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New and little-known grasshoppers of the tribe Phlaeobini (Orthoptera: Acrididae: Acridinae) from Thailand

PATTARAWICH DAWWRUENG[1,*], SERGEY YU. STOROZHENKO[2] & CHATMONGKON SUWANNAPOOM[3,*]

[1]*Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand*
mapormail@gmail.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3336-7007
[2]*Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, 690022, Russia*
storozhenko@biosoil.ru; https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9269-404
[3]*School of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Phayao, Phayao 56000, Thailand*
chatmongkonup@gmail.com; https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3342-1464
[*]*Corresponding authors*

Abstract

Diversity of the tribe Phlaeobini in Thailand is increased as result of our expeditions in northern and northeastern regions of country in last decade. *Oxyphlaeobella doitungensis* **sp. nov.** is described and illustrated from the Chiang Rai Province in Thailand. Two species, *Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis* Miller and *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, are recorded from Thailand for the first time. The genera *Oxyphlaeobella* Ramme, *Pyrgophlaeoba* Miller, and *Sinophlaeoba* Niu & Zheng are new for the fauna of Thailand. Keys to Thai genera of the tribe Phlaeobini and to species of the genus *Oxyphlaeobella* are provided.

Key words: Acrididae, *Oxyphlaeobella*, *Pyrgophlaeoba*, *Sinophlaeoba*, taxonomy, new species, keys, distribution, new records, Thailand

Introduction

The tribe Phlaeobini Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893 is a large tribe which consists of 143 species in 39 genera distributed in a lot of countries in Asia and Africa (Cigliano *et al*., 2026). Only three species were reported from Thailand, namely *Phlaeoba antennata* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893, *Ph. infumata* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893 and *Chlorophlaeoba tonkinensis* Ramme, 1941 (Ramme, 1941; Roffey, 1979; Ingrisch, 1989; Dawwrueng *et al*., 2017). The aim of present study is revealed diversity of Phlaeobini in Thailand based on results of our expeditions in northern and northeastern regions of country in last decade. Two new records are reported from Thailand for first time, *Pyrgophlaeoba n. nemoralis* Miller, 1935 and *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, 2005. One new species *Oxyphlaeobella doitungensis* **sp. nov.** was described below. The taxonomic key to Thai Phlaeobini genera, and to all known species of genus *Oxyphlaeobella* Ramme, 1941 are given.

Material and Methods

The present paper is based on the specimens that were collected in Thailand by P.D. since 2018 to 2022. The specimens were dried and pinned. The male genitalia were pulled and cleaned by using KOH 10% solution and subsequently preserved in glycerin. The studied materials were deposited at the Agricultural University of Phayao, Phayao province, Thailand (AUP). Microscopic photographs were made using Olympus SZX10 microscope attached with Wireless Digital Imaging Olympus EP50 and Olympus LG-LSLED light source (Department of Entomology, Kasetsart University, Thailand). Photographs of live specimens in field were made using a Canon

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EOS 400D with Canon Macro lens EF 100mm and speedlite 270EX II flash unit. The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness using Adobe Photoshop 2020 software. The distribution map was created using the SimpleMappr website (Shorthouse, 2010).

Nomenclature is given according to rules of the International Code of the Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999). The morphological terminology and terminology of male genitalia followed those of Uvarov (1966) and Dirsh (1956), respectively. The images of the type specimens of some species of Phlaeobini are available in the Orthoptera Species File database (Cigliano *et al*., 2026).

Taxonomy

Family Acrididae MacLeay, 1821

Subfamily Acridinae MacLeay, 1821

Tribe Phlaeobini Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

Remark. Till now the only genera *Phlaeoba* Stål, 1861 and *Chlorophlaeoba* Ramme, 1941 were recorded from Thailand (Ramme, 1941; Roffey, 1979; Ingrisch, 1989; Dawwueng *et al*., 2017). Here we add three genera new for the fauna of country. A key to these genera is given below.

Key to genera of Phlaeobini found in Thailand

1(2). Tegmina short, lateral, dorsally not touching each other (Figs 1A, C, 2C) . . . . . ***Oxyphlaeobella*** Ramme
2(1). Tegmina long, extend beyond the top of the hind femora (Figs 5A, C), if abbreviated then dorsally touching each other (Figs 6A, C, 7C).
3(4). Tegmina at rest position only reach the middle of hind femora or shorter . . . . . ***Sinophlaeoba*** Niu & Zheng
4(3). Tegmina reach or extend beyond the top of hind femora.
5(6). Apical margin of tegmina concave (Figs 5A, C) . . . . . ***Pyrgophlaeoba*** Miller
6(5). Tegmina with broadly rounded apex.
7(8). Head as long as or longer than the pronotum. Tegmina almost reach the hind knees . . . . . ***Chlorophlaeoba*** Ramme
8(7). Head shorter than the pronotum. Tegmina extend far beyond the top of the hind femora . . . . . ***Phlaeoba*** Stål

Genus *Oxyphlaeobella* Ramme, 1941

Oxyphlaeobella Ramme, 1941: 26; Willemse, 1951: 86; Mistshenko & Storozhenko, 1990: 36 (key to species).
Type species: *Oxyphlaeobella rugosa* Ramme, 1941, by monotypy.

Remark. Nowadays the genus consists of three species distributed in Myanmar (*O. rugosa* Ramme, 1941), Vietnam (*O. kongtumensis* Mistshenko & Storozhenko, 1990) and Philippines (*O. philippina* Storozhenko & Lapteva, 2026) (Ramme, 1941; Willemse, 1951; Mistshenko & Storozhenko, 1990; Kim & Pham, 2014; Storozhenko & Lapteva, 2026). A new species is found in Thailand.

Key to species of *Oxyphlaeobella*

1(2). Female. Fastigium of vertex equal to horizontal length of eye. Prozona 2.8 times longer than metazona. Hind femur slender, 5.9 times as long as wide. Smaller (length of body 22.5, pronotum 3.9, hind femur 11.8 mm). Male unknown. Myanmar . . . . . ***O. rugosa*** Ramme
2(1). Female. Fastigium of vertex 1.2–1.4 times shorter than horizontal length of eye. Prozona 2.0–2.4 times longer than metazona. Hind femur 4.6–5.7 times as long as wide. Larger (length of body 25.8–30, pronotum 5.2–6.1, hind femur 13.8–17.0 mm).
3(4). Female. Hind tibia yellowish. Prozona 2.0 times longer than metazona. Male unknown. Philippines. . . . . ***O. philippina*** Storozhenko & Lapteva

4(3). Hind tibia in both sexes blackish brown or grayish green. Prozona 2.2–2.4 times longer than metazona.

5(6). Hind tibia blackish brown. Male: epiphallus with broad bridge, in dorsal view bridge as wide as length of ancorae. Female: in dorsal view, lateral carinae of the pronotum parallel. Vietnam . . . . . ***O. kongtumensis*** Mistshenko & Storozhenko

6(5). Basal part of hind tibia brown, apical half grayish green. Male: epiphallus with narrow bridge, distinctly narrower than the length of ancorae (Fig. 1G). Female: lateral carinae of pronotum in metazona slightly diverged to each other (Fig. 2A). Thailand . . . . . ***O. doitungensis*** **sp. nov.**

Oxyphlaeobella doitungensis **Dawwrueng, Storozhenko et Suwannapoom, sp. nov.**
(Figs 1A–K, 2A–G, 8A, B)

Material examined. Holotype—male, Thailand: Chiang Rai Province, Mae Fah Luang District, Doi Tung, 20°19'51"N, 99°48'55"E, grassland along the main road, h ~1,400–1,500 m., 27.VIII.2022, coll. P. Dawwrueng (AUP). Paratypes – 2 males, 1 female, the same locality and date with holotype,coll. P. Dawwrueng (AUP).

