

Seventh addition to the revision of *Itarinae* (Orthoptera: Gryllidae) Седьмое добавление к ревизии *Itarinae* (Orthoptera: Gryllidae)

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A new species [*Itara (Bornitara) matangi* sp. nov.] is described from Borneo (Malaysia: Sarawak). It is distinguished from the other representatives of this subgenus by the venation of male tegminal stridulatory apparatus in combination with some characters of male genitalia.

Описывается новый вид [*Itara (Bornitara) matangi* sp. nov.] из Борнео (Малайзия: Саравак). Он отличается от других представителей этого подрода жилкованием стридуляционного аппарата надкрылий самца в сочетании с некоторыми особенностями гениталий самца.

Key words: crickets, Borneo, Orthoptera, Gryllidae, *Itarinae*, *Itara*, new species

Ключевые слова: сверчки, Борнео, Orthoptera, Gryllidae, *Itarinae*, *Itara*, новый вид

INTRODUCTION

The paper is the seventh communication on taxonomy of the subfamily *Itarinae* Shiraki, 1930 written after publication of the partial revision of this taxon (Gorochov, 1997). The previous communications (Gorochov, 2001a, 2001b, 2004, 2007, 2008, 2009) contain descriptions of two new subgenera and of sixteen new species and subspecies from the genus *Itara* Walker, 1869, as well as some other new information on this genus. The new species described here belongs to the subgenus *Bornitara* Gorochov, 1997 known only from Borneo I. The material on this species is deposited at the Zoological Institute of RAS, St Petersburg, Russia (ZIN).

TAXONOMIC PART

Order ORTHOPTERA

Family GRYLLIDAE

Subfamily ITARINAE

Itara (Bornitara) matangi sp. nov.

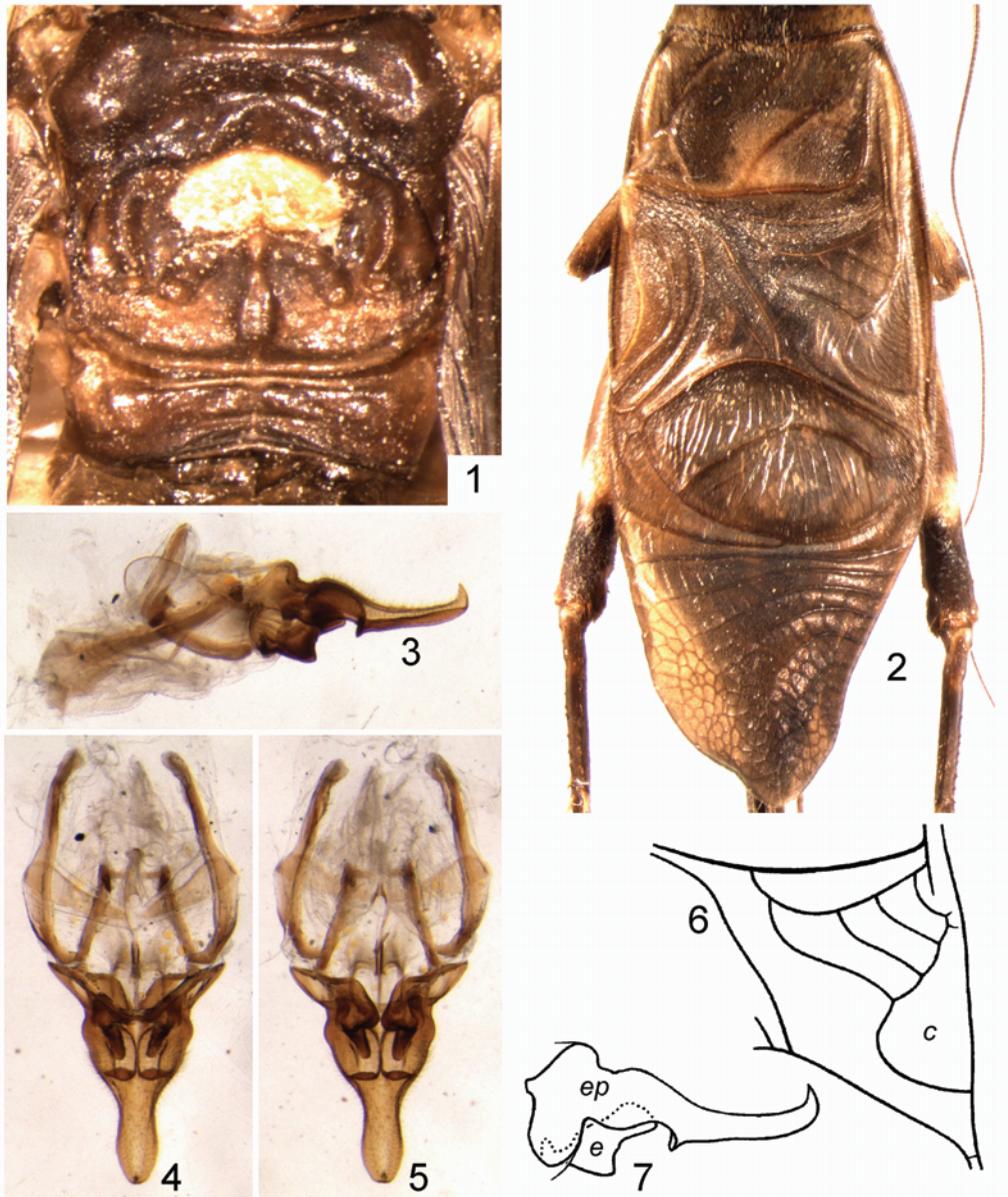
(Figs 1–7)

