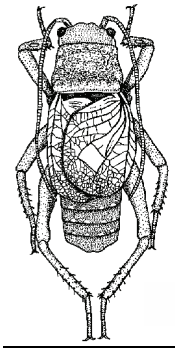

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TAXONOMY OF THE KATYDIDS (ORTHOPTERA: TETTIGONIIDAE) FROM EAST ASIA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS. COMMUNICATION 13

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Summary. The genera *Liaromorpha* Gor., *Liara* Redt. and *Anelytra* Redt. from the tribe Agraeciini (Conocephalinae) are considered. The former genera *Unalianus* Koçak et Kemal (= *Oxystethus* Redt.) and *Lichnofugia* Ingr. are included in *Liara* s. l. and *Anelytra* s. l. as their subgenera, respectively. One new subgenus of the latter genus (*Stenanelytra* **subgen. n.**) and 19 new species and subspecies are described from Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia, Cambodia and the Philippines: *Liaromorpha bispinosa* **sp. n.**; *Liara* (*Liara*) *bifurcata* **sp. n.**; *L.* (*L.*) *inaculeata* **sp. n.**; *L.* (*Unalianus*) *clavata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *neofurcata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *signata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *denticulata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*?E.*) *bangkirai* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*?E.*) *phetchaburi* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*Anelytra*) *archaica* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *anisyutkini* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *superba* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *semicurvata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *forceps* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*S.*) *angusticauda* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*S.*) *nigra khmerica* **subsp. n.** Previously unknown females for *Liaromorpha natalicium* Gor. and *A.* (*S.*) *nigra nigra* (Ingr.) as well as male for *L. nitida* Ingr. are also described; *Liara* (*U.*) *brevipennis* (Redt.), **stat. resurr.** is restored in its original species rank from subspecies of *L.* (*U.*) *intermedia* (Redt.); *Anelytra* (*Perianelytra*) *pellucida* Ingr. is included in *A.* (*P.*) *propria* Gor. as its subspecies; a key to subgenera of *Anelytra* s. l. is proposed.

Key words: Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae, Conocephalinae, Agraeciini, new taxa, South-East Asia.

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Резюме. Рассматриваются роды *Liaromorpha* Gor., *Liara* Redt. и *Anelytra* Redt. из трибы Agraeciini (Conocephalinae). Бывшие роды *Unalianus* Koçak et Kemal (= *Oxystethus* Redt.) и *Lichnofugia* Ingr. включены в качестве подродов в *Liara* s. l. и *Anelytra* s. l. соответственно. Из Вьетнама, Таиланда, Лаоса, Индонезии, Камбоджи и Филиппин описаны один новый подрод последнего рода (*Stenanelytra* **subgen. n.**) и 19 новых видов и подвидов: *Liaromorpha bispinosa* **sp. n.**; *Liara* (*Liara*) *bifurcata* **sp. n.**; *L.* (*L.*) *inaculeata* **sp. n.**; *L.* (*Unalianus*) *clavata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *neofurcata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *signata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*E.*) *denticulata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*?E.*) *bangkirai* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*?E.*) *phetchaburi* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*Anelytra*) *archaica* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *anisyutkini* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *superba* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *semicurvata* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*A.*) *forceps* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*S.*) *angusticauda* **sp. n.**; *A.* (*S.*) *nigra khmerica* **subsp. n.** Кроме того, описаны ранее неизвестные самки *Liaromorpha natalicium* Gor. и *A. (S.) nigra nigra* (Ingr.), а также самец *L. nitida* Ingr.; *Liara* (*U.*) *brevipennis* (Redt.), **stat. resurr.** восстановлен в своем первоначальном видовом ранге из подвидов *L.* (*U.*) *intermedia* Redt.; *Anelytra* (*Perianelytra*) *pellucida* Ingr. включен в состав *A.* (*P.*) *propria* Gor. как его подвид; предложена определительная таблица подродов *Anelytra* s. l.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is the thirteenth communication in the series of papers on Indo-Malayan and Papuan Tettigoniidae (Gorochov, 2011a–2019). The previous communications contain descriptions of numerous new taxa from the subfamilies Phaneropterinae, Conocephalinae and Meconematinae. In the present communication, the genera *Liaromorpha* Gorochov, 1994, *Liara* Redtenbacher, 1891 and *Anelytra* Redtenbacher, 1891 from the tribe Agraeciini (Conocephalinae) are considered. Twenty taxa of these genera from Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, Indonesia, Cambodia and the Philippines are here described as new to science, and some other new data on taxonomy and distribution of these genera are also provided. The study is based on material from collection of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZIN), and all types of new species and subspecies are deposited at this institute.

NEW DATA ON TAXONOMY AND DISTRIBUTION

Subfamily Conocephalinae

Tribe Agraeciini

Genus *Liaromorpha* Gorochov, 1994

Type species: *Liaromorpha buonluoiensis* Gorochov, 1994, by original designation.

Liaromorpha bispinosa Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/0067651B-633C-48F6-9161-0E49A5448AB5

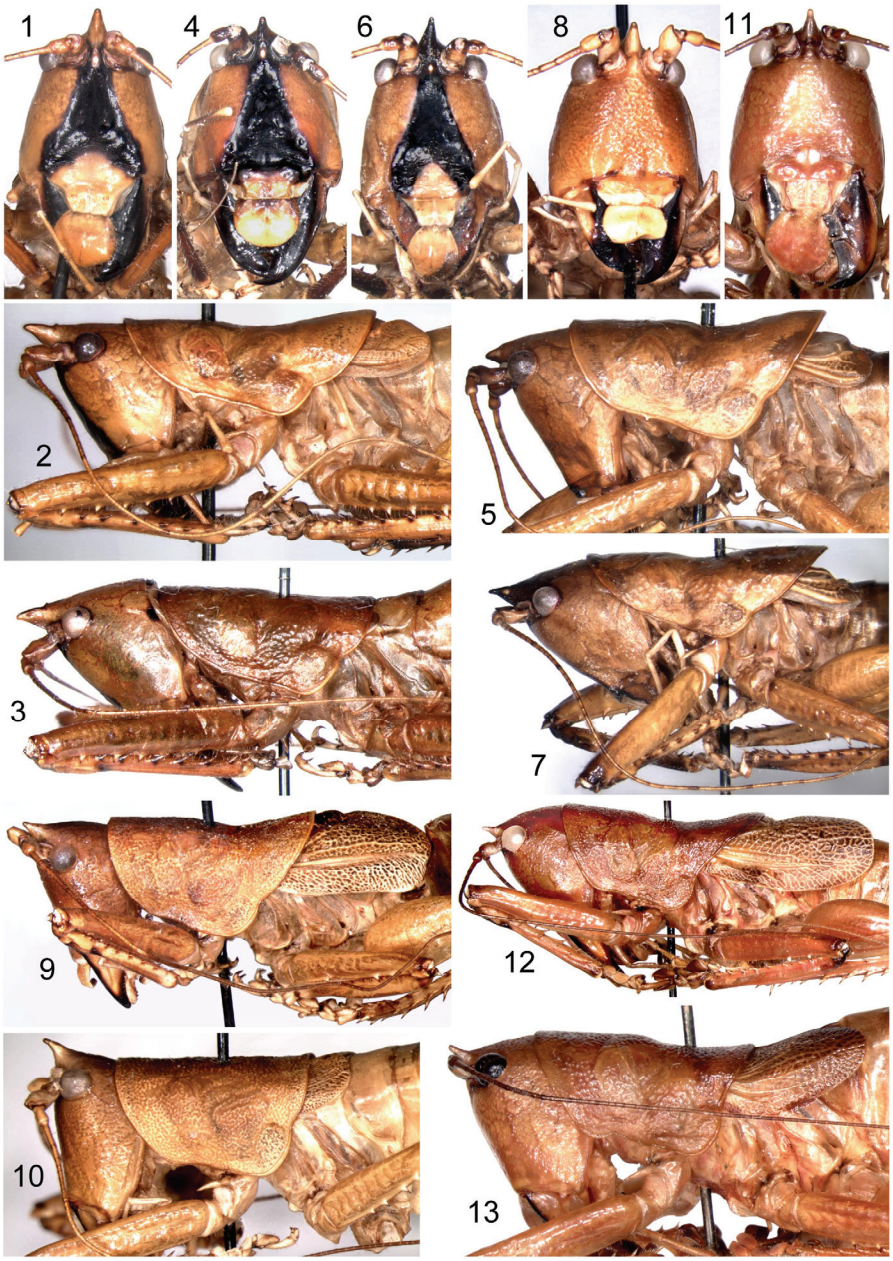
Figs 1–3, 14–20

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Gia Lai Prov., 40 km N of K'Bang Town, Kon Chu Rang Nature Reserve, 14º30′19″ N, 108º32′28″ E, 1020 m, 24.V–2.VI 2016, A. Abramov (ZIN). Paratypes: same data as for holotype, 2♂, 3♀ (ZIN); same country, Kon Tum Prov., Kon Plong Distr., commune Kon Plinh, Xa Hien Vill., 14º36.190′ N, 108º28.285′ E, 950 m, 15–23.VI 2014, 1♂, L. Ioganssen, N. Orlov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). General appearance (Figs 1, 2) similar to that of *L. buonluoiensis* Gorochov, 1994. Body rather large for this genus. Coloration brownish yellow with orange tinge and following marks: eyes and thin ring around each antennal cavity brown; anterior surface of epicranium with large black triangular area between base of rostral tubercle and clypeal suture; median ocellus in upper part of this area small and whitish; mandibles black except for upper half of lateral surfaces which dark brown to brown with yellow basal portion; pronotum with two short brown lines (along anterior and posterior edges); tegmina with light brown distal part of dorsal field; legs with brown to dark brown tibial spines, a few small brown spots on basal parts of fore and middle tibiae, and dark brown dorsal surface of hind tibia. Rostral tubercle elongate and conical, barely longer than scape, with very small and rounded dorsal denticle near its base; pronotum with hind lobe long (approximately as in *L. buonluoiensis*), and with anterior half of its ventral edge having small (but distinct) ventral triangular denticle; tegmina reaching base of second abdominal tergite, distinctly protruding beyond posterior edge of pronotum, with widely rounded distal parts; last abdominal tergite with a pair of rather large (but not long) posterodorsal lobes which more or less triangular but having apical parts rounded and curved downwards (posteromedian notch between these lobes widely rounded, moderately deep and with narrow longitudinal membranous area between median part of this notch and middle of last tergite; Fig. 18); epiproct small (almost transverse) and more or less triangular; paraprocts also small and lobe-like but with one distinct apical tubercle on each paraproct; cerci deeply bifurcated, with dorsal branch somewhat thickened (widened) in proximal half and having moderately long apical spine barely curved downwards and medially, and with very long and thin ventral branch which spine-like but curved medially (this curvature arcuate and rather strong; Figs 14–16); genital plate also similar to that of *L. buonluoiensis* but with slightly narrower and more deeply notched apical part (Figs 15, 16); genitalia with median sclerite distinguished from that of this species only by its narrower middle part (Fig. 17).

Variations. Other males slightly varied in coloration: from yellow with brownish median stripe on abdominal dorsum to light brown with almost brown distal part of dorsal tegminal field and most part of abdomen. Sometimes antennal flagellum with sparse and very small darkish spots.

