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TAXONOMY OF THE KATYDIDS (ORTHOPTERA: TETTIGONIIDAE) FROM EAST ASIA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS. COMMUNICATION 19: THE TRIBES PHISIDINI AND PHLUGIDINI

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Summary. New material on the genera *Neophisis* Jin and *Phisis* Stål (Phisidini) as well as *Asiophlugis* Gor. and *Indiamba* Rentz (Phlugidini) is reviewed. Composition of the latter genus is briefly discussed. Five new species and one new subgenus from Indonesia and the Philippines are described: *N.* (*Neophisis*?) *rasnitsyni* **sp. n.**; *N.* (*Indophisis*) *dahilayani* **sp. n.**; *A. serami* **sp. n.**; *A. amboni* **sp. n.**; *I.* (*Hamolugis*) *tani* **subgen.** et **sp. n.** Also a brief note about *Ph. hebardi* Karny, **nom. resurr.** is given.

Key words: Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae, Meconematinae, Phisidini, Phlugidini, new taxa, South-East Asia.

А. В. Горохов. Таксономия кузнечиков (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae) из Восточной Азии и соседних островов. Сообщение 19: трибы Phisidini и Phlugidini // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2026. N 557. С. 12-25.

Резюме. Рассмотрен новый материал для родов *Neophisis* Jin и *Phisis* Stål (Phisidini), а также *Asiophlugis* Gor. и *Indiamba* Rentz (Phlugidini). Кратко обсужден состав последнего рода. Из Индонезии и Филиппин описаны пять новых видов и один новый подрод: *N.* (*Neophisis*?) *rasnitsyni* **sp. n.**; *N.* (*Indophisis*) *dahilayani* **sp. n.**; *A. serami* **sp. n.**; *A. amboni* **sp. n.**; *I.* (*Hamolugis*) *tani* **subgen.** et **sp. n.** Кроме того, приведены новые сведения о *Ph. hebardi* Karny, **nom. resurr.**

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the nintheenth communication in the series of papers by Gorochov on Indo-Malayan and Papuan Tettigoniidae. It continues the fifth and twelfth communications of this series (Gorochov, 2012, 2019) which considered the tribes Phisidini and Phlugidini (Meconematinae). The material studied (including the types of new taxa) is deposited at the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint Petersburg (ZIN). The specimens are dry and pinned; photographs of their morphological structures were taken using Leica MZ 16 and Nikon SMZ 1270 stereomicroscopes. The online catalogue Orthoptera Species File is cited here as OSF (Cigliano *et al.*, 2026).

TAXONOMY

Subfamily Meconematinae

Tribe Phisidini

Genus *Neophisis* Jin, 1992

***Neophisis* (*Neophisis*?) *rasnitsyni* Gorochov, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/9EB1CB70-8661-488B-A160-9E070F4FF8D0

Figs 1–4, 9, 13–18, 36, 37

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Indonesia**: Sulawesi I., southeast part, about 30 km SE of Kendary City, Moramo Waterfall, secondary/primary forest on hill, on leaf of small tree at night, 29.IX.2015, A. Gorochov, M. Berezin, I. Kamskov, E. Tkatsheva (ZIN). Paratypes: 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as for holotype (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). General appearance typical of *Neophisis* s. str. Body coloration uniformly light green but with following marks: left tegmen with yellowish stridulatory vein and brown almost triangular ring on mirror; other membranous parts of tegminal stridulatory apparatus (Fig. 1–3) and membranes of hind wings transparent; apical parts of spines on legs light greyish brown. Head with elongate and rather thin conical upper rostral tubercle (above antennal cavities) having almost acute apex and small barely distinct dorsal concavity; minimal distance between antennal cavities almost as great as width of apical part of this rostral tubercle. Pronotum moderately elongate, with almost straight anterior and posterior edges of disc, and with rather high lateral lobes having rounded but barely sinuated ventral edges; hind lobe practically not separated from rest of pronotum (Fig. 1); prosternum with a pair of thin and rather long finger-like spines; mesosternum with a pair of somewhat shorter and thicker finger-like spines; metasternum with a pair of similar but distinctly shorter spines. Tegmina significantly protruding beyond abdominal apex (but not very long), narrow, without distinct RS, with narrowly rounded apices and stridulatory apparatus as in Figs 2, 3, 9; hind wings insignificantly not reaching tegminal apices. Legs very long and thin (Fig. 1), with inner and outher tympanal openings almost equal in size (both openings intermediate in width between inner and outer openings in Fig. 23, and somewhat longer than largest opening in this figure), without spine on fore coxa, with 4 inner and 5 outer very long and thin ventral spines on fore femur, 7 pairs of similar ventral spines on fore tibia, 1 very small spine on middle coxa, 1 small inner (basal) and 4 moderately long outer ventral spines on middle femur, 4 inner and 5 outer similar ventral spines as well as inner dorsal one on middle tibia, 10 small outer ventral spines on hind femur only, and rather numerous but not dense short spines on hind tibia (these spines forming 4 rows: ventral rows with more sparse spines than dorsal ones). Last tergite distinctly notched posteriorly; epiproct well visible from above, moderately small and with convex posterior edge; each paraproct rather large (projecting behind epiproct), roundly triangular from side but with large hooked dorsoproximal process directed upwards/backwards and aside as well as having acute (spine-like) distal part (Figs 13, 15, 16); cercus rather long and simple (stick-like), moderately arcuate in profile, with flattened and barely widened distal part somewhat curved medially (Figs 13, 15); genital plate long, with rather narrow distal half having somewhat widened apical part and small angular posteromedian notch as well as angular lateroapical lobules and indistinct styles (Figs 13, 14); genitalia with small unpaired (median) and distally semisclerotized lobule

(this semisclerotized part transverse, almost roundly rectangular and located on larger semimembranous plate having a pair of short semimembranous finger-like processes), and with a pair of very small lateral spinules situated rather far from each other (Figs 36, 37).

