

***Parnassiana menalon* spec. nov. from the Peloponnese
(Orthoptera, Ensifera, Decticinae)**

by

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ABSTRACT

On account of recently collected material, a new species, *Parnassiana menalon* is described. A key to the species and subspecies of *Parnassiana* from continental Greece and the Peloponnese is given.

INTRODUCTION

On account of recently collected material, the author discussed the *Parnassiana* species and subspecies from continental Greece and the Peloponnese (F. Willemse, 1973). In that paper, a new species, *P. tymphiensis*, and two new subspecies, *P. chelmos unicolor* and *chelmos deplanata* were described. Now, again, a new species was found on Mt. Menalon, the Peloponnese.

Parnassiana menalon spec. nov.

(Fig. 1—2, 4, 17—18, 24)

Material studied: ♂ holo-, ♀ allo-, 11 ♂ 6 ♀ paratypes, labelled: Hellas (Pelop.: Arkadia) Oros Menalon above Kardaras 1600 m, 10-11.VII.1974, F. Willemse c.s. (author's collection).

DESCRIPTION

♂, fig. 1. General appearance as the type-species, *parnassica* (Ramme). Dorsum of pronotum rounded and as shiny as the lateral lobes. Elytron small, nearly as long as wide, anterior margin regularly curved, fig. 4. Hind femur short and wide. Lobes of the last abdominal tergite semicircular (hind margin rounded), the tips of the lobes pointing to each other. Cercus thick, wide, short, the medial tooth strong and inserted at the middle or just proximally of the middle of the cercal length, fig. 24. Epiphallus, fig. 17—18, comparatively large; basal part very wide, strongly sclerotized, incurved and with the dorso-medial area of the anterior side spinulose; apical part, in cross-section rounded, rather recurved posteriorly, antero-lateral side with a, somewhat irregular, row of strong spines, including a terminal one, posterior and medial sides smooth.

Colouration as in *chelmos deplanata* F. Willemse: dark brown or blackish lateral sides of the abdominal tergites; hind femur with three black spots as in the type-species; subgenital plate shiny black except for a narrow, basal, triangular yellow area.

♀, fig. 2, as the male. Elytron reaching not beyond the hind margin of the first abdominal tergite. Abdominal terminalia as in the type-species. Colouration as in *chelmos deplanata*, the subgenital plate of general colour, with the latero-basal sclerite usually black.

Measurements (length and width in mm): l. of body ♂ 14.0—17.0, ♀ 15.5—17.2; l. of elytron ♂ 4.0—4.4, ♀ 2.4—3.0; l. of pronotum ♂ 5.5—5.7, ♀ 5.7—5.9; l. of hind femur ♂ 12.1—12.3, ♀ 12.9—13.1; w. of hind femur ♂ 3.3—3.6, ♀ 3.7—3.8; l. of ovipositor 9.9—10.4.

Distribution. Greece: the Peloponnese: Mt. Menalon. The locality is the surrounding of a refuge of the Hellenic Alpine Club 'EOS' (altitude 1600 m). It is accessible by car from Kapsia via Kardaras. The habitat, as usual, is low, dense and prickly shrubs around the timberline. At the date of collecting, most specimens had not yet reached the adult stage.

Discussion. The new species is well-defined, especially by the epiphallus and the

