

A new species of *Incanotus* Beier from Ecuador (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Pseudophyllinae)

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Abstract

BUZZETTI FM. 2008. A new species of *Incanotus* Beier from Ecuador (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Pseudophyllinae). ENTOMOTROPICA 23(1): 37-41.

Incanotus mariaelenae n. sp. from Ecuadorean Amazon is described. The male is characterized by having globular cerci with a basal portion hemispherical and a latero-distal tooth. Female subgenital plate with wide lobes. An updated identification key for the genus is provided.

Additional key words: Ensifera, katydids, neotropical.

Resumen

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Se describe *Incanotus mariaelenae* n. sp. de la Amazonia Ecuatoriana. El macho se caracteriza por los cercos globulares, con parte basal hemisférica y con un diente latero-distal. La placa subgenital de la hembra con lóbulos amplios. Se presenta una clave actualizada para separar las especies del género.

Palabras clave adicionales: Ensifera, neotropical, taritasas.

Introduction

The Neotropical genus *Incanotus* Beier, 1960 belongs to the tribe Cocconotini of the subfamily Pseudophyllinae. It was established to include two species previously assigned to other genera, *Incanotus amorii* (Bolivar, 1881) and *Incanotus inca* (Saussure & Pictet, 1881), plus a new species, *Incanotus atricoxatus* Beier, 1960. The genus is characterized by the following combination of characters: pronotum surface densely spinose-granulated, male supra-anal plate cupola-shaped.

Recent collecting expeditions to the Ecuadorean Amazon resulted in material of a previously unknown species of the genus, here described.

Incanotus mariaelenae n. sp.

Diagnosis. Colour dominantly green, with occiput, dorsal surface of pronotum and stridulatory apparatus black. Pronotum finely spinose dorsally, rugulose laterally. Male cerci aberrant for genus, very short, with basal portion hemispherical and laterodistal tooth, almost completely concealed between supraanal and subgenital plate.

Type material. Holotype ♂: Ecuador, Napo province, Yasuni Scientific Station, 219 m, S 00°40'26.6" W076°23'51.5", 22/26.XI.2004, legit F. M. Buzzetti & G. Carotti. Allotype ♀: Ecuador Morona Santiago province, Wisuy, NE of Macuma, 664 m, S02°06'52.1" W077°44'23.3",

25/28.IV.2006, legit F. M. Buzzetti, G. Carotti & A. Marzotto. Types deposited in Natural History Museum of Vienna (Austria), 2nd Zoological Department, Entomology, Orthoptera Collection.

Description. Holotype ♂. Body (Fig. 1 A-B) green with light brown-green appendages, face green, occiput, pronotum dorsal surface and stridulatory apparatus black.

Head. Frons smooth, broader than long. Fastigium of vertex produced in a small spine sulcated above and preceded in the vertex by one small tubercle on each side of sulcus. Frontal fastigium separated from fastigium of vertex, weakly produced in a blunt tubercle. Fastigia separated from the antennae by a laminar projection longer than fastigium of vertex. Antennal scape with a dorso-apical tooth. Face light green. Occiput black.

Thorax. Pronotum wrinkled, finely spined on black dorsal surface and granular on green lateral lobes, intersected by two sulci that almost join on lateral lobe. Prosternum armed with two well developed, straight spines. Mesosternal grooves (Fig. 1E) meeting at single point; mesosternal pit transverse, lateral lobes forming blunt triangles. Metasternal grooves reaching backward almost circular metasternal pit, lateral lobes obliquely truncated.

Tegmina and wings. Tegmina green with main venation paler and stridulatory apparatus black, surpassing body by about one fourth. Wings hyaline, folded under tegmina.

Legs. Light green. Fore femora with 3 dark spinules, on inner ventral margin of distal half, distal one largest. Fore tibiae with 6 dark spines on both ventral margins. Mid femora with 3 dark spines on outer ventral margin of distal half. Mid tibiae with 7 dark spines on both ventral margins. Hind femora armed with 6 dark spines along outer ventral margin. Hind tibiae with 9 to 11 dark spines on inner dorsal and outer ventral margins, 3 to 5 on other margins.

Abdomen. Light green or yellowish-brown. Supra-anal plate (Fig. 1D) cupola-shaped, almost completely covering genital cavity, with dense pilosity in distal half and with median longitudinal groove. Cerci (Fig. 1D) very short, with basal hemispherical portion and latero-distal tooth,

almost completely hidden between supra-anal and subgenital plate. Subgenital plate (Fig. 1C) with hind margin deeply emarginated for about 1/3 of the entire plate length, styli converging backward.

Allotype ♀. Colour and structure as male holotype except for: general colour darker, pronotum with hind ventral corner and fore coxae black, tegmina completely green, ovipositor blackish brown. Size larger than male holotype (see tab.1). Ovipositor (Fig. 1A) with smooth dorsal and ventral margins, the dorsal distal margin bearing minute serrulation. Subgenital plate (Fig. 1B) with hind margin incised, forming two wide lobes.