Variations. Mirror in left tegmen often with lighter (light brown) ring; number of spines on legs very insignificantly varied; genital plate sometimes with extremely small (almost indistinct) styles (Fig. 17).

Female. Structure and coloration of body as in males, but tegmina without stridulatory apparatus and without any darkening, abdominal apex typical of female in this genus (without

Figs 1–8. Genus *Neophisis*: 1–4 – *N.* (*Neophisis*?) *rasnitsyni* sp. n. (1–3, holotype); 5–8 – *N.* (*Indophisis*) *dahilayani* sp. n. (5, holotype). Anterior part of male body (with fore legs and pronotum) from side and slightly above (1, 5); stridulatory apparatus in left (2) and right (3) male tegmina; left (6, 7) and right (8) male tegmina from above (6, 8) and from above/side (7); female ovipositor (somewhat deformed) from side (4).

specializations of last tergite, epiproct, paraprocts and cerci); genital plate short (somewhat transverse) and with widely truncated distal part as well as with a pair of very small posterolateral lobules around this truncated part (Fig. 18); ovipositor as in Fig. 4.

Length in mm. Body: ♂ 12–13, ♀ 11.5–12.5; body with wings: ♂ 17.5–18.5, ♀ 18.7–19.5; pronotum: ♂ 2.5–2.7, ♀ 2.7–2.9; tegmina: ♂ 14.5–15.2, ♀ 15–15.5; hind femora: ♂ 15.3–16, ♀ 16–17; ovipositor 10.5–11.

COMPARISON. Subgeneric position of the new species is not very clear. The male genitalia of this species have a median and almost rectangular sclerite which may be derivative from V-shaped sclerite of the subgenera *Megaphisis* Kevan, 1992 and *Neophisis* s. str. (as a result of reduction of its lateral parts). The spines of the thoracic sternites in the new species are somewhat intermediate between those of these subgenera: according to Jin and Kevan (1992), *Megaphisis* has "thoracic sternum with 3 pairs of long … processes", but *Neophisis* s. str. is with "1 pair of long prosternum processes", with "mesosternal processes short and blunt", and with "metasternal processes reduced"; however, the new species differs from *Neophisis* s. str. in only the presence of distinct metasternal processes which are almost 1.5 times as short as mesosternal ones. From all the species of these subgenera with known males, *N.* (*N.*?) *rasnitsyni* sp. n. is also distinguished by the above-mentioned shape of the median sclerite in the male genitalia, the presence of a distinct hooked dorsoproximal process on each male paraproct, and a long and narrow distal half of the male genital plate practically lacking styles. From *N.* (*N.*?) *buloloensis* Jin, 1992 (New Guinea) without known male, the new species differs in clearly more elongate tympanal openings on the fore tibia.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the outstanding paleoentomologist and hymenopterist A.P. Rasnitsyn in connection with his ninetieth birthday.

***Neophisis* (*Indophisis*) *dahilayani* Gorochov, sp. n.**

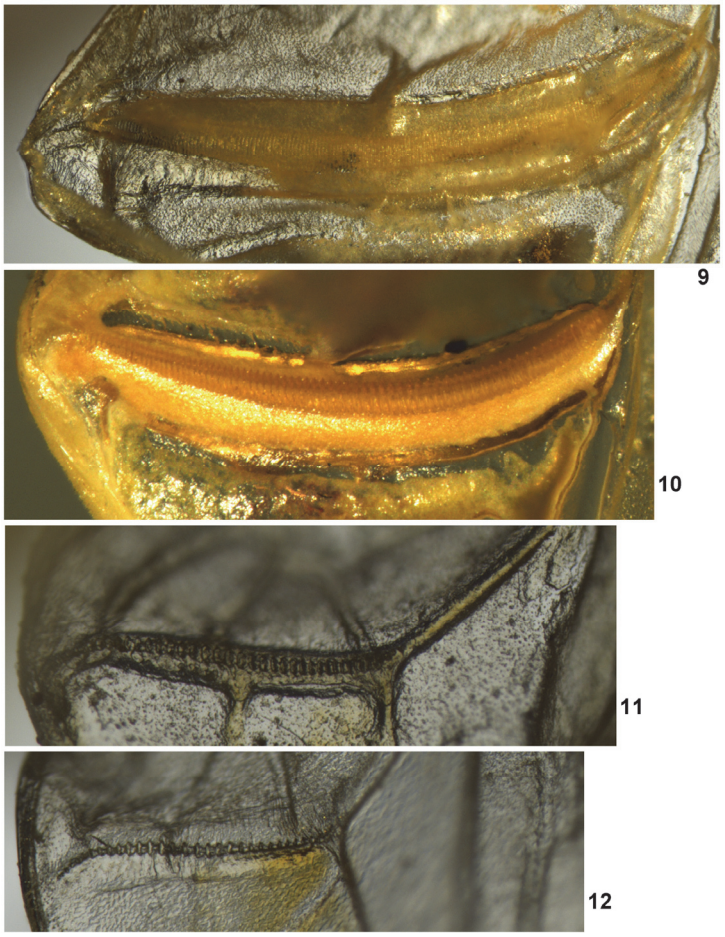
https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/138B1DD1-6A80-4DA7-A210-4B43B4F0F6CA

