

**Two new subspecies of *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri* (Ramme, 1926)  
from Greece (Orthoptera, Ensifera, Decticinae)**

by

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Abstract. On the basis of few but constant morphological differences, three subspecies can be recognized in *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri*: nominate *ebneri* (Ramme, 1926), *ebneri excurvata* ssp.n. and *ebneri acuminata* ssp.n. A key to the subspecies and a survey of their range are given.

INTRODUCTION

Among material before me from Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece, three forms of *ebneri* can be recognized. One of them agrees with topotypical material of *ebneri* and its synonym *dofleini*, while the other two will be described below. Although based on a few characters, the distinction is clear and constant. Because of the resemblance with topotypical *ebneri*, the similar titillator and the not overlapping range of these forms they are considered as subspecies of *ebneri*.

Key to the subspecies of *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri* (Ramme)

- 1a. Lobes of the last abdominal tergite in the male straight and pointing posteriorly, as in fig. 1-8 . . . . . 2
- b. These lobes excurved, divergent and pointing laterally, as in fig. 9-12 . . . . .  
        . . . . . *ebneri excurvata* ssp.n.
- 2a. Female subgenital plate with its lobes pointed and lateral sclerite flat, as in fig. 26-27, 31-32; inner tooth of male cercus inserted more distally, as in fig. 21-22 . . . . .  
    . . . . . *ebneri acuminata* ssp.n.
- b. Female subgenital plate with its lobes widely rounded, lateral sclerite with a distinct fovea, as in fig. 23, 28—29; inner tooth of male cercus inserted more proximally, as in fig. 13-17 . . . . . *ebneri ebneri* (Ramme, 1926)

*Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri ebneri* (Ramme, 1926)  
(fig. 1-6, 13-17, 23, 28-29)

- 1. *Metrioptera ebneri* Ramme, 1926: 285, fig. 9a.
- 2. *Metrioptera dofleini* Ramme, 1926: 287, fig. 10b, 12b, 13b.
- 3. *Metrioptera dofleini*: Ramme, 1931: 181.
- 4. *Metrioptera ebneri*: Ramme, 1933: 423.
- 5. *Sepiana ebneri*: Zeuner, 1941: 35.
- 6. *Sepiana ebneri*: Grebenshikov, 1950: 184, 186, 187.
- 7. *Metrioptera ebneri*: Ramme, 1951: 104, 250, 251, 255, fig. 21, 63, 68, pl. 5 f. 5.
- 8. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri*: Beier, 1955: 215, 224, fig. 3d.
- 9. *Metrioptera dofleini*: Peshev, 1962: 67.
- 10. *Metrioptera ebneri*: Cejchan, 1963: 773.
- 11. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri*: F. Willemse, 1966: 178, 179, 181, fig. 17, 21, 27. (except Mt. Olymp).
- 12. *Platycleis ebneri*: Us, 1967: 19.
- 13. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri*: Harz, 1969: 262, 263, fig. 812-813, 815-818. (partim)
- 14. *Platycleis ebneri*: Mikšić, 1973: 149.