Description. Male. Body very slender, medium sized for genus. Head almost as long as pronotum (Figs 1A, C). Vertex and occiput smooth; frons and genae with rough short ridges (Figs 1B, C); vertex between eyes distinctly wider than maximal width of frontal ridge; fastigium of vertex long triangular, slightly wider than long; temporal foveolae absent. Face in profile strongly reclinate (Fig. 1C). Frontal ridge distinct to clypeus, deeply sulcate and slightly narrowed between antennal sockets. Eyes oval; vertical diameter of eye 1.2–1.3 times as long as subocular furrow. Antennae distinctly widened near the base, 18-segmented, reaching the base of hind femora.

Pronotum with irregulated, short longitudinal ridges on dorsal and lateral surfaces; disk of pronotum crossed by two transverse furrows (Figs 1A, C); median carina distinct; lateral carinae subparallel to each other in dorsal view; prozona 2.4–2.5 times as long as metazona; anterior and posterior margins of pronotum broadly rounded, but posterior margin with shallow emargination on the middle (Fig. 1A). Prosternal spine absent. Internal margin of mesosternal lobes concave; mesosternal interspace slightly narrower than mesosternal lobe; metasternal lobes fused (Fig. 1D). Tegmina lateral, scale-like, not touching each other in dorsal view, reaching the posterior margin of 1st abdominal tergite, narrow, 2.9–3.1 times as long as wide; apex of tegmen rounded (Fig. 1C). Hind wings absent. Hind femora slender, 5.2–5.4 times as long as their maximal width; dorsal and ventral margins smooth; ventral genicular lobes broadly rounded, without spine. Hind tibiae with 11–12 outer and 12–13 inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine absent. Hind tarsi not longer than the half of hind tibiae; third segment (without claws) slightly longer than basitarsus and second segment combined; arolium rather large, surpassing apex of claws. Tympanum oval, almost covered by tegmina. Posterior margin of 10th abdominal tergite without furculae. Supra-anal plate triangular with shallow median groove in basal half, apex narrowly rounded (Fig. 1E). Cerci conical, narrowing toward apex, 2.5–2.8 times as long as their width near base, longer than supra-anal plate, with apex obtuse rounded (Fig. 1E). Subgenital plate short conical with apex obtuse (Figs 1E, F).

Epiphallus bridge-shaped; bridge distinctly curved and narrowed, undivided (Fig. 1G); ancorae rather long, bent upward in both dorsal and lateral views, with subacute apex (Figs 1G, I); anterior projections short, obtuse rounded (Fig. 1G); posterior projections pointed, triangular (Fig. 1G); lophi of epiphallus large, trapezium with rounded apex and granulated projection on the outer side (Fig. 1H); oval sclerites large. Cingulum sclerotized; apices of apodemes S-shape curved (Figs 1J, K); rami narrowed; zygoma curved, shallowly concave in middle part, and covering the arch of cingulum (Figs 1J, K). Valves of cingulum long and narrow, strongly bent upward, apical part divided in two spear-shaped projections with subacute apex (Figs 1J, K). In lateral view, apical valves of penis strongly curved upward, slightly widened in median part, with subacute apex, slightly shorter than valves of cingulum (Figs 1J, K); basal and apical penis valves connected by sclerotized flexure.

When alive (Figs 8A, B), coloration of body generally brown, upper part of body (head, pronotum and abdomen) brown with irregulated light brown bands and spots, especially on dorsal of head and abdomen. Postocular band, upper half of lateral lobes of pronotum and tegmina dark brown. Antennae blackish brown with light brown apex. Lower half of body (genae, mouthparts, lateral lobes of pronotum, meso- and metapleurons, and all sternites) light brown. Fore and mid legs brown with small dark spots. Hind femora orange brown with few dark spots along upper carina; knees blackish brown. The base of hind tibiae black, basal half of tibiae brown and apical half grayish green; dorsal spines light brown with dark brown apex. 1st and 2nd segments of hind tarsi light brown with blackish spots, 3rd segment grayish green; arolium of dark brown. Basal half of supra-anal plate brown, apical half light brown. Cerci dark brown with light brown apex. Subgenital plate light brown.