Female. Coloration and structure of body almost as in males including presence or absence of both darkish median stripe on abdominal dorsum and spots on antennal flagellum, but: hind lobe of pronotum distinctly shorter; tegmina scale-like (slightly or barely protruding beyond posterior pronotal edge) and with poorly distinct traces of longitudinal venation (Fig.



Figs 1–13. *Liaromorpha* and *Liara* s. l.: 1–3 – *Liaromorpha bispinosa* sp. n.; 4, 5 – *L. natalicium* Gor.; 6, 7 – *L. nitida* Ingr.; 8–10 – *Liara* (*Liara*) *bifurcata* sp. n.; 11–13 – *L.* (*L.*) *inaculeata* sp. n. Head in front and slightly from below (1, 4, 6, 8, 11); fore half of body from side, male (2, 5, 7, 9, 12) and female (3, 10, 13).

3); last tergite with smaller posterodorsal lobes; paraprocts almost lacking apical tubercle; cerci much smaller and simple (elongate, conical, with thin apical part and without branches). Genital plate transverse, with rounded posteromedian part having distinct (but not large) median notch, and with a pair of elongate posterolateral lobules (Fig. 19); ovipositor as in Fig. 20.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 32–44, ♀ 31–38; pronotum: ♂ 11.5–12, ♀ 9.5–10; tegmina, visible parts: ♂ 3.8–4.2, ♀ 0.4–1.1; hind femora: ♂ 18–19.5, ♀ 19–20; ovipositor 11.5–12.

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar and related to *L. buonluoiensis* described from a locality situated not far from the type locality of *L. bispinosa*. It differs from *L. buonluoiensis* in the male tegmina more protruding beyond pronotum, male last tergite posteriorly bilobate (*vs*. this tergite not bilobate but with unpaired posteromedian sclerotized area narrowing to almost truncate apex and curved downwards; Fig. 26), male cercus with distinctly longer and partly spine-like dorsal branch, male genitalia with median sclerite narrower in middle part, and female genital plate with narrower posteromedian notch as well as with rounded (not almost angular) projections around this notch and clearly longer posterolateral lobules (compare Figs 19 and 27). From *L. natalicium* Gorochov, 2007 (Cambodia), the new species differs in the male last tergite having distinctly larger posterior lobes and wider notch between them (*vs*. these lobes much smaller and with distinctly narrower notch between them; Fig. 28), and in the male cercus with longer and more or less spine-like dorsal branch; and from all the other congeners, in the presence of ventral denticle on pronotal lateral lobes.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species name is the Latin word "bispinosa" (with two spines), because *L. bispinosa* has two distinct spines in the male cercus.

Liaromorpha natalicium Gorochov, 2007

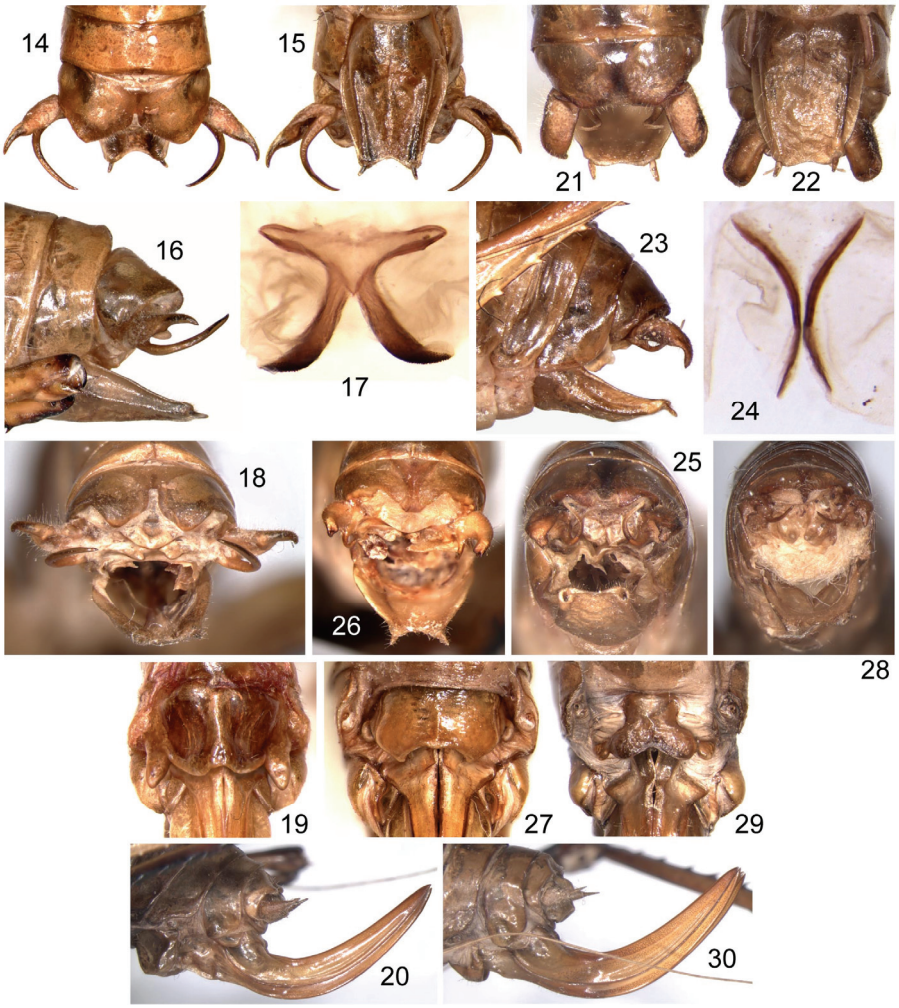
Figs 4, 5, 28–30

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Binh Phuoc Prov., 13 km NE of Bu Gia Map Vill., Bu Gia Map National Park, 12º11′37″ N, 107º12′21″ E, 540 m, 18–31.V 2011, 5 ♂, 1♀, L. Anisyutkin, A. Anichkin (ZIN); Dong Nai Prov., Vinh Cuu Distr., Vinh Cuu Nature Reserve (= Ma Da Forest), TW Cuc Forest Station, 11º22′51″ N, 107º03′44″ E, 75 m, 21–29.XI 2010, 1♂, 1♀, L. Anisyutkin, A. Anichkin, A. Abramov, S. Kruskop (ZIN); same data but 18–27.VI 2011, 2♀, L. Anisyutkin, A. Anichkin (ZIN). **Cambodia**: 3–4 km SW of Sihanoukville City, Kokhta I. in Siam Bay, forest on sea coast, 25–26.IX 2003, 1 ♀, A. Gorochov, M. Berezin (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Female* (nova). General appearance similar to that of female of *L. bispinosa*, but: body more diverse in size, from rather large for this genus to moderately small; rostral tubercle usually with darker (brown to dark brown) apical and ventral parts; scape and pedicel often partly darkened; antennal flagellum almost always uniformly light brown; clypeus with upper half dark brown to black (Fig. 4); all femora with darkened apical parts; all tibiae with darkened basal parts and more or less darkened dorsal surfaces; rostral tubercle somewhat shorter (not reaching apex of scape) and with slightly more rounded apical part (as in Figs 4, 5); genital plate with median and posterior parts distinctly more convex (these parts often somewhat darker than rest of this plate; Fig. 29), with shallowly rounded or almost angular posteromedian notch, and with intermediate (between *L. bispinosa* and *L. buonluoiensis*) length of posterolateral lobules (compare Figs 19, 27, 29); ovipositor as in Fig. 30.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 25–33, ♀ 24–32; pronotum: ♂ 10.2–12, ♀ 7.5–10; tegmina, visible parts: ♂ 2.8–3.5, ♀ 0.6–1; hind femora: ♂ 15.8–20, ♀ 15–19; ovipositor 9.5–11.

COMPARISON. From the other congeners, *L. natalicium* differs in the upper half of clypeus strongly darkened, pronotal lateral lobe with a ventral denticle, male tegmina almost as in *L. bispinosa* (i.e. more protruding beyond pronotum than in *L. buonluoiensis*; Fig. 5), last male tergite almost not bilobate (i.e. with very small posteromedian notch and narrow concavity before it; Fig. 28), male cerci with the apical part of dorsal branch having three rather thick and short angular lobules directed medially, and/or some characters of the female genital plate named above.



Figs 14–30. *Liaromorpha*: 14–20 – *L. bispinosa* sp. n.; 21–25 – *L. nitida* Ingr.; 26, 27 – *L. buonluoiensis* Gor.; 28–30 – *L. natalicium* Gor. Male abdominal apex from above (14, 21), from below (15, 22), from side (16, 23) and from behind (18, 25, 26, 28); male genital sclerite (sclerites) from above (17, 24); female genital plate from below (19, 27, 29); ovipositor from side (20, 30).

REMARK. This species, described from the Bokor National Park (Cambodia), is recorded from Vietnam and from a new locality in Cambodia for the first time. Vietnamese specimens are usually larger than Cambodian ones and may belong to a new subspecies, but this question is in need of additional study.

Liaromorpha nitida Ingrisch, 1998

Figs 6, 7, 21–25

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Lam Dong Prov., ~50 km N of Da Lat City, Bidoup – Nui Ba National Park, 11–12.VI 2018, 1♂, L. Anisyutkin (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (novus). General appearance (Figs 6, 7) more or less similar to that of all *Liomorpha* specimens, previously described here, but with following differences: body distinctly smaller; coloration light brown with yellowish venter, whitish ocelli and palpi, brown head dorsum, dark brown rostral tubercle and rings around antennal cavities, black triangular area on anterior surface of epicranium as well as lateral parts of upper half of clypeus, brown to dark brown mandibles (having light lateral parts), dark brown apices of femora and bases of tibiae, brown to dark brown areas on dorsal half of fore tibia and on distal parts of middle and hind tibiae, brownish small spots on antennae, and darkened tibial spines and longitudinal median stripe running from anterior part of pronotal disc to last tergite; rostral tubercle barely S-shaped and with narrow distal portion in profile; pronotum without ventral denticle on anterior half of each lateral lobe and with rather long hind lobe (approximately as long as in *L. bispinosa*); tegmina also as in this species, with mirror completely covered with pronotum; last tergite with a pair of small (smaller than in *L. bispinosa*) posterior lobes strongly curved downwards, with posteromedian notch intermediate in width between those of *L. bispinosa* and *L. natalicium*, and with slight median concavity before this notch (Figs 21, 25); other structures of abdominal apex approximately as in *L. aspinosa* Ingrisch, 1998 but with ventromedial branch of cercus arcuate (not obtusely angular) as well as more curved medially and upwards (Figs 21–23, 25). Genitalia also similar to those of *L. aspinosa* but with left and right lateral sclerites located very near each other at much shorter distance (Fig. 24).

MEASUREMENTS. *Length* (in mm). Body: ♂ 23, ♀ 19; pronotum: ♂ 9.3, ♀ 6.3; tegmina, visible parts: ♂ 2.7, ♀ 1; hind femora: ♂ 12.6, ♀ 11; ovipositor 8. Female data given after Ingrisch (1998).

COMPARISON. This species, described from Lang Bian Mt (Vietnam), is most similar to *L. aspinosa* (Vietnam: “Fyan”) but distinguished from it by the head rostrum clearly narrower in profile as well as by some characters of male abdominal apex listed above. However, these species are very similar to each other in all the other characters and may be only subspecies of the same species. From the other congeners, these taxa differ in the absence of ventral denticle on pronotal lateral lobe as well as different structure of the abdominal apex.

