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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *TEREDORUS* (ORTHOPTERA: TETRIGIDAE) FROM CAMBODIA

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Summary. *Teredorus vicinus* Storozhenko, **sp. n.** is described from Cambodia. New species is similar to *T. combfemorus* Zha et Hyde, 2016 from Thailand, but differs from latter by the shape of fore femora and the color of hind tibia. The genus *Teredorus* Hancock, 1907 is recorded in Cambodia for the first time.

Key words: Orthoptera, Tetrigidae, Tetriginae, taxonomy, new species, South-East Asia.

С. Ю. Стороженко. Новый вид рода *Teredorus* (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae) из Камбоджи // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2019. N 375. С. 1-6.

Резюме. Из Камбоджи описан *Teredorus vicinus* Storozhenko, **sp. n.** Новый вид близок к *T. combfemorus* Zha et Hyde, 2016 из Таиланда, но отличается от него формой передних бедер и окраской задних бедер. Род *Teredorus* Hancock, 1907 впервые указывается для фауны Камбоджи.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Teredorus* Hancock, 1907 includes 33 species distributed in South America (*T. stenofrons* Hancock, 1907 – type species from Chile), India and Nepal

(*T. bhattacharyi* Shishodia, 1991, *T. carmichaeli* Hancock, 1915, *T. frontalis* Hancock, 1915), Thailand (*T. changraiensis* Zha et Hyde, 2016 and *T. combfemorus* Zha et Hyde, 2016) and China (27 species) (Hancock, 1907, Hancock, 1915; Shishodia, 1991; Ingrisch, 2001; Zheng, 2005; Deng *et al.*, 2014; Zha *et al.*, 2016). There are no records of this genus in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Myanmar (Kim & Pham, 2014; Storozhenko, 2018; Cigliano *et al.*, 2018). A new species of the genus *Teredorus* was collected in Cambodia by A.V. Gorochov and L.N. Anisyutkin. This species is described below.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The holotype and paratypes of the new species are deposited in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZISP).

The morphological terminology follows Devriese (1999) and Tumbrinck (2014). Length of body is measured from the frontal ridge to the apex of subgenital plate; other measurements are standardized for Tetrigidae (Tumbrinck 2014).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

Teredorus vicinus Storozhenko, sp. n.

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Figs 1–13

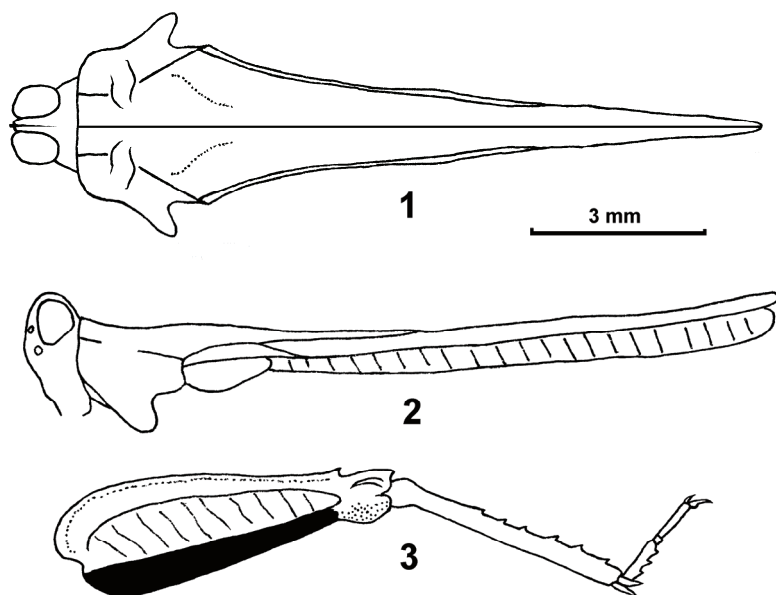
MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Cambodia:** central part of Elephant Mountains, 100 km NE of Sihanoukville, vill. Styeng-Chkhral, 300–500 m, 27.VIII–6.IX 2003, leg. A. Gorochov and L. Anisyutkin (ZISP). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, the same label as in holotype (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. FEMALE. Body of medium size for genus.

Head. Antennae filiform, 15-segmented 1.4–1.5 times as long as the fore femur; middle segments (7–9th) 6–6.5 times as long as wide. Antennal sockets situated between the lower margins of the eyes (Fig. 4). Fastigium of vertex 3.5–3.7 times narrower than one eye seen from above and 1.4 times narrower than the frontal ridge between the antennal sockets; anterior margin of vertex lamella-like, reaching anterior margin of eyes; median carina of fastigium almost extending to occiput; transverse carinae short and reaching anteriorly the median carina; supraocular lobes vestigial (Fig. 6). Eyes considerably elevated above the pronotum in lateral view (Fig. 5). Lateral ocelli situated below the middle of the eyes (Fig. 4). Frontal ridge in lateral view broadly rounded above the lateral ocelli, almost straight between the antennal sockets and distinctly excised below the median ocellus (Fig. 5); in frontal view the ridge divergent below lateral ocelli; width of frontal ridge near the base of the antennae equal the width of the 1st antennal segment (Fig. 4).