Figs 5–8, 10, 19–23, 38, 39

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Philippines**: Mindanao I., ~150 km NNW of Dabaw City, environs of Dahilayan Adventure Park, 8°11′38″ N, 124°51′39″ E, 1000–1500 m, primary/secondary forest, on leaf of bush at night, 2–9.II.2024, A. Gorochov, M. Omelko, I. Naumenko (ZIN). Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as for holotype (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). Body rather small, light green with following marks: eyes light rose; legs with greyish brown line along each ventral surface of ventral spines in fore femur as well as in fore and middle tibiae, and with slightly darkened distal parts of spines on hind tibia; tegmina with very light brown ring-like but almost triangular spot on membrane of left mirror, with yellow small but distinct inflation in medial part of stridulatory vein of right tegmen, with transparent other membranes of stridulatory apparatus, and with yellowish rose middle part of left stridulatory vein (Figs 5–8). Head more or less similar to that of *N.* (*N.*?) *rasnitsyni* sp. n., but epicranium distinctly more opistognathous (with more oblique anterior edge in profile) and having clearly more convex area under antennal cavities (very near them). Pronotum rather low and elongate, longitudinally semitubular, with narrow (ribbon–like) ventral parts of lateral lobes curved aside, and with almost straight anterior and posterior edges of disc (Fig. 5); ventral thoracic surface with a pair of thin and moderately long prosternal processes, a pair of less thin and shorter (but distinct) mesosternal processes, and without metasternal processes. Tegmina distinctly shortened, reaching posterior third of 5th abdominal tergite, with very narrow proximal half of lateral field, with gradually narrowing distal third of this field, with narrowly rounded (almost acute) tegminal apex (Figs 6–8), and

with stridulatory apparatus as in Figs 6–8, 10; hind wings reaching anterior part of 4th abdominal tergite. Legs with outer and inner tympanal openings inequal in size (outer opening larger, clearly wider than area between these openings, but inner opening barely narower than this area; Fig. 23), without spine on fore coxa, with 5 outer and 4 inner ventral spines on fore femora, 7 pairs of ventral spines on fore tibia, 5 outer and 2 inner ventral spines on middle femur, 7 outer and 5–6 inner ventral spines on middle tibia, 10 outer and 0 inner ventral spines on hind femur, and spines of hind tibia approximately as in *N.* (*N.*?) *rasnitsyni* sp. n. Last tergite elongate, clearly longer than previous abdominal tergites, with a pair of widely rounded but very short posterior lobes, with small dorsomedian concavity before these lobes (near them), with elongate lateral lobes curved downwards but reaching only bases



Figs 9–12. Genera *Neophisis* and *Asiophlugis*, stridulatory vein of left male tegmen (ventral view): 9 – *N.* (*Neophisis*?) *rasnitsyni* sp. n. (holotype); 10 – *N.* (*Indophisis*) *dahilayani* sp. n. (paratype); 11 – *A. serami* sp. n. (paratype); 12 – *A. amboni* sp. n. (holotype).

of previous lobes (Figs 19–21); epiproct indistinct (possibly completely fused with last tergite); paraproct located ventrad to apices of last tergite and before them, rounded, not large, with short and thick anteroventral tubercle having small rounded lobule directed forwards/downwards (Fig. 22); cercus rather long and thin, proximally arcuate, slightly S-shaped in profile, with distinct medial tubercle near base (Figs 19, 21); genital plate and genitalia as in Figs 20, 38, 39.

Variations. Middle femura with 1–2 inner ventral spines; hind femur with 7 outer ventral spines; genital plate with slightly deeper (than in holotype) posteromedian notch.

Female unknown.

Length in mm. Body 11–13; pronotum 2.8–2.9; tegmina 4.3–4.6; hind femora 12.5–13.

COMPARISON. The new species is somewhat similar to *N*. (*I*.) *mentaweiensis* Jin, 1992 (Mentawai Islands) in structure of the male abdominal apex, but it clearly distinguished from the latter species by much shorter wings, a longer and more arcuate stridulatory vein in the male left tegmen, and the male last tergite with only a pair of very short and widely rounded posterior lobes (*vs*, with 1 posteromedian lobe and a pair of narrower posterolateral lobules). From all the other species of this subgenus with known males, the new species differs in the male cercus much longer, less strongly curved and/or with a distinctly shorter medial process. But from *N*. (*I*.?) *philorites* Jin, 1992, described also from Mindanao I. after a few females, the new species differs less distinctly: its pronotum is slightly shorter; its tympana are different in size (the larger tympanal opening is slightly wider than a space between the tympana, but in *N. philorites*, the both tympanal openings are almost equal in size and slightly narrower than a space between them; compare Figs 23 and 24); its wings distinctly longer and with very narrowly rounded (almost acute) tegminal apices (*vs*, the tegminal apices are rather widely rounded).

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the Dahilayan Adventure Park situated very near its type locality.

