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Review of the subfamily Tripetalocerinae Bolívar, 1887 (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae)

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Abstract

Subfamily Tripetalocerinae consist of four genera distributed in Southeast Asia. *Clinophaestus* **gen. nov.** (type species: *Clinophaestus robustus* **sp. nov.**) and *Tripetaloceroides* **gen. nov.** (type species: *Tripetalocera tonkinensis* Günther, 1938) are described. New tribe Clinophaestini **trib. nov.** (type genus: *Clinophaestus* **gen. nov.**) is established. Diagnosis and key to tribes and genera are given. An annotated list of species is provided. Genus *Kraengia* Bolívar, 1909 is transferred from Tripetalocerinae to Discotettiginae.

Key words: Orthoptera, Tetrigidae, taxonomy, new taxa, Southeast Asia

Introduction

Subfamily Tripetalocerinae was established by I. Bolívar (1887) as section Tripetalocerae in the tribe Tetrigidae for six genera (*Tettigodina* Westwood, 1874, *Discotettix* Costa, 1864, *Arulenus* Stål, 1877, *Hirrius* Bolívar, 1887, *Phaestus* Bolívar, 1887 and *Tripetalocera* Westwood, 1834), which are distinguished from all other genera by modified antennae. J.L. Hancock (1907a) revised the system of subfamily Tetriginae. In the section Tripetalocerae he placed only two genera (*Tripetalocera* and *Birmanana* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893) and established new section Discotettiginae for other five genera (*Discotettix*, *Tettigodina*, *Arulenus*, *Hirrius* and *Phaestus*). The name Tripetalocerini was used as a group name in the subfamily Acrydiinae by W.F. Karny (1914) and in Tetriginae by C. Willems (1930). K. Günther (1938a) considered Tripetalocerae as section in the subfamily Acrydiinae follows to Hancock (1907a). Later D.K.McE. Kevan (1966) included section Tripetalocerae in the tribe Discotettigini of subfamily Tetriginae. Firstly Tripetalocerinae was considered as separate subfamily of family Tetrigidae by H. Steinmann (1970). This point of view was accepted in majority of recent publications (Otte, 1997; Mahmood *et al.*, 2007), but attempts to raise the taxonomic status of this subfamily to the family Tripetaloceridae was made (Liang & Zheng, 1998; Zheng, 2005). In the Orthoptera Species File (Eades *et al.*, 2013) it is treated as subfamily Tripetalocerinae with a single tribe Tripetalocerini.

Up to now subfamily Tripetalocerinae includes four species in three genera. Monotypic genus *Tripetalocera* was established for *T. ferruginea* Westwood, 1834 from India (Westwood, 1834). Second species, *T. tonkinensis* Günther, 1938, was described from Vietnam (Günther, 1938b). In the annotated catalogue of Tetrigidae of South-East Asia R.E. Blackith (1992: 194) listed '*Tripetalocera dehaani* Westwood, 1934' from Sumatra and Borneo, but this species has never been described by Westwood (1834). According to Articles 12 and 13 of the Code (ICZN, 1999) this name is nomen nudum. Both described species of *Tripetalocera* are recognizable by the shape of pronotum. This character is widely used for separating of different genera in the other subfamilies of Tetrigidae, therefore new genus is established below for *T. tonkinensis*.

Monotypic genus *Birmanana* was established for *B. gracilis* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893 from Myanmar (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893). New genus closely related to *Birmanana* is found in Thailand and described below.

Similar to *Tripetalocera* monotypic genus *Kraengia* Bolívar, 1909 was described from Indonesia (Bolívar, 1909). Later Günther (1937: 175, figs. 4, 5) studied and illustrated the holotype and additional specimens of *K. apicalis* Bolívar, 1909 from Sulawesi and emphasized that the shape and the number of segments of antennae in