Thorax. Pronotum in dorsal view with straight anterior margin; posterior process of the pronotum narrow, surpasses the apex of the hind femora on 3.3–4.0 mm. Disc of the pronotum smooth, with numerous small granules. Median carina of pronotum in profile low and almost straight (Fig. 2). Lateral carinae in prozona well defined and parallel; prozona transverse, 1.6–1.7 times as wide as long. Lateral sides of shoulders

angularly rounded in dorsal view. Humero-apical carinae distinct; external lateral carinae reaching apex of the posterior process; interhumeral carinae weak, oblique (Fig. 1). Lateral lobes of pronotum turned downwards; hind margin of lateral lobes with both the tegminal and lower sinus deep (Fig. 2); lower side of the lateral lobes of the pronotum in dorsal view forming rounded lobes (Fig. 1).



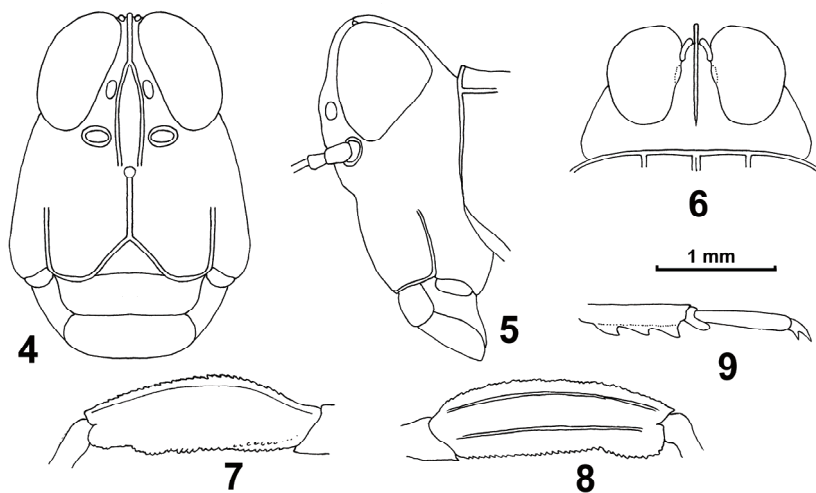
Figs. 1–3. *Teredorus vicinus* sp. n., holotype female. 1 – head and pronotum, dorsal view; 2 – the same, lateral view; 3 – hind femur, lateral view.

Wings. Tegmina narrowly ovate; visible part of tegmen 2.6–2.8 times as long as wide and equal to width of mid femur (Fig. 2). Hind wings reaching apex of the posterior process of pronotum.

Legs. Upper and lower side of all femora very finely serrated. Fore femur 3.2–3.3 times as long as wide; upper side arcuate, lower side distinctly excised before apex, but without lappet (Fig. 7). Mid femur 3 times as long as wide; upper and lower side almost straight (Fig. 8). Hind femur 2.8–2.9 times as long as wide; upper side with short antegenicular tooth (Fig. 3). Upper side of the hind tibia with 6–7 outer and 5–6 inner teeth, with margins finely serrated. First tarsal segment of the hind leg as long as the 3rd segment; ventral side of the 1st segment with 3 equal triangular pads; 3rd segment not swollen (Fig. 9).

Abdomen. Epiproct triangular, with pointed apex. Subgenital plate 1.4 times as long as wide, posterior margin of plate near the middle with triangular posterior process (Fig. 11). Cerci conical, with blunt apices, 2 times as long as wide near the base. Valves of the ovipositor broad, dentate (Fig. 10); length of the upper valve 3.2 times its maximum width; length of the lower valve 6 times its maximum width.

Coloration (holotype). General coloration of body blackish brown. Head blackish; antennae brown with black marks on 1-2 segments and completely black apical segments; eyes light brown. Disc and lateral lobes of pronotum blackish brown; posterior process of pronotum with few small light brown marks. Tegmina brown with black stripe along the basal portion of lower margin. Hind wings black. Fore and mid femora blackish. Fore and mid tibia black with light rings. Hind femora brown with black marks; ventral external area completely black. Hind tibiae black with brown with two light brown rings. Tarsal segments of fore and mid legs black, but 2nd segment with broad light ring. Tergites blackish brown; sternites light brown. Epiproct blackish brown. Cerci and subgenital plate brown. Ovipositor shining brown. Body and femora of female paratype brown, without blackish marks; tegmina without black stripe; ovipositor shining light brown; other parts of body coloured as in holotype.