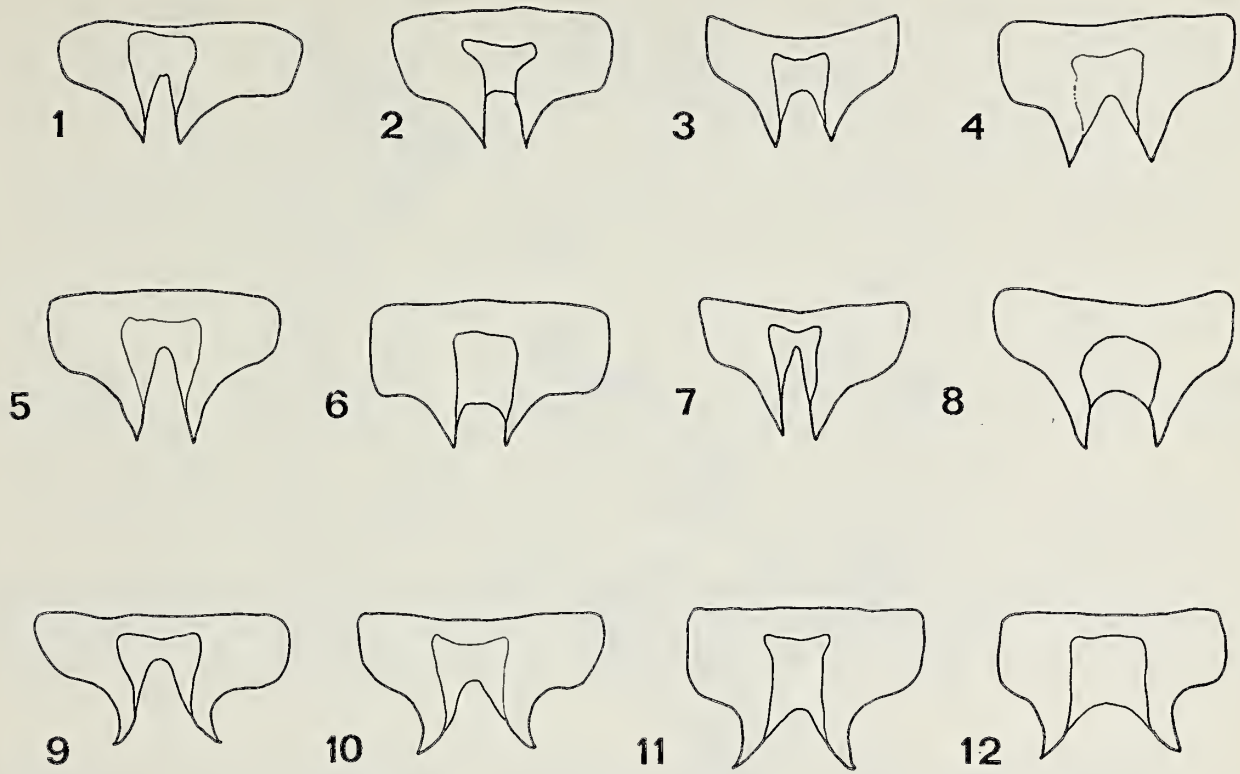


Fig. 1-12. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri* subspecies, dorsal view of last abdominal tergite of male. 1-6, *ebneri* (Ramme); 7-8, *acuminata* ssp. nov.; 9-12, *excurvata* ssp. nov. (1, Donje Bare; 2, Šavnik-Gvozd; 3, Popova Šapka; 4, Bistra; 5, Perister; 6, Mavrovuni; 7, Tria Pigadia; 8, Seli; 9, Goga; 10, Bela Voda; 11, above Katafigion; 12, Olympos, refuge B).