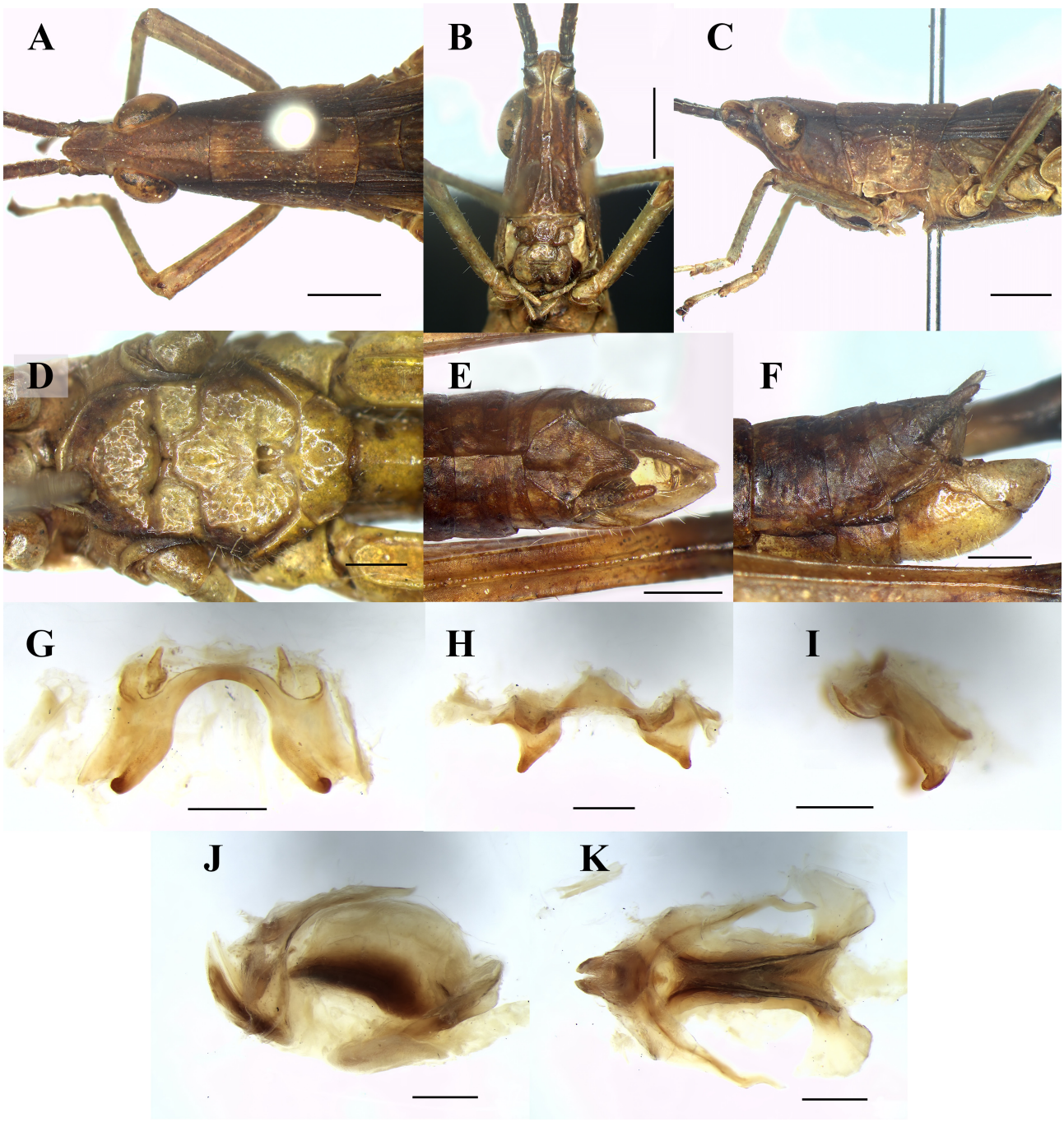


FIGURE 1. *Oxyphlaeobella doitungensis* **sp. nov.**, male: **A.** Head and pronotum, dorsal view; **B.** Frons, anterior view; **C.** Head and pronotum, lateral view. **D.** Thoracic sternum, ventral view. **E.** Apex of abdomen, dorsal view; **F.** The same, lateral view; **G.** Epiphallus, dorsal view; **H.** The same, anterior view; **I.** The same, lateral view; **J.** Genital complex, lateral view; **K.** The same, dorsal view. Scale bars of figures A–F are 1 mm and G–K are 0.5 mm.

Female. Similar to male but more robust. Pronotum 1.2 times longer than head (Figs 2A, C). Vertex between eyes distinctly broader than maximal width of frontal ridge. Frontal ridge as in male (Fig. 2B). Vertical diameter of eye as long as subocular furrow. Apical part of antennae broken. Pronotum with lateral carinae slightly diverged to each other in metazona; prozona 2.3 times as long as metazona; anterior and posterior margins of pronotum as in male (Fig. 2C). Prosternal spine absent. Mesosternal interspace as broad as mesosternal lobe; metasternal lobes fused (Fig. 2D). Tegmina similar to male, but slightly broader, 2.8 times as long as wide; apex of tegmen rounded (Fig. 2C). Hind wings absent. Hind femora slender, 5.2 times as long as their maximal width; dorsal margin smooth;

ventral genicular lobes without spine. Hind tibiae with 12 outer and 11 inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine absent. Hind tarsi as in male. Supra-anal plate triangular, with shallow median groove and broadly rounded apex; lateral margins slightly constricted near the middle of plate (Fig. 2E). Cerci short, conical, with obtuse rounded apex, 1.5 times as long as their width near base (Fig. 2F). Subgenital plate 1.8 times longer than broad, apex broadly rounded with median triangular projection (Fig. 2G). Ovipositor short; dorsal valves slightly shorter than ventral ones, with indistinctly serrated dorsal margin and curved upward apex; ventral valves curved with smooth ventral margin (Fig. 2F).

Coloration of female very similar to male, but dorsal side of head as well as genae with more light brown and dark brown bands. Basal part of antennae dark brown. The postocular band absent. Lateral lobes of the pronotum brown with a few light brown spots. Tegmina brown. Coloration of legs and sternites as in male. Supra-anal plate brown. Cerci brown with dark brown apex. Ovipositor light brown, but both valves with dark brown apex. Subgenital plate brown.

Measurements (length in mm). Body: males 22.2–22.5, female 28.7; pronotum: males 4.2–4.4, female 5.8; tegmen: males 3.4–3.9, female 4.7; hind femur: males 13.1–13.6, female 16.6; ovipositor: 2.2.

Diagnosis. This species is very similar to *O. kongtumensis*, but differs in the color of the hind tibiae, male genitalia and female pronotal carinae as shown in diagnostic key.

Habitat. We found them perched and fed on small plants of open areas beside the road.

Distribution. Thailand (Chiang Rai Province).

Etymology. The species name is derived from the type locality where it was collected, Doi Tung Development Project Area.

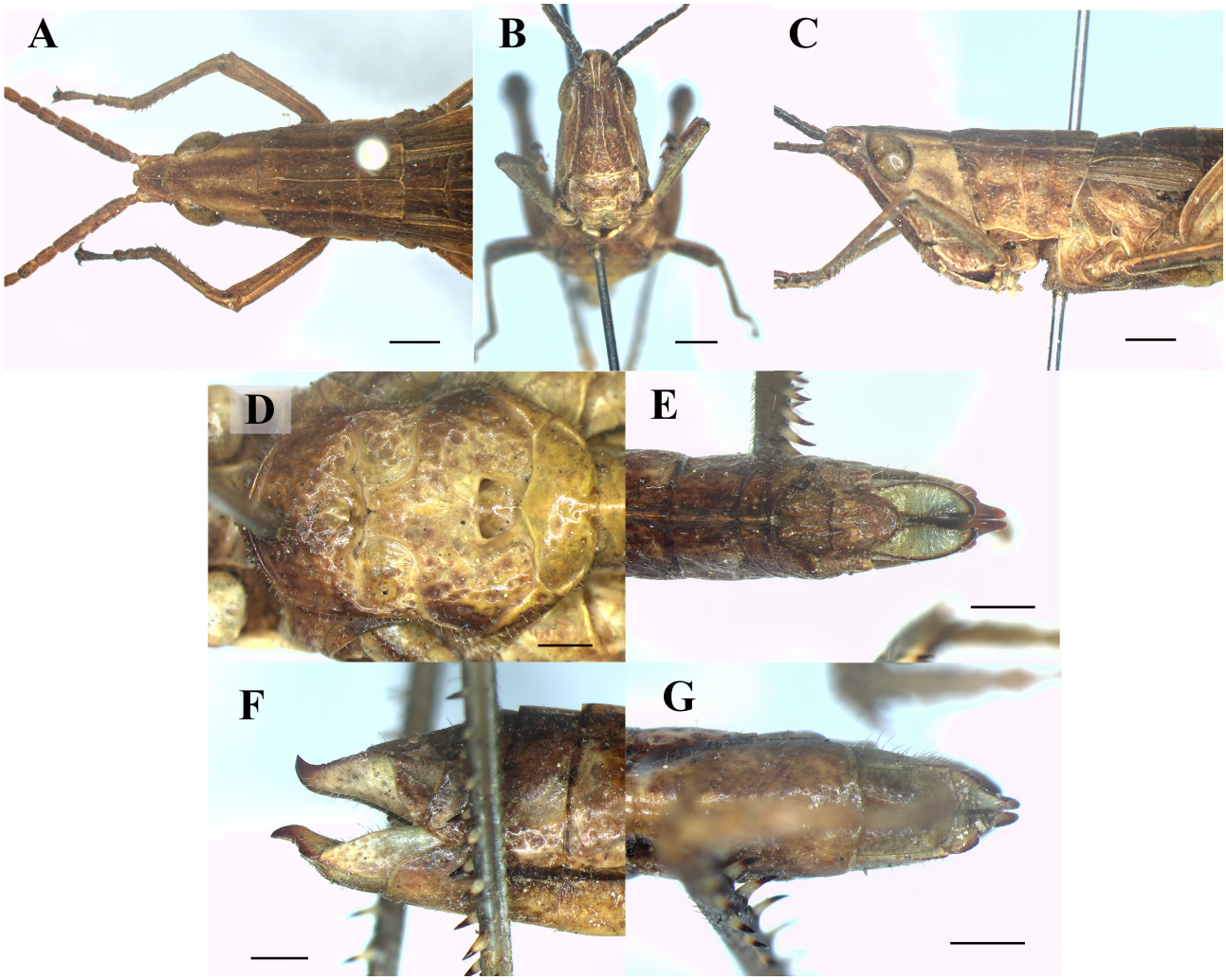


FIGURE 2. *Oxyphlaeobella doitungensis* **sp. nov.**, female: **A.** Head and pronotum, dorsal view; **B.** Frons, anterior view; **C.** Head and pronotum, lateral view. **D.** Thoracic sternum, ventral view. **E.** Apex of abdomen, dorsal view; **F.** The same, lateral view; **G.** The same, ventral view. Scale bars 1 mm.