Figs. 4–9. *Teredorus vicinus* sp. n., holotype female. 4 – head, frontal view; 5 – the same, lateral view; 6 – the same, dorsal view; 7 – fore femur, lateral view; 8 – mid femur, lateral view; 9 – hind tarsus, lateral view.

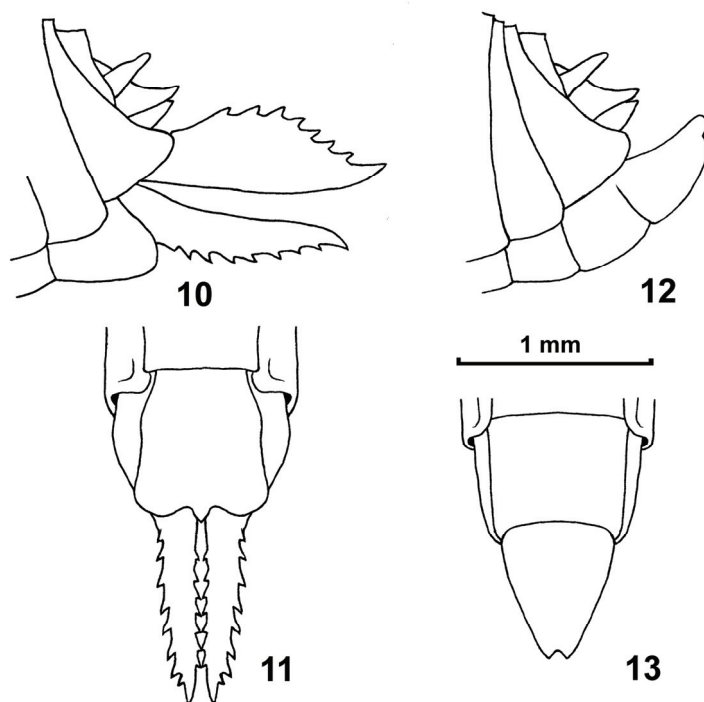
MALE. Similar to the female but smaller.

Head. Antennae 15-segmented, 1.5 times as long as the fore femur; middle segments 6.7–7 times as long as wide. Antennal sockets situated between the lower margins of the eyes. Fastigium of vertex 4 times narrower than one eye seen from above and 1.3 times narrower than the frontal ridge between the antennal sockets; anterior margin of vertex, median and transverse carinae of vertex as in female; supraocular lobes small. Eyes, lateral ocelli and frontal ridge as in female; width of frontal ridge near the base of the antennae equal the width of 1st antennal segment.

Thorax. Pronotum as in female, but posterior process surpasses the apex of the hind femora on 2.9 mm. Disc, carinae and lateral lobes of pronotum as in female, while prozona 1.7 times as wide as long and interhumeral carinae vestigial.

Wings. Tegmina narrowly ovate; visible part of tegmen 2.6 times as long as wide and 1.1 times broader than width of mid femur. Hind wings surpass apex of the posterior process of pronotum on 0.2 mm.

Legs. Femora as in female but slender; fore femur 3.5 times, mid femur 4 times as long as wide; lower side of fore femur distinctly excised before apex. Hind femur 2.8 times as long as wide. Upper side of the hind tibia with 6 outer and 5 inner teeth. Tarsal segments of the hind leg as in female.



Figs. 10–13. *Teredorus vicinus* sp. n., apex of abdomen. 10 – holotype female, lateral view; 11 – the same, ventral view; 12 – paratype male, lateral view; 13 – the same, ventral view.

Abdomen. Epiproct triangular, with pointed apex. Subgenital plate 1.1 times as long as wide; apex of the plate with a small excision (Fig. 13). Cerci as in female (Fig. 12).

Coloration. General coloration of body as in the female holotype, but head light brown with blackish tone and pronotum without marks. Tergites brown; sternites, epiproct, subgenital plate and cerci light brown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of body: male 8.0, female 8.2–8.5; pronotum: male 10.5, female 12.0–12.3; antenna male 2.7, female 3.0–3.2; fore femur: male 1.8, female 1.9–2.0; mid femur: male 1.8, female 2.1; hind femur: male 5.0, female 5.9–6.0; ovipositor 1.8 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. New species similar to *T. combfemorus* Zha et Hyde, 2016 from Thailand, but differs from latter by the shape of fore femora, by narrower prozona, and by color of hind tibia (in *T. combfemorus* the lower side of fore femora with distinct lappet, prozona 1.5 times as wide as long, and ventral external area of hind femora dark brown).

DISTRIBUTION. Cambodia (Elephant Mountains).

ETHYMOLOGY. This species name is the Latin adjective vicinus (neighboring).

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