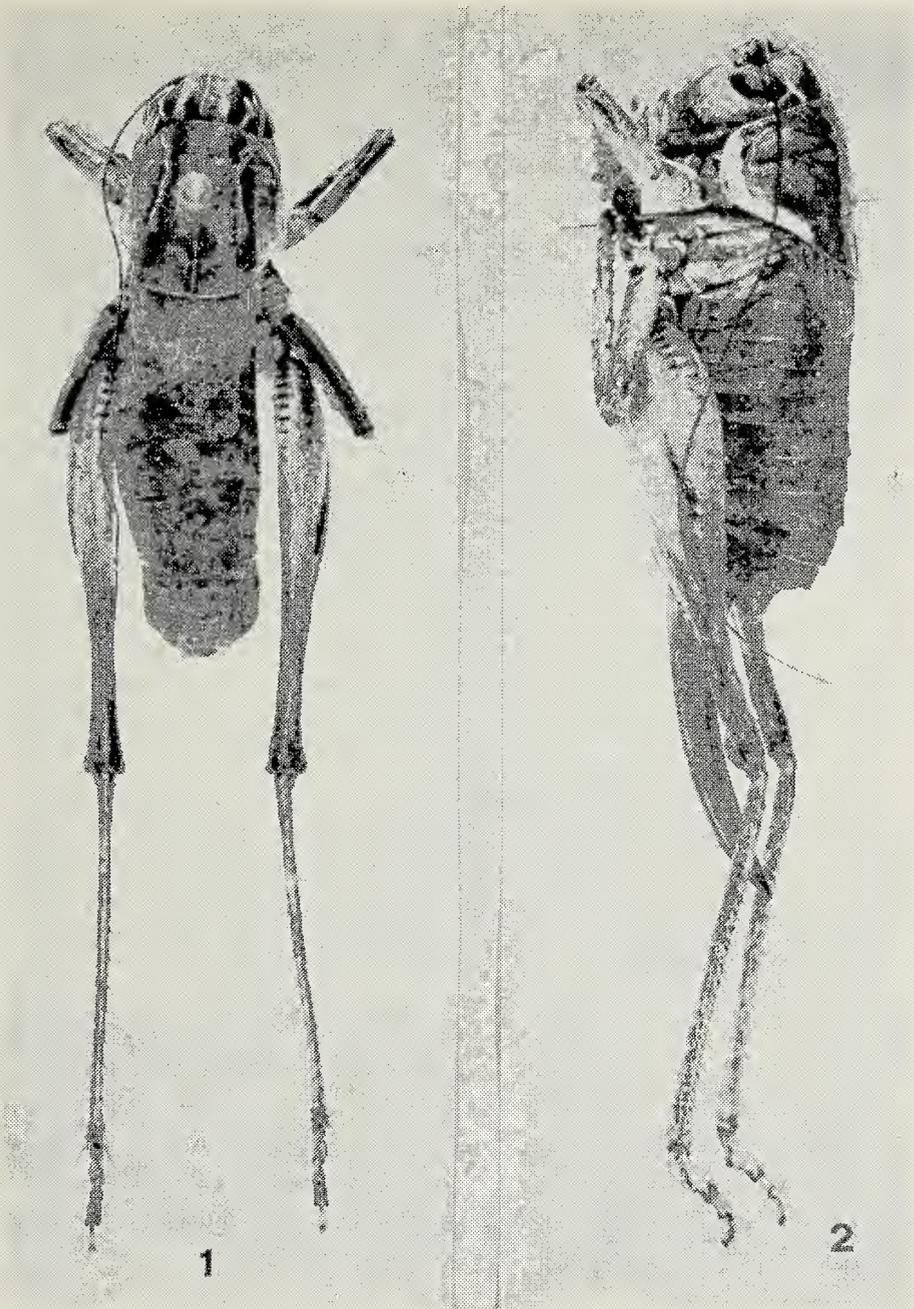


Fig. 1—2. *Parnassiana menalon* sp. n. ♂ (holotype) and ♀ (allotype).

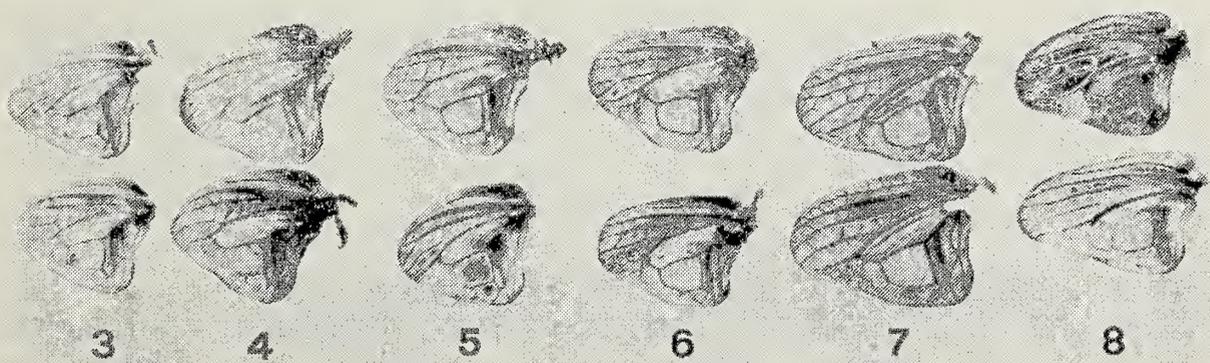


Fig. 3—8. *Parnassiana* species, male, left elytron of two specimens in dorsal aspect: 3, *parnassica* (Ramme); 4, *menalon* sp. n.; 5, *chelmos chelmos* Zeuner; 6, *tymphrestos* Zeuner; 7, *tymphiensis* F. Willemse; 8, *fusca* (Brunner) (all topotypes or paratypes).