Genus *Pyrgophlaeoba* Miller, 1929

Pyrgophlaeoba Miller, 1929: 461; Ramme, 1941: 28; Willemse, 1951: 73.
Type species: *Pyrgophlaeoba pendleburyi* Miller, 1929, by original designation.

Remark. This genus is easily distinguished from other Phlaeobini known from Thailand by slender and large body (body length male 25–32 mm, female 40–41 mm), fastigium of vertex distinctly produced before the eyes, wings well-developed, and especially by convex apex of tegmina (Miller, 1929, 1935; Ramme, 1941; Willemse, 1951). The genus *Pyrgophlaeoba* consists of two species, of which nominotypical one known from continental Malaysia and *P. nemoralis* distributed in Malaysia and Indonesia (Miller, 1929, 1935; Ramme, 1941; Willemse, 1951). Herein this genus is recorded from Thailand for the first time.

Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis Miller, 1935

Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis Miller, 1935: 693 (holotype - male, Malaysia: Selangor, Bukit Kutu; deposited in the Natural History Museum, London, UK).

Remark. This taxon was described from Malaysia as species (Miller, 1935) but latter divided into two subspecies, *P. nemoralis nemoralis* from type locality and *P. n. sumatrana* Ramme, 1941 from Sumatra Island in Malaysia (Ramme, 1941). Willemse (1951) proposed that both forms are separate species. We ought to wait for the additional material from Indonesia and Malaysia to solve this problem. We found the nominotypical subspecies in Thailand.

Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis nemoralis Miller, 1935
(Figs 3A–K, 4A–G, 5A, B)

Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis nemoralis: Ramme, 1941: 28; Willemse, 1951: 74.

Material examined. Thailand: Nakhon Nayok Province, Mueang Nakhon Nayok District, Wang Takrai Waterfall, 14°21'49"N, 101°18'16"E grasses nearby the stream, h ~200–300 m, 12.IX.2019, 2 males, 1 female, coll. P. Dawwrueng (AUP).

Remark. The external morphology of specimens from northeastern Thailand as shown in figures 3–5. These specimens are characterized by the male fastigium of vertex as long as or slightly longer than the length of the eye from above (Fig. 3A), and hind wings in both sexes with normal cells (Figs 5A, B), which are not large and elongated as in *P. n. sumatrana*, and well agrees with descriptions of Miller (1935) and Willemse (1951). The subspecies of *P. nemoralis* seems slightly differed in sized (*P. n. nemoralis* larger than *P. n. sumatrana*). Our specimens had a body length of male 28.8–29.8 mm and female 40.1 mm, and most similar in size to *P. n. nemoralis*. Moreover, the type locality of nominotypical subspecies is Peninsular Malaysia from where this subspecies can be spread up to Indochina easier than *P. n. sumatrana* from Sumatra Island.

Desciption of male genitalia (previously unknown). Epiphallus bridge-shaped; bridge distinctly curved and narrowed, undivided (Fig. 3G); ancorae rather long with thick base, subacute apex and bent upward in both dorsal and lateral views (Figs 3G, I); anterior projections short, obtuse rounded (Fig. 3G); posterior projections pointed, elongated with blunt apex (Fig. 3G); lophi of epiphallus large, elongated trapezium with rounded apex and granulated projection on the outer angle, (Fig. 3H); oval sclerites large. Cingulum sclerotized, consisting of diverged outward and bent inward apical parts apodemes (Figs 3J, K); rami narrowed; zygoma curved, shallowly concave in middle part, covering the arch of cingulum (Figs 3J, K). Valves of cingulum long and narrow, strongly bent upward, apical part divided in two spear-shaped with subacute apex (Figs 3J, K). Apical valves of penis lathy, strongly curved upward, divided, slightly widened in median part in lateral view, with subacute apex, slightly shorter than valves of cingulum (Figs 3J, K); basal and apical penis valves connected by sclerotized flexure.