Holotype. Male, **Malaysia**, Borneo I, Sarawak State, environs of Kuching City, Kubah

National Park, Matang Mt, 200–500 m, on leaf of bush along road in primary forest, at night, 10–17 March 2012, coll. A. Gorochov, M. Berezin, E. Tkatsheva & I. Kamskov (ZIN).

Paratype. Male, same data as for holotype (ZIN).

Description. Male (holotype). Size of body medium for this genus. Upper half of epicranium brown with grayish eyes and dark brown area near (above) median ocellus; lower half of epicranium light brown; antennae brown with almost light brown scape; mouthparts light brown with grayish brown apical segment of all palpi and areas on preapical segments of maxillary palpi. Pronotum brownish grey (lighter than brown part of head and darker than its light brown parts). Tegmina grayish with semitransparent stridulatory areas as well as with darker (brownish grey) apical area and veins in lateral field; hind wings also grayish with semitransparent membranes and darker (grey) veins. Rest of body light brown (almost yellowish) with dark grayish brown most part of pterothoracic dorsum (having much lighter area at center of metanotum) and distal part of hind femora, and with slightly lighter (grayish brown) abdominal dorsum, distal half of cerci and follow-



Figs 1–7. *Itara matangi* sp. nov., male. 1, metanotal gland from above; 2, dorsal field of right tegmen; 3–5, genitalia from side (3), from above (4) and from below (5); 6, region of oblique veins in right tegmen (schematically); 7, epiphallus with ectoparamere from side (schematically). Abbreviations: c, completely membranous cell between CuA and additional vein connecting oblique veins; e, ectoparamere; ep, epiphallus.

ing parts of legs: all tibiae excepting their spines, all tarsi excepting proximal part of their hind basitarsus, distal half of fore and middle femora, numerous oblique stripes on dorsal and outer surfaces of proximal and

middle parts of hind femora (these stripes separated from darker distal part by light transverse band). External structure of body typical of this subgenus but with some characteristic features: metanotal gland

with roundly curved transverse concavity in anterior part of metanotum, large and low median convexity on its middle part, rather large and shallow concavity (approximately coincident with much lighter area at center of metanotum) at apex of this convexity, and a few low tubercles and keel-like structures behind this concavity and near lateral edges of above-mentioned convexity (Fig. 1); tegminal stridulatory apparatus with distinct additional vein connecting all oblique veins with each other near CuP and forming rather large and completely membranous cell (Figs 2, 6) [as in *I. (B.) latipennis* Chopard, 1930, *I. (B.) kalimantanensis* Gorochov, 1997, *I. (B.) sarawakensis* Gorochov, 1997, *I. (B.) sabahensis* Gorochov, 1997, *I. (B.) copiosa* Gorochov, 2007, *I. (B.) trusmadi* Gorochov, 2007; however in *I. (B.) borneoensis* Gorochov, 1997 and *I. (B.) chopardi* Gorochov, 2001, this additional vein not completely developed (interrupted near longest oblique vein)]. Genitalia similar to those of *I. latipennis* and *I. trusmadi*, but distinguished from genitalia of first species by distal third of epiphallus somewhat narrower and ventral transverse keel of epiphallus in shape of a pair of keel-like tubercles situated at middle of epiphallus (vs. situated clearly at distal half of epiphallus), and from genitalia of *I. trusmadi*, by dorsal edge of epiphallus more strongly sinuate in profile and absence of additional tubercles on ventral epiphallic surface (Figs 3–5, 7).

Variations. Paratype with light band near dark subapical part of hind femora incomplete (lower part of outer surface of these femora almost completely grayish brown), and with distal third of epiphallus hardly narrower than in holotype.

Female unknown.

Length in mm. Body 14–15.5; body with wings 22–24.5; pronotum 2.2–2.6; tegmina 15–15.7; hind femora 9–9.6.

Comparison. The new species is most similar to *I. latipennis* and *I. trusmadi* by the structure of male genitalia, but it differs from them in the above-listed charac-

ters of epiphallus. From *I. sarawakensis*, *I. kalimantanensis* and *I. sabahensis*, it is distinguished by the presence of only a pair of ventral epiphallic tubercles (in these three species, such tubercles are more numerous); from *I. borneoensis* and *I. copiosa*, by the presence of rather long posterodorsal process of ectoparameres; from *I. chopardi*, by the distal part of ectoparameres shorter and not hook-like; and additionally from *I. chopardi* and *I. borneoensis*, by the male tegminal stridulatory apparatus with a well developed additional vein connecting all oblique veins near CuA.

Etymology. The species is named after the Matang Mount.

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