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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *FALCONIUS* BOLÍVAR, 1898 (ORTHOPTERA: TETRIGIDAE, SCELIMENINAE) FROM CAMBODIA

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Falconius elephant Storozhenko, **sp. n.** is described from Cambodia. New species differs from all congeners by the presence of a small tooth on the lower side of lateral lobes pronotum.

KEY WORDS: Orthoptera, Tetrigidae, taxonomy, new species, South-East Asia.

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Из Камбоджи описан *Falconius elephant* Storozhenko, **sp. n.** Новый вид отличается от всех известных видов рода наличием короткого зубца на нижнем крае боковых лопастей переднеспинки.

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INTRODUCTION

At present, the genus *Falconius* Bolívar, 1898 includes 18 species distributed in India, Myanmar, South China, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia:

Perak, Selangor; Borneo: Sabah), Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), and the Philippines (Palawan, Mentawai) (Bolívar, 1887; Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893; Bolívar, 1898, Hancock, 1907; Bolívar, 1909; Kirby, 1910; Günther, 1938; Zheng & Jiang, 1997; Liang, 2000; Zheng, 2005; Zheng *et al.*, 2006; Deng *et al.*, 2009; Storozhenko, 2014; Deng *et al.*, 2015; Storozhenko & Dawwrueng, 2015; Cigliano *et al.*, 2016). A new species of the genus *Falconius* was collected in the south-western Cambodia by A.V. Gorochov and L.N. Anisyutkin. This species is described below. The holotype of the new species is deposited in the Zoological Institute, the Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

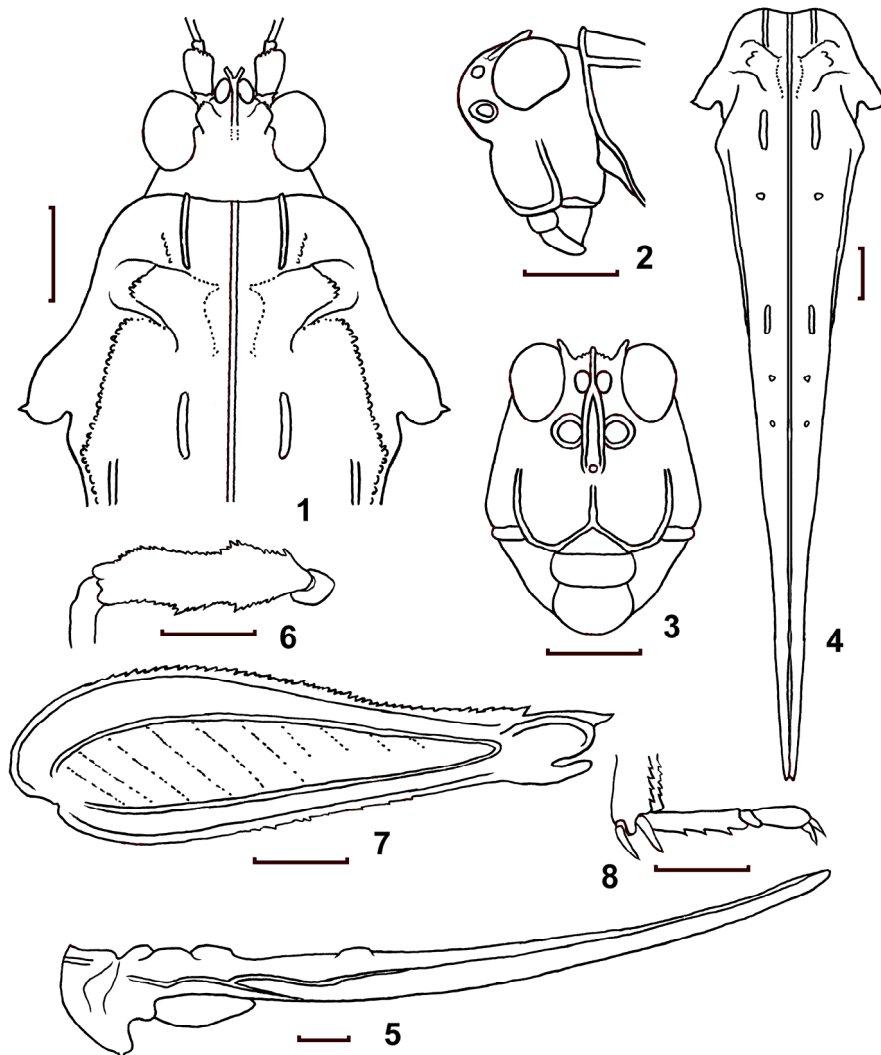
Falconius elephant Storozhenko, sp. n.

Figs 1–8

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.