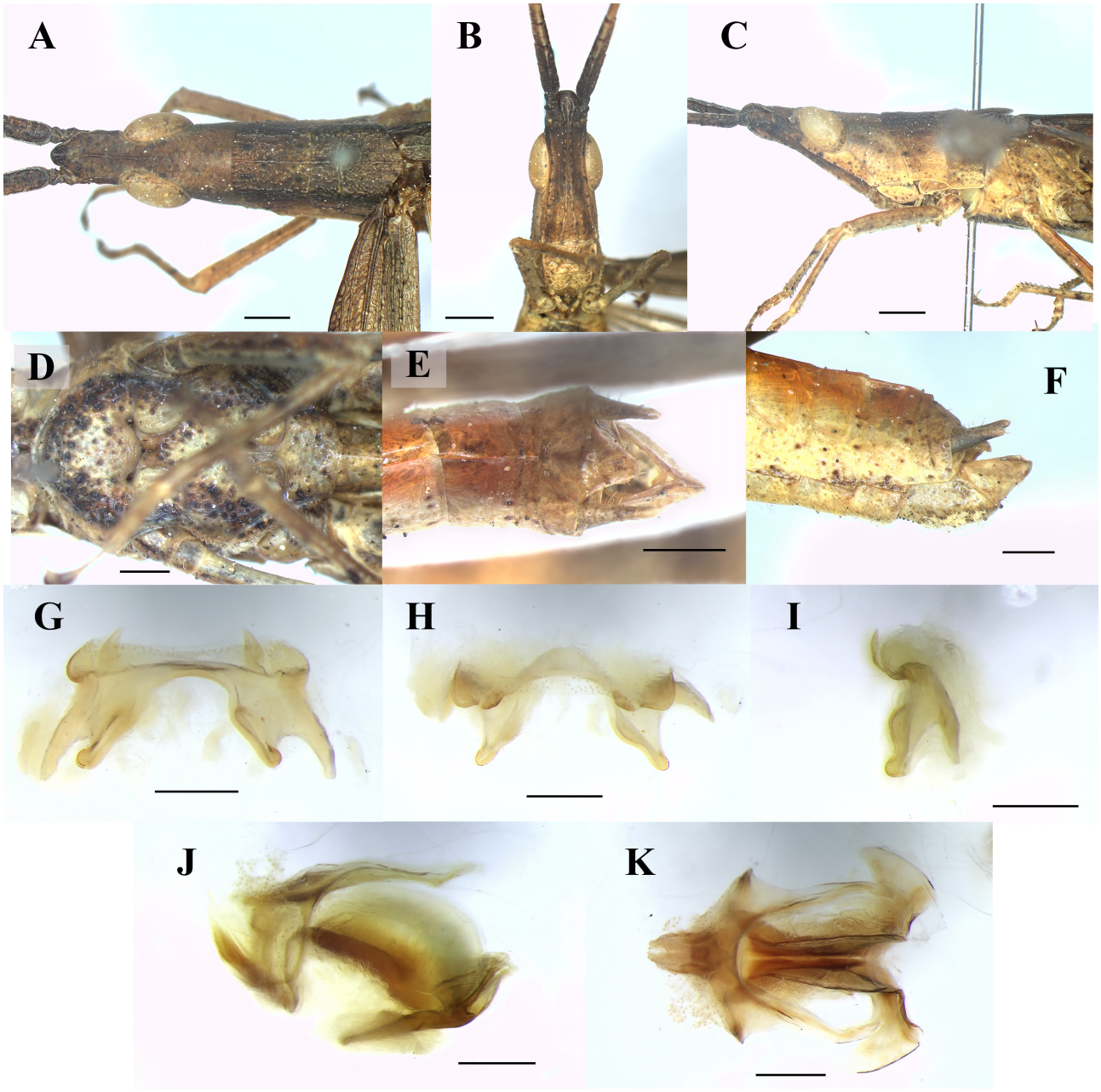


FIGURE 3. *Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis nemoralis*, Miller, 1935, male: **A.** Head and pronotum, dorsal view; **B.** Frons, anterior view; **C.** Head and pronotum, lateral view. **D.** Thoracic sternum, ventral view. **E.** Apex of abdomen, dorsal view; **F.** The same, lateral view; **G.** Epiphallus, dorsal view; **H.** The same, anterior view; **I.** The same, lateral view; **J.** Genital complex, lateral view; **K.** The same, dorsal view. Scale bars of figures A–F are 1 mm and G–K are 0.5 mm.

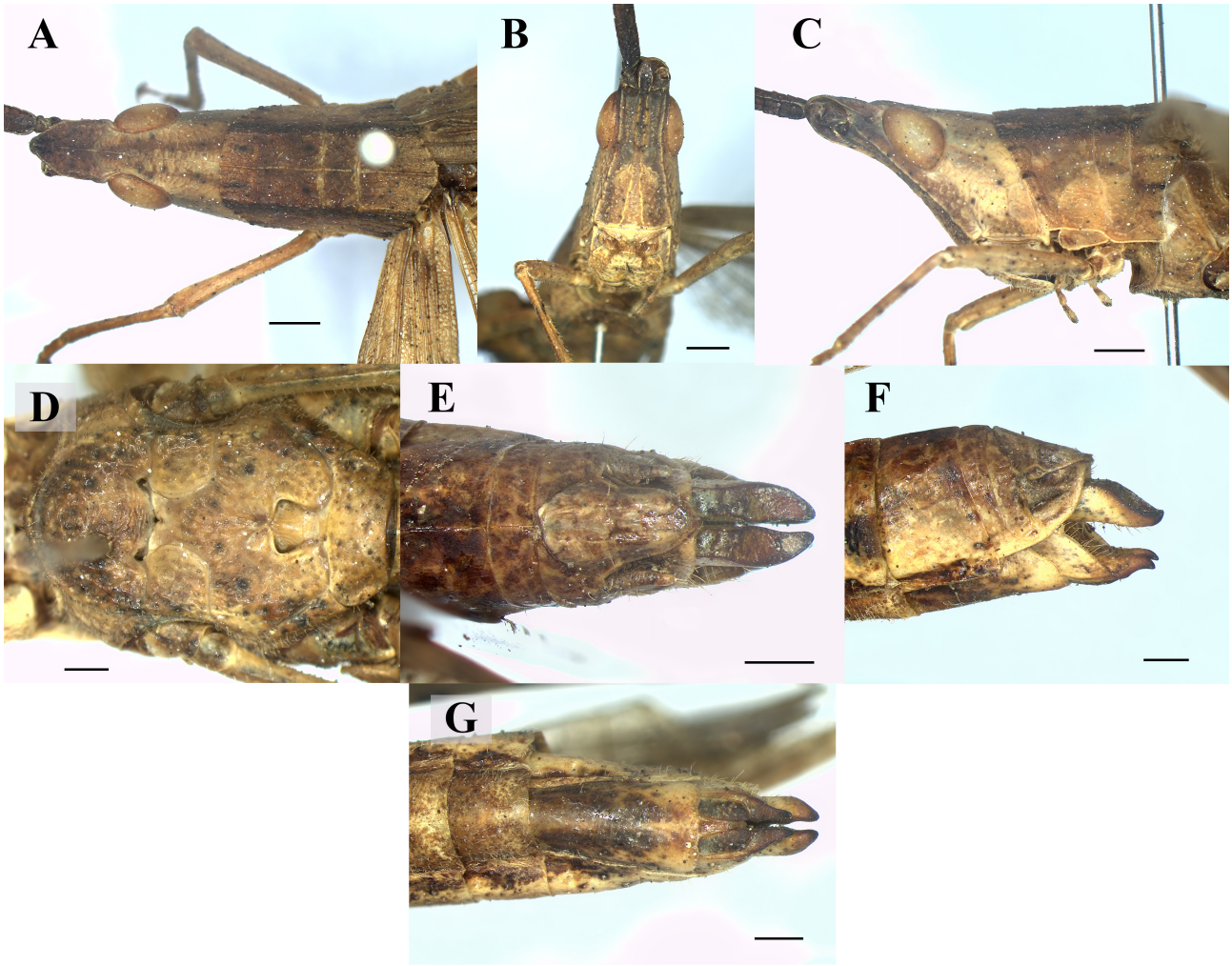
General coloration. Male from Thailand with body generally brown, upper half of body (dorsal of head, frons, pronotum, and tegmina) brown with small black spots. Postocular space with fainted dark brown longitudinal band, running continuously to upper part of lateral area of pronotum. Antennae dark brown with light brown apical segments. Lower half of body (genae, mouthparts, lateral lobes of pronotum, meso- and metapleurons, lateral part of abdomen and all sternites) light brown with small blackish spots. Hind wings transparency brown. Upper part of abdominal tergite orange brown. Fore and mid legs brown with small dark spots. Hind femora brown with small dark spots on external surface and area of upper carinae, but area of lower carina grayish brown; hind knee blackish brown. Hind tibiae black most basally, remain part brown; dorsal spines light brown with dark brown apex. All tarsi light brown. Supra-anal plate brown. Cerci dark brown with light brown apex. Subgenital plate light brown. Female

coloration very similar to male, but much paler in upper part of body. Dorsal side of head with a pair of dark brown longitudinal bands. Hind knee light brown. Upper part of abdominal tergites dark brown. Supra-anal plate brown. Cerci dark brown with brown apex. Ovipositor light brown with dark brown apex. Subgenital plate dark brown with light brown apical areas.

Measurements (length in mm). Body: males 28.8.–29.8, female 40.1; pronotum: males 5.7–6.0, female 8.5; tegmen: males 22.1–23.3, female 29.9; hind femur: males 16.0–16.4, female 22.2; ovipositor: 2.1.

Habitat. In Thailand we found specimens perched and fed on grasses nearby the stream.

Distribution. Thailand (new record), Malaysia (Selangor).



IGURE 4. *Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis nemoralis*, Miller, 1935, female: **A.** Head and pronotum, dorsal view; **B.** Frons, anterior view; **C.** Head and pronotum, lateral view. **D.** Thoracic sternum, ventral view. **E.** Apex of abdomen, dorsal view; **F.** The same, lateral view; **G.** The same, ventral view. Scale bars 1 mm.

Genus *Sinophlaeoba* Niu & Zheng, 2005

Sinophlaeoba Niu & Zheng, 2005: 762; Mao *et al*., 2008: 34; Luo & Mao, 2011: 547.
Type species: *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, 2005, by original designation.