Genus *Liara* Redtenbacher, 1891

Type species: *Liara rufescens* Redtenbacher, 1891, by subsequent designation (Kirby, 1906).

NOTE. Ingrisch (1998) included in this genus several species previously described in the genera *Liara*, *Acanthocoryphus* Karny, 1907 and *Oxystethus* Redtenbacher, 1891 (the latter name was changed into *Unalianus* Koçak et Kemal, 2009 in connection with homonymy). Status of the second taxon was reduced by him up to subgeneric one. But for some species from the third taxon, the genus *Oxystethus* was preserved, although these species have almost

all their morphological characters very similar to those of *Liara* s. str. and *Acanthocoryphus* (including very characteristic structure of the distal part of their male cerci; see Figs 42, 44). Probably this author understood that *Unalianus* (= *Oxystethus*) is also a subgenus of *Liara* s. str., because he considered all species of these "genera" in the same key (but for the other genera, he prepared separate keys in the same monograph). Possibly, his opinion was based on small differences in shape of the male genitalia: in *Liara* s. str., these genitalia have a pair of rather large and semisclerotized lobes near middle or subapical parts of the genital sclerites, and apical parts of these sclerites are situated near each other; but in *Unalianus*, the male genitalia lack such lobes, and apical parts of the genital sclerites are widely separated from each other. However, these sclerites in *Acanthocoryphus* are intermediate: with apical parts situated as in *Liara* s. str., but without additional lobes (i.e. as in *Unalianus*). It is a reason that the genus *Liara* s. l. is here considered as consisting of three subgenera: *Liara* s. str., *Acanthocoryphus* and *Unalianus* stat. n. These subgenera differ from each other in the above-mentioned characters of male genitalia (for comparison see Figs 34, 41, 50).

Liara (*Liara*) *bifurcata* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/BA65A688-29EF-496B-B43B-1A528A2483FB

Figs 8–10, 31–36

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Quang Binh Prov., 35 km NW of Dong Hoi, Phong Nha – Ke Bang National Park, 600 m, IX–X 2003, N. Orlov (ZIN). Paratypes: same data as for holotype, 1 ♀, (ZIN); same province, Phong Nha Nature Reserve, 300 m, forest, 3–19.VII 2003, 6 ♂, 1♀, N. Orlov (ZIN); same country, Thua Thien Hue Prov., 40 km SE of Hue, Bach Ma National Park, 1300 m, X 2003, 4 ♀, N. Orlov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). General appearance similar to that of *L.* (*L.*) *tramlapensis* Gorochov, 1994. Colouration light, brownish yellow with yellowish labrum, maxillae, labium, coxae and sternites, with black anterior and distal parts of mandibles, with small brown marks as bases of all tibiae, with small dark brown spot on fore tibia near distal parts of tympana, with brown to light brown tegmina having yellowish to whitish venation in lateral field and in lateral part of dorsal field, and with abdominal tergites intermediate between brown and light brown. Rostral tubercle conical, slightly not reaching apex of scape, and with almost acute apical part; space between antennal cavities (under rostral tubercle) with small convexity which vertical (almost keel-like) and rounded in profile; pronotum with rather long hind lobe almost completely covering tegminal mirror (Figs 8, 9); tegmina strongly protruding beyond pronotum, reaching fifth abdominal tergite, slightly inflated, with more or less narrowly rounded apical part, with densely cellular venation in dorsal and lateral fields (except for stridulatory areas), and with two distinct longitudinal veins between these fields (crossvenation between these veins also densely cellular); last tergite with a pair of rounded, very short and wide posterodorsal lobes, and with moderately deep and roundly angular posteromedian notch (Fig. 31); epiproct simple, widely triangular and rather small; paraprocts significantly smaller, lobule-like and with small rounded apical tubercle; cerci somewhat larger than in *L. tramlapensis*, with ventral branch longer, and with dorsal branch having large widening and long apical spine (Figs 31, 33); genital plate much larger than epiproct, weakly elongate, with distinct angular posteromedian notch and small (in shape of short fingers) styles (Figs 32, 33); genitalia strongly different from those of this species: distal portions of their sclerites arcuate and with acute apical parts (not rounded and not clavate), semisclerotized lobes near subapical parts of these sclerites very large, and anterior (proximal) portions of these sclerites semisclerotized and almost straight as well as directed aside and more or less fused with each other at moderately short distance (Fig. 34).

Variations. Other males slightly varied in body size and coloration: from slightly darker (almost brown with whitish venation only in lateral field) to barely lighter (with light brown abdominal tergites).

Female. Coloration and structure of body approximately as in males, but: abdominal tergites sometimes brownish yellow; hind pronotal lobe always very short; tegmina also very short, more or less scale-like, reaching base of first abdominal tergite, almost in contact with each other or barely overlapping, with distal parts widely rounded, with venation densely cellular, and with coloration brownish yellow to light brown; last tergite with distinctly smaller posterodorsal lobes; cerci unspecialized, i.e. smaller, conical, without branches and with thin apical part. Genital plate very characteristic: rather large, transverse, with a pair of very strong and long posterolateral spines directed backwards and somewhat upwards (Fig. 35). Ovipositor as in Fig. 36.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 24–30, ♀ 23–35; pronotum: ♂ 9–10, ♀ 8–9; tegmina, visible parts: ♂ 7–8.5, ♀ 2.5–3; hind femora: ♂ 14.5–16, ♀ 17–18.5; ovipositor 12–13.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar and most related to *L. tramlapensis* but differs from it in the presence of a pair of posterodorsal lobes on the male last tergite (*vs*. this tergite has one unpaired posteromedian lobe) and the above-mentioned characters of male cerci, male genital sclerites and female genital plate. These abdominal characters of male as well as strongly bifurcate female genital plate well distinguish the new species from all the other congeners.

ETYMOLOGY. This species name is the Latin word “bifurcata” (bifurcate); such name is connected with strongly bifurcate shape of the female genital plate.

Liara (*Liara*) *inaculeata* Gorochov, sp. n.

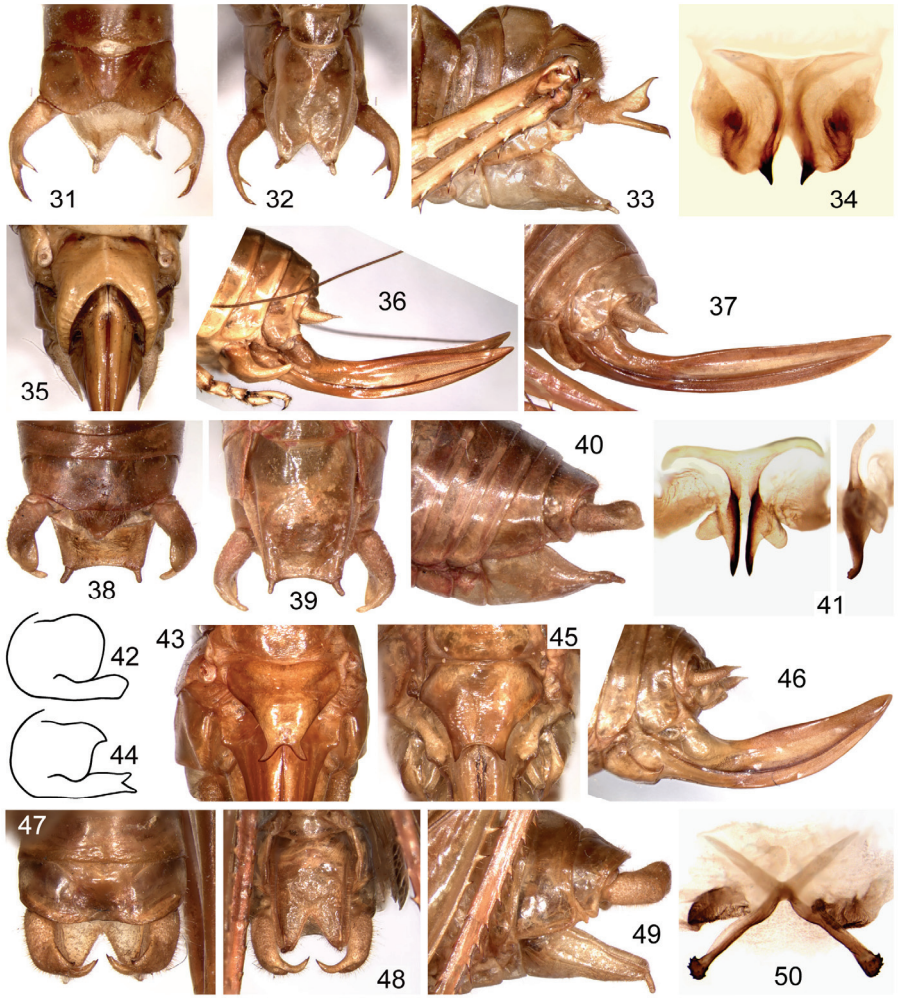
http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/E2F9F9F2-159D-4C54-9DF6-4C38E6C77968

Figs 11–13, 37–43

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Thailand**: Surat Thani Prov., 40 km WSW of Phanom Town, environs of Khao Sok National Park, primary/secondary forest, 20–29.VII 1996, A. Gorochov (ZIN). Paratype – same data as for holotype, ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. Body similar to that of *L*. (*L*.) *bifurcata* in size and coloration, however: head and pronotum reddish brown with somewhat lighter lower halves, brown border of antennal cavities and small area between these cavities, and brown to dark brown (almost black) anterior surfaces of mandibles; tegmina light brown with brown membranes between venation in distal half and in costal area of proximal half (Figs 11, 12); legs and posterior tergites as well as cerci and epiproct reddish brown, but apices of femora and tibiae as well as bases of middle and hind tibiae somewhat darkened, and proximal part of fore tibiae with dark brown dorsal stripe at base and between tympana; rest of body almost yellowish with reddish tinge on tergites, posterior sternites and genital plate. Structure of body also similar to that of *L.* (*L*.) *bifurcata*, but: rostral tubercle almost spinule-like; hind pronotal lobe completely covering tegminal mirror; tegmina strongly protruding beyond pronotum and reaching middle part of forth abdominal tergite, widely rounded at apex (Figs 11, 12); last tergite with very short and widely truncated posterior lobe (Fig. 38); epiproct simple, small, more or less triangular; paraproct also small, with very short and rounded tubercle at apex; cerci moderately short and rather thick, with distal part flattened, somewhat curved medially, divided into short but rather large dorsal lobule (this lobule widely rounded and lacking spinules or angular projections) and longer but narrow ventral lobule (latter lobule

almost in contact with previous lobule and without distinct denticles at apex; Figs 38–40, 42); genital plate as in Figs 39, 40; genitalia with sclerites having distal portions almost straight but with apical parts slightly widened, rounded, denticulate and curved in profile, and with large (but rather narrow) semisclerotized lateral lobes near middle parts of these sclerites; proximal portions of these sclerites semisclerotized, arcuately curved, directed aside and almost fused with each other at short distance (Fig. 41).



Figs 31–50. *Liara* s. l.: 31–36 – *L.* (*Liara*) *bifurcata* sp. n.; 37–43 – *L.* (*Liara*) *inaculeata* sp. n.; 44–50 – *L.* (*Unalianus*) *clavata* sp. n. Male abdominal apex from above (31, 38, 47), from below (32, 39, 48) and from side (33, 40, 49); male genital sclerite (sclerites) from above (34, 50) as well as from above and from side (41); female genital plate from below (35, 43, 45); ovipositor from side (36, 37, 46); left male cercus from behind (42, 44).

