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EXTRAIT

B.-P. UVAROV

ORTHOPTERA

Collected by Professor T. D. A. COCKERELL in Morocco

RABAT

au siège de
l'Institut Scientifique Chérifien.

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MCMXXX

ORTHOPTERA

Collected by Professor T. D. A. COCKERELL in Morocco

By B.-P. UVAROV, London

A small collection of Orthoptera made by Professor T. D. A. COCKERELL, Mrs. COCKERELL and Miss A. MACKIE during their short trip to Morocco in August 1930 proved to be unexpectedly interesting, since out of 16 species collected three happened to be new to science.

Since the distribution of Orthoptera in Morocco is still imperfectly known, I thought it best to give a full list of species in the collection.

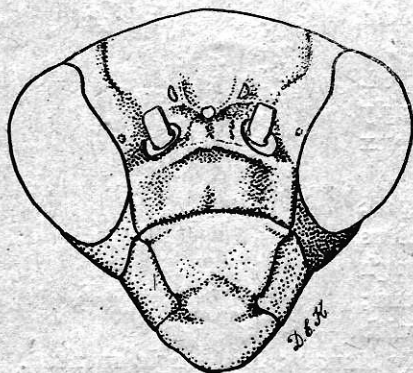
I wish to express here my sincere thanks to Professor COCKERELL and his travelling companions for paying attention to my request to collect Orthoptera on that voyage, and for entrusting me the work on the collection.

Types of the new species are preserved in the British Museum (Natural History).

MANTIDAE

1. *Iris oratoria* (L.).

Asni, g. VIII, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

2. *AMELES MAROCCANA* sp. n. (fig. 1).Fig. 1. — *Ameles maroccana*, n. sp., ♀.

♀. Similar to *A. abjecta* (Cyr.), but the head is narrower, eyes much more rounded, occiput strongly convex, and frontal scutellum carinated above in the middle only.

Head, with eyes, scarcely broader than the pronotum. Frontal scutellum more than twice as broad as it is high; its surface with three broad and very shallow longitudinal depressions; upper carina broadly arched, distinct in the middle only, obsolescent towards the sides; no other marginal carinae. Vertex between the eyes less concave than in *A. abjecta*. Ocelli connected by a broadly arched acute carinula. Occiput viewed from the front strongly convex. Eyes broadly rounded.

Pronotum similar in shape to that in *A. abjecta*; its greatest width is

two-thirds of its length. Prozona is strongly narrowed forwards, parabolic in shape. Lateral margins with only very few minute teeth (distinctly denticulate in *A. abjecta*).

Elytra shorter than the pronotum.

Abdomen distinctly rounded -expanded.

Coloration greyish-buff. Wings with blue-black spot.

Total length 20; width of head with eyes 4.8; length of pronotum 5.5; greatest width of pronotum 4; length of hind femur 8.5 mm.

Described from two females taken at Ifrane, VIII, 1930, by Miss A. MACKIE (type) and Prof. COCKERELL (paratype).

GRYLLIDAE

4. *Tridactylus variegatus* (Latr.).

Asni, VIII.

TETTIGONIIDAE

5. *Metrioptera albopunctata* (Goeze) ?

Ifrane, VIII, 1 ♂.

I hesitate to identify the species without a female.

6. *STEROPLEURUS COCKERELLI* sp. n. (fig. 2).

Belongs to the group of *perezi* Bol., *balea-ricus* Bol. and *lucasi* Br. W., but differs from all of them by the very characteristic male genitalia.

♂. Size medium for the genus; colour pale yellowish-green.

Frontal fastigium scarcely developed. Fastigium of vertex well prominent, strongly compressed laterally, acute above, convex in profile.

Pronotum short, strongly saddle-shaped, moderately rugose. First transverse sulcus deep. Lateral lobes forming a distinct, though rounded, angle with the disc of metazona; their surface shiny, scarcely rugose, with shallow punctures; lower margin feebly sinuate; hind angle rounded. Metazona with obtusangular excision behind.