Genus *Phisis* Stål, 1861

***Phisis hebardi* Karny, 1926, nom. resurr.**
Figs 26, 43–45

MATERIAL. **Indonesia**: 1 male, Maluku Prov., Seram I., environs of Saleman Vill. on northern coast, secondary/primary forest near sea, on large leaf of bush, at night, 19.II–13.III. 2026, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

NOTE. According Jin & Kevan (1992), the same species was twice described by Karny in 2026: as *Ph. peregrina* from Talaud Islands (between Mindanao I. and Sulawesi I.) and as *Ph. hebardi* from Obi I. However, these co-authors considered the younger name (*Ph. peregrina*) as a valid name, and the older name (*Ph. hebardi*) as junior synonymous one, although *Ph. hebardi* was described in 7th volume of the journal Treubia, but *Ph. peregrina*, in 9th volume of the same journal (Karny, 2026a, b). Thus, if this synonymy is correct, the valid name of this species is *Ph. hebardi*, and *Ph. peregrina* must be its junior synonym, but this synonymy is not very dependable, because the both names are originally based on only females which are almost indistinguishable in many species.

Besides, this species after Jin & Kevan is rather variable and widely distributed (from Seychelles to New Guinea). My male from Seram I. more or less coresponds to the re-description of these authors, but it has some small but important differences from *Ph. rani* Gorochov, 2005 collected in a small island near Biak I. (Gorochov, 2005) and possibly included in *Ph. peregrina* as a morphological form from Biak I. (Jin & Kevan, 1992: Map 22 on p. 343): in *Ph. rani*, the male epiproct is much more deeply notched (compare Figs 42

with 45), and the median sclerite of the male genitalia is clealy narrower in its middle part and with a comparatively smaller posterior (lamellar and keel-like) part (compare Figs 40, 41 with 43, 44). These differences support species or subspecies status of *Ph. rani*, but belonging of my male from Seram I. to *Ph. hebardi* and synonymy of the latter name with *Ph. peregrina* are not very clear. Moreover, my male from Seram I. has some subtle differences from the male determined as *Ph. peregrina* by the above-mentioned co-authors: in my male, the tympanal openings on the fore tibia are more widely oval (these openings are almost as wide as the space between them, but after the picture by Jin & Kevan, the tympanal openings are somewhat narrower than such space; compare Figs 25 with 26), and the unpaired sclerite of the male genitalia is more or less similar to that of these co-authors in the dorsal view but with a larger posterior (lamellarly keel-like) part in the lateral view (compare Figs 43, 44 with 46, 47).

Tribe Phlugidini

Genus *Asiophlugis* Gorochov, 1998

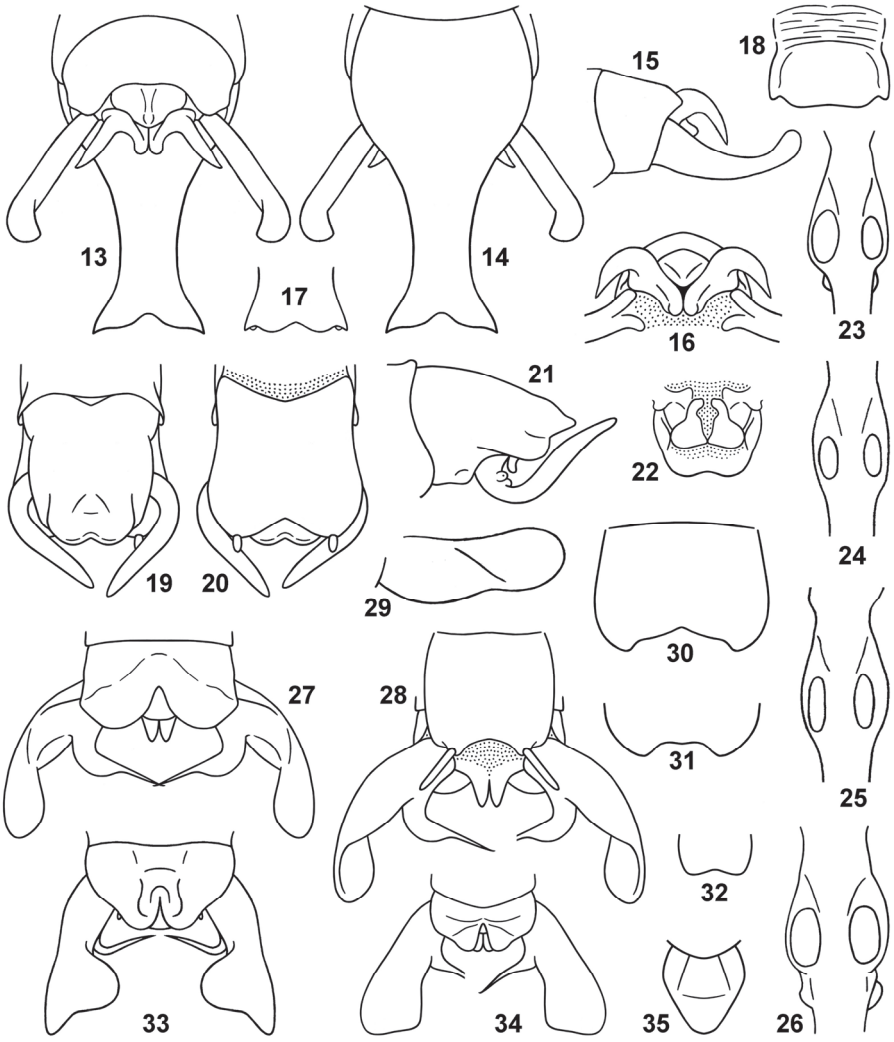
***Asiophlugis serami* Gorochov, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/3FBBB329-6604-4417-B69E-B18DBFC5BB02