Female. General appearance as in male, but area between antennal cavities lighter (light reddish brown), femora practically without darkened areas, pronotum with much shorter hind lobe, tegmina smaller (reaching middle part of second abdominal tergite) and lacking stridulatory apparatus, last tergite with more rounded posterior lobe having small and rounded posteromedian notch, paraprocts without tubercles, and cerci as in female of *L. bifurcata*. Genital plate almost triangular but with apical part slightly elongate and having a pair of narrow, long, flat and acute lobules (Fig. 43); ovipositor as in Fig. 37.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 34, ♀ 33; pronotum: ♂ 11.5, ♀ 9.8; tegmina, visible parts: ♂ 10, ♀ 6.7; hind femora: ♂ 17, ♀ 18.7; ovipositor 17.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *L.* (*L.*) *magna* Ingrisch, 1990 and more or less to *L.* (*L.*) *monkra* Ingrisch, 1998 in the widely rounded dorsoapical lobule of the male cercus lacking any spinule or distinct angular projection, but it is clearly distinguished from these species by the ventroapical lobule of this cercus not acute and lacking any distinct spinule or denticle at apex, and by the male genital sclerites with somewhat narrower lateral (subapical) lobes. From the other representatives of this subgenus, *L.* (*L.*) *inaculeata* differs in the dorsal and ventral lobules of male cercus lacking distinct angular projections, spinules or denticles, in the above-mentioned characters of male genital sclerites, and in different shape of male or female genital plates.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of this species is the Latin word “inaculeata” (lacking spinule); such name is connected with the absence of spinules on the both lobules of male cercus.

Liara (*Unalianus*) *clavata* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/9DFCA6A7-425A-4B84-A3E5-441B413517D9

Figs 44–53

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Thailand**: Surat Thani Prov., 40 km WSW of Phanom Town, environs of Khao Sok National Park, primary/secondary forest, 20–29.VII 1996, A. Gorochov (ZIN). Paratype – same data as for holotype, ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. Body more or less similar to that of *L.* (*L.*) *inaculeata*, but with following differences: size slightly smaller; coloration light brown with reddish tinge on anterior surface of epicranium, brown lower borders of antennal cavities and stripe along clypeal suture, dark brown most part of mandible and dorsal spot on fore tibia near distal parts of tympana, darkened small apical parts of femora as well as small basal and apical parts of tibiae, yellowish rest of mouthparts and most part of tegminal venation as well as pleurites and rest of body venter (except for genital plate), greyish brown membranes between tegminal venation, and light greyish brown venation in distal portion of area between R and anal edge of tegmen (Figs 51, 52); structure of head, pronotum and legs also similar to that of *L. inaculeata*, but rostral tubercle with small distinct (yellowish) lateral ocelli in proximal half, and pronotum with much shorter hind lobe not reaching tegminal mirror (Fig. 52); tegmina moderately long and rather narrow, reaching apex of abdomen and having more or less narrowly rounded apical parts (Fig. 52); last tergite with slightly sinuate posterior edge in dorsal view (Fig. 47); epiproct approximately as in *L. inaculeata*; paraproct small and simple, almost without apical tubercle; cercus similar to that of this species, but dorsoapical lobule less widened and with distinct denticle at apex, and ventroapical lobule with two apical spinules (dorsal spinule somewhat shorter than ventral one; Figs 44, 47–49); genital plate with rather deep posteromedian notch (Fig. 48); genital median sclerite cruciform, with distal portions widely and obliquely diverging as well as having rather large apical inflations (these inflations with small denticles), and with proximal portions semisclerotized and fused with each other near middle of sclerite at very short distance as well as directed laterally and somewhat forwards; additional semisclerotized lobes near middle or subapical parts of genital sclerite (characteristic of *Liara* s. str.) undeveloped (Fig. 50).

Female. General appearance as in male, but body larger (approximately as in *L. inaculeata*), space between lower edges of antennal cavities with very small brown mark, brown stripe along clypeal suture interrupted at middle, antennal flagellum almost brown in middle and distal parts, pronotum with slightly shorter hind lobe, tegmina reaching middle part of ninth abdominal tergite and with somewhat less contrast coloration, last tergite and epiproct as well as paraprocts and cerci almost as in female of *L. inaculeata*; genital plate also similar to that of this species but with clearly wider apical part and posteromedian notch (Fig. 45); ovipositor relatively shorter than in this species and in *L. bifurcata* (Fig. 46).

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 27, ♀ 37; pronotum: ♂ 7.2, ♀ 9.3; tegmina: ♂ 17.5, ♀ 21; hind femora: ♂ 15, ♀ 21; ovipositor 13.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar to *L.* (*U.*) *harmandi* (Brongniart, 1897) in the length of tegmina but distinguished from the latter by the male genital plate with apex deeply notched (but not truncate). From the other representatives of this subgenus, *L.* (*U.*) *clavata* differs in the longer or shorter tegmina, in the cercal ventroapical lobule of male having two (not one) apical spinules, in the male genital sclerite more similar to that of some species of *Pseudosubria* Ingrisch, 1998 (convergence) than to that of these congeners, or in the ovipositor relatively shorter.

Liara (*Unalianus*) *intermedia* (Redtenbacher, 1891)

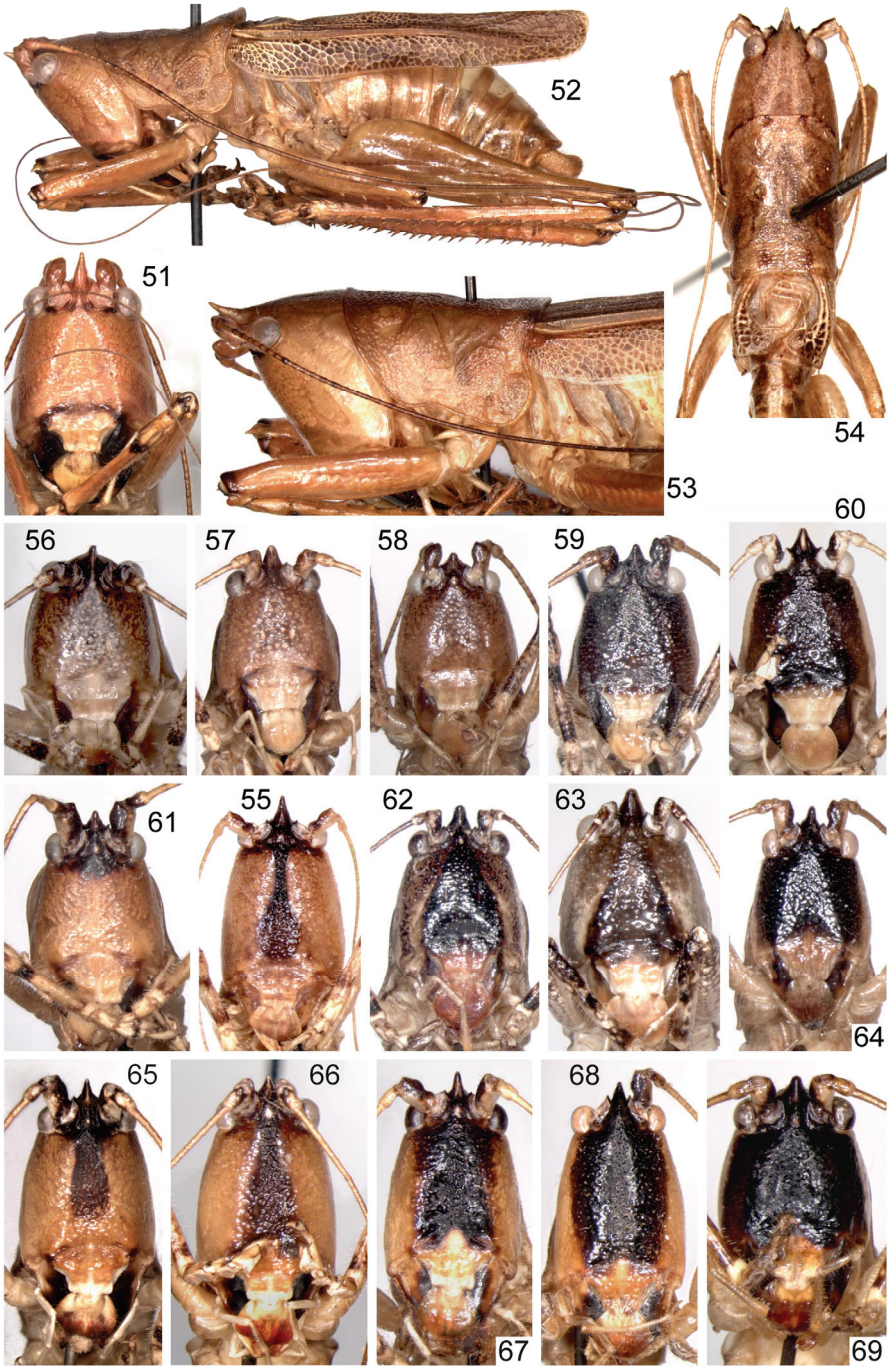
MATERIAL. **Indonesia**: Eastern Java, "Java orient., Montes Tengger, 4000", 1890, H. Fruhstorfer, "N 130-97", "69", 2 ♂ (ZIN); "East Java, Tretes, Gunung Arjuna", 800–900 m, 27.III 1995, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, S. Ingrisch ("ex ovo" 1995–1996), "*Oxystethus intermedius* Redtenbacher, 1891 det. S. Ingrisch, 1996" (ZIN); "Java", "*Oxystethus intermed*. Redt.", "Brunner v. W. det.", 2 ♂ (ZIN).

NOTE. This species was originally described from Tengger Mountains in the Eastern Java. Thus, my first males are practically from the type locality of this taxon. Other specimens differ from them in the slightly or barely darker small area on upper part of anterior surface of epicranium (i.e. in the first males, this surface is light brown, but in the other specimens, there is a small greenish grey area on light brown background); thus, these specimens may belong to different subspecies. Male cerci of all these specimens are very similar to those of *L.* (*L.*) *inaculeata* and *L.* (*U.*) *clavata*, but cercal dorsoapical lobule in *L.* (*U.*) *intermedia* is with an angular apical projection (as in *L. clavata*), and cercal ventroapical lobule is with one (not two) roundly angular apex (almost as in *L. inaculeata*).

Liara (*Unalianus*) *brevipennis* (Redtenbacher, 1891), stat. resurr.

MATERIAL. **Indonesia**: Western Java, 20–25 km SE of Bogor City, Pangrango Mt, environs of Cemande Vill., ~1000 m, 27.XI–7.XII 1999, 2 ♂, 6 ♀, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

NOTE. This species was originally described as a species from the Western Java. Later, it was included in "*Oxystethus intermedius*" as its subspecies (Ingrisch, 1998). The specimens here examined are in accordance to the subspecies redescription by this author, i.e. they are somewhat larger than in *L.* (*U.*) *intermedia*. However, my specimens of *L.* (*U.*) *brevipennis* are additionally distinguished from those of *L.* (*U.*) *intermedia* by the tegmina slightly longer and having wider anterolateral corner of male mirror as well as narrower part of male dorsal field behind stridulatory areas (in *L. brevipennis*, this mirror is 1.3–1.4 times as wide as the latter field part; but in *L. intermedia*, this ratio is about 1.1), and by small differences in the male genitalia: distal portions of the genital sclerites are longer than proximal ones (in *L. intermedia*, they are not longer than proximal portions) and more curved than in *L. intermedia*; small denticles on anterolateral surfaces of these distal portions are more distinct than in the latter species. Thus, these two taxa are closely related but different, and *L. brevipennis* is restored here in its original species rank.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Genus *Anelytra* Redtenbacher, 1891

Type species: *Anelytra nigrifrons* Redtenbacher, 1891, by subsequent designation (Kirby, 1906).