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body medium-sized for genus. Antennae filiform, 15-segmented, 2.5 times as long as fore femur; middle segments (7–9th) 10.5–14.3 times as long as wide. Antennal sockets situated between lower margins of eyes. Fastigium of vertex 1.6 times as wide as one eye from above; median carina of fastigium weak; transverse carinae disappearing near middle of fastigium and distinctly elevated between eyes; supraocular lobes present. Eyes not protruding above pronotum in lateral view. Lateral ocelli large, situated between middle of eyes. Frontal ridge in lateral view broadly rounded between the antennal sockets and deeply excised below the median ocellus; in frontal view the ridge parallel-side between and below the antennal sockets. Width of frontal ridge near the base of the antennae 1.5 times narrower than the width of the 1st antennal segment. Pronotum in dorsal view with almost straight anterior margin; posterior process of pronotum narrow and very long, far surpassing apex of hind tarsi. Median carina of pronotum in profile low, distinctly sinuate in anterior part, straight in posterior part. Lateral carinae in prozona almost parallel-side; prozona transverse, its width 1.25 times its length. Disc of pronotum distinctly depressed between prozona and humeral angles and gently concave behind apex of tegmina, with a pair of interhumeral carina and a pair of short additional keels situated near middle of hind femora; posterior process of pronotum gently punctured. Hind margin of lateral lobes of pronotum with tegminal (upper) sinus as deep as lower sinus; lower side of lateral lobes pronotum in dorsal view forming short and sharp teeth. Tegmina ovate, with acutely rounded apex; visible part of tegmen 2.8 times as long as wide; width of visible part of tegmen 1.3 times width of middle femur. Hind wing reaching apex of posterior process of pronotum. Upper sides of fore and middle femora sinuate and serrate, lower side with 2 small lobules. Fore femur 3.8 times, and middle femur 4.0 times as long as wide. Upper side of hind femur serrate, lower side smooth. Hind femur 3.4 times as

long as wide. Upper side of hind tibia without outer and inner teeth, lamelliform, gently serrate. First tarsal segment of hind leg 1.4 times as long as 3rd segment (without claws); dorsal side of 1st segment with 3 subequal and distinctly pointed pads; 3rd segment swollen. Epiproct triangular, with pointed apex. Subgenital plate



Figs 1–8. *Falconius elephant* sp. n., female holotype. 1 – head and anterior part of pronotum, dorsal view; 2 – the same, lateral view; 3 – head, frontal view; 4 – pronotum, dorsal view; 5 – the same, lateral view; 6 – fore femur, lateral view; 7 – hind femur, lateral view; 8 – hind tarsus, lateral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

subsquare, posterior side of plate weakly triangular near middle. Cerci conical, with pointed apices, twice as long as wide near base. Valves of ovipositor short, dentate; length of upper valve 4.0 times its maximum width; length of lower valve 4.7 times its maximum width.

General coloration of body brownish black with light brown marks. Head light brown dorsally; eyes whitish; antennae black with pale rings near base of each segment. Genae and frons black; labrum shiny brown with 2 yellowish lateral spots; mandibles pale brown, maxillary palps light brown with black marks. Disc of pronotum black with light brown longitudinal stripe along median carina; lateral lobes of pronotum black. Visible part of tegmina blackish with light brown veinlets, other part black. Anterior margin of hind wings and other part of membrane blackish. Fore and middle femora black with small brown marks. Fore and middle tibiae black with 2 narrow pale rings. Fore and middle tarsi black, but base of 2nd segment pale brown. Hind femur black with 2 pale brown stripes in dorsal external area. Hind tibia black, with 2 brown rings: one near base and other in apical third. First tarsal segment of hind leg pale brown, 2nd segment blackish, 3rd segment shiny brown. Tergites, sternites, epiproct and subgenital plate blackish brown. Cerci brown. Ovipositor dark brown.

Male unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length of female body (from anterior margin of head to apex of subgenital plate) 8.9; antenna 5.8; pronotum 17.0; tegmen 2.2; hind wing 14.5; fore femur 2.3; mid femur 2.4; hind femur 6.5; ovipositor 1.5 mm.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is closely related to *Falconius tschenovi* Storozhenko, 2014 from Vietnam and Thailand and *F. inaequalis* (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893) from Myanmar, but differs from both in the shape of the lower side of lateral lobes pronotum (in *F. tschenovi*, lateral lobes in dorsal view forming short and sharp spine directed ahead, while in *F. inaequalis* spine is absent).

DISTRIBUTION. Cambodia: Elephant Mountains (= Dâmrei Mountains).

ETHYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the type locality.

DISCUSSION

Nowadays the present of spine on the lower side of lateral lobes pronotum is considered as most important character for separating of the subfamilies Scelime-ninae and Metrodorinae, while there are a lot of genera consisting of the species with spine or without it (for example, *Thoradonta* Hancock, 1909, *Eucriotettix* Hebard, 1930, *Hebarditettix* Günther, 1938). The genus *Falconius* undoubtedly belongs to such genera. The sharp spine strongly directed ahead is typical for *F. bedoti* (Bolívar, 1909), *F. clavitarsis* (Bolívar, 1887), *F. dubius* Günther, 1938, *F. guanxiensis* Zheng et Jiang, 1997, *F. hainanensis* Liang, 2000, *F. longicornis* Deng, Zheng et Wei, 2009, *F. longidorsalis* (Zheng et Yang, 2015), *F. tschernovi* Storozhenko, 2014, and *F. undatifemura* Zheng et Wang, 2006; the long transverse but gentle curved forwards spine is known in *F. clavatus* Bolívar, 1898 and *F. palawanicus* Günther, 1938; the short spine directed ahead is typical for *F. pseudo-clavitarsis* Günther, 1938; the short transverse spine is observed in *F. annulicornus*

Liang, 2000, *F. deceptor* Günther, 1938; the very short tooth-like spine is described here for *F. elephant* sp. n.; and the spine is absent in *F. gestroi* Bolívar, 1898, *F. inaequalis* (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893), *F. karnyi* Günther, 1938, and *F. planitarsus* (Hancock, 1907). Thus, the differences between the Scelimeninae and Metrodorinae subfamilies based on the shape of lower side of the lateral lobes pronotum are uncertain. It is needed to search the new diagnostic characters and conduct further revision of the members of these subfamilies, not only on the basis of few morphological features but also using all the complex of available characters.

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