Figs 11, 27–32, 48–51

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Indonesia**: Maluku Prov., Seram I., environs of Saleman Vill. on northern coast, secondary/primary forest near sea, on large leaf of bush, at night, 19.II–13.III.2026, A. Gorochov (ZIN). Paratypes: 4 males, 3 females, 1 subadult female, same data as for holotype, but some specimens collected on leaves of small trees (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). Body medium-sized for this genus, uniformly light green but with yellowish rose eyes, light brown very small and numerous (dense) spots on proximal part of antennal flagellum, greyish brown rest of this flagellum and apices of all spines, light brownish orange longitudinal median stripe on anterior 2/3 of pronotal disc (posterior 1/3 of this disc with clearly narrower longitudinal median line of same color) as well as distinct spot on posterior part of stridulatory apparatus in dorsal tegminal field and stripe along anal edge in lateral tegminal field (Fig. 48), transparent membranes in rest part of tegminal stridulatory apparatus and in hind wings, and greyish brown to light brown apical part of hind tibia and most part of hind tarsus. Head with very large elongately oval eyes; each of them almost 1.3 times as wide as space between eyes (Figs 48, 50). Pronotum rather long and narrow but not very low; anterior edge of disc slightly concave, but posterior one roundly convex; hind lobe slightly inflate and separated from rest of pronotum by transverse groove and small (very shallow) humeral notches; lateral lobes with roundly convex ventral edges before these notches and with widely rounded anteroventral corners (Figs 48, 50). Tegmina reaching middle part of cerci, narrow, without distinct RS, with rounded apex and stridulatory apparatus of left tegmen as in Figs 11, 49; hind wings barely projecting behind cercal apices. Legs moderately long and thin, with long spine on fore coxa, a pair of oval tympana, 4 pairs of ventral spines on fore femur as well as on fore tibia, middle leg practically unarmed, hind leg with clearly thickened proximal half of unarmed femur and rather numerous small but not very dense spines on inner and outer dorsal edges of tibia. Abdomen with last tergite having a pair of moderately large and semicircular but flat posterior lobes (these lobes directed backwards and somewhat aside, but notch between them rather narrow; Fig. 27); epiproct small, almost transverse and widely rounded distally; paraprocts lobule-like, more or less vertical and elongate, with roundly angular apices projecting behind epiproct (Fig. 27, 28); cercus moderately large, distinctly elongate, with flattened (slightly concave) inner surface,



Figs 13–35. Genera *Neophisis*, *Phisis*, *Asiophlugis* and *Indiamba*: 13–18 – *N*. (*Neophisis*?) *rasnitsyni* sp. n. (13–16, holotype); 19–23 – *N*. (*Indophisis*) *dahilayani* sp. n. (holotype); 24 – *N*. (*I*.) *philorites* (after Jin & Kevan, 1992); 25 – *Ph.* "*peregrina*" (after Jin & Kevan, 1992); 26 – *Ph. hebardi*; 27–32 – *A. serami* sp. n. (27–29, holotype); 33 – *A. lobata* (after Gorochov, 2019); 34 – *A. amboni* sp. n. (holotype); 35 – *I*. (*Hamolugis*) *tani* sp. n. (holotype). Male abdominal apex from above (13, 19, 27, 33, 34), from below (14, 20, 28), from side but without genital plate (15, 21), from behind but without genital plate and most part of cerci (16); distal part of male genital plate from below (17); female genital plate (18, 30, 35) or its posterior part (31, 32) in imago (18, 30, 31, 36) or in subadult nymph (32) from below; paraprocts, cercal bases and posterior part of last abdominal segment of male from below (22); tympanal openings on dorsal surface of fore tibia (23–26); male cercus from side (29).

roundly lobe-like but somewhat twisted distal half and chartacteristic proximedial process (this process proximally curved and flat but distally almost straight and thin as well as with hooked apex; Figs 27–29); genital plate insignificantly shorter than cercus, almost square but with wide and shallow posteromedian notch as well as with a pair of small tubercles around it (these tubercles articulated with bases of moderately long and thin styles; Fig. 28); genitalia completely membranous.

Variations. Some males with ventral spines on fore tibia almost light yellowish brown; genitalia sometimes with distinct (barely or slightly darkened) setae.

Female. Structure and coloration of body as in males, but tegmina without stridulatory apparatus and with darkened stripes along anal edges not widened in dorsal fields, abdominal tergites and cerci as well as epiproct and paraprocts unspecialized (typical of female in this genus); genital plate short and rather wide, slightly or barely widened in distal half, with wide but shallow posteromedian notch somewhat varied in shape (in subadult female, this plate clearly smaller but similar in shape; compare Figs 30, 31 with 32); ovipositor as in Fig. 51.

Length (in mm). Body: male 11.5–14, female 10–13.5; body with wings: male 13.5–14.5, female 13–14.3; pronotum: male 3.8–4, female 3.6–3.8; tegmina: male 7.7–8, female 7.8–9; hind femora: male 11.5–12, female 12–13; ovipositor 5.8–6.2.

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar to *A. lobata* Gorochov, 2019 (Buton I. near Sulawesi) in the male cercal shape (especially in the shape of the proximedial cercal process), but it is well distinguished from the latter species by wider posterior lobes of the male last tergite and by a roundly lobe-like distal half of the male cercus (*vs*, the short distal part of this cercus narrower and roundly angular, and the subdistal cercal part with an additional large rounded and flattened medial lobe; compare Figs 27 with 33). From all other congeners, the new species differs in characteristic body coloration, number of spines on the fore legs, and shape of the posterior lobes on the male last tergite and of the female genital plate as well as of the proximedial process in the male cercus (this process is proximally curved but distally long and spine-like).

