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**NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *STOLZIA* WILLEMSE, 1930  
(ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE) FROM VIETNAM**

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**Summary.** *Stolzia vietnamensis* sp. n. is described from South Vietnam (Dong Nai Province). New species similar to *S. flavomaculata* (Willemse, 1939) from Dinding Island (Malaysia), *S. hainanensis* (Tinkham, 1940) and *S. jianfengensis* Zheng et Ma, 1989 from Hainan Island (China) but differs by color of hind tibiae and by light brown hind femur and disc of pronotum. This is first record of the genus *Stolzia* Willemse, 1930 from mainland Asia.

**Key words:** grasshoppers, Catantopinae, taxonomy, new species, South-East Asia.

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**Резюме.** Из Южного Вьетнама (провинция Донг-Най) описан *Stolzia vietnamensis* sp. n. Новый вид сходен с *S. flavomaculata* (Willemse, 1939) с острова Диндинг (Малайзия), *S. hainanensis* (Tinkham, 1940) и *S. jianfengensis* Zheng et Ma, 1989 с острова Хайнань (Китай), но отличается от них окраской задних голеней, а также светло-коричневыми задними бедрами и диском переднеспинки. Род *Stolzia* Willemse, 1930 впервые указывается для континентальной Азии.

**INTRODUCTION**

The genus *Stolzia* Willemse, 1930 includes 11 species distributed in the islands of China, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines as follow: *S. aberrans* (Willemse, 1938) (Borneo Island), *S. borneensis* (Willemse, 1938) (Borneo Island), *S. fasciata* (Willemse, 1933) (Buton Island near Sulawesi) = *Incolacris atrifrons* Willemse, 1955 (synonymised by Hollis, 1975), *S. flavomaculata* (Willemse, 1939) (Dinding Island), *S. hainanensis* (Tinkham, 1940) (Hainan Island), *S. javana* Ramme, 1941 (Java), *S. jianfengensis* Zheng et Ma, 1989 (Hainan Island), *S. nigromaculata* (Willemse, 1938) (Borneo Island), *S. rubritarsi* (Willemse, 1932) (Siargao Island), *S. rubromaculata* Willemse, 1930 (Sumatra Island), and *S. trifasciata* (Willemse, 1932) (Siargao Island) (Willemse, 1956; Otte, 1995; Cigliano *et al.*, 2020). One new species from Vietnam is described below.

The holotype of a new species is deposited at Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN). The morphological terminology and measurements follows Uvarov (1966) and Storozhenko *et al.* (2015). The photographs were taken with an

Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope and an Olympus DP74 digital camera, and then stacked using Helicon Focus software. The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness using Adobe® Photoshop® software.

#### TAXONOMY

Family Acrididae MacLeay, 1821

Subfamily Catantopinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

Genus *Stolzia* Willemse, 1930

Type species: *Stolzia rubromaculata* Willemse, 1930, by original designation.

NOTES. The genus differs from the other genera of Catantopinae by having asymmetrical epiphallus (male) and by dorsal valves of ovipositor apically broadened, rounded and distinctly serrate (female). This is first record of the genus *Stolzia* from continental part of Asia.

*Stolzia vietnamensis* Storozhenko, sp. n.

<http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/7D462F43-84B4-4C4E-88D1-895A91F1DCEC>

