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## **Revision of the genus *Pseudonicsara* Karny, 1912 (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Conocephalinae: Agraeciini)**

Revision of the Indo-Australian Conocephalinae, part 2

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## Abstract

The genus *Pseudonicsara* Karny, 1912 is fully revised. The characteristic, in cross-section triangular fore tibia together with the short male pronotum leaving the stridulatory apparatus uncovered are the main diagnostic characters. A key to the species is given. Three subgenera are recognised: *Pseudonicsara* Karny, 1912 with 35 species and 1 subspecies, *Cercana* subgen. n. with 15 species and *Wasiorana* subgen. n. with 3 species. *P. aeruginifrons* (Karny, 1912) becomes a new synonym of *P. pallidifrons* (Brunner, 1898), and *Agraecia ornata* Karny, 1907 a new synonym of *P. semicruciatata* (Brunner, 1898). 46 species and 1 subspecies are described as new: *P. (P.) abbreviata* sp. n., *P. (P.) apicata* sp. n., *P. (P.) apingan* sp. n., *P. (P.) april* sp. n., *P. (P.) arcuata* sp. n., *P. (P.) bitriangulata* sp. n., *P. (P.) buergersi* sp. n., *P. (P.) cervus* sp. n., *P. (P.) clavus* sp. n., *P. (P.) clavus carinata* ssp. n., *P. (P.) concha* sp. n., *P. (P.) dilatata* sp. n., *P. (P.) divitata* sp. n., *P. (P.) excisa* sp. n., *P. (P.) finister* sp. n., *P. (P.) forceps* sp. n., *P. (P.) karimui* sp. n., *P. (P.) lehm* sp. n., *P. (P.) lina* sp. n., *P. (P.) maritima* sp. n., *P. (P.) minuta* sp. n., *P. (P.) missim* sp. n., *P. (P.) nomo* sp. n., *P. (P.) pugio* sp. n., *P. (P.) spatula* sp. n., *P. (P.) stylata* sp. n., *P. (P.) uncinata* sp. n., *P. (P.) undulata* sp. n., *P. (P.) wanuma* sp. n., *P. (P.) wau* sp. n., *P. (P.) wum* sp. n., *P. (P.) zugi* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) bomberi* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) digitata* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) dodinga* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) furcata* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) halmahera* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) hum* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) nana* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) sinuata* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) siwi* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) spinibranchis* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) stridulans* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) taliabu* sp. n., *P. (Cercana) wanigela* sp. n., *P. (Wasiorana) alces* sp. n., and *P. (Wasiorana) curvata* sp. n. Three species are removed from the genus: *P. lobaspoides* (Karny, 1907) and *P. ornata* (Brunner v. W., 1898) are transferred to *Axylus* Stål, 1877, and *P. nigrifrons* C. Willemse, 1923 is provisionally left in *Salomona* Blanchard, 1853, the genus in which it was originally described. Species of the subgenus *Pseudonicsara* are so far with certainty only known from New Guinea, those of *Wasiorana* were all found in North-Western New Guinea, and those of *Cercana* in West and South New Guinea and on the Maluku Islands (East Wallacea). The species often occur allopatric but of *Pseudonicsara* s.str. up to three species were found in the same locality.

**Key words:** Indo-Australian region, New Guinea, East Wallacea, Orthoptera, Agraeciini, *Pseudonicsara*, revision, new species, diagnostic key, distribution

## Introduction

This is the second part of a revision of the Indo-Australian Conocephalinae dealing with the genus *Pseudonicsara* of the tribe Agraeciini. The genus previously comprised the moderate number of eleven species, all but one of them originally described under *Salomona* Blanchard, 1853. Of those species, however, three proved to be not congeneric with the type species in the course of the current revision, while one species up to now combined with *Agraecia* had to be transferred to *Pseudonicsara*.

A former attempt to revise the genus was started by the late C. Willemse after he had finished the revision of *Salomona* Blanchard, 1853 (Willemse 1959) with part of the specimens from the Museum für Naturkunde Berlin (ZMB). But it was not finished due to his early death in 1962 (Boven 1966). The specimens were labelled but returned undescribed to the ZMB. Some but not all of the names proposed by C. Willemse in litteris were adopted in the present paper.

The current study is more comprehensive. It is based on 230 specimens from the main museum collections with regard to the group under study (see depositories below). 53 species arranged in three subgenera are recognised. Extensive collections would probably reveal even more undescribed species. The genus contains mainly large species although they are not as stout as species of *Salomona*. Many of them are rather similar in general appearance (Figs. 1–8). Striking differences from other Agraeciini genera of the faunal region are the in cross-section triangular fore tibiae and the short male pronotum. While the male cerci, titillators and female subgenital plates are most helpful for the separation of the species within the genus. Unfortunately, nothing is known about the life history.