

A new species of the genus *Alectorolophus* (Orthoptera: Acrididae, Catantopinae) from Sulawesi, Indonesia

Новый вид рода *Alectorolophus* (Orthoptera: Acrididae, Catantopinae) с Сулавеси, Индонезия

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Abstract. *Alectorolophus leleji* Storozhenko, **sp.n.** is described from Sulawesi Island, Indonesia. It is closely related to *A. deceptor* Ramme, 1941, but differs from it by longer tegmina and by the color of male pronotum and hind knees.

Резюме. С острова Сулавеси (Индонезия) описан новый вид саранчовых *Alectorolophus leleji* Storozhenko, **sp.n.** Вид близок к *A. deceptor* Ramme, 1941, но отличается от него более длинными надкрыльями и окраской переднеспинки и задних колен самца.

Introduction

Genus *Alectorolophus* was established by Brunner von Wattenwyl [1898] for four species, *A. applicatus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1898, *A. obscoenus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1898, *A. speciosus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1898 and *A. unilobatus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1898, all from Celebes Island (= Sulawesi). The type species of this genus (*A. speciosus*) was designated by Kirby [1910], not by Kirby [1914] as recorded in the Orthoptera Species File [Eades et al., 2016]. Later the female labeled «Sikkim (?)» was described as *Alectorolophus bimaculatus* Kirby, 1914 from India [Kirby, 1914], but actually this specimen originate from South America and now *A. bimaculatus* is considered as synonym of *Pycnosarcus atavus* (Saussure 1859) from Brazil (Acrididae: Ommatolampidinae) [Hollier, 2012; Assis-Pujol, Pujol-Luz, 2014]. Ramme [1941] described five species and two subspecies of *Alectorolophus* from Celebes, namely *A. applicatus virescens* Ramme, 1941, *A. deceptor* Ramme, 1941, *A. guttulatus* Ramme, 1941, *A. lineatus* Ramme, 1941, *A. mutator mutator* Ramme, 1941, *A. mutator rubripes* Ramme, 1941, and *A. sororum* Ramme, 1941. Thus, up to now nine species and two subspecies of the genus *Alectorolophus* are known from Sulawesi. A key to species of the genus was given by Willemse [1957]. Almost all holotypes of *Alectorolophus* are illustrated by the color photos in

the Orthoptera Species File [Eades et al., 2016]. A new species of the genus *Alectorolophus* is found in Sulawesi Island. The holotype of a new species is deposited the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg (ZISP), Russia.

Description

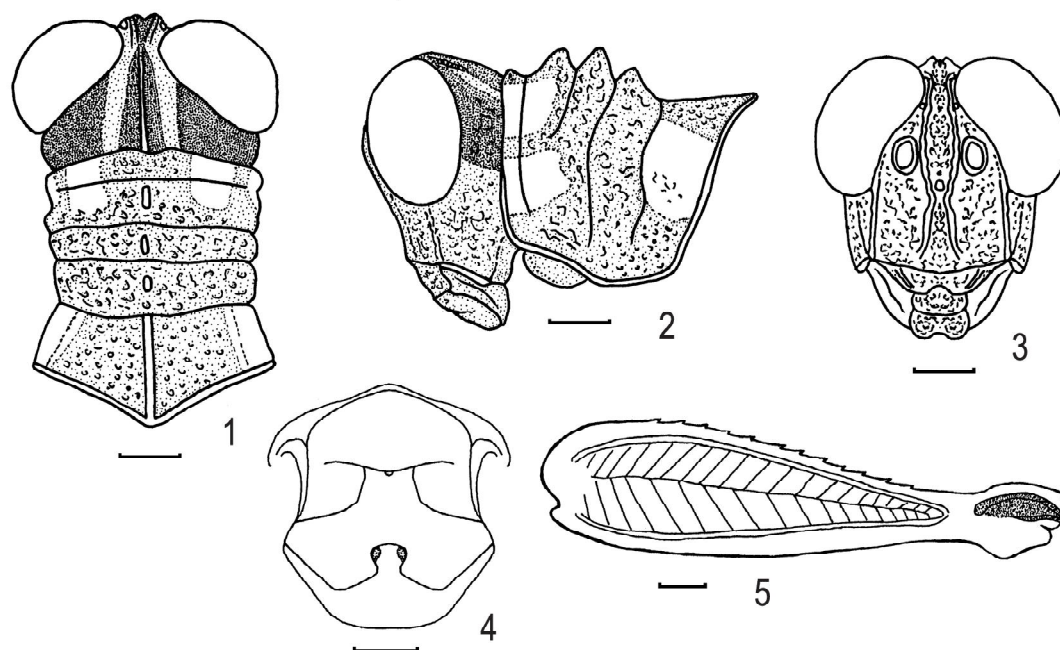
Alectorolophus leleji Storozhenko, **sp.n.**

Figs 1–5.

Type material. Holotype: ♂, Republic of Indonesia, Sulawesi Island, prov. Sulawesi Utara, National Park Bogani Nani Wartabone, near village Toraut not far of town Doloduo, environs of Wallace Base Camp, 17–25.I.2011 (A.V. Gorochoy), ZISP.