Elytra black on the disc and along the costal margin, which is practically vertical, not expanded. Subcostal veins strongly incrassate, callous.

Front femur with 2-3 spinules on the front lower margin. Intermediate femur with 2 spinules on the hind lower margin. Hind femur with 6 external and 8 internal spinules.

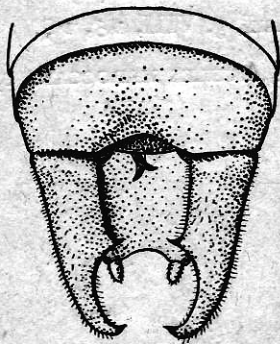


Fig. 2
Steropleurus cockerelli,
sp. n., ♂.

Last tergite large, transverse, slightly emarginated behind in the middle. Supraanal plate separated from the tergite, broadly lanceolate, somewhat longer than broad, with rounded sides. Cercus very large, gradually incurved, stout and cylindrical in the basal half, at the end of which there is a short, curved internal spine, and becoming slender in the apical half, which is more distinctly incurved and ends in a short internal spine. Subgenital plate elongate-trapezoidal, very shallowly emarginated between the styli.

♀. Pronotum more deeply excised behind; the first transverse sulcus with a black pit in the middle. Supraanal plate rounded-triangular. Ovipositor somewhat longer than the hind femur, moderately recurved, with black stripe along the middle of the base above.

Total length ♂ (type) 23 ♀ (paratype) 24; pronotum ♂ 5.5, ♀ 6; hind femur ♂ 15, ♀ 18; ovipositor ♀ 18 mm.

Described after a male and a female taken at Ifrane, VIII, 1930, by Prof. COCKERELL.

This species is the first Moroccan representative of the genus and easily recognisable by the male genitalia.

ACRIDIDAE

7. *Acrida turrita* (L.).

Asni, 4. VIII, 1 ♂; 5 km. below Asni, larva.

8. *Chorthippus jucundus* (Fischer).

Ifrane, VIII.

9. *Chorthippus biguttulus* (L.) ?

A series of specimens from Ifrane and Arround.

10. *Egnatiella cabrerai* I. Bol.

Asni, 4. VIII, 10.

11. *Ædipoda cærulescens sulfurescens* Sauss.

Arround; Tinitine, 10. VIII.

12. *Acrotylus patrueis* (H. S.).

Asni, 7. VIII.

13. *Acrotylus insubricus insubricus* (Scop.).

Arround, VIII; 5 km. below Asni.

14. *SPHINGONOTUS MAROCCANUS* sp. n. (figs. 3, 4).

Somewhat similar superficially to *S. nebulosus* (F. W.), but differing from it strongly in the sharp carinae of the frontal ridge and of the fastigium, in the structure of the pronotum, in the shape of the wing fascia and in the sinuated upper margin of the femur.

♂. Antennae much longer than head and pronotum together.
Face practically vertical. Frontal ridge between antennae rather broad, distinctly constricted below the ocellum, not reaching the clypeus;