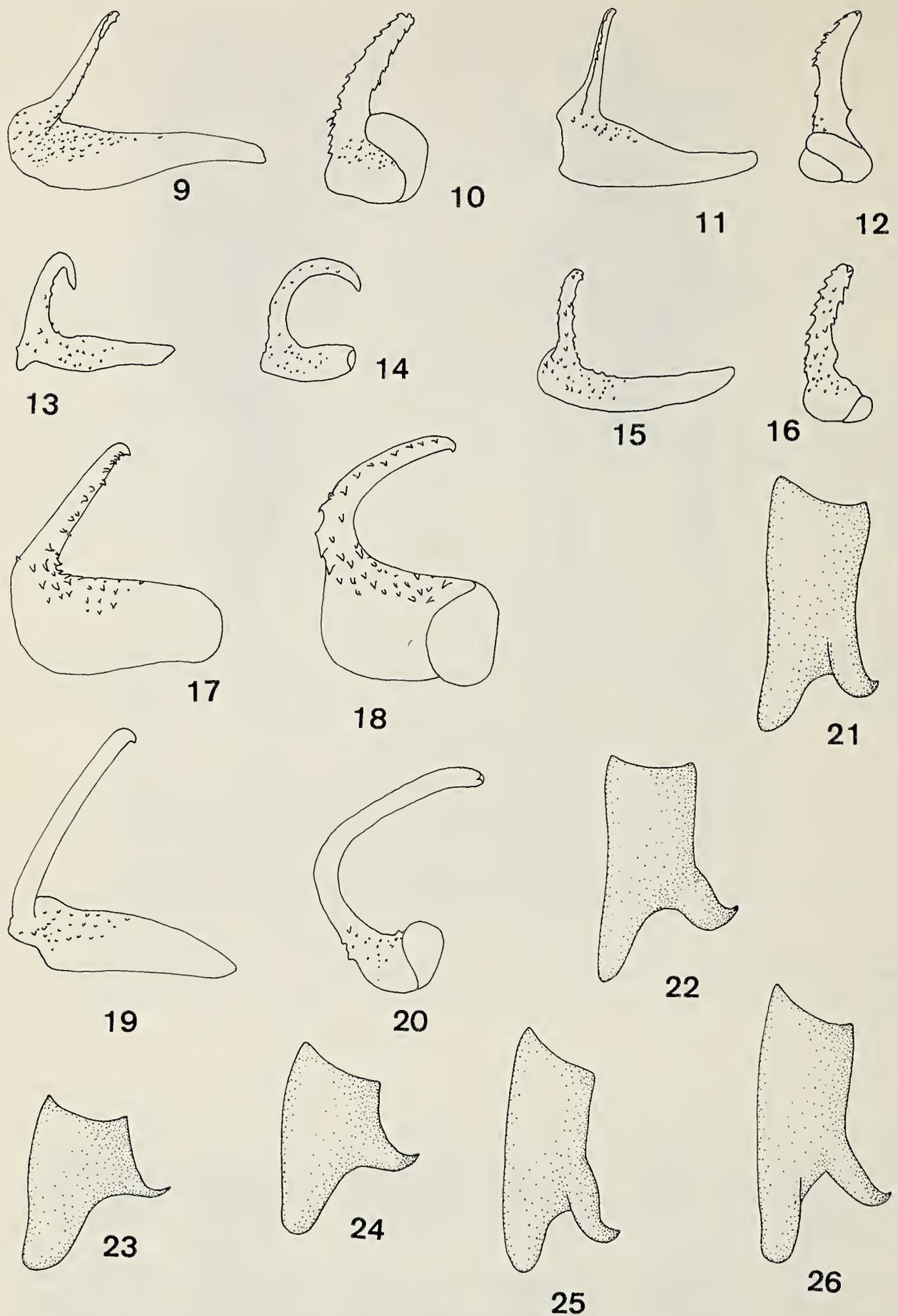


Fig. 9—26. *Parnassiana* species, male: 9—20, left epiphallus in anterior (odd numbers) and lateral (even numbers) aspect, 9—10 *tymphiensis* F. Willemse, 11—12 *tymphrestos* Zeuner, 13—14 *fuscus* (Brunner), 15—16 *parnassica* (Ramme), 17—18 *menalon* sp. n., 19—20 *chelmos chelmos* Zeuner; 21—26, left cercus in dorsal aspect, 21 *fuscus* (Brunner), 22 *chelmos chelmos* Zeuner, 23 *parnassica* (Ramme), 24 *menalon* sp. n., 25 *tymphiensis* F. Willemse, 26 *tymphrestos* Zeuner (all topotypes or paratypes).