Remark. The genus *Sinophlaeoba* is most similar to *Oxyphlaeobella* by fastigium of vertex slightly shorter than the horizontal diameter of eye and by head as long as pronotum, but easy recognizable from latter by longer tegmina, reaching the middle of hind femora and touching each other in the midline of abdomen. The genus consists of four species known from Yunnan province of China, namely the type species, *S. brachyptera* Mao, Ou & Ren, 2008, *S. laoyinshan* Mao, Ou & Ren, 2008, and *S. zhengi* Luo & Mao, 2011 (Niu & Zheng, 2005; Mao *et al*., 2008; Luo & Mao, 2011; Cigliano *et al*., 2026). Herein this genus is recorded from Thailand for the first time.

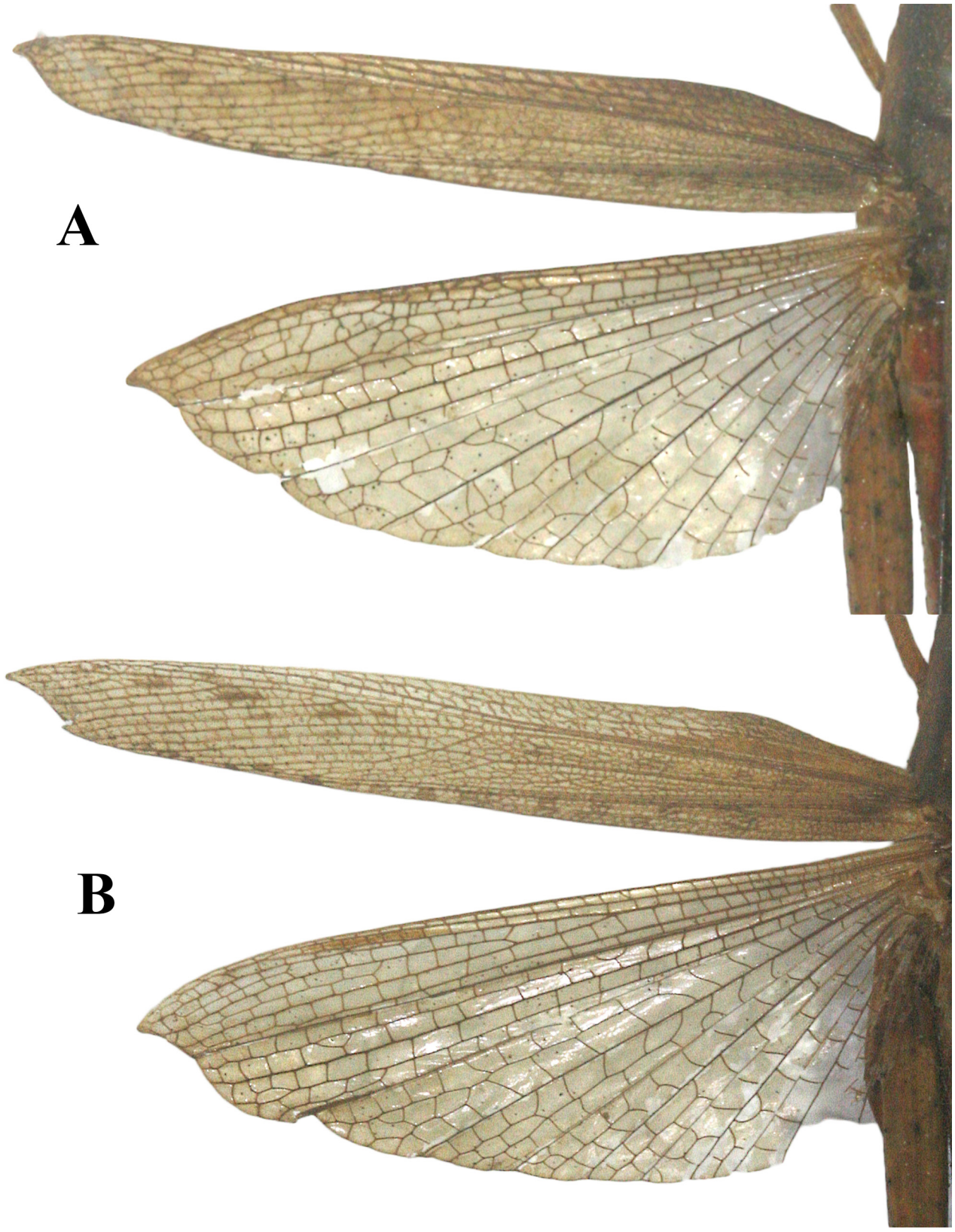


FIGURE 5. *Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis nemoralis*, Miller, 1935: **A.** Left wings of male; **B.** The same, female.

***Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, 2005**
(Figs 6A–K, 7A–G, 8C, D)

Sinophlaeoba bannaensis Niu & Zheng, 2005: 762, 764 (holotype—male, China: Southern Yunnan, Xishuangbanna, Mengla (Nangongshan); deposited in the Museum of Flora and Fauna of Shaanxi Normal University, China); Mao *et al*., 2008: 39; Luo & Mao, 2011: 547.

Material examined. Thailand: Nan Province, Bo Kluea District, 19°09'07"N, 101°09'10"E, grassland beside the main road, h ~650–700 m., 6.X.2018, 2 males, 1 female, coll. P. Dawwrueng (AUP).