NOTE. This genus was divided by Gorochov (1994) into three subgenera: *Anelytra* s. str., *Perianelytra* Gorochov, 1994 and *Euanelytra* Gorochov, 1994. Later *Euanelytra* was synonymized with *Anelytra* s. str. (Ingrisch, 1998). In this publication, the genus *Lichnofugia* Ingrisch, 1998 was also described; this "genus" is very similar to *Euanelytra* in the structure of male cerci and male genitalia but differs from the latter in general appearance: body, especially head, often longer; ovipositor long and almost straight. However, shape of body and ovipositor in the genus *Anelytra* sensu Ingrisch is also rather diverse, and structure of male cerci in some species of *Lichnofugia* sensu Ingrisch is more similar to that of *Anelytra* s. str. than to type species of *Lichnofugia* (for comparison see Figs 97, 101, 106, 120, 133). At present, it is more reasonable to include *Lichnofugia* in *Anelytra* s. l. and divide this genus into five subgenera at least: *Anelytra* s. str., *Perianelytra*, *Euanelytra* **subgen. resurr.** *Lichnofugia* **stat. n.** and *Stenanelytra* **subgen. n.**

The phylogenetic relations between these taxa also seems somewhat different from those proposed by Ingrisch (1998: fig. 3A). This genus consists of three branches: [1] *first branch* is with the male cerci having middle (primitive?) position of medial spine (Fig. 92), with the male genitalia having unmodified sclerites (i.e. these sclerites lack additional ventroproximal lobules; Fig. 174), and with the male epiproct specialized (i.e. having distal part widely truncate and curved upwards; Fig. 92–94) **(this specialization of male epiproct is autapomorphy of *Perianelytra*)**; [2] *second branch* is with the male cerci having more or less distal position of medial spine (Figs 70–72, 75–77, 79–81, 83–85) sometimes almost fused with apical spine (Figs 73, 89), with unspecialized male epiproct, and with modified sclerites of the male genitalia (i.e. having additional ventroproximal lobules which sometimes may be reduced; Figs 156–165) **(distal position of medial spine in male cerci is possible synapomorphy of *Euanelytra* and *Lichnofugia*)**; [3] *third branch* is with the male cerci having more or less proximal position of medial spine (Figs 97–99, 101–103, 106–108, 119, 120, 122, 124, 130, 132, 133) often reduced or lost (Figs 111–113, 116–118), with unspecialized or specialized male epiproct, and with modified sclerites in the male genitalia (as in the previous branch; Figs 166–173) **(proximal position of medial spine in male cerci is possible synapomorphy of *Anelytra* s. str. and *Stenanelytra* subgen. n.)**. The two latter branches (*Euanelytra*+*Lichnofugia* and *Stenanelytra*+*Anelytra* s. str.) may be synapomorphic in relation to *Perianelytra* by the presence of ventroproximal lobules on the male genital sclerites (if absence of these lobules in *Perianelytra* is plesiomorphic character but not secondary loss).

Figs 51–69. *Liara* s. l. and *Anelytra* s. l.: 51–53 – *Liara* (*Unalianus*) *clavata* sp. n.; 54, 55 – *Anelytra* (*Anelytra*) *archaica* sp. n.; 56 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* sp. n.; 57 – *A.* (?*Euanelytra*) *bangkirai* sp. n.; 58 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *denticulata* sp. n.; 59 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *neofurcata* sp. n.; 60 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *signata* sp. n.; 61 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *anisyutkini* sp. n.; 62 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *semicurvata* sp. n.; 63 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *superba* sp. n.; 64 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *forceps* sp. n.; 65 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* sp. n.; 66 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra khmerica* subsp. n.; 67 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra nigra* (Ingr.); 68 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *angusticauda* sp. n.; 69 – *A.* (*Perianelytra*) *propria propria* Gor. Head in front and slightly from below (51, 55–69); male body from side (52); anterior half of body, female from side (53) and male from above (54).

Key to subgenera of the genus *Anelytra* s. l.

1 Body (including head) diverse in length and coloration (Figs 56–68). Male last tergite with distinct posteromedian lobe (this lobe protruding beyond base of epiproct and sometimes divided into two lobe-like parts; Figs 70, 71, 75, 76, 79, 80, 83, 84, 87, 88, 97, 98, 101, 102, 106, 107, 111, 112, 116, 117) or almost without it (Figs 119, 124, 130); male epiproct narrowed in basal part (Figs 119, 124, 130) or roundly angular in distal part (Figs 100, 104, 108), but this epiproct always almost straight in profile; sclerites of male genitalia with distinct ventroproximal lobules curved or not curved laterally (Figs 156–159, 161–168, 170–173) which sometimes strongly reduced (Figs 160, 169). Ovipositor diverse in length ……..…… 2

– Body (including head) more or less elongate; anterior surface of epicranium with large and uniformly black area (Fig. 69). Male last tergite almost without posteromedian lobe (Figs 92, 93); male epiproct not narrowed in basal part and with almost truncate distal part clearly curved upwards (Figs 92–94); ventroproximal lobules of sclerites in male genitalia undeveloped or lost (Fig. 174). Ovipositor moderately long (hind femur 1–1.2 times as long as ovipositor) ……. subgenus ***Perianelytra***
[Type species *Anelytra* (*Perianelytra*) *propria* Gorochov, 1994. Composition: type species with two subspecies (see below).]

2 Head usually without large and uniformly dark area on frontal surface (Figs 56–59) but sometimes with such area (Fig. 60). Male last tergite with distinct posteromedian lobe (lobes) (Figs 70, 71, 75, 76, 79, 80, 83, 84, 87, 88); male cercus with medial spine located in distal part (Figs 70, 72, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85) or almost fused with apical spine (Figs 73, 88, 89); male epiproct rather wide in basal part and roundly angular in distal part ……3

– Head usually with large and uniformly black area on frontal surface (Figs 55, 62–68) but sometimes without such area (Fig. 61). Male last tergite with distinct posteromedian lobe (lobes) (Figs 97, 98, 101, 102, 106–108, 111–113, 116, 117) or almost without it (Figs 119, 124, 130); male cercus with medial spine located in proximal part (Figs 97, 99, 101, 103, 106, 108, 119, 120, 124, 130, 133) or lost (Figs 111, 113, 116, 118); male epiproct diverse (Figs 100, 104, 108, 119, 124, 130) …… 4

3 Body (including head) from moderately short to rather long; frontal surface of epicranium diverse in coloration but not mainly orange (Figs 56–60). Ovipositor moderately short to rather long (shorter than hind femur or 1–1.1 times as long as this femur; Figs 177, 179, 180, 182, 187) ……. subgenus ***Euanelytra***
[Type species *Anelytra (Euanelytra) indigena* Gorochov, 1994. Composition: type species; *A.* (*E.*) *adjacens* Gorochov, 1994; *A.* (*E.*) *localis* Gorochov, 1994; *A. boku* Helfert et Sänger, 1997; *A.* (*A.*) *malaya* Ingrisch, 1998 (*Lichnofugia malaya* Tan et Ingrisch, 2014 – secondary homonym of this species and possibly also synonym of *A. boku* judging by its main morphological characters); *A.* (*A.*) *furcata* Ingrisch, 1998; *A.* (*A.*) *styliana* Ingrisch, 1998; *A. compressa* Shi et Qiu, 2009; *A. jinghonga* Shi et Qiu, 2009; *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* sp. n.; *A.* (*E.*) *neofurcata* sp. n.; *A.* (*E.*) *signata* sp. n.; *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata* sp. n.; *A.* (*E.*) *denticulata* sp. n.; possibly *A. punctata* Redtenbacher, 1891, *A.* (*A.*) *dividata* Ingrisch, 1998, *A.* (*A.*) *laotica* Ingrisch, 1998, *A.* (*A.*) *gonioda* Ingrisch, 1998, *A. spinia* Shi et Qiu, 2009, *A. bangkirai* sp. n. and *A. phetchaburi* sp. n.]

– Body (including head) rather long; frontal surface of epicranium mainly orange. Ovipositor very long (1.2–1.5 times as long as hind femur) …… subgenus ***Lichnofugia***
[Type species *Lichnofugia cornuta* Ingrisch, 1998. Composition: type species; *L. rufa* Ingrisch, 1998; *L. petria* Ingrisch, 1998; *L. symfioma* Ingrisch, 1998; possibly *L. umshingensis* Hajong, 2014.]

4 Body (including head) from moderately short to rather long (Figs 55, 61–64). Male last tergite with distinct posteromedian lobe (lobes) (Figs 97, 98, 101, 102, 106–108, 111–113, 116, 117); male cercus with or without medial spine and with apical spine lacking subapical dorsal lobule (Figs 97, 99, 101, 103, 106, 108, 111, 113, 116, 118); male epiproct simple, i.e. not narrowed in proximal part and not widened in distal part (latter part more or less angular; Figs 100, 104, 108). Ovipositor moderately long to moderately short and clearly arcuate (hind femur 1–1.9 times as long as ovipositor; Figs 178, 181, 183) …….. subgenus ***Anelytra***
[Composition: type species of genus; *A. fastigata* Ingrisch, 1990; *A. tristellata* Ingrisch, 1990; *A. robusta* Ingrisch, 1990; *A.* (*A.*) *eunigrifrons* Ingrisch, 1998; *A.* (*A.*) *elongata* Ingrisch, 1998; *A.* (*A.*) *curvata* Ingrisch, 1998; *A. hainanensis* Shi, 2015; *A.* (*A.*) *archaica* sp. n.; *A.* (*A.*) *anisyutkini* sp. n.; *A.* (*A.*) *superba* sp. n.; *A.* (*A.*) *semicurvata* sp. n.; *A.* (*A.*) *forceps* sp. n.; possibly *A. multicurvata* Shi et Qiu, 2009, *A. concolor* Redtenbacher, 1891 and *A. (A.) unica* Ingrisch, 1998.]

– Body (including head) more or less long (Figs 65–68). Male last tergite almost without posteromedian lobe (Figs 119, 124, 130); male cercus with medial spine and with apical spine having subapical dorsal lobule (Figs 119–122, 124, 130–133); male epiproct narrowed in proximal part and widened in distal part (latter part almost truncate; Figs 119, 124, 130). Ovipositor moderately long and almost straight (hind femur approximately 1–1.1 times as long as ovipositor; Figs 184–186) …….… subgenus ***Stenanelytra*** **subgen. n.**
[Type species *Anelytra* (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* sp. n. Composition: type species; *Lichnofugia nigra* Ingrisch, 1998; *A.* (*S.*) *angusticauda* sp. n. Etymology: from generic name *Anelytra* with Latinized Greek prefix "steno-" (narrow-, narrowly).]

