

**A new micropterous species of *Eyrepocnemis* from Tanzania**  
(*Acridoidea: Eyrepocnemidinae*)

by  
PALLE JOHNSEN

The genus *Eyrepocnemis* FIEBER, 1853 was revised by DIRSH 1958. Since then tree new species with shortened tegmina and wings have been described from tropical Africa, namely *djeboboensis* JAGO, 1962, *schulzei* ROY, 1964 and *dorsalis* ROY, 1964. Like the previously known species with abbreviated tegmina they are all very restricted in distribution or only known from the typical locality. In British Museum a small species was found among indeterminate material. As it is different from all hitherto described species with shortened tegmina, it is here described as a new species. My gratitude to D.R. RAGGE for permission to study this material is hereby expressed.

***Eyrepocnemis reducta* n.sp. (Fig. 1–2)**

Material: Male holotype: Locality: Western Tanzania, Malagarasi, Murungu, 10.VIII.1950. In British Museum, presented by Anti-locust Research Centre.

Antennae: 26-jointed, somewhat flattened, noticeably longer than head and pronotum together.

Head: Frontal ridge in uppermost part and area above lateral ocelli impresso-punctate. Fastigium of vertex rather short and flat, with trace of a hardly raised medial carinula; its surrounding margins somewhat angulated.

Pronotum: Hind margin of disc forming a practically straight line, with an extremely vague medial incurvature. Lateral carinae clear-cut in prozona, slightly excurved, in metazona dissolved in irregular callosities. Metazona much shorter than prozona, its length nearly twice in prozona. The three posterior sulci all crossing lateral and medial carina. Prosternal tubercle white, slightly directed backwards, in cross section approximately trapezoid, apically inflated, but flattened at the extreme apex. Tegmina of micropterous development, in rather high position, but in resting position not meeting dorsally, reaching just past first abdominal tergite. Tegmen shorter than pronotum, lobiform, its posterior margin straight in basal 2/3, anterior margin excurved, apex broadly rounded. Its length to width 1.8. The longitudinal veins close and raised to give a wash-board appearance, crossveins less raised. The entire tegmen intransparent. Wings when folded reaching apex of tegmina.

Mesosternal interspace: Laterally slightly incurved. Its length a little longer than its width in the middle.

Hind femur: Rather robust for the genus, the ratio length to depth 3.8.  
Subgenital plate: Short hemispherical in lateral view, from above tapering gently to rounded apex.

Hind tibia: With 8 outer and 9 inner spines.

Cercus: Of the usual type in this genus, exceeding apex of supra-anal plate.

Coloration: General coloration brown. Sub-ocular groove black, upper lobe of hind knee black with black ringlike continuation to base of lower lobe. Lateral lobe of pronotal prozona with dark brown central area - more light in lower section. Vertex and pronotal disc of a darker brown. Middle femur outside with pale area in lower part of apical section. Hind femur with outer medial area darker brown in upper half, in the middle with two contrasting ivory spots, in its lower part pale; outer lower area pale with a yellowish tinge. Inner side of hind femur in medial area dirty, mottled brown in basal part, in apical half ivory white, but with a dorsal blackish brown area and a similar spot just in front of narrowest part of medial area. Inner side of knee as outer side. Lower lobe of hind femur whitish.

Measurements: Length of body 18.6. Length of antenna 9. Frons to tegminal apex 11.9. Length of hind femur 13.8, of hind tibia 12.8, of exposed part of tegmen 4.0. Length of pronotum 4.5 mm.

Differential diagnosis: The n.sp. is different from the other species with shortened organs of flight. It is different from *keniensis* JOHNSTON, 1937 and *schulzei* ROY, 1964 in not having the totally blue hind tibia of these (but with red and blue tibia) and in a more robust hind femur than these; *keniensis* also have attenuate (not lobiform) and longer tegmen. The n.sp. is different from *burtii* DIRSH, 1958, *abyssinica* UVAROV, 1921, *montana* CHOPARD 1945, *djeboboensis* JAGO, 1962 and *dorsalensis* ROY, 1964 in the much shorter tegmen; in the other species mentioned here the tegmen (mentioned in the same order) reach to 6th abdominal tergite, to middle of abdomen, to 7th abdominal tergite, to near posterior edge of 3rd abdominal tergite, and close to end of abdomen. The n.sp. is also clearly smaller than *abyssinica* and *burtii*, in which the length of body in male is 23 and 25 mm respectively. The n.sp. has not the tapered tegmen of *djeboboensis*, and it has a much longer antenna than *montigena* JOHNSTON, 1937. From *dorsalensis* the n.sp. is different in the coloration of hind tibia. The n.sp. is also different from the Malagasy *brachyptera* BRUNER, 1910 (see also DIRSH and DESCAMPS 1968) in the much shorter tegmen and the much longer antenna.

Key to shortwinged males of *Eyprepocnemis* from continental Africa.

This key partly based on the key in DIRSH 1954 with addition of four further species, not known by DIRSH l.c.