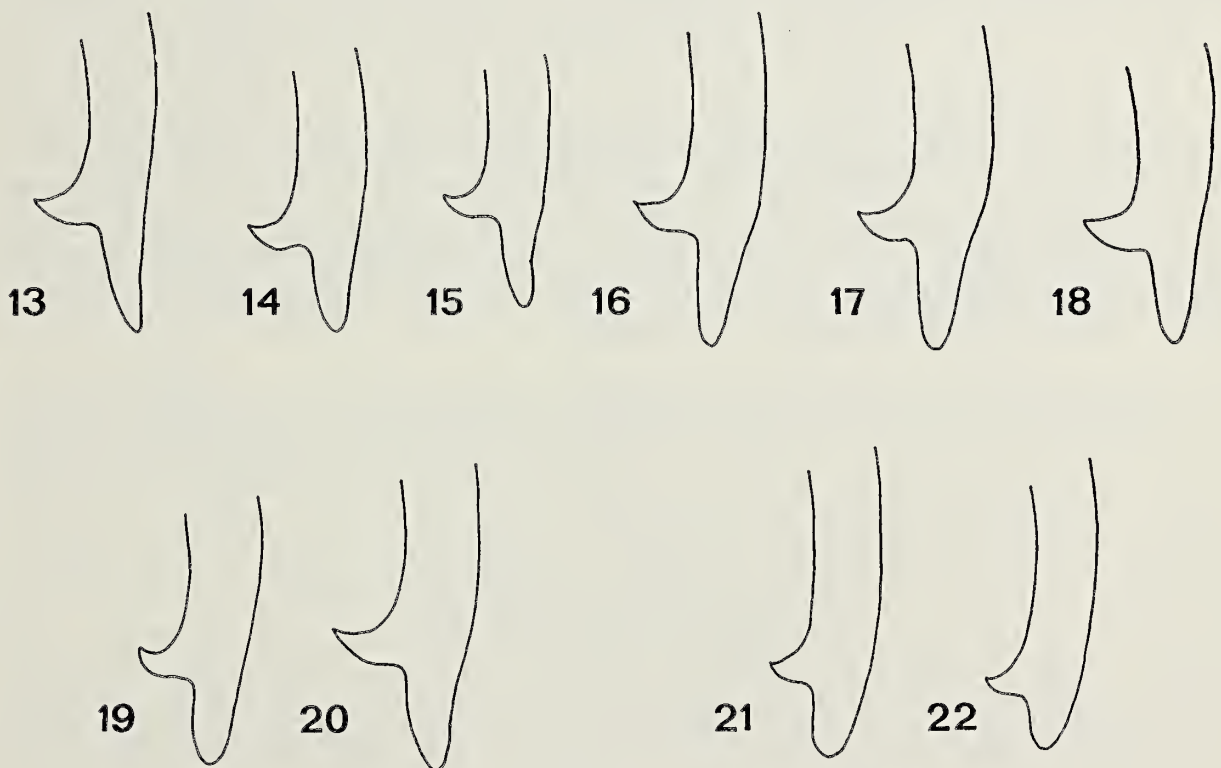


Fig. 13-22. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri* subspecies, dorsal view of right cercus of male. 13-17, *ebneri* (Ramme); 18-20, *excurvata* ssp. nov.; 21-22, *acuminata* ssp. nov. (13, Donje Bare; 14, Šavnik-Gvozd; 15, Popova Šapka; 16, Perister; 17, Mavrovuni; 18, Goga; 19, Bela Voda; 20, Olympos, refuge B; 21, Tria Pigadia; 22 Seli).



