Description of the male Anacridium eximium (Sjöstedt, 1918) - from Cape Verde Islands (Orthopteroidea: Catantopidae

by PALLE JOHNSEN

Descripción del macho de Anacridium eximium (Sjöstedt, 1918) de las islas de Cabo Verde (Orthopteridae: Catantopidae)

MATERIAL: In the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, is one malede Anacridium collected at San Vicente, Cape Verde Islands 8.XII.1945 by the Danish marine «Atlantide Expedition», (JOHNSEN, 1974).

It does not conform to any of the 7 described African males of this genus. Meanwhile there excist two further African species only known from type material in the female sex. One of these is *illustrissimum* (Karsch, 1896), different from all the other species in the completely black hindwings, and therefore cannot be related to the above material. The other one previously only known in the female sex is *eximium*, and I think that the male from San Vicente must represent the male of *eximiun*. The female type, and only, material of this species originates from Accra in Ghana, W. Africa.

Both according to the most recent key to the genus (DIRSH 1970) and to the figs. in SJÖSTEDT 1918, and the figs. & photo in DIRSH and UVAROV 1953 the specimen investigated is most likely the hitherto unknown male of *eximium*. Apart from the differences expected in the two sexes it also conforms to the description of the female.

DESCRIPTION OF MALE. See also fig. 1-2.

Prosternal process rather straight, but pointing a little caudad, tapering to a blunt point, in profile vaguely excurved along its anterior margin, nearly straight along its posterior margin, laterally compressed.

Measurements: Length of body 42 mm, of pronotum 9.6, metafemur

24, metatibia 21.5.

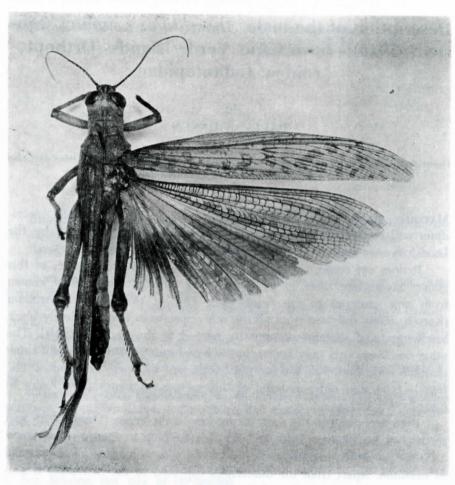


Fig. 1. Anacridium eximium of, M. Thaarup Jepsen phot.

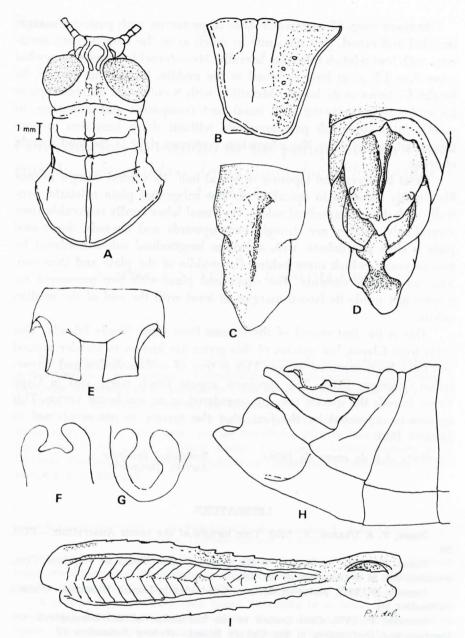


Fig. 2. Anacridium eximium & A: Head and prothorax, dorsal, but somewhat oblique, view. B: Prothorax, lateral view. C: Subgenital plate, ventral view. D: End of abdomen, dorsal view. E: Mesosternal lobes. F: End of sub-genital plate seen obliquely from below and behind. G: Same seen straight from behind. H: End of abdomen, lateral view. I: left metafemur, outer side.

Antenna long, 27 segmented. Disc of pronotum with posterior margin rounded and raised, (but not quite as much as in the female type), metazona with four whitish tubercles laterally. Mesosternal interspace somewhat more than $1.5 \times$ as long as broad in the middle. Metafemur narrow, its height 4.7 times in its length. Metatibia with 8 outer and 11 inner spines (as in female). Hindwing with basal part transparent and colourless, in middle infumated with pale brownish, without sharp transition to non-infumated part of wing, the infumation continues right to the hind margin of wing.

Cerci incurved and tapering in apical half. Its ventral margin in profile slightly incurved in apical third. The subgenital plate trilobate, ventrally with deep longitudinal sulcus. Its lateral lobes hardly noticeable from ventral side, as they are strongly bent upwards and inwards. Supra-anal plate is close to trilobate, with a median longitudinal sulcus bordered by two carinulae, which unite behind the middle of the plate and then continue as a single carinula. The supra-anal plate with two prominent tubercles just inside its lateral margins at level with the end of the median sulcus.

This is the first record of the species from Cape Verde Islands. This is far from Ghana, but species of this genus are known to wander around and have been captured at sea. This is true of *melanorhodon* and *werne-rellun* (Johnsen, 1970). The specimen appear much worn, and in Cape Verde Islands the species may be considered as an accidental visitor. This opinion is supported by the fact, that the species in not mentioned in Saraiva 1961.

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