



Additions to the reported *Elimaea* species (Orthoptera: Phaneropteridae: Phaneropterinae) from India

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Abstract

The genus *Elimaea* (Tettigoniidae: Phaneropterinae) has reportedly been represented in India by eight species. Four species in addition to the existing checklist are described, which were earlier reported from the Malay Peninsula, based on the teeth on stridulatory file (on the underside of male left tegmen) and modifications of the gonangulum of the ovipositor. The morphometric variations in the reported species have been given, which include *E. securigera*, *E. subcarinata*, *E. thalii*, *E. chloris*, *E. nautica* and *E. subcarinata* **sp. nov.** (that differs from *E. subcarinata*).

Key words: Orthoptera, Phaneropteridae, Phaneropterinae, India

Introduction

Adult phaneropterines (15–65 mm) are poorly known from India. Some important works on the taxonomy and distribution of Tettigoniidae (including Phaeropteridae) of northeastern India include: Barman & Srivastava (1976), Shishodia (2000), Shishodia & Tandon (2000), Barman (2003), and Shishodia *et al.* (2003, 2010). The tribe Elimaeini Jakobson, 1905 (group Elimaeae Brunner, 1878) is known to comprise three Oriental genera, *Elimaea* Stal, 1874; *Hemielimaea* Brunner, 1878; and *Ectadia* Brunner, 1878). Of these, the genus *Elimaea* is most speciose and quite widespread in the Indian sub-continent. Karny (1926c) divided the genus into three subgenera: *Orthelimaea*, *Rhaebelimaea* and *Elimaea* s. str., based on the shape of the anterior femora and the branching in the radius sector of the tegmen. Reportedly, they can be found in primary forests as well as secondary vegetation as shrubs and grasses. Often nocturnal, but are encountered during the day on vegetation at rest.

Order: Orthoptera

Suborder: Ensifera

Superfamily: Tettigoniioidea

Family: Tettigoniidae

Subfamily: Phaneropterinae

Diagnosis of the tribe Elimaeini. Fastigium verticis forming a right angle with fastigium frontis; pronotum with a distinct humeral sinus; anterior coxa without spine, though in some species a minute spinule may be present; anterior femur on ventral side furrowed, provided with small spines; anterior tibia dorsally furrowed with dorso-apical spurs; tibial tympana covered with conchate fold with wider anterior slit on both sides or on the internal side only; tegmina fully developed, hind wings surpassing tegmina in both sexes; male sub-genital plate without styli; ovipositor usually falcate, rarely sabre shaped, little longer than pronotum.

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