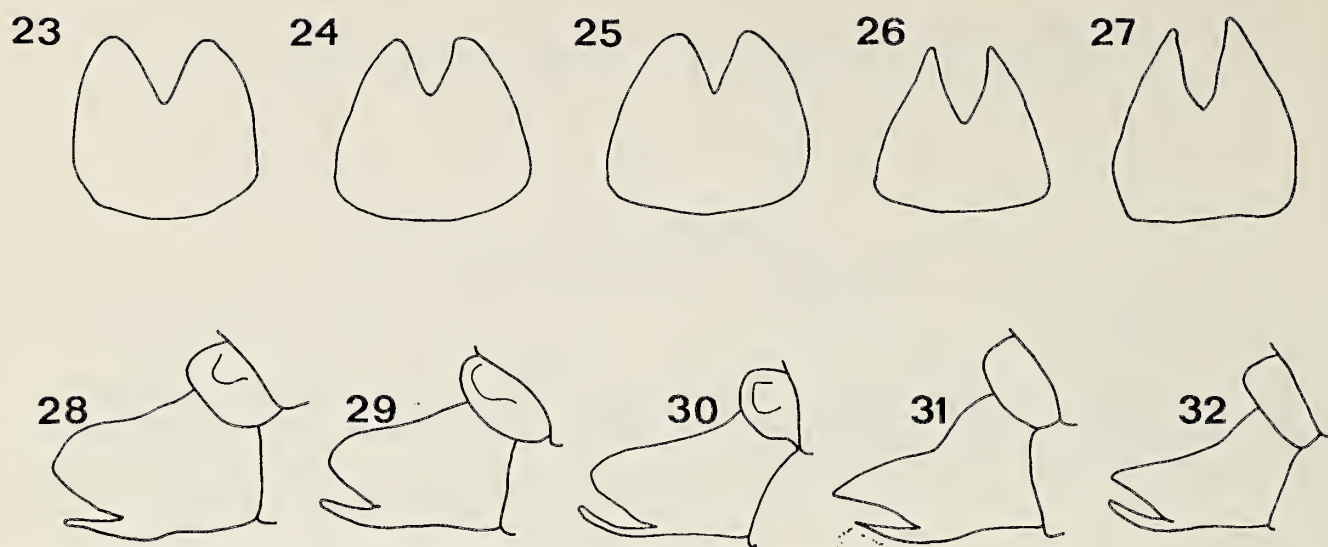


Fig. 23-27. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri* subspecies, ventral view of subgenital plate of female. 23, *ebneri* (Ramme), 24-25, *excurvata* ssp. nov.; 26-27, *acuminata* ssp. nov. (23, Popova Šapka; 24, Bela Voda; 25, Velventos-Katafigion; 26, Tria Pigadia; 27, Seli).

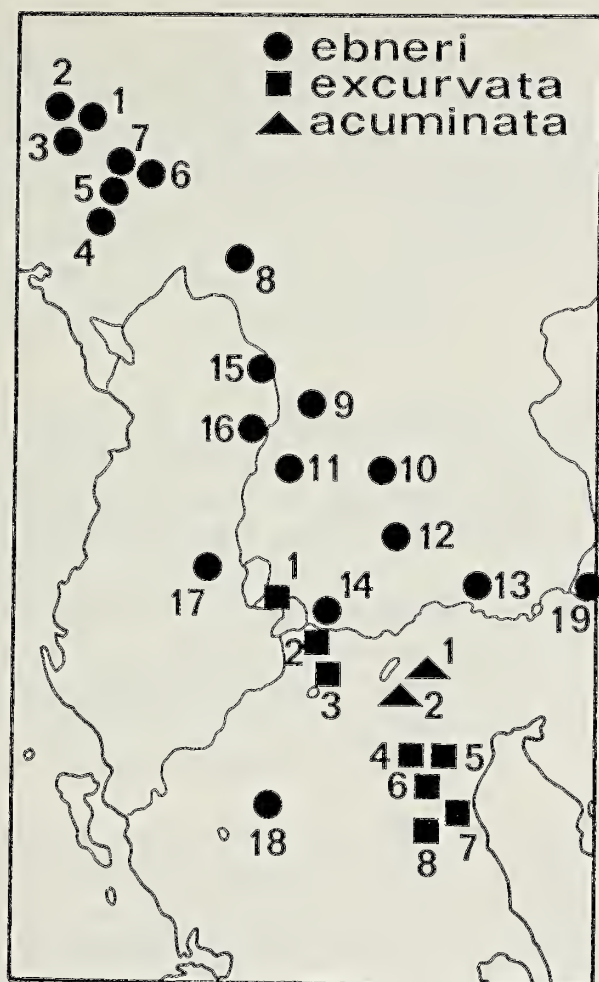
Fig. 28-32. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri* subspecies, ventro-lateral view of subgenital plate and lateral sclerite of female. 28-29, *ebneri* (Ramme); 30, *excurvata* ssp. nov.; 31-32, *acuminata* ssp. nov. (28, Hajla Planina; 29, Popova Šapka; 30, Bela Voda; 31-32, Tria Pigadia).

Material (42 ♂ 54 ♀): Yugoslavia, Bosna: Zelengora, Donje Bare, 1500 m, 3.VIII.1968 (1 ♂ 3 ♀); Montenegro: Šavnik, 800 m, 6.VIII.1968 (1 ♂ 1 ♀) & Šavnik-Gvozd, 1440 m, 2.VIII.1963 (1 ♂ 2 ♀) & Zabljak, 1400 m, 6-9.VIII.1963 (2 ♂ 2 ♀) & Durmitor Prijesp, 1700-1900 m, 8.VIII.1968 (4 ♂ 2 ♀); Kosmet: Pepić, 1100-1400 m, 3.VIII.1965 (6 ♂ 8 ♀) & Pepić-Hajla Planina, 1400-1800 m, 15.IX.1964 (1 ♀) & Hajla Planina, 1700 m, 6.VIII.1963 (1 ♀) & Hajla Kece, 1800-1900 m, 3-5.VIII.1965 (5 ♂ 4 ♀); Makedonia: Šar Planina, Popova Šapka, 1800 m, 12.IX.1964 (2 ♀) & 1800-2100 m, 31.VII.1965 (6 ♂ 4 ♀) (topotypes) & Bistra above Mavrovi, 1800 m, 26.VII.1969 (4 ♂ 5 ♀) & Babuna, Mukos-pass, 1040 m, 28.VII.1965 (2 ♀) & Perister, 1400 m, 20.VII.1969 (8 ♂ 9 ♀) & 1100 m, 29.VII.1965 (1 ♀). Albania, Pastrik, 26.VIII.1918, R. Ebner (1 ♀). Greece, Pindos Range, Mavrovuni, North of Metsobon, 1800-2100 m, 3.VIII.1971 (4 ♂ 6 ♀) (all material leg. F. Willemse c.s., except for Pastrik ♀; all material in author's collection).

