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A NEW GENUS OF THE SUBFAMILY ORTHACRIDINAE (ORTHOPTERA: PYRGOMORPHIDAE) FROM VIETNAM

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A new genus *Megradina* **gen. n.** (type species – *Megradina festiva* **sp. n.**) is described from Vietnam. New genus closely related to *Megra* Campion, 1923 from New Guinea, but differs by absence of temporal foveolae, by lacking of pronotum median keel, and by number of hind tibia spines.

KEY WORDS: Orthoptera, grasshoppers, taxonomy.

С. Ю. Стороженко. Новый род подсемейства Orthacridinae (Orthoptera: Pyrgomorphidae) из Вьетнама // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2004. N 142. С. 1-4.

Из Вьетнама описан новый род *Megradina* **gen. n.** (типовой вид – *Megradina festiva* **sp. n.**). Новый род близок к *Megra* Campion, 1923 из Новой Гвинеи, но отличается редукцией теменных ямок, отсутствием срединного киля на передне-неспинке и числом шипиков на задних голенях.

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INTRODUCTION

The description of new genus and species from the tribe Nereniini Kevan, 1964 (Pyrgomorphidae: Orthacridinae) from Vietnam is given below. The holotype of new species is deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg).

Genus *Megradina* Storozhenko, gen. n.

Type species – *Megradina festiva* Storozhenko, sp. n.

DESCRIPTION. Size medium; body slender, elongate, finely punctate.

Head large, finely punctate. Face in profile strongly reclinate. Fastigium of vertex triangular, broad, lateral margins strongly narrowing anteriorly, apex indistinctly incised; a low median keel percurrent on the vertex. Temporal foveolae absent. Frontal ridge narrowly sulcated, above antennae compressed and elevated; below antennae substitute by furrow, which not reaching the clypeus. Width of the frontal ridge in male 6.3-8.2, in female 9.1-9.4 times less than minimal width of vertex between eyes. Eyes oval; vertical diameter of eyes in male 1.7-1.8 times, in female 1.2-1.3 times larger than subocular furrow. Antennae 18-segmented; in male slightly surpassing, in female only reaching the hind margin of pronotum; composed of short, somewhat flattened joints; median joints in male 1.65-1.85 times, in female 1.4-1.6 times as long as wide; apical joint elongate.

Prosternal process rectangular, stout, straight. Mesosternal lobes 1.5-1.6 times as long as broad. Mesosternal interspace about 1.5-1.9 times narrower than maximal width of mesosternal lobe. Metasternal lobes in male contiguous, in female separate.

Pronotum cylindrical, slightly widened posteriorly, the anterior margin substraight, in the middle with a weak incision, the posterior margin broadly rounded; pronotum crossed by three transverse sulci, but first sulcus indistinct; prozona in male 2.1-2.3, in female 1.9-2.0 times longer than metazona; lateral carinae and median carina absent. Lateral lobe of pronotum longer than high; lower margin in the middle slightly concave; anterior angle broadly rounded, posterior angle acutely rounded.

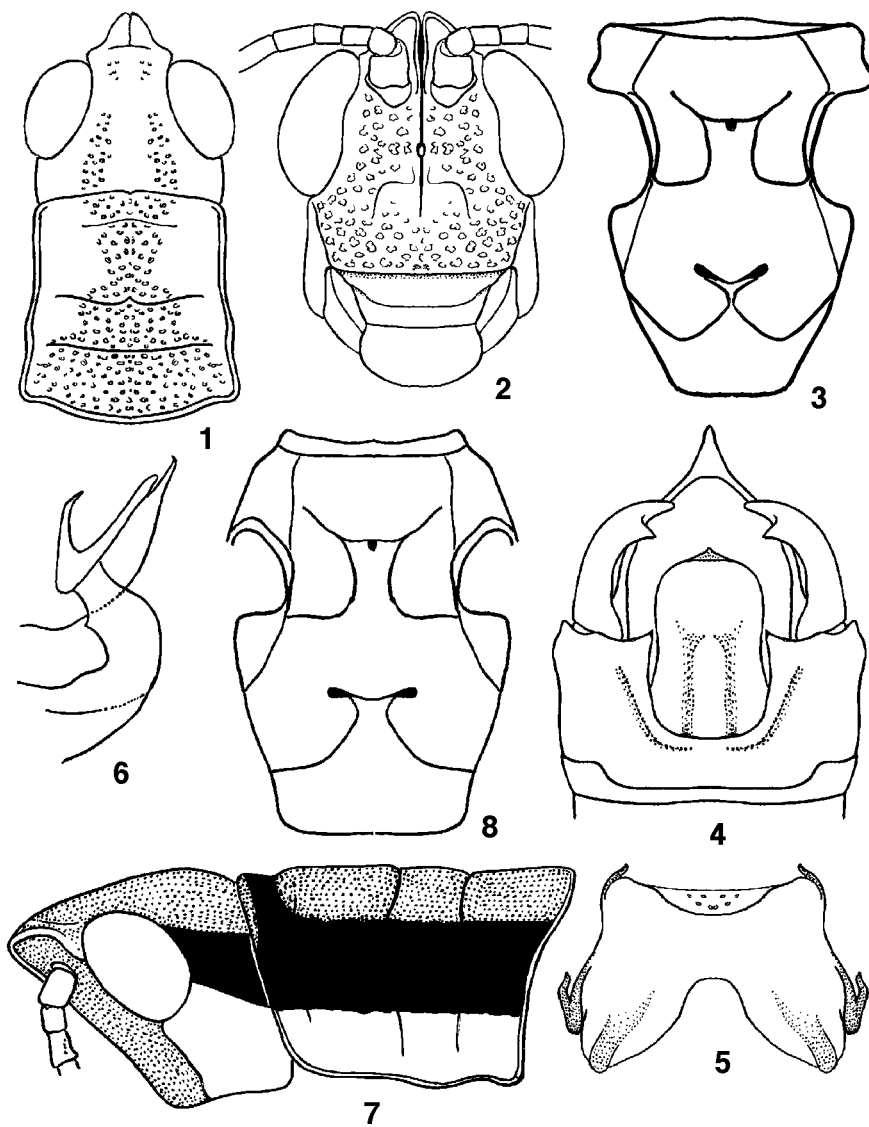
Tegmina reaching the middle of IV (male) or III tergite (female), touching each other in the middle. Principal veins of tegmen straight, the reticulation very dense. Wings as long as tegmina.