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the Seram Island where it was collected.

***Asiophlugis amboni* Gorochov, sp. n.**

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/7DE0778E-487D-4483-A2A0-2A7F6202BEC3

Figs 12, 34, 52, 53

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Indonesia**: Maluku Prov., Ambon I., environs of airport near Ambon City, secondary forest on hills, on leaf of bush at night, 14–15.III.2026, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

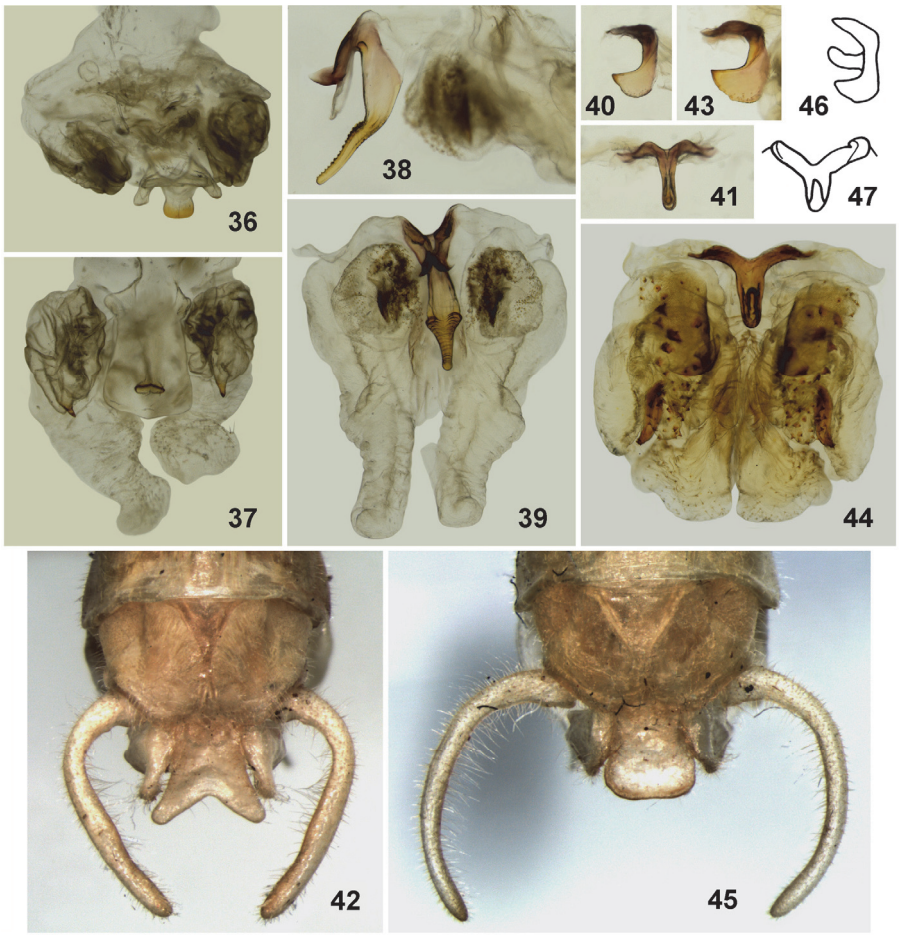
DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). Structure and coloration of body similar to those of *A. serami* sp. n. but with following differences: body slightly smaller; light brownish orange line on hind part of pronotal disc shortly interrupted at middle of hind lobe; tegmina barely projecting behind cercal apices, but hind wings insignificanly longer; tegminal stridulatory apparatus with somewhat different both shape of mirror in left tegmen (this mirror distinctly longer, and cell behind it and along anal tegminal edge slightly narrower) and structure of stridulatory teeth in this tegmen (compare Figs 11, 49 with 12, 53); last tergite with somewhat smaller (narrower) but also rounded posterior lobes (Fig. 34); paraprocts with more rounded (not almost angular) apices (Fig. 34); cercus somewhat shorter, with distal half flattened and not twisted as well as having wider distal part almost obliquely truncated apically, but cercal proximedial process with proximal curved part shorter (Fig. 34).

Female unknown.

Length (in mm). Body 9.5; body with wings 11; pronotum 3.5; tegmina 7; hind femora 11.3.

COMPARISON. The differences of this species from *A. serami* sp. n. are given above, in its description. From *A. lobata*, the new species differs in the male cercus having its disto-lateral corner less narrow and less elongate, its distomedial corner less rounded and located more distally, and the proximedial process wider in its proximal half (compare Figs 33 with 34). From all other congeners, the new species is distinguished by the same characters as these species.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the Ambon I. where it was collected.



Figs 36–47. Genera *Neophisis* and *Phisis*: 36, 37 – *N.* (*Neophisis*?) *rasnitsyni* sp. n. (holotype); 38, 39 – *N.* (*Indophisis*) *dahilayani* sp. n. (holotype); 40–42 – *Ph. rani* (holotype); 43–45 – *Ph. hebardi*; 46, 47 – *Ph.* "*peregrina*" (after Jin & Kevan, 1992). Male genitalia (36, 37, 39, 44) and their unpaired (median) sclerite (38, 40, 41, 43, 46, 47) from behind and slightly above (36), from above (37, 39, 41, 44, 47), and from side (38, 40, 43, 46); male abdominal apex from above (42, 45).