The nominate subspecies is characterized in the male by the lobes of the last abdominal tergite which are straight and pointing posteriorly, fig. 1-6. It is noted that the lobes are connected by a feebly sclerotized part of the tergite. This part is movable and explains the individually different distance between the lobes. However, the apical part of these lobes is sclerotized as strongly as the rest of the tergite and not movable. Therefore, the lobes are always pointing in a similar direction in spite of the varying width of their distance. The apical part of the male cercus beyond the inner tooth is slightly to distinctly longer than the inner tooth (fig. 13-17). The female is characterized by the subgenital plate which is widely rounded laterally with the lobes rounded (fig. 23). The lateral sclerite has a distinct fovea in its upper part, which is black (fig. 28-29). Further descriptions and figures can be found in the references as listed above: 1, 2, 7, 11 (all nominate *ebneri*).

Apparently the species does not occur in the lowlands. In the present material it was found predominantly above 1000 m. There are no records from below 800 m altitude.

The distribution of *ebneri* is still badly known. The range cited in Harz (1969) is partly erroneous. Therefore a full list of all known localities is given now. They are



Distribution map *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri* subspecies.

numbered as on the map. Numbers between parentheses refer to the publications cited in the synonymy; c.m. = author's collection.

Distribution (map):

Yugoslavia. Bosna: 1, Maglić, Prijedor (14); 2, Zelengora, Stog (14) & Gornje Bare (14) & Donje Bare (14; c.m.); 3, Volujak, Čemerno (14). Montenegro: 4, Šavnik (c.m.); 5, Šavnik-Gvozd (11 = c.m.); 6 Zabljak (11 = c.m.); 7, Durmitor Prijesp (c.m.). Kosmet: 8, Pepić & Pepić-Hajla Planina & Hajla Kece (11 = c.m.). Makedonia: 9, Šar Planina, above Tetovo (1; 2; 7; 11 = c.m.) & Kobilica (2); 10, Dautica (6); 11, Bistra, above Mavrovi (c.m.); 12, Babuna, Mukos-pass (c.m.); 13, Dve Uši (6); 14, Perister (c.m.).

Albania. 15, Pastrik (10; c.m.); 16, Ploshth - Korab (13); 17, Mali i Polisit (13). Greece. 18, Mavrovuni, near Metsobon (c.m.).

Bulgaria. 19, Petrič (9).

*Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri excurvata* ssp.n.  
(fig. 9-12, 18-20, 24-25, 30)

1. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri*: F. Willemse, 1966: 178 (only Mt. Olymp).
2. *Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri*: Harz, 1969: 263, fig. 812, 813, 815-818 (partim).

Material (69 ♂, 77 ♀): ♂ holo-, ♀ allotype, labelled: Hellas (Florina, Vernon Ori), Mt. Bela Voda (Pissoderion) 1700-1971 m, 27.VII.1972, F. Willemse c. s.

