A new species of the genus Formosatettix TINKHAM, 1937 (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae) from North Korea.

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Abstract. A new species of the genus *Formosatettix* TINKHAM, 1937, *F. slivae* sp. n., is described and figured on the basis of material from North Korea.

Key words: Formosatettix, taxonomy, North Korea.

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INTRODUCTION

Members of the genus Formosatettix are distributed in Far East Asia. The genus was established by TINKHAM (1937) for two species, Formosatettix arisanensis TINKHAM, 1937 and F. karenkoensis TINKHAM, 1937 from Taiwan. Further species were described from Japan (SHIRAKI 1906, BEJ-BIENKO & MIŠČENKO 1951), from Russian Far East (STOROŽENKO, 1981) and from China (ZHENG, 1982). Here is described the seventh species from the northern, mountainous part of North Korea.

Formosatettix slivae sp. n.

(Plate I, Fig. 1)

Description. Female. General coloration dark brown. Antennae and ovipositor olivaceous. Ventral surface of hind femora black. Fastigium of vertex somewhat raised above eyes and clearly produced forward, with fore margin obtuse-angled. Interocular distance 2.5 times as wide as an eye seen from above. Frontal ridge, in lateral view, with a very feeble excision in front of lateral ocelli, its keels subparallel, slightly converging before median ocellus. Antennae 15 segmented, each of 9-11 segments 2.7 times as long as wide. Antennae 1.6 times longer than the fore femora. Eyes prominent, subtriangular in outline. Lateral ocelli situated a little below the middle of eyes.

Pronotum granulose, scarcely tectiform, extending a little beyond the hind knee. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly obtuse-angled. Median keel sharp and prominent. Lateral carinae of pronotum distinct, in prozona very slightly converging. Hind margin of

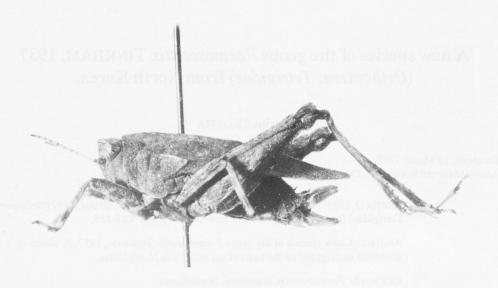


Plate I. Formosatettix slivae sp. n. - female holotype.

paranota with one projection only. Tegmina and wings strongly reduced. Tegmina entirely covered by pronotum, only lower part of hind wings visible outwardly.

Fore and middle femora with lower and upper edges straight. Hind femora short, relatively thick, 3 times as long as wide. Basal segment of hind tarsi twice as long as the third one.

Valves of ovipositor slender, with finely toothed edges. Subgenital plate flat, with a single median projection on its hind margin.

Measurements: Total length of body (from head to tip of pronotum): 13 mm, pronotum 11.8 mm, fore femur 2.8 mm, hind femur 7.6 mm, ovipositor 1.9 mm.

Type material: Holotype female: North Korea, Ryanggang-do prov., Ohomultong (41°46′/128°08′), 1400 m, 22 IX 1989, coll. E. WARCHAŁOWSKA-ŚLIWA. Material is deposited in the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals, Kraków, Poland.

Diagnosis: The new species can be easily recognized by the clearly obtuse-angled fore margin of the fastigium of the vertex. All the remaining species of the genus *Formosatettix* have a straight anterior margin of the fastigium of the vertex.

Derivation of name: The species is named after its collector Dr E. WARCHAŁOWSKA-ŚLIWA.

Acknowledgements. I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr L. I. PODGORNAJA and Dr A. V. GOROCHOV from the Zoological Institute, Sankt-Peterburg, for the opporunity of studying the collection and type-specimens of *F. larvatus* BEJ-BIENKO and *F. robustus* STOROŽENKO.

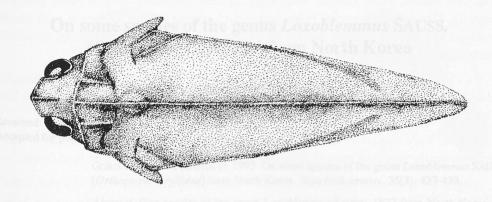


Fig. 1. Formosatettix slivae sp. n. – female holotype: head and pronotum, dorsal view.

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