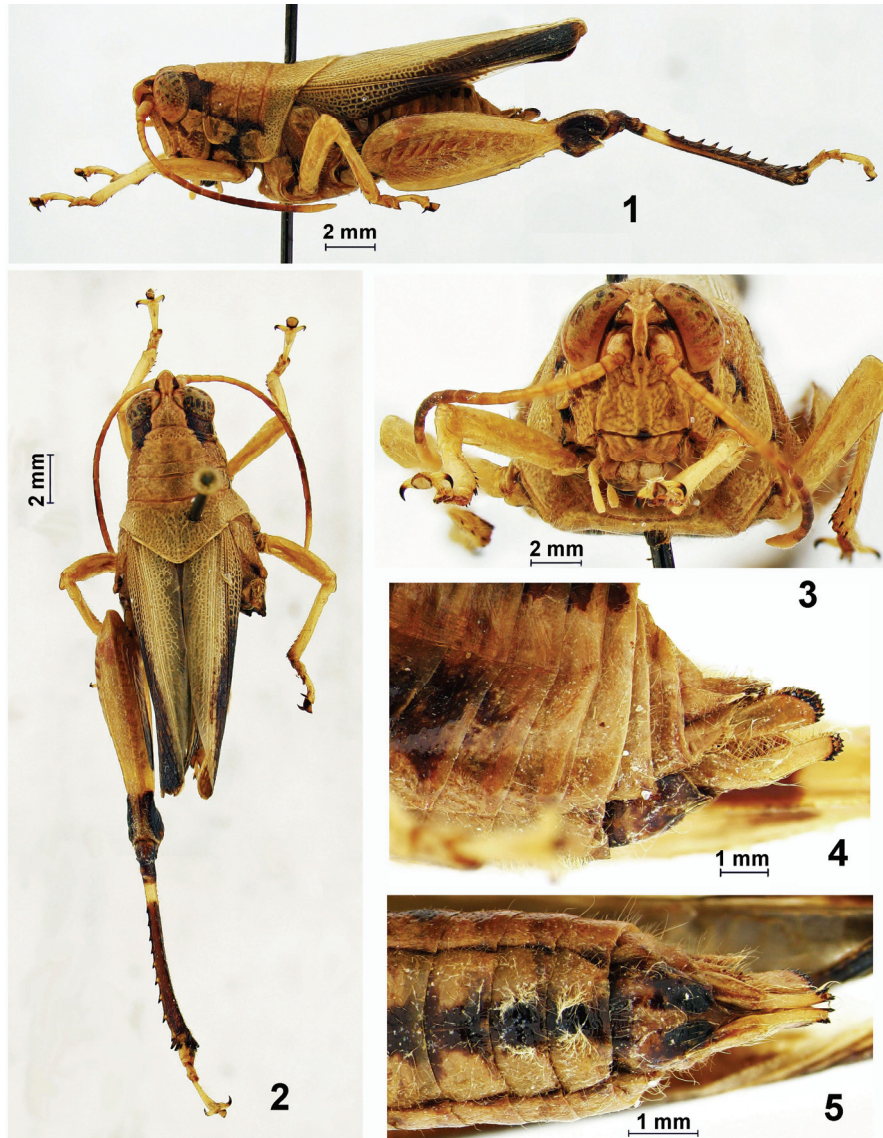
Figs 1–5

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Province, Cat Tien National Park, 3–14.XII 2010, L.N. Anisyutkin and A.E. Anichkin leg. (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body robust, medium size for genus (Figs 1, 2). Head rugose, 2.3 times shorter than pronotum. Face in profile strongly reclinate (Fig. 1). Frontal ridge distinct almost to clypeal margin, deeply sulcate, narrowed between antennal bases and near median ocellus (Fig. 3). Vertex between eyes 1.8 times broader than width of frontal ridge between antennae. Fastigium of vertex triangular, deeply sulcate; lateral margins bordered by low carinulae reaching apical margin of the compound eyes; foveolae short triangular. Eyes large, oval; vertical diameter of eye 1.8 times as long as subocular furrow. Antennae 21-segmented, reaching posterior margin of pronotum; mid segments of antennae 2.3–2.4 times as long as their width. Pronotum long, rugose, crossed by three transverse furrows; prozona 1.1 times as long as metazona; anterior margin of prozona almost straight; posterior margin of metazona triangularly rounded; lateral and median carinae vestigial (Fig. 2). Prosternal spine short, straight, conical, with pointed apex. Mesosternal lobes subsquare, 1.2 times as wide as long; mesosternal interspace transverse, 1.5 times as wide as long; metasternal lobes widely separated. Tegmina touching each other in a resting position, reaching knees of hind femora, with rounded apex. Hind wings in a rest position as long as tegmina. Hind femora stout, 3.1 times as long as their maximal width; dorso-median carina slightly serrated; apex of ventral genicular lobes triangle rounded (Fig. 1). Hind tibiae with 9 outer and 9 inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine present. Hind tarsi short, not longer than the half of hind tibiae; third segment (without claws) almost as long as two others together; arolium large. Tympanum large, oval. Supra-anal plate elongated, as long as its width near base, with a lingua-like apex and a transverse sulcus in the middle; median longitudinal sulcus deep but narrow. Cerci conical with pointed apex, 1.7 times as long as their width near base. Subgenital plate elongated, 1.2 times as long as wide, posterior margin narrowly triangular; middle concavity excised with sharp tooth on both sides of this concavity (Fig. 5). Basivalvular plates wide. Ovipositor short; dorsal valves shorter than lower ones, widened apically, dentate only at apex; ventral valves slightly curved and also dentate only at apex (Fig. 4).

Body brown with black marks. Dorsal side of head light brown with two lateral black stripes; fastigium of vertex light brown; foveolae black. Upper part of genae light brown:

lower part blackish. Face, clypeus and labrum light brown; eyes blackish. The base and apex of antennae whitish brown, central part blackish brown. Disc of pronotum light brown; upper part of lateral lobes brown, lower part blackish with two pale brown spots. Sternal plate brown, with a few black spots. Tegmina light brown, with broad black stripe along lower (anterior) margin. Hind wings hyalines, apical part blackish, and apex black. Fore and mid



Figs 1–5. *Stolzia vietnamensis* sp. n., female. 1 – body, lateral view; 2 – the same, dorsal view; 3 – head, frontal view; 4 – apex of abdomen, lateral view; 5 – the same, ventral view.

legs yellowish brown. Hind femur light brown, without any dark marks; genicular lobes black. Hind tibia black with yellowish ring near the base. Tarsi light brown; claws with black apex. Abdomen dorsally brown with black median stripe; 10th tergite, supra-anal plate and cerci light brown. Abdomen ventrally light brown with black median stripe; subgenital plate black. Ovipositor light brown; apical teeth black.

Male unknown.

MEASUREMENTS (length in mm). Body – 16.2; antenna – 10.5; pronotum – 6.1; tegmen – 12.5; hind femur – 10.7; hind tibia – 9.0; ovipositor – 2.1.

DISTRIBUTION. South Vietnam: Dong Nai Province.

COMPARISON. The new species from Vietnam is similar to congeners distributed in adjacent countries (Willemse, 1939; Tinkham, 1940; Zheng & Ma, 1989) but distinguishes from these species by the color of body and appendages. In *S. flavomaculata* from Malaysia (Dinding, a small island southwest of Pangkor Island) hind femur olivaceous brown or yellow, genicular lobes reddish brown and hind tibia olivaceous green with narrow pale yellow ring near the base; in male of *S. jianfengensis* from South China (Hainan Island: Jianfengling) hind femur green and only the base of hind tibia black; in male of *S. hainanensis* from South China (Hainan Island: Ta Hian) hind femur golden yellow and genicular lobes reddish brown.

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