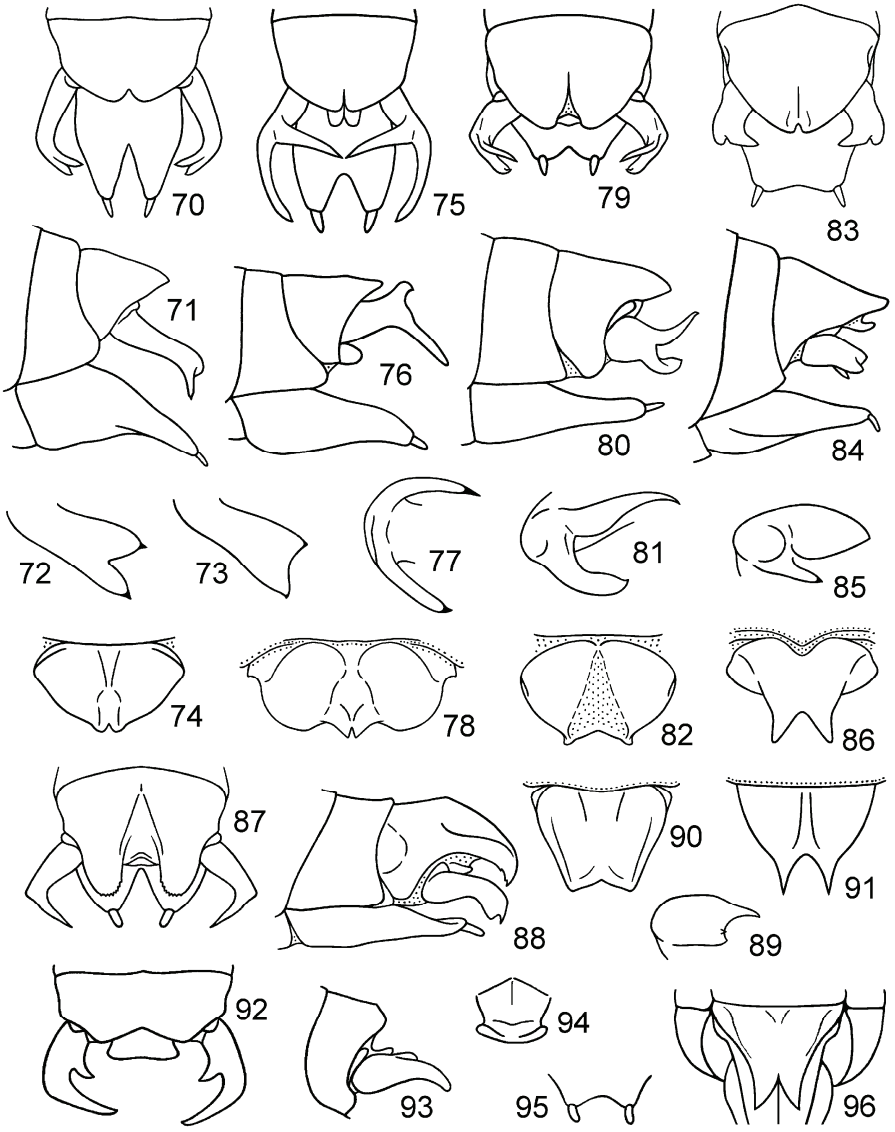
Anelytra (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/72987085-BFED-499E-B3DC-049CD5CEA5B9

Figs 56, 70–74, 134–136, 156, 157, 177

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Laos**: Vientiane Prov., ~70 km NNW of Vientiane City, Nam Lik Eco Village on Nam Lik River, 18.61469º N, 102.40847º E, ~200 m, secondary forest, on forest bush at night, 10–30.VI 2017, A. Gorochov, M. Omelko (ZIN). Paratypes: same data as for holotype, 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). Body medium-sized for this genus. Coloration almost uniformly greyish brown but with more or less greyish-yellowish venter and following marks: mandibles blackish; small spot at each base of fore and middle tibiae brown; inner halves of scapes and area under rostral apex as well as two spots on dorsal half of fore tibia dark brown; very numerous dots on other parts of body whitish (Fig. 56). Hind lobe of pronotum covering most part of tegmina; only very short and widely rounded apical tegminal parts visible behind posterior edge of this lobe. Last tergite with short but wide and roundly angular posterodorsal lobe having moderately small angular posteromedian notch; cercus moderately elongate and rather thin, with almost straight proximal half and medially curved distal part which flattened and divided into two flat but not very narrow lobules having small darkened apical denticles (Figs 70–72); epiproct simple, small, triangular, directed downwards; paraproct also small but with almost globular apical lobule; genital plate with normal styles and rather deep angular notch between them (Fig. 70); genitalia with sclerites rather thick, connected together by narrow semimembranous area, movable in relation to each other, with one rather large apical denticle on each sclerite (Figs 134–136), and with distinct ventroproximal lobule (*vp*) on subbasal part of each sclerite (this lobule directed forwards or laterally in different positions of these sclerites; Figs 134 and 135, 156 and 157).



Figs 70–96. *Anelytra* s. l.: 70–74 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* sp. n.; 75–77 – *A.* (*E.*) *neofurcata* sp. n.; 78 – *A.* (?*E.*) *bangkirai* sp. n.; 79–82 – *A.* (*E.*) *signata* sp. n.; 83–86 – *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata* sp. n.; 87–89 – *A.* (*E.*) *denticulata* sp. n.; 90 – *A.* (*E.*) *boku* Helfert et Sänger; 91 – *A.* (?*E.*) *phetchaburi* sp. n.; 92–96 – *A.* (*Perianelytra*) *propria propria* Gor. (after Gorochov, 1994). Male abdominal apex from above (70, 75, 79, 83, 87), from side (71, 76, 80, 84, 88), as well as from above (92) and from side (93) but without genital plate; distal part of left male cercus from behind (72, 73, 77, 81, 85, 89); female genital plate from below (74, 78, 82, 86, 90, 91, 96); male epiproct from behind (94); distal part of male genital plate from above (95).

Variations. Second male with distal cercal lobules partly fused with each other (Fig. 73), and with three apical denticles on right genital sclerite.

Female. General appearance as in males, but anterior surface of epicranium in one female with somewhat darker median band, tegmina visible as a pair of extremely small lateral scales behind pronotum, last tergite almost without posterodorsal lobe but with moderately deep or rather shallow posteromedian angular concavity, paraprocts without distinct lobules, and cerci smaller and rather thin as well as elongately conical; genital plate transverse, somewhat laterally inflated, with posterior edge as in Fig. 74; ovipositor rather short and moderately arcuate (Fig. 177).

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 24–25.5, ♀ 25–29; pronotum: ♂ 7–7.3, ♀ 6.4–6.6; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 1.4–1.5, ♀ 0.9–1; tegmina, visible parts: ♂ 0.6–0.7, ♀ 0.1–0.2; hind femora: ♂ 12.4–12.7, ♀ 12.5–13; ovipositor 8.5–8.8.

COMPARISON. The new species differs from the other species of *Euanelytra* in the male last tergite having its posterodorsal lobe shorter and wider than in *A. localis*, *A. indigena* and *A. jinghonga* as well as more notched than in *A. adjacens*, male cerci less shortened than in *A. stylata* as well as with the both distal lobules shorter than in *E. furcata* and similar in length or shape (compared to *A. malaya*, *A. boku, A. compressa* and *A. spinia*), male genitalia with characteristic shape of sclerites, and female genital plate transverse and partly inflated as well as with short and roundly bilobate posteromedian lobule (however, it is necessary to note that in *A. dividata* from Thailand, this plate is rather similar in shape but with larger posteromedian notch, and *A. punctata* from Burma was described after a female nymph having acute lobes at the apex of this plate).

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named after the Nam Lik Eco Village, its type locality.

Anelytra (*Euanelytra*) *neofurcata* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/FFD8737F-2B82-4A26-A140-DE3107AC579D

Figs 59, 75–77, 139, 140, 161

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Cao Bang Prov., Nguen Binh Distr., environs of Quang Thanh Vill., 4–13.V 1998, N. Orlov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. General appearance similar to that of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* but with following characteristic features: anterior surface of epicranium including lower half of rostral tubercle dark brown with numerous greyish brown dots (except for this tubercle); upper part of clypeus also dark brown with similar dots; most part of scape from dark brown to blackish (Fig. 59); pronotum with ventral edge of each lateral lobe having barely more angular both anterior projection and humeral notch; hind pronotal lobe covering almost half of tegmen, reaching middle of tegminal mirror; cercus with rather short proximal part and two long distal branches (dorsal branch spine-like, gradually thickening to base and directed medially; ventral branch moderately thin, slightly arcuate, directed backwards and somewhat ventromedially, and having darkened apical denticle; Figs 75–77); genital plate also similar to that of *A. namlik*, but its posteromedian notch somewhat less deep and with rounded median part (Fig. 75); sclerites of genitalia less sclerotized and slightly thinner than in this species, with several denticles located at apices and along distal parts of ventral edges of these sclerites (Fig. 140), and with ventroproximal lobules as in Figs 139, 161.

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. *Length* (in mm). Body 21; pronotum 7.4; hind pronotal lobe 1.7; visible parts of tegmina 2; hind femora 12.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar to *A.* (*E.*) *furcata* in having very long distal branches of male cerci, but it differs from the latter species in the anterior surface of epicranium darker, male tegmina larger, male last tergite with clearly less narrow posterodorsal lobe, and male genital plate with distinctly less deep postromedian notch. From all the other congeners, *A.* (*E.*) *neofurcata* differs in the male cercal distal branches significantly longer.

ETYMOLOGY. Name of this species originates from the species name *A. furcata* and Latinized Greek prefix "neo-" (new).

Anelytra (*Euanelytra*) *signata* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/A870A11E-240A-44F6-80B9-5272FA7483E2

Figs 60, 79–82, 141, 142, 162, 179

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Gia Lai Prov., ~20 km N of Kannack Town, environs of Buon Luoi Vill., primary forest, 1–10.V 1995, A. Gorochov (ZIN). Paratype – same data as for holoype, ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. General appearance somewhat similar to that of all congeners previously considered here. However, body slightly more robust, and coloration lighter: yellowish-greyish with uniformly dark brown anterior surface of epicranium, ventrolateral parts of rostral tubercle, median parts of scapes (including borders of antennal cavities) and upper part of clypeus, with black mandibles (Fig. 60), with four brown spots on pronotal disc (a pair of small spots near anterior edge and a pair of elongate spots on hind lobe), with greyish brown some tegminal membranes and a pair of longitudinal lateral bands on abdominal tergites, with a few brown marks on dorsal surface of fore tibia and on dorsoproximal parts of middle and hind tibiae, with yellowish-reddish labrum and rest of clypeus, and with numerous whitish dots on pronotum and abdomen. Ventral edge of each pronotal lateral lobe with anterior part almost lobule-like (i.e. more projected downwards than in *A. neofurata* but clealy rounded), with posterior lobule, covering base of fore coxa, almost angular, and with humeral notch obtusely angular; hind pronotal lobe covering base of tegminal mirror only; last tergite with posteromedian notch deeper than in previous congeners; epiproct longitudinally oval but also small and directed downwards; paraprocts without distinct lobules; cercus shorter than in these species and with two distal lobules moderately long but characteristic and different in shape (Figs 79–81); genital plate with rather narrow distal part having normal styles and small roundly angular notch between them (Fig. 79); genitalia with sclerites somewhat shorter than in *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* and *A.* (*E.*) *neofurcata* and having laterally flattened apical disc provided with numerous marginal denticles (Fig. 142); ventroproximal lobules of these sclerites rather large and directed laterally (Figs 141, 162).