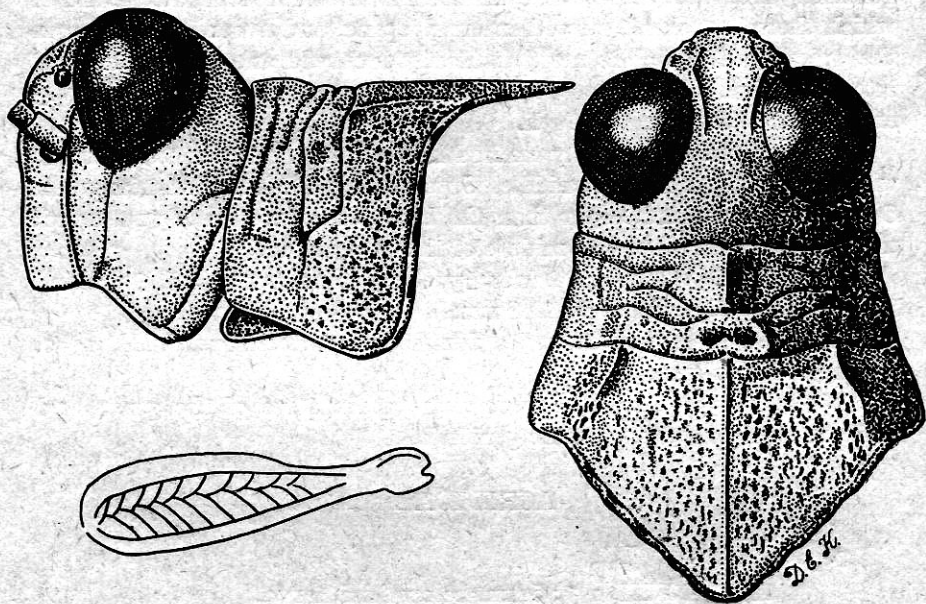


Fig. 3. — *Sphingonotus maroccanus*, sp. nov., ♂.

its surface impressed below the ocellum, practically flat elsewhere, but the margins are well raised and sharp. Fastigium of vertex concave, with strongly raised margins. Fastigial foveolae large, slightly concave, imperfectly margined below.

Pronotum well constricted in prozona. Transverse furrows deep; section of the prozona between them gibbose, forming two pairs of low transverse tubercles. Metazona nearly twice the length of prozona, practically flat, with short longitudinal wrinkles and smooth elongated tubercles; hind angle slightly more than 90° ; its lateral margins wavy. Median carina in prozona slightly raised, tectiform, in metazona linear. Lateral lobes much shorter than deep; front lower angle a little more than 90° ; lower margin moderately ascending, feebly sinuated; hind angle rounded.

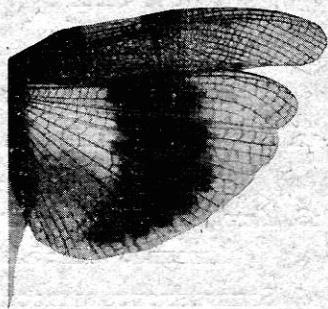


Fig. 4
Sphingonotus maroccanus, n. sp., ♂.
(Shadows in the basal half of the wing are accidental.)

Elytron relatively broad, loosely reticulated; front margin regularly curved; apex narrowed and somewhat bent backwards. Discoidal vein much nearer to the hind radial, than to the ulnar, but not touching the former; posterior area of the discoidal field irregularly and loosely reticulated, semi-transparent. Interulnar area slightly broader than the discoidal, loosely and irregularly reticulated, with an irregular false vein.

Hind femur with the upper carina rather suddenly lowered in the apical third (as in *Ædipoda*, only less distinctly).

General coloration brownish-grey. Head and sides of pronotum ash-grey, with dark dots. Elytron with the basal fourth, a median fascia (becoming paler behind) and very faint preapical spots, brown. Wing blue basally; black fascia broad, regularly curved, narrowed behind, not touching the hind margin and not reaching the inner margin; apical portion colorless, slightly smoky at the apex. Hind femur black inwardly, with a sharply defined pale pre-apical fascia; outer face ash-grey, with a blackish fascia in the apical third; knee black. Hind tibia bluish, with two broad and indefinite brownish fasciae.

Total length ♂ (type) 18, ♀ (paratype) 25; pronotum ♂ 4, ♀ 5.5; elytron ♂ 19, ♀ 26; hind femur ♂ 10, ♀ 14 mm.

Described from two males and four females taken at Arround, VIII, by Prof. COCKERELL.

It becomes very difficult to recognise different species of the genus *Sphingonotus*, owing to their already large and ever increasing number. There are, however, no difficulties in the case of *S. maroccanus*, which differs strikingly from all known species. It is not impossible that this species has been confused in the past with *S. scabriculus* St., a South African species recorded from N. Africa, as well, but the two species can be separated at a glance by the different structure of the pronotum and by a number of other characters.

15. *Pezotettix giornae* (Rossi).

Ifrane, VIII.

16. *Paratettix meridionalis* (Rambur).

Asni; 5 km. below Asni.