

# FICHA DE CABECERA



**ATLANTIS - Biodiversidad (Código PELCRIN)**

**A00366**

**Archivo Documental**

Tipo de Documento: PUBLICACIÓN

Tipo de publicación: **Trabajo en revista**

Autor/es: **Uvarov, B.P.**

**Año: 1938**

**Título: New and interesting Acrididae (Orthoptera) from Mauretania.**

**Revista: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. London**

Nº edición:

**Volumen: 2**

**Número:**

**Páginas: 599006**

**Páginas del documento (nº de fotocopias): 10**

Notas:

**Palabras clave: BIOGEOGRAFÍA, TAXONOMÍA**

**Operador: Artrópodo3**

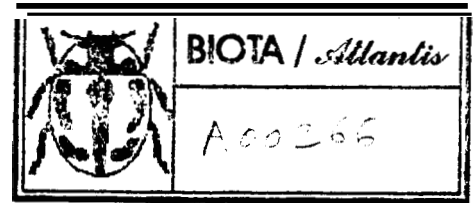
**Fecha inicio: 28/4/99**

**Fecha final: 28/4/99**

**Firma:**

**VºBº Supervisor:**

Observaciones:



② Ent 2007

New and interesting Acrididae from  
Mauretania

S.B. Uvarov

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. London, 2: 599-606

1938

Buddu, 3,700 ft., 19. ix. 1911 (*S. A. Neave*). Described from 14 specimens.

Type in the British Museum.

Allied to *J. femoralis* Jac., but smaller and easily distinguished by its pattern, which is quite constant in the series before me.

*Cercyonia vittata*, sp. n.

Subelongate and subcylindrical, fulvous, the head and prothorax greenish black with a metallic tinge, elytra with the suture, side margins and two vittæ black, strongly punctate striate.

Length 2.50 mm.

Head greenish black with a metallic tinge, finely punctured. Antennæ widely separated, fulvous, the three basal segments more glabrous, the first segment not quite equal to the 2nd and 3rd together, the terminal segments triangularly widened from the 4th, extending just beyond the base of the elytra. Prothorax very transverse, the sides obliquely narrowed towards the apex, the anterior angles well marked, the surface finely and closely punctured, entirely greenish black and with the side margins fulvous. Scutellum black, impunctate triangular. Elytra fulvous, the suture, side margins, and shoulders blackish, two blackish vittæ on each, one between the 3rd and 4th striæ, another between the 5th and 6th, not extending to the base or apex, striæ strongly punctured, the intervals slightly convex. Legs fulvous, the posterior femora very incrassate. Underside fulvous, the metasternum tinged with black.

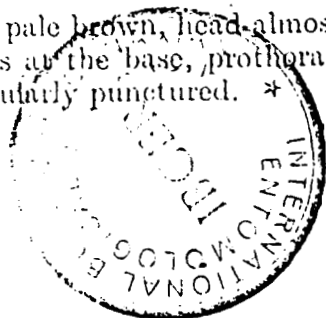
KENYA COLONY: Lamul, iv. & v. 1936 (*H. J. A. Turner*); Lower Tana, Sabaki, iv. & v. 1932 (*Turner & McArthur*). Described from 7 specimens.

Type in the British Museum.

Not closely allied to *C. usambarica* Wse., shorter, broader, and vittate.

*Jamesonia kenia*, sp. n.

Oblong, black, with the elytra pale brown, head almost impunctate, a few fine punctures at the base, prothorax finely punctured, the elytra irregularly punctured. \*  
Length 4-5 mm.



Head black nitid, a few fine punctures at the base, a short longitudinal carina between the insertion of the antennæ, a transverse sulcus between the eyes near the base, head with the eyes a little narrower than the prothorax. Antennæ black, extending beyond the base of the elytra, the three basal segments glabrous, the remainder pubescent, the 1st segment slightly longer than the 2nd and 3rd together, the 2nd and 3rd very short and equal to each other in the ♂, in the ♀ the 3rd not so rounded and narrower than the 2nd, the 4th very long, equal to the first three, the remainder broader and almost triangular in the ♂, and all pubescent. Prothorax black, nitid finely and closely punctured, subquadrate, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles prominent and slightly oblique. Scutellum black, glabrous triangular. Elytra pale brown, closely and irregularly punctured, slightly widened behind the middle, rounded to the apex. Legs black, clothed with short grey pubescence, the posterior tibiæ with a flavous spur. Underside black clothed with short pubescence.