Hind femora moderately slender, in male 4.7-4.8, in female 4.9-5.1 times as long as wide; keels smooth, ventral genicular lobes broadly rounded. Hind tibia straight; inner margin with 9 (male), or 10-11 (female) spines; outer margin with 7 spines. Hind tarsus long, almost reaching the middle of hind tibia; first joint as long as the third, second joint 1.6-2.0 times shorter than first one. Arolium large, as long as claws.

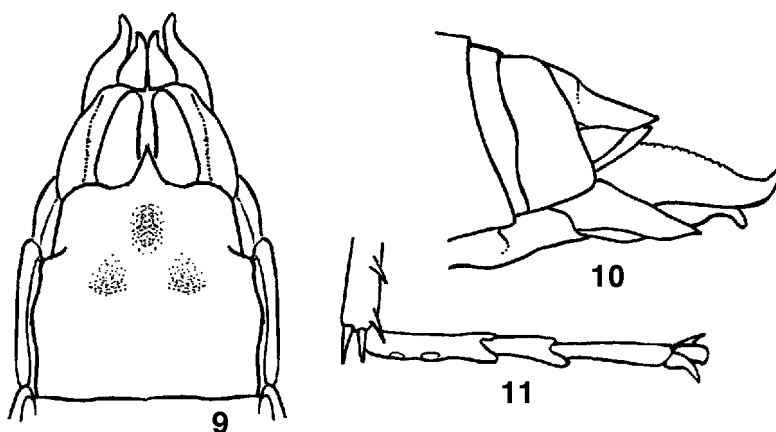
Tympanal organ small, oval. Tenth tergum of male with deep, almost subsquare emargination. Male supra anal plate tongue-like; cerci distinctly incurved, in profile elongated, apex bifurcate. Female supra anal plate triangular; cerci in profile conical. Subgenital plate of male short, conical, with pointed apex; in female elongate, with a narrowly triangular projection in the middle of hind margin. Ovipositor short; dorsal valves distinctly longer than ventral ones; lower margin of ventral valves with deep basal emargination.

DIAGNOSIS. New genus closely related to *Megra* Campion, 1923 from New Guinea, but differs by absence of temporal foveolae (triangular in *Megra*), by lacking of median keel of pronotum (low keel in *Megra*), by male and female terminalia, and by armature of hind tibia (inner margin with 13-14 spines in *Megra*).

SPECIES INCLUDED. Type species only.



Figs 1-8. *Megradina festiva* gen. et sp. n.: 1-6) male; 7-8) female. 1) head and pronotum, dorsal view, 2) head, frontal view, 3) sternum, ventral view, 4) apex of abdomen, dorsal view, 5) epiphallus, dorsal view, 6) cingular and apical penis valves, lateral view; 7) head and pronotum, lateral view, 8) sternum, ventral view.



Figs 9-11. *Megradina festiva* gen. et sp. n., female: 9) apex of abdomen, ventral view, 10) the same, lateral view, 11) hind tarsus, lateral view.

***Megradina festiva* Storozhenko, sp. n.**

Figs 1-11

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, Vietnam: Prov. Gia-Lai-Con-Tum [currently Thai Nguyen], 20 km N Kannack, Buon Luoi, 1-10.IV 1995 (A.V. Gorochov). Paratypes – Vietnam: Prov. Gia-Lai-Con-Tum, 20 km N Kannack, Buon Luoi, 1-10.IV 1995, 2 ♀ (A. V. Gorochov); Con-Tum Plateau, 60 km NE Ankhe, 10.VII-10.VIII 1982 (I. S. Darevsky).

DESCRIPTION. General coloration yellow-brown. Antennae brown, with yellow 2-3 apical segments. Head from above and front brown, genae yellow. Pronotum from above brown; upper part of lateral lobe black, lower part yellow. Tegmen dark brown. Wings hyalinous. Anterior and median legs olivaceous. Hind femur completely olivaceous. Hind tibia in male light brown or reddish, in female olivaceous. Sternum and abdomen yellow.

Male genitalia. Epiphallus bridge-shaped. Cingular valves short, with rounded apex; apical penis valves long and almost straight, with pointed apex.

MEASUREMENTS (mm). Body length ♂ 24.8-25.8, ♀ 38.5-45.0; pronotum length ♂ 4.7-4.8, ♀ 7.6-7.7; tegmen length ♂ 8.5-10.0, ♀ 12.8-14.1; hind femur length ♂ 10.7-10.8, ♀ 15.0-15.5.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam (Thai Nguyen).

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