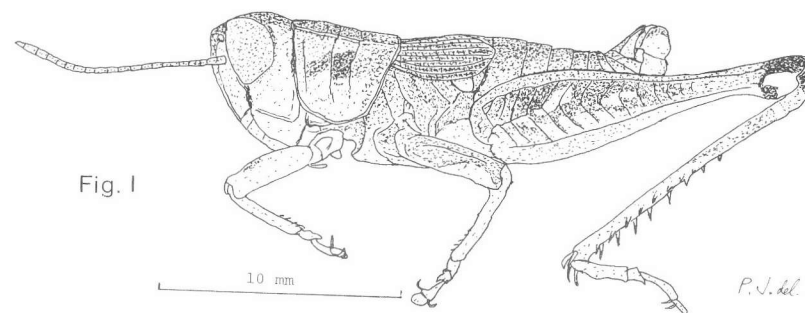


Fig. 1

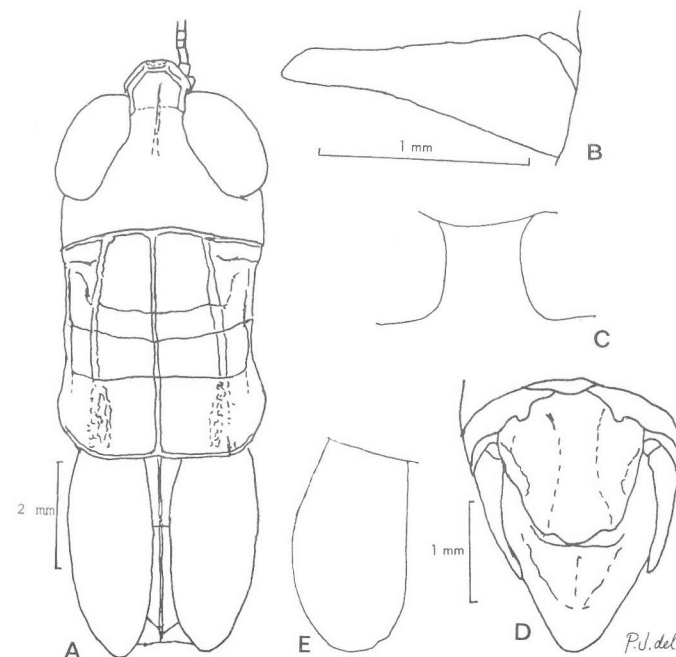


Fig. 2

Fig. 1:  
*Eyprepocnemis reducta* n.sp.. Male holotype.

Fig. 2:  
*Eyprepocnemis reducta* n.sp.. Male holotype. A: Head, pronotum and tegmina, dorsal view. B: Cercus, lateral view. C: Mesosternal interspace. D: Apex of abdomen, dorsal view. E: Left tegmen in dorso-lateral view.

1. Whole tibia blue (apart from basal ring or rings) — without red 2
- Whole tibia not blue, apical part red 3
2. Tegmen about same length as pronotum. Fastigium of vertex more prominent and pronotum more slender *schulzei*
- Tegmen not reaching middle of abdomen. Fastigium of vertex less prominent and pronotum less slender *keniensis*
3. The red section of hind tibia occupies more than apical half of tibia *dorsalensis*
- The red section of hind tibia occupies not more than apical half of tibia 4
4. Tegmen reaching to about posterior margin of 1st abdominal tergite *reducta* n.sp.
- Tegmen reaching near posterior margin of 3rd abdominal tergite or farther caudad 5
5. Tegmen reaching posterior margin of 3rd abdominal tergite *djeboboensis*
- Tegmen reaching farther than this 6
6. Prosternal tubercle narrow cylindrical or subcylindrical 7
- Prosternal tubercle inflated at apex 8
7. Tegmen reaching middle of abdomen *abyssinica*
- Tegmen reaching 7th abdominal tergite *montana*
8. Small, body about 19. Tegmen not reaching middle of abdomen, with dense reticulation and thick membrane. Spot on dorsum of pronotum comparatively narrow *montigena*
- Large, body about 25. Tegmen exceeds middle of abdomen, with sparse reticulation and thin membrane. Spot on dorsum of pronotum wide *burtti*

#### Literature

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#### Beitrag zur Erforschung der Familie Cicindelidae (Coleoptera) in Bulgarien JULIUS GANEV

Die Familie *Cicindelidae* in Bulgarien wird seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts erforscht. Die ersten Entomologen, die Auskunft über einige Arten der Familie nach ihrem Besuch in Bulgarien und seinen Nachbarländern geben, sind Ausländer gewesen, vorwiegend aus Österreich-Ungarn und Deutschland.

Nach der Befreiung beginnen schon am Anfang des 20. Jahrhunderts unsere ersten Entomologen NEDJALKOV, MARKOVITCH und JOAKIMOV, intensiv zu arbeiten; ihre ersten Veröffentlichungen über *Coleoptera*, darunter auch *Cicindelidae* erscheinen. Im Jahre 1927 erscheint die Arbeit von S. KANTARDSCHIJEVA, worin eine vollständige Zusammenfassung der Arten dieser Familie nach Literaturnagaben sowie auch der Sammlung des Naturwissenschaftlichen Museums in Sofia gegeben wird.

In dieser zusammenfassenden Arbeit werden 11 *Cicindelidae*-Arten für die Fauna von Bulgarien mitgeteilt. 23 Jahre später (KARNOSCHITZKI, 1950) wird zusätzliche Auskunft über die Verbreitung der Halobiont- und Halophit-Arten entlang der Schwarzmeerküste gegeben. Angaben über einige aus Rhodopen gibt ANGELOV (1965).

In der vorliegenden Arbeit werden Angaben über einige seltene *Cicindelidae*-Arten von wenigen Fundorten im Lande gemacht. Die Art *Cicindela litterata* SULZ. ist neu für die Fauna von Bulgarien.

Für die vorliegende Arbeit werden mein Material, das am Tage und beim Quecksilber-Lumineszenz-Licht im Zeitraum 1974—1983 in Süd- und Südwestbulgarien gesammelt wurde, wie auch Material des Nationalen Natur-