KENYA: Mt. Kenya, 8,000 ft., xii. 1934 (*A. F. J. Gedye*); West Aberdares, 9-11,000 ft., vi. 1934 (*H. J. A. Turner & A. F. J. Gedye*). Described from 1 ♂, 6 ♀.

Type in the British Museum.

Not closely allied to a described species, but may be placed in the group *J. nigripennis* Jac. and *J. semicuprea* Bry.

LXV.—*New and interesting Acrididae (Orthoptera)*  
from Mauretania. By B. P. UVAROV, D.Sc.

EXTENSIVE investigations were carried out during the recent years in the French Sahara by the Mission d'Etudes de la Biologie des Acridiens with a view to elucidating the distribution and ecology of the desert locust (*Schistocerca gregaria* Forsk.) and locating the areas which should be considered as centres of origin of locust swarms. While excellent results in that direction were obtained, members of the Mission, Dr. B. N. Zolotarevsky and Mr. M. Murat, have also made most valuable contributions

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., (Ser. 2) 1938: 20  
599-600

to the knowledge of the geography, climate, vegetation, and fauna of some areas which remained practically unstudied. Of particular interest was the work of the Mission during 1936-1937, when the coastal areas and the interior of Mauretania were investigated, that part of the Sahara being both little known and very distinct from the vast tracts of the desert farther to the east.

On this occasion, as always, the Mission paid special attention to collecting Acrididae, and an excellent faunistic collection, with ecological notes, was made. While a full report on the collection will be made by Dr. B. N. Zolotarevsky elsewhere, I am very pleased to have his kind permission to publish here the descriptions of some new and less known species collected by the Mission.

A detailed description of the country where the specimens were collected has been published by Zolotarevsky and Murat (Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Afrique du Nord, xxix, 1938, pp. 29-104, 8 pls., 1 map).

The types of the new species will be deposited in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, and paratypes, when available, also in the British Museum (Natural History).

*Sphingonotus strepens*, sp. n.

♂. Under medium size, slender, body with fine hairs. Antennae slender, longer than head and pronotum together.

Head moderately projecting above pronotum. Face and cheeks with scattered shallow punctures. Frontal ridge in profile weakly convex, oblique; surface weakly convex between antennae and concave at the ocellum; the ridge obsolescent halfway between ocellum and clypeus. Fastigium of vertex moderately sloping, longer than wide, punctured, with a median carinula; maximum width of vertex subequal to that of the frontal ridge between antennae. Foveolae of vertex distinct, punctured. Eyes oval; their vertical diameter about 1.5 the horizontal one and greater than the subocular distance.

Pronotum distinctly constricted in prozona. Transverse furrows deep; their interspaces distinctly gibbose; first furrow in the middle of prozona; third furrow at one-third of the total length. Median carina low but

acute in front of the first furrow, obsolete between furrows, linear and somewhat irregular in metazona. Surface of metazona with fine anastomosing wrinkles; posterior angle obtuse, its margin weakly concave and very slightly wavy. Lateral lobe much shorter than deep; lower margin weakly ascending; posterior angle broadly rounded.

Sternum siiiiv, with a few very fine punctures. Mesosternal interspace twice as wide as it is long.

Elytra almost parallel-sided, extending to the apex of hind tibiæ; their length about five times the maximum width. Venation rather sparse; apical part of the second branch of the medial vein gives off three branches; intercalary vein distinctly S-shaped, almost touching the discoidal vein at the apex, very finely tuberculate in the apical portion only. Wings broadly triangular, with the outer margin of the radial area distinctly concave; their length 1.42 their maximum width; principal veins distinctly incrassate; median area (of Saussure) distinctly narrowed in the middle.

Posterior femur moderately slender, its length about 3.8 times its maximum width. Posterior tibia with eight outer and ten inner spines.

General coloration brown with reddish tinge. Face and cheeks bluish white. Antennæ with alternating brown and buff rings. Elytra with chocolate-brown spots in the basal third, in the middle, and in the apical third. Wings hyaline, iridescent, with a distinct infumate fringe along the outer margin which extends along the median area for some distance inwards; main veins and veinlets in the pre-radial area blackened. Hind femur on the inside black, with two well-defined light fasciæ. Hind tibia light blue, with black base and a light postbasal ring.

♀. Scarcely larger than the male and slightly more robust. Wings without the infumate fringe, but with principal veins and the veinlets in the pre-radial area and along the margin distinctly blackened.

Length of body, ♂ 17, ♀ 18; pronotum, ♂ 3.5, ♀ 4; elytra, ♂ 17, ♀ 19; hind femur, ♂ 9, ♀ 10 mm.

