribution of *M. wagneri maghrebi* in the Iberian Peninsula. The previous records are: Portugal, Algarve, Castro Marim and Setubal: Lagoa de Albufeira (Fernandes, 1968).



Distribution of *Mioscirtus wagneri maghrebi* in the Iberian Peninsula, with the location of the provinces. Squares denote material at hand, triangles locate records from the literature.

The known geographical distribution of the subspecies *maghrebi* in the Iberian Peninsula is represented in the accompanying figure, indicating the new localities in Spain (■) and the original records of Fernandes (▲).

The distribution area of this subspecies in the Iberian Peninsula may be more extensive, but I suppose that it is restricted to biotopes at the margins of marine and brackish waters, since the localities are situated in wet areas: Castro Marim is near the sea and the Guadiana river; Lagoa de Albufeira is next to the sea and a lake; Aranjuez is near the river Tajo and Jarama, and finally Laguna de la Playa is seasonally a saltwater lake near the Mequinenza on the Ebro river. The species might be included in the small group of steppe species (5 Orthoptera and 1 Blattoidea) of Gangwere & Morales Agacino (1970).

*Mioscirtus wagneri* (Eversmann, 1859) and its subspecies are known from salt marshes in Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, The Iberian Peninsula, and from Palestine to northern Afghanistan and from the Dnieper river through Asia to Dzungaria in China (Bei-Bienko & Mishchenko, 1964; Johnston, 1956, 1968).

The studied specimens are preserved in the collection of the Departamento de Zoología de Artrópodos de la Facultad de Biología de la Universidad Complutense de Madrid and the Zoölogisch Museum in Amsterdam.

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ROESLER, R. ULRICH & PETER V. KÜPPERS, 1979. BEITRÄGE ZUR KENNTNIS DER INSECTENFAUNA SUMATRAS. Teil 8. — Die Phycitinae (Lepidoptera; Pyralidae) von Sumatra; Taxonomie Teil A. Mit 7 Textabb. und 66 Tafeln. — Beitr. naturk. Forsch. Südwdtl., Beih. 3: 1-249. Karlsruhe. (No price indicated).

After many years of silence there appeared this elaborate treatise on the large family Pyralidae of tropical Asia, viz., the subfamily Phycitinae. In spite of the great abundance of these insects in the Tropics, their literature is limited, so that this nicely edited paper fills a great gap and will be most welcome. The present first part contains an introduction, a survey of the localities of the two collecting expeditions of the authors to Sumatra (Indonesia), followed by the taxonomic survey of the collected representatives of the tribe Cryptoblabini, and of a part of the tribe Phycitini (the second part will follow with the rest, remarks on ecology, geobiology, etc.). The number of recorded species has become over tenfold: about 83 genera and 170 species will be recorded in two parts altogether, of which 24 genera and 73 species are new. A novelty of the paper is the use for identification of synoptic keys, at once presenting all characters, arranged in groups, instead of dichotomic keys, using each time but one pair of contrasting characters.

The publication is beautifully executed, although some photographs (upon black background) are rather dark; as to the genitalia figures, one would prefer them larger and more detailed — at the cost of better grouping, with less white between figures, perhaps. A nice piece of work, both novel and courageous! — A. Diakonoff.