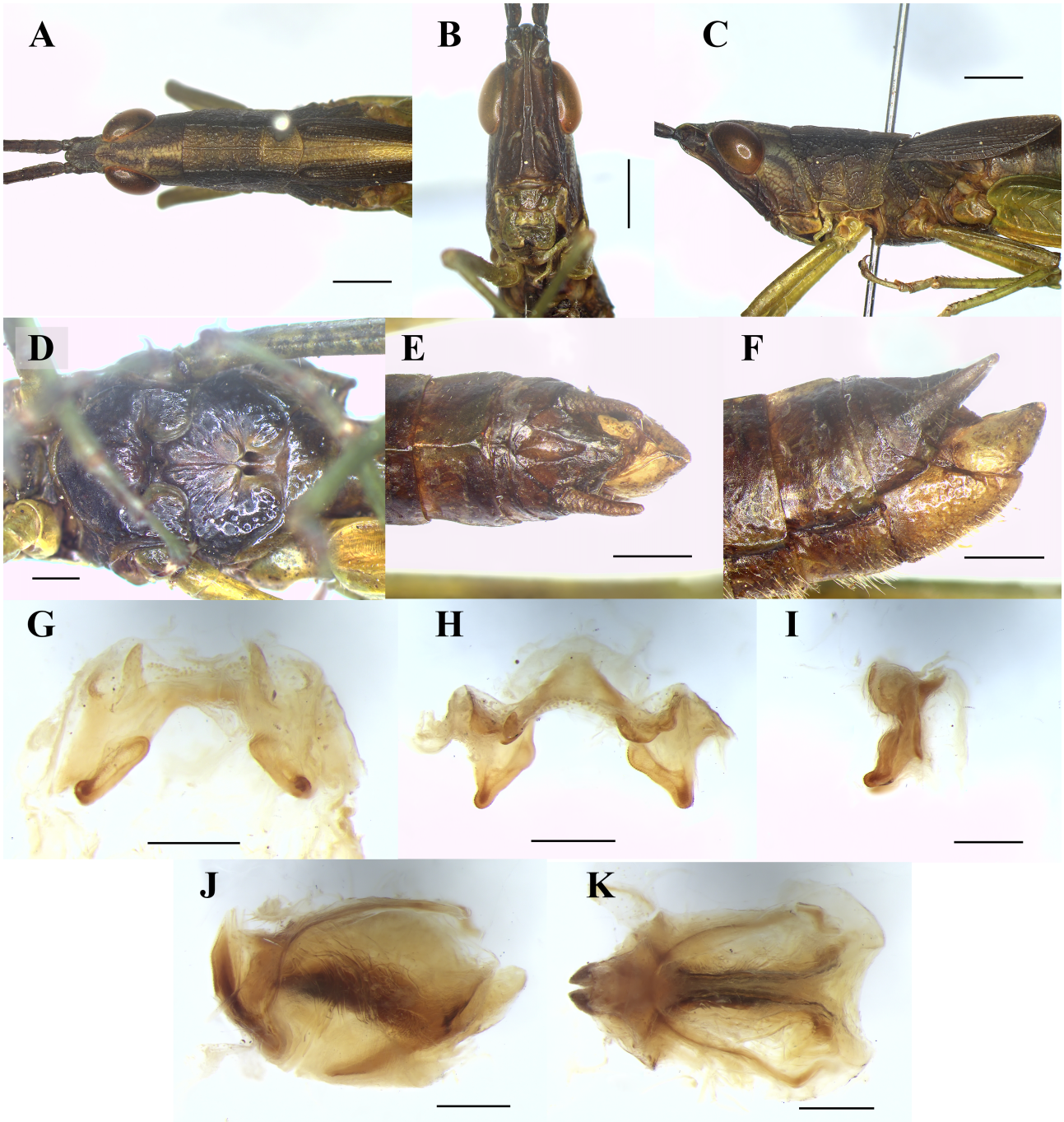


FIGURE 6. *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, 2005, male: **A.** Head and pronotum, dorsal view; **B.** Frons, anterior view; **C.** Head and pronotum, lateral view. **D.** Thoracic sternum, ventral view. **E.** Apex of abdomen, dorsal view; **F.** The same, lateral view; **G.** Epiphallus, dorsal view; **H.** The same, anterior view; **I.** The same, lateral view; **J.** Genital complex, lateral view; **K.** The same, dorsal view. Scale bars of figures A–F are 1 mm and G–K are 0.5 mm.

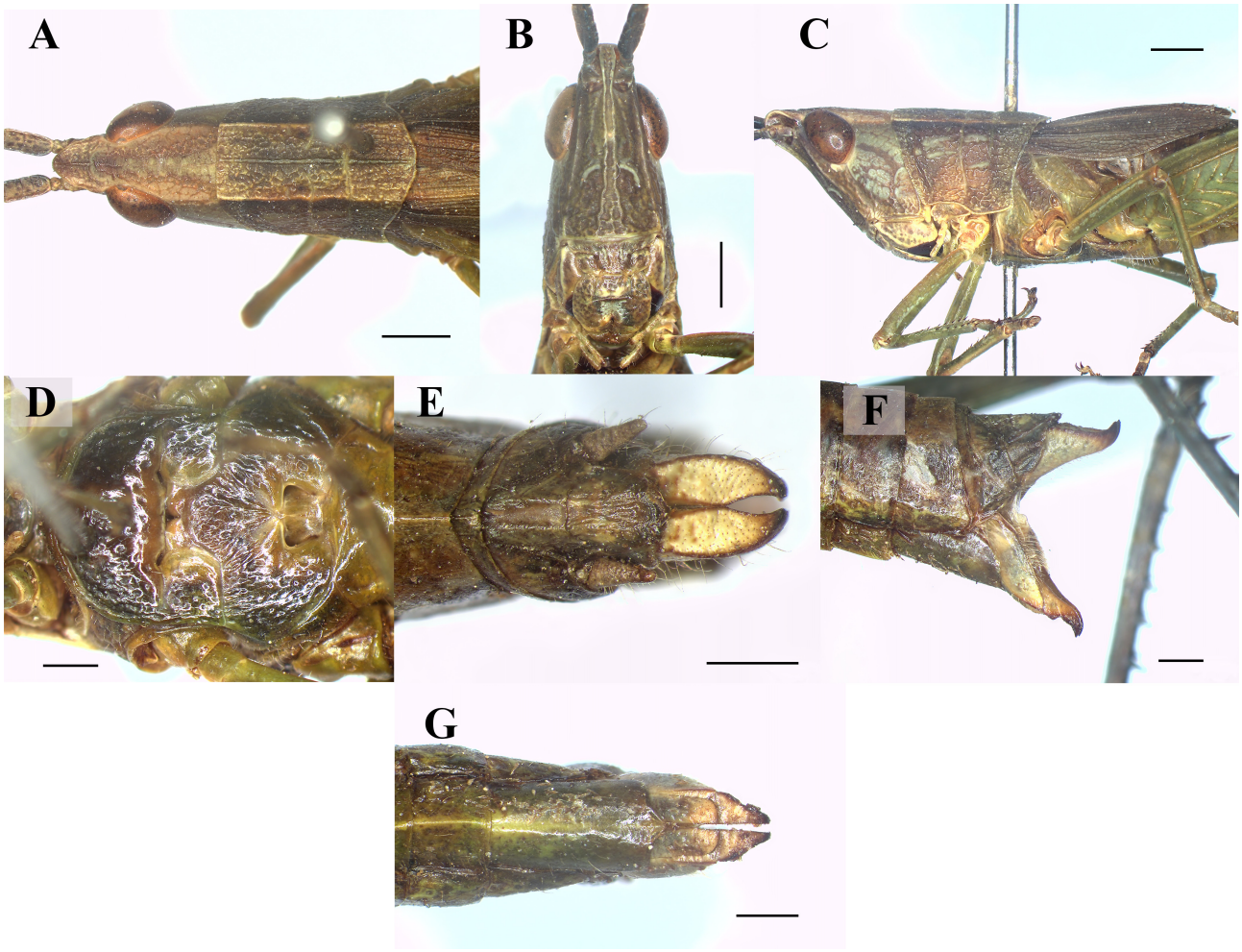


FIGURE 7. *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, 2005, female: **A.** Head and pronotum, dorsal view; **B.** Frons, anterior view; **C.** Head and pronotum, lateral view. **D.** Thoracic sternum, ventral view. **E.** Apex of abdomen, dorsal view; **F.** The same, lateral view; **G.** The same, ventral view. Scale bars 1 mm.

Remarks. External morphology of Thai specimens is shown in Figs 6 and 7. The coloration of live specimens shown in Figs 8C, D. After studied specimens from northern Thailand, we found both males and female matched with description of *S. bannaensis* (Niu & Zheng, 2005; Mao *et al*., 2008).

Measurements (length in mm). Body: males 21.4, female 27.9; pronotum: males 4.3, female 6.1; tegmen: males 6.3, female 8.0; hind femur: males 14.2–14.5, female 17.0; ovipositor: 2.4.

Habitat. We found them perched and fed on grasses in grassland of open areas beside the road.

Distribution. Thailand (new record), China (Yunnan).