Derivatio nominis. This species is dedicated to Maria Elena Cisco.

Comparative notes. *I. mariaelenae* n. sp. differs from the three congeneric species in many features, especially the male cerci and the female subgenital plate.

It differs from *Incanotus amorii* in having the coxae and pleurae partly black, female subgenital plate wider. *I. mariaelenae* and *I. amorii* are the only species of the genus with the pronotum dorsally entirely black. .

Similar to *I. inca* in the female subgenital plate, but is distinct from this species because of the colouration on pronotum dorsal surface that in *I. mariaelenae* covers the whole dorsal surface, while in *I. inca* only the prozona and metazona are black. The male terminalia are very similar in *I. mariaelenae* and *I. inca*, differing for the sides of subgenital plate that are concave in the species here described, while are parallel in *inca*.

It differs from *I. atricoxatus* in having the dorsal surface of pronotum entirely black, female subgenital plate wider.

Updated identification key for the genus *Incanotus* Beier 1960.

- 1 Coxae and pleurae partly black..... 2
 Coxae and pleurae concolour.....
 *I. amorii* (Bolivar, 1881)
- 2 Pronotum dorsal surface entirely black.....
 *I. mariaelenae* n. sp.

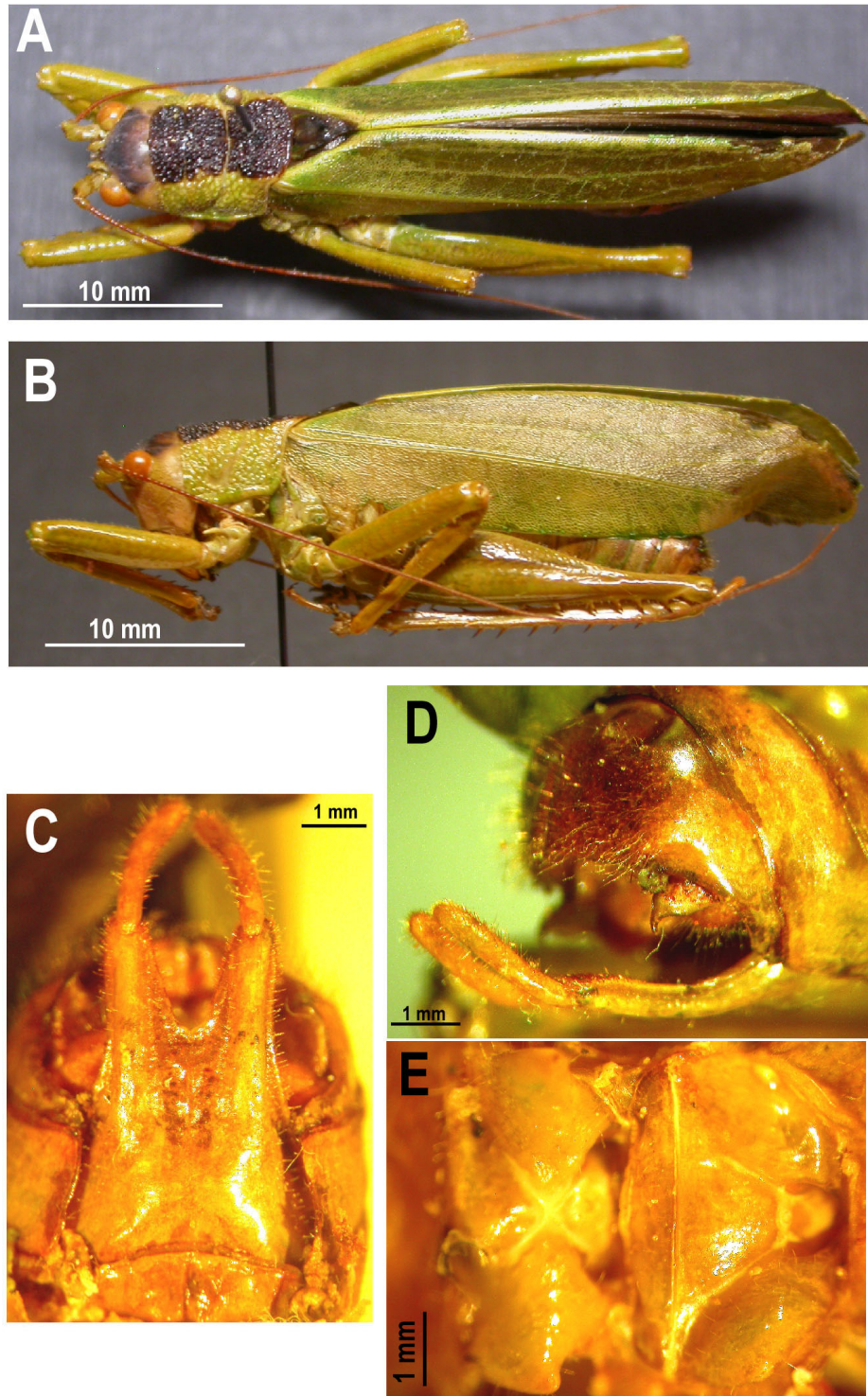


Figure 1. A-E *Incanotus mariaelenae* n. sp. Holotype ♂. A: dorsal view; B: lateral; C: subgenital plate; D: abdomen apex lateral; E: meso- and metasternum.