Genus *Indiamba* Rentz, 2001

NOTE. This genus was proposed for 3 very similar short-winged Australian species without outer ventral spines on the fore femur, with inner ventral spines on this femur, with outer and inner ventral spines on the fore tibia, with a small medial hook on the basal part of each male cercus and with a pair of long and almost spine-like posterior processes on the male last tergite. The first character is also characteristic of almost all species included by Kevan & Jin (1993) and by Rentz (2001) in the genus "*Tenuiphlugis* Kevan, 1993" (= *Lucienola* Gurney, 1975), but its type species from the Solomon Islands lacks all spines on the fore femur, and the structure of its male abdominal apex (for example, whether a proximal-medial hook on the cercus is present or absent) is insufficiently understandable. Therefore, belonging of several other species from New Guinea and Australia (attributed to *Lucienola* in OSF and having outer ventral spines on the fore tibia and almost spine-like posterior processes on the male last tergite) to this genus is somewhat problematic. Some of them may be members of a new subgenus in the genus *Indiamba*. I cannot exclude also that a few short-winged but more understandable species from the Philippines may belong to the same subgenus, which is here described as *Hamolugis* subgen. nov. (a new diagnosis of the nominotypical subgenus of the genus *Indiamba* is also added; see below).

Subgenus *Indiamba* s. str.

Type species: *Indiamba wirrawilla* Rentz, 2001, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS. Fore femur without outer ventral spines. Male last tergite with a pair of posterior spine-like processes very long (almost as long as cerci), curved downwards and backwards in proximal part but medially in distal part; male cercus also very long, somewhat widened or thickened in middle part, curved medially, with moderately curved proximedial hook, and without any distinct projections or spines (denticles) in middle and/or distal parts.

COMPOSITION. Type species *Indiamba wirrawilla* Rentz, 2001, *Tenuiphlugis malkini* Jin, 1993 and *I. quamara* Rentz, 2001 (all from Australia).

Subgenus *Hamolugis* Gorochov, subgen. n.

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/A60F909F-94F1-46D5-87F8-982AFA8FA46E

Type species: *Asiophlugis spatulata* Tan, Salvador et Nuñeza, 2023, here designated.

DESCRIPTION. Fore femur with one outer ventral spine or without it. Male last tergite with a pair of posterior spine-like processes shorter (significantly not reaching cercal apices), almost straight and directed backwards or upwards; male cercus moderately long, not widened and not thickened in middle part, curved mainly upwards, with strongly curved proximedial hook, and with distinct but short projections or spines (denticles) in middle and/or distal parts.

COMPOSITION. Type species *Asiophlugis spatulata* Tan, Salvador et Nuñeza, 2023 (Mindanao I.); *Phlugis philippina* Jin, 1993 (Luzon I.); *Indiamba* (*Hamolugis*) *tani* sp. n.

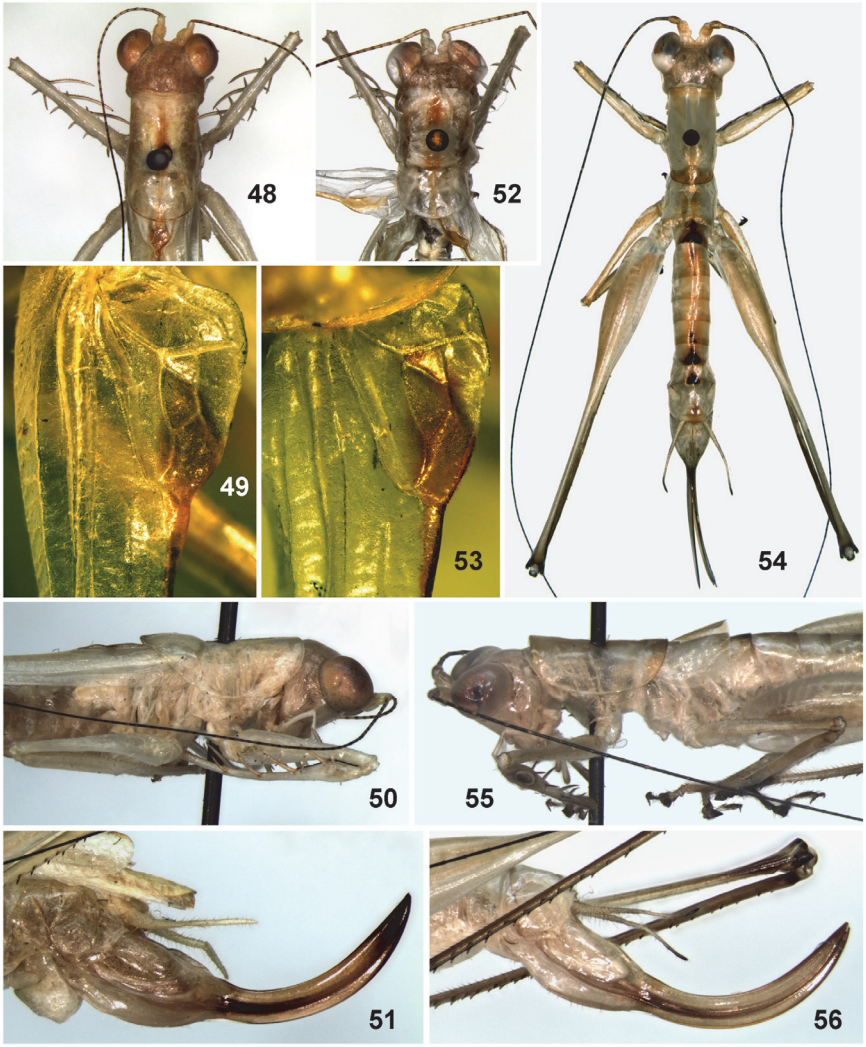
ETYMOLOGY. From parts of Latin word "hamus" (hook) and of generic name *Phlugis* due to strongly curved hook of male cercus.