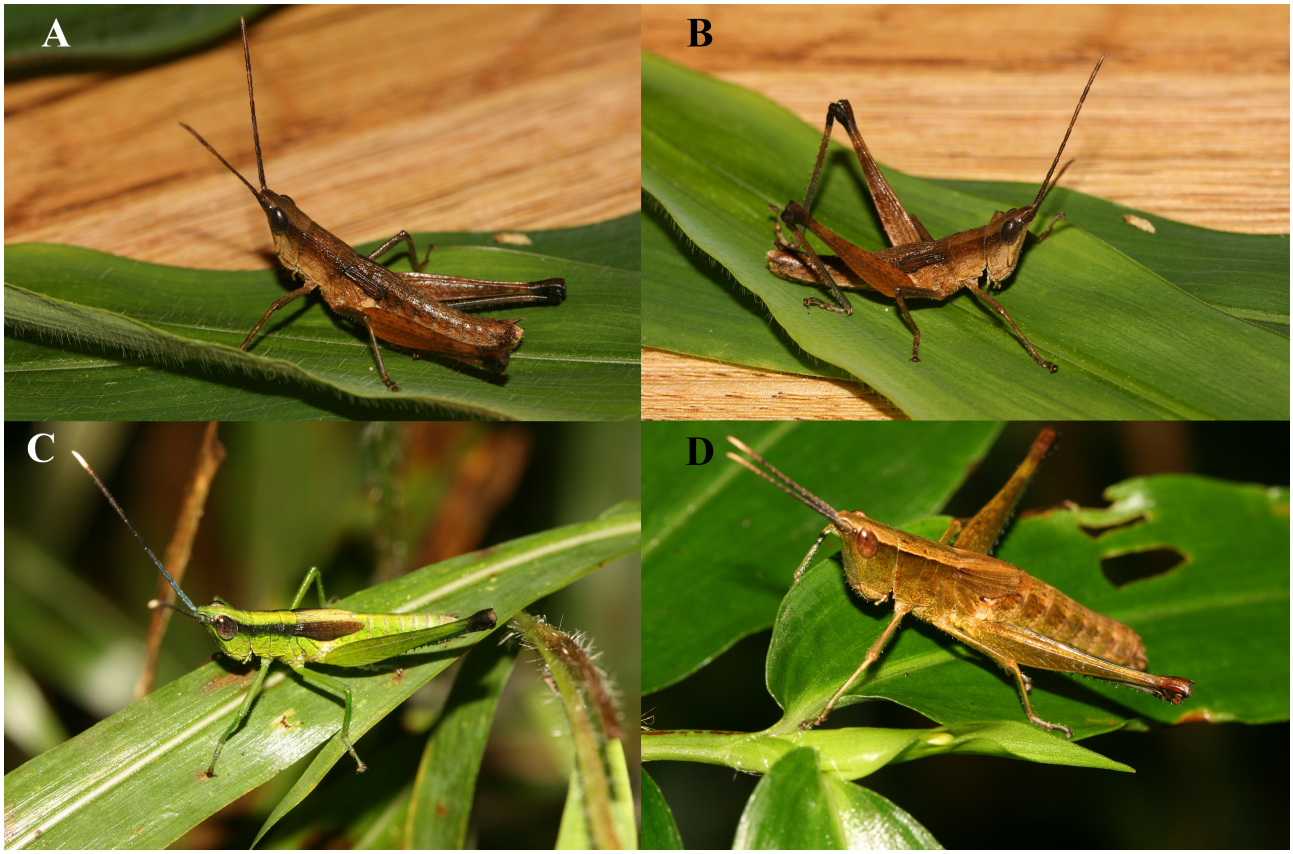


FIGURE 8. Live coloration of Phlaeobini before preservation: **A, B** Male of *Oxyphlaeobella doitungensis* **sp. nov.** from Chiang Rai Province; **C.** Male of *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, 2005 from Nan Province; **D.** Female of *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* Niu & Zheng, 2005 from Nan Province.

Conclusion

Totally, six species in five genera of the tribe Phlaeobini are known in Thailand. Of them *Oxyphlaeobella doitungensis* **sp. nov.** is described from the Chiang Rai Province in Thailand. Two species, *Pyrgophlaeoba nemoralis* from northeastern Thailand and *Sinophlaeoba bannaensis* from northern Thailand, are recorded for the first time. Previously, both species were described from Malaysia and China, respectively (Fig. 9). The genera *Oxyphlaeobella*, *Pyrgophlaeoba*, and *Sinophlaeoba* are new for the fauna of Thailand.

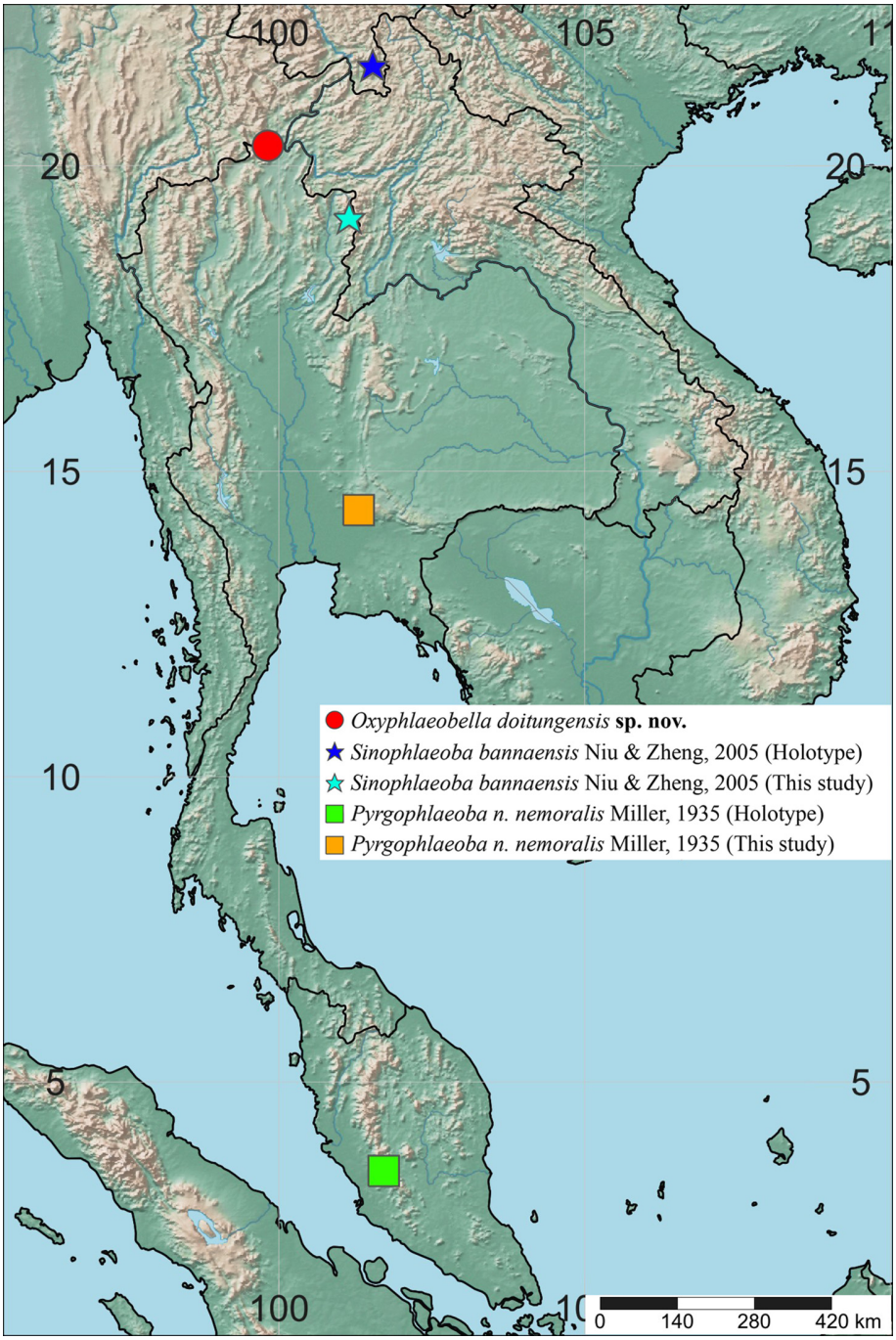


FIGURE 9. The distribution map of new taxa and new records of Phlaeobini from Thailand and type locality of some species from adjacent countries.

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