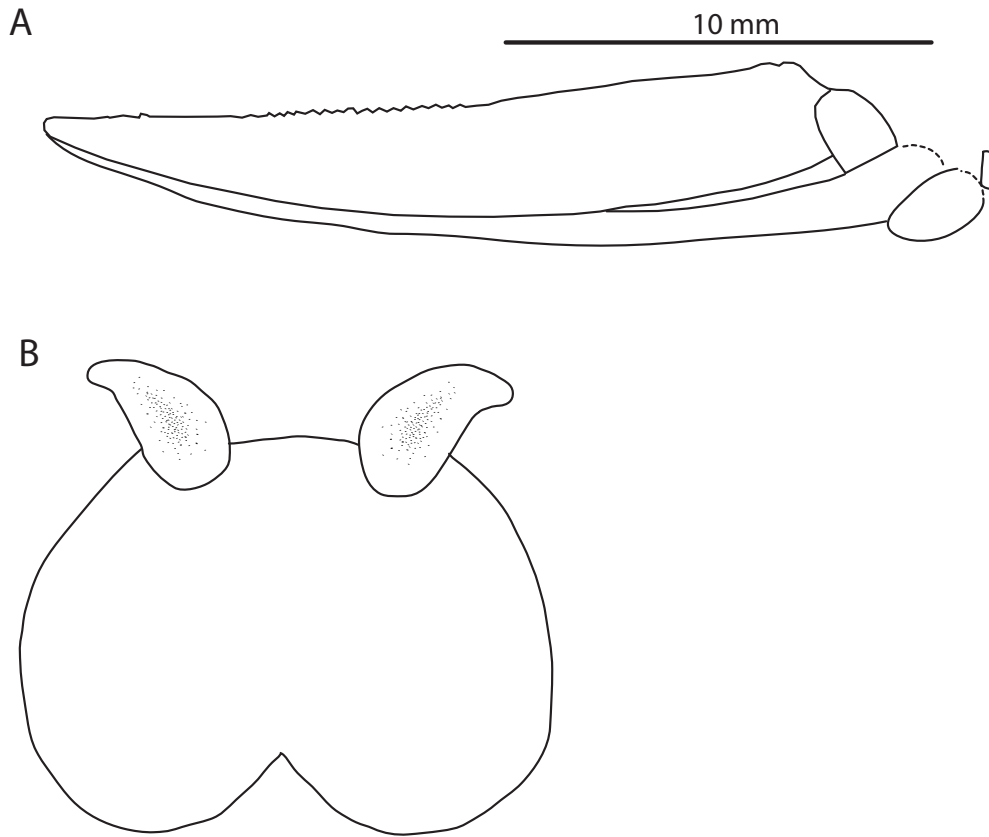


Figure 2. A-B *Incanotus mariaelenae* n. sp. Allotype ♀. A: ovipositor in lateral view; B: subgenital plate.

- Pronotum dorsal surface only partly black or entirely green 3
- 3 Pronotum partly (pro- and metazona) black ...
..... *I. inca* (Saussure & Pictet 1898)
- Pronotum entirely green
..... *I. atricoxatus* Beier 1960

References

BEIER M. 1960. Orthoptera Tettigoniidae (Pseudophyllinae II), 396 pag In: Mertens R, Hennig W, Wermuth H [eds] Das Tierreich, vol 74.

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Table 1. Measurements in mm of the type material studied.

	♂ Holotype	♀ Allotype
Body length	36.37	56.16
Interocular space	3	3.3
Pronotum length	9	9.9
Pronotum width	8.62	9.6
Mesosternum length	2.25	2.5
Mesosternum width	4.5	4
Metasternum length	2.25	2.95
Metasternum width	4.4	4.51
Tegmen length	37.5	41.81
Tegmen width	9.37	10.52
Fore femur	10.68	12.76
Fore tibia	11.43	12.78
Fore tarsus	lacking	5.2
Mid femur	11.06	11.93
Mid tibia	12.93	14.2
Mid tarsus	lacking	4.81
Hind femur	20.81	24.56
Hind tibia	21.56	26.25
Hind tarsus	6.56	7.6
Subgenital plate along the sides	5.5	-
Subgenital plate in the middle	3.5	4.5
Distance between subgenital plate projections	1.5	-
Styli	2.5	-
Cerci	1.2	2.3
Ovipositor length	-	21.37