Etymology. New species is named in honor of the Russian entomologist Prof. A.S. Lelej (Vladivostok).

Description. Male. Body rugose, medium-sized for genus. Head rugose, distinctly shorter than pronotum. Face in profile gentle reclinate. Frontal ridge distinct to clypeal margin, deeply sulcate, parallel-sided between antennal bases and narrowing near median ocellus. Vertex between eyes 1.4 times narrower than width of frontal ridge between antennae. Fastigium of vertex short, deeply sulcate; lateral margins bordered by low carinae reaching to apical quarter of compound eyes. Eyes large, oval; vertical diameter of eye 2.5 times as long as subocular furrow. Antennae 24-segmented, reaching basal quarter of hind femora: mid segments of antennae 3.2–3.3 times as long as wide. Pronotum rugose, long, crossed by three transverse furrows; prozona 1.5 times as long as metazona; anterior margin of prozona gently excised near median carina; posterior margin of metazona angularly rounded; lateral carinae absent; median carina distinct, in lateral view crest-like, deeply cut by three furrows and forming triangle teeth. Prosternal spine straight, conical, with pointed apex. Mesosternal lophi subsquare, 1.1 times as wide as long; mesosternal interspace trapezoid; metasternal lobes separated. Tegmina touching each other in rest position, almost reaching apex of tenth tergite, with rounded apex; radial area with irregular veinlets. Hind wings as long as tegmina. Hind femora moderately stout, 4.1 times as long as their maximal width; dorso-median carina slightly serrated, terminating in a small



Figs 1–5. *Alectorolophus leleji* sp.n., male: 1 — head and pronotum, dorsal view; 2 — the same, lateral view; 3 — head, frontal view; 4 — sternal plate, dorsal view; 5 — hind femur, lateral view. Scale bars: 1 mm.

Рис. 1–5. *Alectorolophus leleji* sp.n., самец: 1 — голова и переднеспинка сверху; 2 — то же, сбоку; 3 — голова спереди; 4 — грудь снизу; 5 — заднее бедро сбоку. Масштабная линейка: 1 мм.

tooth; ventral genicular lobes obtuse. Hind tibiae with eight outer and nine inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine absent. Hind tarsus short, not longer than half of hind tibia; third segment (without claws) as long as two others together; arolium large, almost reaching apex of claws. Tympanum large, oval. Tenth tergite without furculae on posterior margin. Supra-anal plate narrow, triangular, 1.5 times as long as its width near the base, with narrowly rounded apex; median sulcus deep near base and shallow in hind half, reaching top of this plate. Cerci conical, 2.6 times as long as their width near base. Subgenital plate short, curved up, apex narrowed, rounded. Epiphallus bridge-like, undivided. Valves of cingulum and apical valves of penis very long and distinctly curved up.

Colour. The holotype was preserved in alcohol but later it was pinned and dried; therefore the red, blue and green pigments are completely destroyed. Body light brown with black and light spots. Antennae dark brown but the apical parts of 17th and 21st and whole 22nd segments light brown. Face and genae blackish brown without light spots, dorsal side of head black. Pronotum light brown; anterior margin of prozona with two subsquare light spots; metazona completely light brown; upper part of lateral lobes of pronotum with a large light spot on anterior margin and light spot on posterior margin. Tegmina light brown, without stripes or spots. Fore and mid legs light brown. Hind femur light brown, without any dark marks; dorsal genicular lobes blackish brown, ventral genicular lobes light brown. Hind tibia light brown; its spines with black apex. Abdomen light brown; apex of subgenital plate blackish brown.

Female unknown.

Length in mm. Male: body 17.1; antenna 12.5; pronotum 4.7; tegmen 8.2; hind femur 11.4.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *A. desepator* from Wawo (Sulawesi Tenggara Province) in the relatively long and unicolor tegmina, in black dorsal side of head, and in dark pronotum with dispersed large light spots, but distinguished from it by the color of pronotum and hind knees, and by longer tegmina (in male of *A. desepator*, pronotum black, lateral lobes of pronotum with two yellow spots on posterior margin, posterior part of metazona with large yellow spot, hind femora with completely black dorsal and ventral genicular lobes, and tegmina are extending only the base of 7th tergite). From *A. unilobatus*, *A. sororum* and *A. mutator*, the new species differs in the color of pronotum (in male of *A. unilobatus*, pronotum green without spots; in male of *A. sororum*, pronotum black with yellow metazona; in male of *A. mutator*, metazona yellow with narrow black stripe along posterior margin). *A. leleji* sp.n. distinguished from males of *A. lineatus* and *A. guttulatus* by unicolor tegmina (in two above mentioned species tegmina with coloured stripes or rows of spots), and from *A. applicatus* by long tegmina (in latter species tegmina short, lateral, not touching each other in the middle).

Distribution. Endemic to Sulawesi Island (Sulawesi Utara Province).

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