Female. Coloration and external structure of body as in male, but pronotum with posterior dark spots smaller, fore and middle femora somewhat darkened dorsally, middle and hind tibiae distally also with darkened dorsal marks, tegmina almost invisible, and abdominal apex more or less similar to that of female of *A. (E.) namlik* in structure. However, female genital plate with membranous median triangle, a pair of hook-like apical spinules, and rather wide and shallow angular notch between them (Fig. 82); ovipositor longer and less arcuate (Fig. 179).

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 27, ♀ 29; pronotum: ♂ 7.2, ♀ 6.9; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 1.5, ♀ 1; visible parts of tegmina: ♂ 3, ♀ 0–0.1; hind femora: ♂ 10.7, ♀ 11.6; ovipositor 12.8.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *A.* (*E.*) *boku* in the body coloration (especially in spots on pronotum), but it is clearly distinguished from the latter species and all the other congeners by the characteristic shape of male cercal distal lobules and of apical part of female genital plate.

ETYMOLOGY. Name of this species is the Latin word “signata” (signed, marked) given in connection with its pronotal coloration.

Anelytra (*Euanelytra*) *parasignata* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/CCF8B659-3A06-4623-82D0-A584E813F855

Figs 83–86, 143, 144, 163, 180

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Prov., Cat Tien National Park, forest, 5–17.VI 2011, L. Anisyutkin, A. Anichkin (expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre) (ZIN). Paratypes: same data as for holoype, 1 ♀ (ZIN); same province and park, IV–V 2004, 1 ♂, Evsyunin (ZIN); **Vietnam**, Ba Ria – Vung Tau Prov., Binh Chau – Phuoc Buu Nature Reserve, 10º32′ N, 107º29′ E, 50 m, VI 2007, 1 ♀, A. Abramov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). Body structure and coloration very similar to those of *A.* (*E.*) *signata* but with following differences: ventral half of head rostral tubercle and upper half of clypeus uniformly dark brown (i.e. of same color as anterior surface of epicranium); general coloration of head dorsum and all tergites slightly darker than in this species, almost greyish brown; tegmina including mirror somewhat smaller, but posterior edge of pronotum reaching base of mirror (as in male of *A. signata*); last tergite with slightly narrower distal part of posterodorsal lobe and with distinctly less deep posteromedian notch; cercus also short, but its distal lobules shorter than in this species (dorsal of them moderately wide and with angular apex; ventral lobule clearly shorter and thinner, with small denticle at apex; both lobules directed medially and separated from additional roundly tubercle-like lateral lobule by additional and rather deep concavity; Figs 83–85); epiproct small, roundly triangular, directed downwards and slightly forwards, having a pair of posterodorsal finger-like processes in basal part (Fig. 84); paraprocts more or less similar to those of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik*; genital plate with somewhat wider apical part having very shallow but distinctly wider notch between styles (Fig. 83); genitalia with distinctly longer sclerites having slightly widened distal portions which arcuately curved downwards and lacking distinct denticles (Figs 143, 144); proximal parts of these sclerites partly fused with each other and having very small (short) ventroproximal lobules directed more or less laterally (Figs 143, 163).

Variations. Second male with dark anterior surface of epicranium having distinct lighter (brown) dots, and with dark mandibles having some brown to almost light brown marks.

Female. General appearance as in males, but head without brown dots on dark brown areas, and tegmina invisible or almost as in female of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik*; abdominal apex approximately as in female of *A.* (*E.*) *signata*, but cerci with slightly thinner and longer apical parts, genital plate without median membranous area but with longer and less hooked apical lobules as well as with narrower space between them (Fig. 86), and ovipositor barely more arcuate (less straight; Fig. 180).

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 22–24.5, ♀ 21–27; pronotum: ♂ 6.3–6.5, ♀ 6.4–6.7; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 1.2, ♀ 1.1–1.2; visible parts of tegmina: ♂ 1.4–1.7, ♀ 0–0.3; hind femora: ♂ 10.7–11.5, ♀ 12–12.5; ovipositor 11–12.

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar to *A.* (*E.*) *signata* and *A.* (*E.*) *boku* in the body coloration (including presence of four darkened spots on pronotum) but well distinguished from them by the structure of male cercal lobules; these lobules are shorter than in these species (especially ventral lobule) and similar to those of *A.* (*E.*) *styliana*, but the latter species differs from *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata* in the sclerites of male genitalia shorter, more stout and with more strongly curved distal portions. From all the other congeners, the new species differs in the characteristic coloration, shape of structures of male abdominal apex and peculiarities of female genital plate.

ETYMOLOGY. Name of the new species originates from the species name *A. signata* and Latinized Greek prefix “para-” (near).

Anelytra (*Euanelytra*) *boku* Helfert et Sänger, 1997

Fig. 90

MATERIAL. **Thailand**: Surat Thani Prov., ~40 km WWS of Phanom Town, environs of Khao Sok National Park, primary/secondary forest, 20–29.VII 1996, 1 ♀, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

NOTE. This female is in accordance to the original description of this species which was described from the locality not far from Khao Sok National Park (Helfert & Sänger, 1997). This species is similar to *A.* (*E.*) *signata* and *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata* in the body colouration (anterior surface of epicranium is dark brown; pronotum has four dark spots on the disc), but its body (including head) is longer than in these species, its female tegmina are distinctly more protruding beyond pronotum, its male cerci are more similar to those of *A.* (*E.*) *malaya* than to those of *A.* (*E.*) *signata* and *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata*, and its female genital plate is also different (Fig. 90). However, differences between my female of *A.* (*E.*) *boku* and unknown female of *A.* (*E.*) *malaya* are unclear. Moreover, *Lichnofugia malaya* from the locality situated not very far from Khao Sok National Park (Tan & Ingrisch, 2014) is also very similar to *A.* (*E.*) *boku* (its secondary homonymy and possible synonymy with *A. malaya* and *A. boku* are mentioned above, in the subgeneric key for this genus).

Anelytra (*Euanelytra*) *denticulata* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/D749CBAE-12A3-4239-9EC0-8A16F19A3ED4

Figs 58, 87–89, 137, 138, 159

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Gia Lai Prov., ~40 km N of Kannack Town, environs of Tram Lap Vill., primary forest, 20–24.IV 1995, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

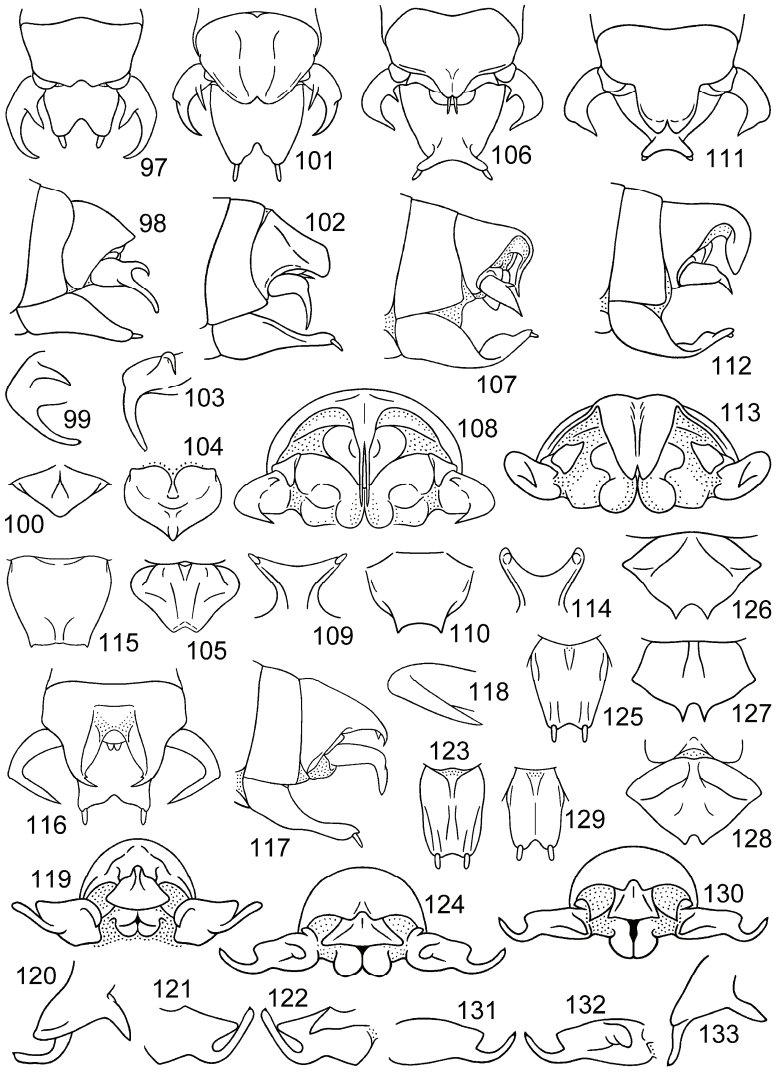
DESCRIPTION. *Male*. General appearance similar to that of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* including coloration of head (Fig. 58) and tergites but with following characteristic features: pronotum with lateral lobes more similar to those of *A.* (*E.*) *neofurcata* in shape; hind pronotal lobe completely covering stridulatory areas of tegmina (only widely rounded posterior parts of tegmina, which located behind mirror, visible from above); last tergite with a pair of moderately narrow and long posterior lobes separated from each other by deep and rather wide posteromedian notch; distal parts of these lobes arcuately curved downwards, rounded apically and having several small marginal denticles (Figs 87, 88); epiproct small and simple (almost triangular), directed downwards and slightly forwards, with basal part visible from above between posterior lobes of last tergite; paraprocts also small and simple (roundly triangular), without distinct lobules; cerci similar to those of *A. (E.) namlik* but slightly shorter and with distal parts curved medially, flattened, somewhat widened and having two apical denticles (possible traces of two distal cercal lobules: dorsal of these denticles spine-like, but ventral one distinctly shorter; Fig. 89); genital plate with rather deep and angular posteromedian notch between normal styles (Figs 87, 88); genitalia with sclerites having rather wide proximal two thirds located very near each other at long distance, with narrower and almost S-shaped distal thirds of these sclerites having a few denticles at each apex, and with short ventroproximal lobules of these sclerites located near each other (i.e. practically not curved laterally; Figs 137, 138, 159).

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body 26.5; pronotum 7; hind pronotal lobe 1.8; visible parts of tegmina 1.1; hind femora 11.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is clearly distinguished from all the other congeners by the presence of a pair of long and denticulate posterior lobes on the male last tergite, and by the male cercus with characteristic shape of its distal part (this part is with the distal lobules fused with each other not less strongly than in paratype of *A. namlik*).

ETYMOLOGY. Name of the new species is the Latin word “denticulata” (denticulate), because this species has the male last tergite with denticulate lobes.



