A new micropterous species of Eyprepocnemis from Tanzania
(Acridoidea: Eyprepocnemidinae)
by
PALLE JOHNSEN

The genus Eyprepocnemis FIEBER, 1853 was revised by DIRSH 1958. Since then tree new species with shortened tegmina and wings have been described from tropical Africa, namely djebobaensis JAGO, 1962, schulzei ROY, 1964 and dorsalenis 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.

Eyprepocnemis reducta n.sp. (Fig. 1–2)


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

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

Pronotum: Hind margin of disc forming a practically straight line, with an extremely vague medial incvature. Lateral carinae clear-cut in prozona, slightly excurved, in metazona dissolved in irregular callotisities. 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, cross-veins less raised. The entire tegmen transparent. 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.
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 burtti DIRSH, 1958, abys- sinica UVAROV, 1921, montana CHOPARD 1945, djeboboensis JAGO, 1962 and dorsalis 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 abysinica and burtti, 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 JOHN- STON, 1937. From dorsalis the n.sp. is different in the coloration of hind tibia. The n.sp. is also different from the Malagasy brachytera 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.
Whole tibia blue (apart from basal ring or rings) — without red
Whole tibia not blue, apical part red

1. Tegmen about same length as pronotum. Fastigium of vertex more prominent and pronotum more slender
2. Tegmen not reaching middle of abdomen. Fastigium of vertex less prominent and pronotum less slender
3. The red section of hind tibia occupies more than apical half of tibia
dorsalis
4. Tegmen reaching to about posterior margin of 1st abdominal tergite
5. Tegmen reaching posterior margin of 3rd abdominal tergite
6. Prosternal tubercle narrow cylindrical or subcylindrical
7. Prosternal tubercle inflated at apex
8. Tegmen reaching middle of abdomen
9. Tegmen reaching 7th abdominal tergite
10. Small, body about 19. Tegmen not reaching middle of abdomen, with dense reticulation and thick membrane. Spot on dorsum of pronotum comparatively narrow
11. Large, body about 25. Tegmen exceeds middle of abdomen, with sparse reticulation and thin membrane. Spot on dorsum of pronotum wide

Literature


Author’s address:
PALLE JOHNSEN
Zoological Laboratory
University of Aarhus
DK-8000 Aarhus C
Denmark

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


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-