

A new genus and two new species of Gryllidae (Orthoptera) from Tanzania

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Abstract. *Regoza brevipennis* new genus and species from Borneo and *Gialaia africana* new species from Tanzania are described and illustrated.

Key words: Gryllidae, Euscyrtinae, Gryllinae, new genus, new species, new subspecies, Tanzania.

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Subfamily Euscyrtinae

Regoza gen. nov.

Type species: *Regoza brevipennis* sp. nov.

D i a g n o s i s: similar to *Euscyrtus* GUÉR.-MANN. (for characteristics of this genus see GOROCHOV, 1987) in small size and rather short head. It differs from *Euscyrtus* and other genera of this subfamily in having very narrow rostrum between antennal cavities, strongly shortened wings (Fig. 1) (stridulatory apparatus and tympana absent), moderately long epiphallus without deep notch at apex and with distinctly concave upper distal part (Figs 6, 8), rather long characteristic ectoparameres (Fig. 7), more or less heavily sclerotized guiding rod, comparatively short rami, long endoparameral apodemes and very long spermatophore sac (Figs 6-8).

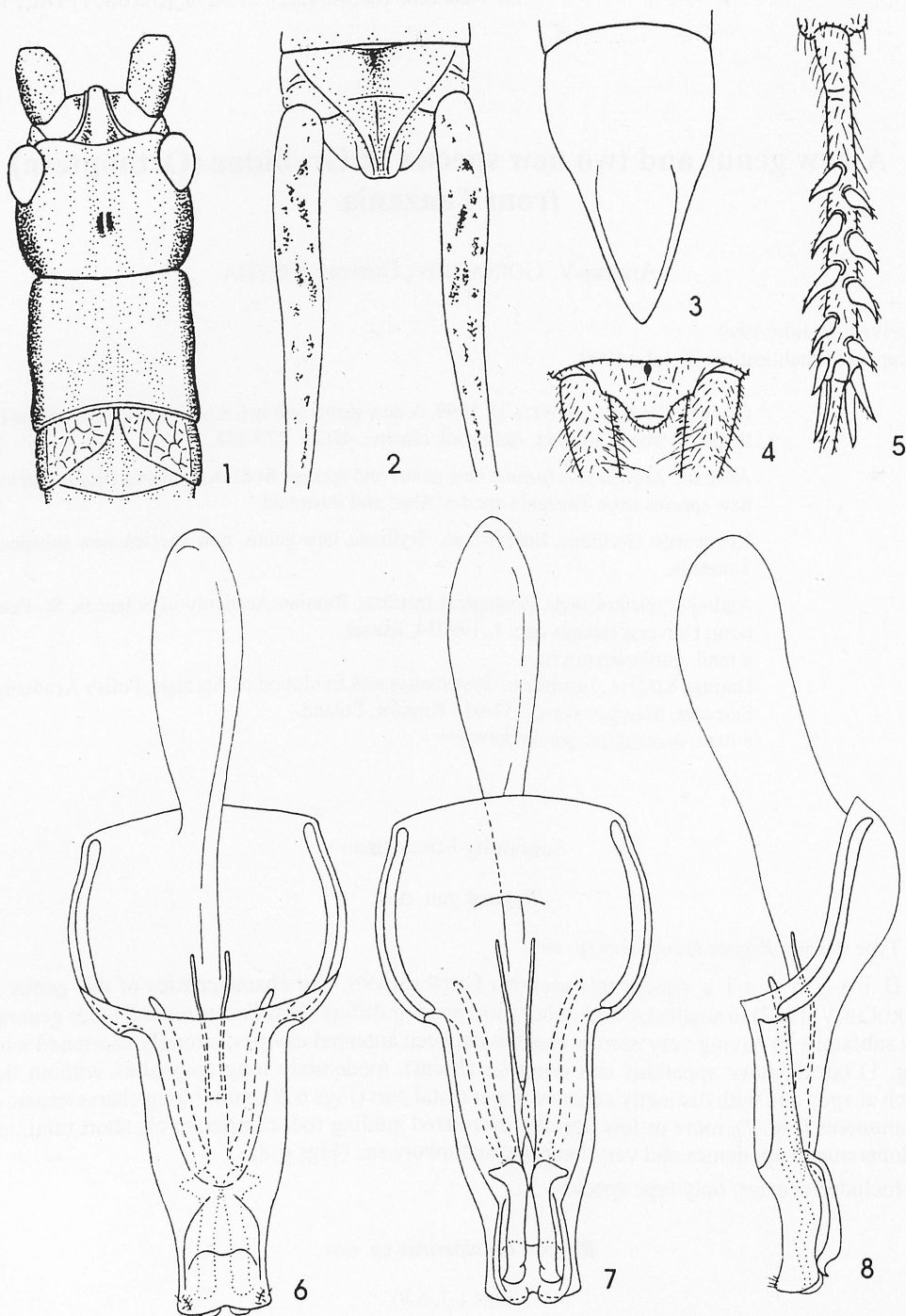
Included species: only type species.

Regoza brevipennis sp. nov.

(Figs 1-3, 6-8)

Holotype: ♂, Tanzania, Analamazaotra, 3-8.11.1997, coll. J. STOLARCZYK.