Described from one male (type, no. 215) and one female taken at Kedia Guengoum, Zemmour, N.E. Mauretania,

It is interesting to note a parallelism between species of *Dericorys* and *Anamesacris*. In the former genus there is a group of relatively slender species, e. g., *D. millierei* with the posterior tibiae bearing numerous spines, as is the case with *A. saharæ*. Another group includes the species like *D. lobata* Bru. and *D. bolivari* Kr., which are of sturdy habitus and with reduced number of tibial spines; to this group corresponds our new *Anamesacris zolotarevskyi*.

The males in the genus *Anamesacris* remain unknown; they should be much smaller than females.

*Dericorys lobata bolivari* Krauss, 1892.

1886. *Dericorys lobata* Bolivar, An. Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. xv. p. 516 (nec Brullé!).

1892. *Dericorys bolivari* Krauss, Zool. Anz. xv. p. 168 (footnote).

1893. *Dericorys bolivari* Bolivar, Actus Soc. Esp. Hist. Nat. xxii. p. 50.

This insect has been recorded by I. Bolivar from Rio de Oro under the name *D. lobata*, which was given by Brullé to a species from the Canary Islands. Since I. Bolivar has at the same time indicated some characters of his insect, the name *bolivari* proposed for it by Krauss should be considered valid, although Krauss himself gave no description at all.

In a later paper I. Bolivar recognized *bolivari* as distinct from the Canarian *lobata*, and gave a brief comparative description of both. Unfortunately he did not take into account the possibility that different species or forms may occur on the various islands of the Canary archipelago. His conception of *lobata* was based on a specimen (or specimens) from the Fuerteventura Island, while Brullé himself did not specify the exact origin of his species. I have before me three females from Graciosa and one from Fuerteventura (all taken in September 1931 by H. B. Cott), and they are sufficiently distinct to be separated subspecifically. Moreover, the Graciosa form agrees in the coloration of posterior tibia with the female type of *lobata* preserved in the Paris Museum and kindly examined for me by Dr. L. Chopard. I feel, therefore, justified in restricting *lobata* to the form occurring in Graciosa, while the Fuerteventura one has to be given a distinct subspecific name. The form occurring in Rio de Oro is known to me from a single discoloured male in the British Museum collection and

two pairs from Guerguerat, Cap Blanc, Mauritania, 28-29. i. 1937, collected by the Mission d'Etudes de la Biologie des Acridiens. This form is clearly distinct from both the Graciosa and the Fuerteventura ones, but the differences are not sufficient, in my opinion, to be regarded as specific. I believe, therefore, that the species *D. lobata* should be divided into three subspecies, that may be separated by the following key:—

- 1 (4). Head practically smooth. Pronotum with moderately dense, low and rounded tubercles; posterior angle of notazona very acutely attenuated. Hind ~~feet~~ more slender and less strongly serrate on the edges. Elytra moderately narrowed apically.
- 2 (3). Posterior tibia in the female dirty sanguineous, with bright yellow base; spines yellow or orange-yellow. Elytra with a distinct pale streak in the basal part of pre-radial area. (Graciosa.)..... *lobata*.
- 3 (2). Posterior tibia uniformly honey-yellow; spines of the same colour. Pre-radial pale streak of the elytra indistinct. (Fuerteventura: type, a female in the British Museum, ix. 1931, *H. B. Cott.*) .. *luteipes*, subsp. n.
- 4 (1). Head distinctly rugulose and punctured. Pronotum with dense, subacute, and well-raised tubercles; posterior angle of notazona less attenuated, subobtusely. Hind ~~feet~~ short and thick, its edges strongly serrate. Elytra strongly narrowed apically. Posterior tibia in the female yellow, with orange-yellow spines; in the male whitish yellow in the basal third and at the apex, greyish black in the rest; inner spines light red, outer ones pale pink, all black-tipped. (Rio de Oro, Mauritania.)..... *bolivari*.

According to Krauss (*l. c.* 1892) the species occurs also on the islands of Montaña Clara and Alegranza, where it may be represented by distinct subspecies, but I have not seen specimens from those islands.

The dimorphism in the coloration of posterior tibiae in *D. lobata bolivari* is very striking, but no males of the other two subspecies are known (the male co-type of *U. lobata lobata* is said to be discoloured), and this may be a character common to all of them.

*Dericorys murati*, sp. n.

Size under medium for the genus; habitus slender.

♂. Antennæ about as long as head and pronotum, slightly incrassate apically.



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