

Additions to the revision of Itarinae (Orthoptera: Gryllidae)

A.V. Gorochov

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Itara ampla sp. n. from Sumatra is described. The subgeneric position of *I. chopardi* is confirmed; the data on the location of its type are corrected.

A.V. Gorochov, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St.Petersburg 199034, Russia.

Itara (Gryllitara) ampla sp. n.

(Figs 1-3)

Holotype. ♂, Sumatra, prov. Jambi, 35 km N of Sungaipenuh, Nat. park Kerinci-Seblat, Mt. Kerinci, 1500-2000 m, primary forest, 18-22.XI.1999, A. Gorochov.

Paratypes: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype.

All specimens in Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg.

Description. Male (holotype). Rather large. Greyish brown with darkish upper part of head, disc of pronotum, and apical part of hind femora, with lightish lower part of head, spot under median ocellus, lower half of lateral pronotal lobes, numerous oblique stripes on outer side of hind femora, transverse band before their apical part, base and spines of hind tibiae, and base of cerci. Head, pronotum, and legs normal of this genus. Tegmina large, almost uniformly grey; their venation as in Fig. 1; hind wings long, darkish. Abdomen simple, with rounded anal and elongated genital plates. Proximal half of genitalia typical of this subgenus; their distal half as in Figs 2, 3.

Variation. Sometimes upper part of head with 4 slight lightish longitudinal stripes.

Female. Similar to male, but legs and abdomen slightly lighter. Tegmina with 14-15 longitudinal veins in dorsal area. Ovipositor typical of this genus.

Length (mm). Body: ♂ 18-20, ♀ 16-17; body with wings: ♂ 28-30, ♀ 26-29; pronotum: ♂ 2.4-2.6, ♀ 2.3-2.5; tegmina: ♂ 20-22, ♀ 17-19; hind femora: ♂ 10-11, ♀ 10-10.8; ovipositor 10-11.

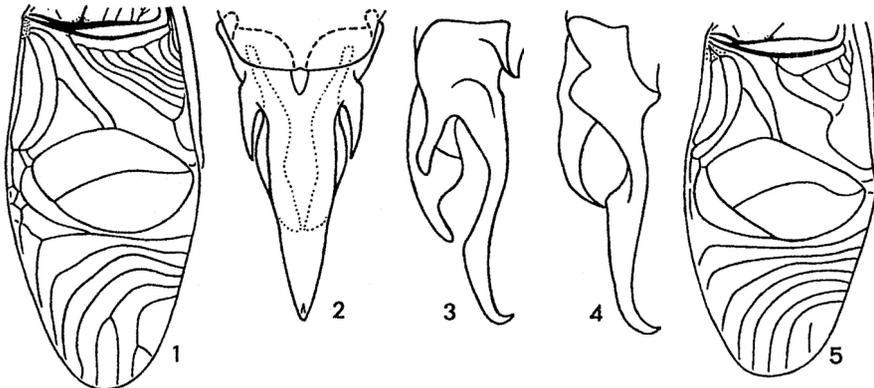
Comparison. This species is similar to *I. (G.) diligens* Gor., but larger, with distinctly more transverse mirror in the male tegmina, without any tooth on the lower surface of base of hind median epiphallic lobe, and with shorter and less curved distal part of ectoparameres.

Itara (Bornitara) chopardi Gorochov, 1997

(Figs 4, 5)

Gorochov (1997, *Zoosyst. Ross.*, 6: 73) indicated that the placing of this species in the subgenus *Bornitara* is problematic and that its holotype is preserved in the Sarawak Museum, Kuching. But in reality this male is in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Re-examination of this specimen confirms its subgeneric position (Figs 4, 5).

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Figs 1-5. *Itara*, ♂. 1-3, *I. ampla* sp. n.; 4, 5, *I. chopardi* Gor. Dorsal part of tegmen without basal area (1, 5); epiphallus and ectoparameres from above (2) and from side (3, 4).