cercus in the male. In my previous paper, some groups of species were recognized. It should be pointed out that *menalon* links both *parnassica* (cercus and last abdominal tergite in the male) and the *chelmos* complex (recurved and, in cross-section, rounded apical part of epiphallus and the colouration) and *fusca* (epiphallus).

The distinction of *Parnassiana* species and subspecies, as far as occurring in continental Greece and the Peloponnese, may be indicated in the following key:

1. Pronotal dorsum rounded or slightly flattened, not depressed in the middle and its surface as shiny as that of the lateral lobes 2
 Pronotal dorsum flattened and depressed in the middle, its surface dull and not as shiny as the lateral lobes 6
2. Lobes of the last abdominal tergite in the male semicircular; male cercus thick, short and wide, medial tooth inserted at the middle or proximally of the middle of the cercal length, fig 23—24; apical part of epiphallus spinulose, fig. 15—18 . 3
 These lobes triangularly pointed; male cercus more elongate and slender, medial tooth distally of the middle of the cercal length, fig. 22; apical part of epiphallus smooth, except for a terminal recurved spine, fig. 19—20 4
3. Medial tooth of the male cercus slender, fig. 23; apical part of epiphallus slightly compressed laterally, not strongly recurved posteriorly, lateral side including the anterior and posterior margins spinulose, fig. 15—16; male and female subgenital plate of general colour, not shiny black
 *parnassica* (Ramme) (Mt. Parnassus, Mt. Iti).
 Medial tooth of the male cercus stronger, fig. 24; apical part of epiphallus not compressed laterally but, in cross-section, rounded, strongly recurved posteriorly and antero-lateral side only spinulose, fig. 17—18; male subgenital plate shiny black, the female one of general colour with, usually, the latero-basal sclerite black *menalon* sp.n. (Mt. Menalon).
4. Hind femur, especially the lower side, conspicuously coloured: the basal third yellowish, the middle third black; female subgenital plate shiny black
 *chelmos chelmos* Zeuner (Mt. Chelmos).
 Hind femur with basal and middle third parts of general colour with some black spots. Female subgenital plate ranging from shiny black to completely yellow . 5
5. Pronotal dorsum slightly flattened. Female subgenital plate not shiny black
 *chelmos deplanata* F. Willemse (Mt. Erymanthos).
 Pronotal dorsum rounded, not at all flattened. Female subgenital plate shiny black *chelmos unicolor* F. Willemse (Mt. Kyllini)
- 6 Lobes of the last abdominal tergite in the male triangularly pointed; epiphallus, fig. 13—14, with the apical part strongly recurved posteriorly; white band along the lower margin of the pronotal lateral lobe not sharply delimited anteriorly; elytron, fig. 8, usually strongly mottled with dark brown . . . *fusca* (Brunner) (Mt. Taygetos)
 These lobes semicircular; epiphallus, fig. 9—12, with the apical part not strongly recurved posteriorly; white band of the pronotal lateral lobe sharply delimited anteriorly; elytron more unicolorous, fig. 6—7 7
7. Male cercus, fig. 25, with the apical tooth shorter; epiphallus, fig. 9—10, with both the anterior and the posterior margins of the apical part spinulose
 *tymphiensis* F. Willemse (Mt. Tymfi).
 Male cercus, fig. 16, with the apical tooth longer; epiphallus, fig. 11—12, with the anterior margin of the apical part spinulose, however, the posterior margin smooth or with few basal spines only
 *tymphrestos* Zeuner (Mt. Tymfristos and Mt. Iti).

REFERENCE

- Willemse, F., 1973. Records of *Parnassiana* Zeuner, 1941 from Greece (Orthoptera, Ensifera, Decticinae). — *Biologia gallo-hellenica* 5: 43—55, figs.