Additional paratypes: Greece: similarly labelled (17 ♂, 26 ♀); Vernon Ori, 4 km E. of Pissoderion, 1600-1700 m, 26.VII.1972 (1 ♀) & 10 km NE. of Gavros, 1000 m, 19.VII.1969 (3 ♂, 3 ♀); Pieria Ori, 10 km NW. of Fteri, 1500 m, 25.VII.1974 (1 ♀)



& Velventos - Katafigion, 950-1400 m, 23.VII.1974 (2 ♀) & above Katafigion, 1450-2190 m, 23.VII.1974 (3 ♂, 1 ♀); Olympos Oros, refuge B above Sparmos, 1800-2300 m, 14.VIII.1966 & 28-30.VII.1972 (27 ♂, 15 ♀) & refuge A, Prioni - Mytikas above Litochoron, 1800-2400 m, 5.VIII. 1971 (1 ♂, 4 ♀ juven.). Yugoslavia: Makedonia, Mt. Goga, Trpejca - Oteševo, 1500 m, 23-24.VII.1969 (17 ♂, 23 ♀) (all material leg. F. Willemse c.s.; author's collection).

### DESCRIPTION

Male. Differing from the nominate subspecies in the lobes of the last abdominal tergite, which are more or less divergent, excurved and pointing laterally instead of posteriorly (fig. 9-12). The cercus is much as in the nominate subspecies (fig. 18-20).

Female. The subgenital plate and the lateral sclerite resemble those of the nominate subspecies (fig. 24-25, 30).

Colouration, measurements and habitat as in the nominate subspecies.

Distribution (localities numbered as on the map):

Yugoslavia. Makedonia: 1, Mt. Goga, between Trpejca and Oteševo.

Greece. Vermion Ori: 2, Bela Voda & Pissoderion; 3, Gavros. Pieria Ori: 4, Fteri; 5, Velventos-Katafigion; 6, above Katafigion. Olympos Oros: 7, above Litochoron; 8, above Sparmos.

Discussion. Although *excurvata* differs from nominate *ebneri* in one feature only, the distinction is very constant in the available material (69 ♂) from the diverse localities. Previously recorded material from Mt. Olympos (1; 2) refers to *excurvata*. Harz kindly informed me (in litt. 9.V.1975) that his figures were made after material from Stalamata-Tal, Mt. Olymp (erroneously spelled Stalonata). His figure of the last abdominal tergite in the male (fig. 815) agrees completely with *excurvata*. Stalamata-Tal is not indicated on the distribution map, as it could not be located precisely enough.

*Platycleis (Modestana) ebneri acuminata* ssp.n.  
(fig. 7-8, 21-22, 26-27, 31-32)

Material studied (7 ♂, 22 ♀): ♂ holo-, ♀ allotype, labelled: Hellas, (Imathia, Vermion Ori) Naoussa, above refuge Tria Pigadia, 1800-2000 m, 10.VIII.1972, F. Willemse c. s.

Additional paratypes: similarly labelled (5 ♂ 18 ♀); Vermion Ori, Seli (refuge), 1650 m, 9.VIII.1972 (1 ♂ 3 ♀) (all material leg. F. Willemse c.s.; author's collection).

### DESCRIPTION

Male. Differing from both other subspecies in the shape of the cercus; the apical part beyond the inner tooth is as long as or scarcely longer than the inner tooth (fig. 21-22). The lobes of the last abdominal tergite as in nominate subspecies, fig. 7-8.

Female. Distinct from both other subspecies in the shape of the subgenital plate and the lack of a fovea on the lateral sclerite (fig. 26-27, 31-32). The subgenital plate, basally as wide as in both other subspecies, narrows much more distally; the lobes are triangular and acuminate instead of being widely rounded.

Colouration, measurements and habitat as in both other subspecies.

Distribution (localities numbered as on the map):

Greece. Vermion Ori: 1, Tria Pigadia; 2, Seli.

Discussion. As in *excurvata*, the distinction between *acuminata* and the other subspecies is very constant.

The type-locality is above a refuge named Tria Pigadia (three sources), belonging to the Hellenic Alpine and Ski Federation, section Naoussa. The refuge is accessible by a forest road, some 20 km northwest of Naoussa. From the refuge (1350 m) a steep track leads upwards. The specimens were found above the timberline, at 1800-2000 m. The other locality, Seli, is easily accessible. In this mountain village is another refuge of the Hellenic Alpine and Ski Federation. The precise locality is on the slopes just above the refuge.

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