D e s c r i p t i o n. ♂ (holotype). Body thin, yellowish with brownish longitudinal stripe behind each eye. There are three small spots under antennae, two longitudinal stripes on each eye, band along lateral edge of scapes, upper half of pronotal lateral lobes, lateral part of tegmina,



Figs 1-8. Figs 1-5. *Regoza* and *Gialaia*, ♂. 1-3 – *R. brevipennis* sp. n.; 4-5 – *G. africana* sp. n. 1 – fore part of body without flagellum of antennae from above; 2, 4 – hind part of body without distal part of cerci from above; 3 – genital plate from above; 4 – anal plate from above; 5 – hind tibia from above. Figs 6-8. Genitalia of *Regoza brevipennis* sp. n., ♂. 6 – from above; 7 – from below; 8 – from side.

slightly distinct spots on pleurites of pterothorax and on lateral parts of abdominal tergites, narrow longitudinal stripe on upper surface of fore femora and fore tibiae, slightly distinct and rather numerous spots on hind femora, and several dots on cerci (Figs 1-2); there are also dark brown pairs of small spots on hind part of vertex (Fig. 1), basal spot on hind femora, and small basal median spot on anal plate (Fig. 2). Tegmina distinctly shorter than pronotum, extending to base of first abdominal tergite, with oblique hind edge of dorsal part (Fig. 1). Anal plate as in Fig. 2. Genital plate not very long, with narrow and almost triangle apical part (Fig. 3). Genitalia as in Fig. 6-8.

♀ unknown.

Measurements (in mm): Body 11.5; pronotum 1.5; tegmina 0.8; hind femur 7.3; hind tibia 7.2; hind metatarsus 1.3.

Subfamily Gryllinae

Tribe Gryllini

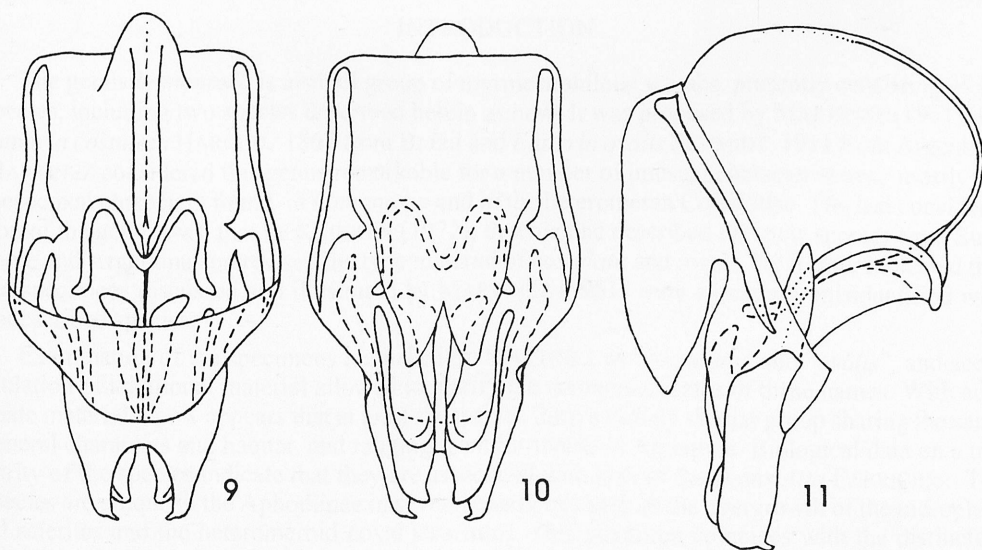
Gialaia GOROCHOV, 1994

Gialaia africana sp. nov.

Figs 4-5, 9-11.

Holotype. ♂, Tanzania, Anisahatsaka, 9-11.12.1997, coll. J. STOLARCZYK.

Description. ♂ (holotype). Small cricket without wings and tympana. Head globular, typical of this genus; rostrum almost as wide as scape. Head black with light brown mouthparts, gene under eyes, frons under rostrum and under antennal cavities, all three small ocelli, and vertical stripe under median ocellus; antennae rather thick; scape light brown with brown darkening on medial part; remaining part of antennae black; palpi brownish-grey with two light-brown proximal segments. Pronotum slightly wider than head, with convex lateral parts and hardly oblique lower edge of lateral lobes, black, with numerous black setae. Fore and hind edges of disc slightly roundly concave. Pterothorax and abdomen slightly narrower than pronotum, their tergites black and also



Figs 9-11. Genitalia of *Gialaia africana* sp. n., ♂. 9 – from above; 10 – from below; 11 – from side.

with black setae. Ventral part of thorax light-brown, sternites of abdomen and cerci brownish-grey. Legs light-brown with darkish pubescence, with slight darkenings on distal and upper parts of the fore and middle femora, with brown distal part of hind femora, and numerous brown oblique stripes on their upper half, with darkened second segment of fore and middle tarsi, and with brownish-grey hind tibiae and tarsi as well as their spines and spurs; all spines of hind tibiae with inflated base, glandular (Fig. 5). Anal plate as in Fig. 4, black. Genital plate normal, blackish. Genitalia as in Figs 9-11.

♀ unknown.

M e a s u r e m e n t s (in mm). Body 8; pronotum 3.4; hind femur 5.7; hind tibia 3.8; hind metatarsus 2.

C o m p a r i s o n. This new species differs from the two other species of *Gialaia* in absence of tegmina. *G. ottei* GOROCHOV and *G. microptera* GOROCHOV have strongly shortened tegmina without stridulatory apparatus.

N o t e. This is the first species of the genus *Gialaia* recorded from Africa. All other species were described from Vietnam (GOROCHOV, 1994).

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