Indiamba (*Hamolugis*) *tani* Gorochov, sp. n.

https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/F56EFF9E-A8F1-4CFA-AABF-F8FFE099F905

Figs 35, 54–56

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Philippines**: Mindanao I., ~150 km NNW of Dabaw City, environs of Dahilayan Adventure Park, 8°11′38″ N, 124°51′39″ E, 1000–1500 m, primary/secondary forest, on leaf of bush at night, 2–9.II.2024, A. Gorochov, M. Omelko, I. Naumenko (ZIN).



Figs 48–56. Genera *Asiophlugis* and *Indiamba*: 48–51 – *A. serami* sp. n. (48, 50, holotype); 52, 53 – *A. amboni* sp. n. (holotype); 54–56 – *I.* (*Hamolugis*) *tani* sp. n. (holotype). Body of male (48, 50, 52) and of female (54, 55) from above (48, 52, 54) and from side (50, 55) but without posterior two thirds (48, 52), without posterior third (50, 55) or with all these parts (54); stridulatory apparatus of male left tegmen (49, 53); female abdominal apex from side (51, 56).

DESCRIPTION. *Female* (holotype). Body thin and rather small for this tribe. Coloration light green with yellowish tinge, light rose eyes, dark brown antennal flagellum (but its proximal part with sparse and very small light brown marks) and small spot on each side of hind femur apex, yellow to light brown transverse band along posterior pronotal edge as well as stripes along medial and posterior edges of tegmina, light brown most part of outer tympanic membrane, almost not darkened inner tympanic membrane, greyish brown lines along ventral spines of fore legs, barely darkened distal part of dorsal surface on fore and middle tibiae as well as most part of hind tibia (but small distal part of latter tibia dark greyish brown, and rather small subdistal part of this tibia almost yellowish white), more darkened distal halves of fore and middle tarsi as well as most part of hind tarsus, yellow to brownish yellow dorsal areas along posterior edges of abdominal tergites, brown median spot on dorsum of 2nd and 7th abdominal tergites as well as on dorsum of 8th abdominal tergite (Figs 54, 55), and somewhat darkened apical parts of cerci and of ovipositor (posterior 2/3 of ovipositor light yellowish brown; Fig. 56). Head practically opistognathous (almost roundly angular in profile), with eyes approximately 1.3 times as wide as space between them; pronotum rather long and thin, semitubular, with hind lobe not inflated and not separated from rest of pronotum, without humeral notches, with barely concave anterior edge of disc as well as barely convex both posterior edge of disc and ventral edges of lateral lobes (Figs 54, 55); tegmina reaching middle part of 2nd abdominal tergite, with widely rounded apices and almost without venation (Figs 54, 55); hind wings invisible; legs with thin and moderately long spine on fore coxa, 4 rather short inner and 0 outer ventral spines on fore femur, 5 inner and 4 outer ventral spines on fore tibia (these spines similar in length to previous spines, but 4 inner proximal ones somewhat longer), middle leg and hind femur practically unarmed, and hind tibia having rather numerous (but moderately sparse and small) dorsal spines; abdominal apex similar to that of females of all other species of this tribe, but genital plate rather small and ovally triangular as well as with distinctly rounded apical part (Fig. 35), and ovipositor as in Fig. 56.

Male unknown.

Length (in mm). Body 11; pronotum 2.8; tegmina 1.5; hind femora 10; ovipositor 5.3.

COMPARISON. The new species differs from *I.* (*H.*) *philippina* comb. n. in the absence of a light brown longitudinal median band on the pronotal disc and of a dark spots on the female last tergite, in less darkened apices of the hind femur, in the absence of outer ventral spines on the fore femur, and in a rounded distal part of the female genital plate (*vs*, the fore femur has 1 outer spine, and the female genital plate is with a small apical lobule separated from its wider subapical part by a pair of small lateral notches) (Kevan & Jin, 1993; Tan et al., 2020). From *I.* (*H.*) *spatulata* comb. n., described after males and subadult females (Tan et al., 2023), the new species is distinguished by the same coloration features, by the absence of outer ventral spines on the fore femur and all spines on the middle tibia (*vs*, there are 1 outer spine on the fore femur and 1 spine on the middle tibia), and probably by an apically rounded (but not notched or bilobed) female genital plate; it is necessary to note that usually, the adult and subadult females of the same species have more or less similar genital plates: apically rounded in the both stages or notched in the both stages (for example compare Figs 30, 31 with 32). From all the species, attributed in OSF to *Lucienola*, the new species differs in the fore femur having inner ventral spines or lacking outer ones, or in the female genital plate almost oval (not approximately triangular with barely concave lateral edges) and with widely rounded apex (*vs*, this apex almost acute or slightly notched).

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the Singaporean orthopterist Tan Ming Kai for his assistance in obtaining necessary literature and for a useful discussion on Phlugidini.

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