Figs 97–133. *Anelytra* s. l.: 97–100 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *archaica* sp. n.; 101–105 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *anisyutkini* sp. n.; 106–110 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *superba* sp. n.; 111–115 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *semicurvata* sp. n.; 116–118 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *forceps* sp. n.; 119–123 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* sp. n.; 124–126 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra nigra* (Ingr.); 127 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra khmerica* subsp. n.; 128–133 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *angusticauda* sp. n. Male abdominal apex: from above (97, 101, 106, 111, 116); from side (98, 102, 107, 112, 117); from behind but without genital plate (108, 113, 119, 124, 130). Left male cercus: distal cercal part from behind (99, 103, 118); dorsal (120, 133), lateral (121, 131) and medial (122, 132) views of complete cercus. Male epiproct from behind (100, 104); female genital plate from below (105, 110, 115, 126–128); male genital plate from below (123, 125, 129) and its distal part from behind/below (109, 114).

Anelytra (?*Euanelytra*) *bangkirai* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/A21AF04B-5EFA-4E14-85DF-4CA89DBF5C9A

Figs 57, 78, 187

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Indonesia**: East Kalimantan, ~20 km N of Balikpapan City, Bukit Bangkirai Park, 1º1′43″ S, 116º51′49″ E, secondary forest on hills, on forest bush at night, 4–8.X 2015, A. Gorochov, M. Berezin, I. Kamskov, E. Tkatscheva (ZIN). Paratype – same data as for holotype, ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Female* (holotype). General appearance very similar to that of female of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* but with following differences: head slightly shorter and barely lighter (especially in median part of anterior surface of epicranium), with brownish spots on upper half of clypeus (Fig. 57); ventral edges of lateral pronotal lobes almost as in *A.* (*E.*) *signata*; fore tibia with almost completely darkened dorsal surface; tegmina invisible; cerci shorter and with proximal two thirds almost inflated; genital plate with a pair of somewhat smaller ventral convexities (instead inflations), with posteromedian lobule having a pair of almost acute denticles around very small posterior notch, and with widely rounded posterolateral projections (lobes) almost reaching apices of latter denticles (Fig. 78). Ovipositor practically indistinguishable from that of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* (Fig. 187).

Variations. Second female slightly smaller and lighter.

Male unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body 23–25.5; pronotum 6.6–7.2; hind pronotal lobe 1.1–1.2; hind femora 12.5–14; ovipositor 9–9.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is very similar to *A.* (*E.*) *namlik*, but it differs from the latter species in the characters listed above. In female genital plate, *A.* (?*E.*) *bangkirai* is most similar to *A.* (?*E.*) *gonioda* from Northern Vietnam but distinguished by the posteromedian notch of this plate distinctly smaller, and lobules around it more acute. The latter characters as well as more projected posterolateral parts of this plate (located around the above-mentioned lobules) distinguish the new species from all the other congeners with known females.

ETYMOLOGY. This species is named after the Bukit Bangkirai Park, its type locality.

Anelytra (?*Euanelytra*) *phetchaburi* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/54BF31DD-9BE6-4E3D-B9AE-2798DDA3A022

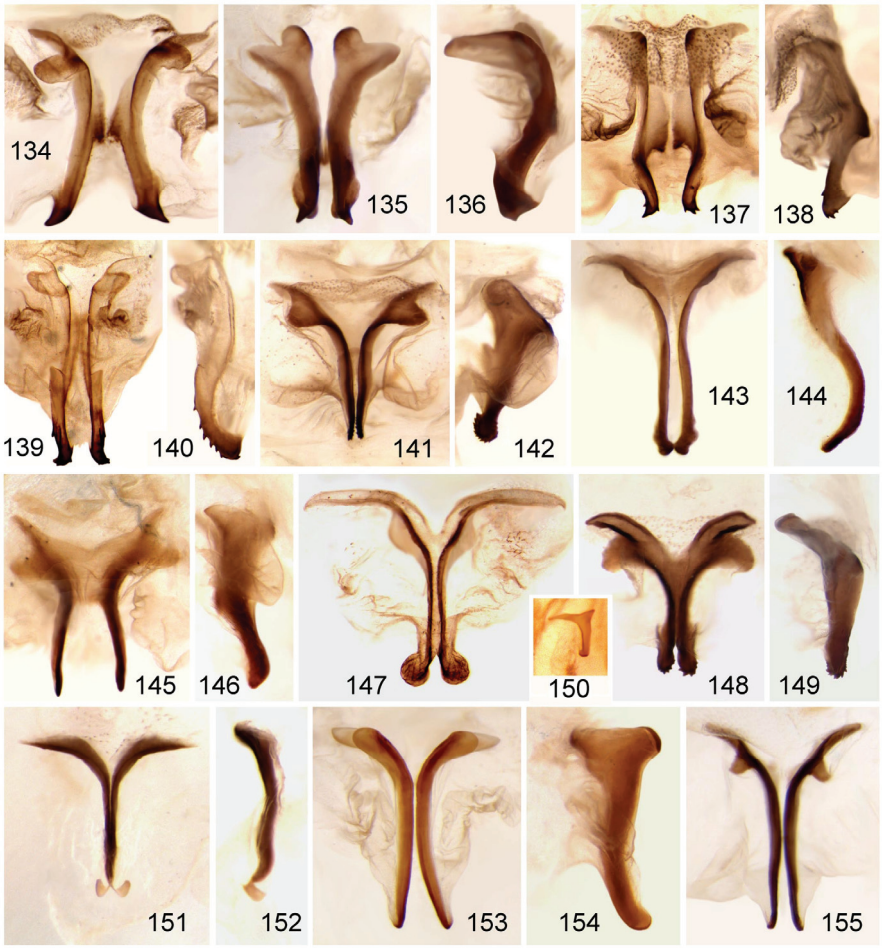
Figs 91, 182

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Thailand**: Phetchaburi Prov., 50 km SW of Phetchaburi Town, environs of Kaeng Krachan National Park, ~400 m, secondary forest near reservoir, 2–5.VIII 1996, A. Gorochov (ZIN). Paratype –same data as for holotype, but 30.VII–1.VIII 1996, ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Female* (holotype). General appearance approximately as in female of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* but with some characteristic features: coloration almost uniformly light brown with slightly darker (greyish brown) median triangle on anterior surface of epicranium, small brown marks on antennal cavities and scapes as well as on dorsal parts of all tibiae, darkish thin reticular pattern on dorsal half of middle femur and on dorsal and lateral surfaces of hind femur, almost yellowish body venter (however, genital plate and ovipositor light brown and reddish brown, respectively), and numerous whitish dots on abdominal tergites; rostral tubercle almost conical, reaching apices of scapes; lateral lobes of pronotum also similar to those of *A.* (*E.*) *namlik* but with almost straight ventral edges (except for humeral notch in posterior part) and with short hind lobe having distinctly concave posterior edge; tegmina very small, elongately oval, lateral, partly covered with pronotum (hind pronotal lobe reaching middle part of tegmina); abdominal apex very similar to that of *A.* (*E.*) *bangkirai*, but genital

plate longer, narrowing to moderately narrow apex having a pair of long posterolateral spines as well as rather wide and roundly angular notch between them (Fig. 91); ovipositor as in Fig. 182.

Variations. Second female slightly darker, i.e. with pronotum and light part of epicranium having numerous very small darkish marks, with metanotum and abdominal tergites greyish brown, and with apical parts of all femora clearly darkened.



Figs 134–155. *Anelytra* s. l., male genitalia: 134–136 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* sp. n.; 137, 138 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *denticulata* sp. n.; 139, 140 – *A.* (*Euanelytra) neofurcata* sp. n.; 141, 142 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *signata* sp. n.; 143, 144 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *parasignata* sp. n.; 145, 146, *A.* (*Anelytra*) *anisyutkini* sp. n.; 147 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *superba* sp. n.; 148, 149 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *semicurvata* sp. n.; 150 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *archaica* sp. n.; 151, 152 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *forceps* sp. n.; 153, 154 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* sp. n.; 155 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra nigra* (Ingr.). Genital sclerites from above (134, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 148, 151, 153, 155) and from side (136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 149, 152, 154); right genital sclerite from above (150).

Male unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body 23–24; pronotum 7–7.3; hind pronotal lobe 1–1.1; visible parts of tegmina 0.8–1.2; hind femora 13.2–14; ovipositor 11.3–11.7.

COMPARISON. The new species is more or less similar to *A.* (*A.*) *robusta*, *A.* (*A.*) *eunigrifrons*, *A.* (*A.*) *fastigata*, *A.* (*A.*) *elongata*, *A.* (*E.*) *indigena*, *A.* (*E.*) *parasignata*, *A.* (?*E.*) *laotica* and *A.* (*Perianelytra*) *propria* in the presence of a pair of long (but not very long) posterolateral spines on the apical part of female genital plate. However, *A.* (*A.*) *elongata* has the posteromedian notch of female genital plate clearly wider and shallower, *A.* (*E.*) *indigena* has this notch distinctly larger (deeper and wider), *A.* (?*E.*) *laotica* has this notch narrower, deeper and more angular, and the other species from this list have the anterior epicranial surface with a large very dark area absent in *A.* (?*E.*) *phetchaburi*. From the other congeners, the new species differs in the same characters of coloration in combination with the above-mentioned peculiarities of female genital plate.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after the Phetchaburi Province of Thailand where it was collected.

Anelytra (*Anelytra*) *archaica* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/0B3F3A46-DF7E-45CC-BF96-5F862A9E091C

Figs 54, 55, 97–100, 150, 170

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Cambodia**: northern part of Elephant Mts, Kiri-Rom National Park (~130 km NNE of Sihanoukville Town), 300–500 m, secondary forest, 27.IX–1.X 2003, A. Gorochov, M. Berezin (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. Body slightly longer than in all previous congeners described here and rather small for this genus. Coloration (Figs 54, 55) light brown with dark brown lower half of rostral tubercle, most part of antennal cavities, area between them, median stripe under this area and small areas under eyes (near them), brown large area between above-mentioned stripe and clypeus, medial parts of scapes and two spots on dorsal half of fore tibia (one near distal edges of tympana and one near apical part), slightly lighter (almost greyish brown) small marks on fore tibia near proximal edges of tympana and on dorsal half of middle tibia as well as some membranes between venation in laterodistal parts of tegmina, yellowish mouthparts (except for light brown clypeus and mandibles) and venter of rest part of body, and numerous whitish dots on abdominal tergites. Head also rather long and narrow (Fig. 55); pronotum with lateral lobes slightly lower than in previous congeners and having ventral edges almost as in *A.* (*E.*) *namlik*, and with hind lobe covering only small basal parts of tegmina; tegmina reaching second abdominal tergite, with stridulatory areas visible from above, and with distal parts roundly angular (Fig. 54); last tergite with short posterodorsal lobe having moderately small posteromedian notch and almost obtusely angular projections around it (Fig. 97); cercus similar to that of *Perianelytra* in shape but with medial (dorsal) spine located slightly more proximally (Figs 97–99); epiproct small and simple, widely triangular (Fig. 100); each paraproct with short and rounded apical lobule; genital plate with moderately deep and roundly angular notch between normal styles (Fig. 97); genitalia with very small and rather simple right sclerite (left one missing) having ventroproximal lobule directed forwards and medially (i.e. not curved laterally; Figs 150, 170).

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body 23; pronotum 6.2; hind pronotal lobe 0.9; visible parts of tegmina 3.4; hind femora 10.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to the subgenus *Perianelytra* and some species of the subgenus *Euanelytra* (*A. malaya* and *A. boku*) in the primitive structure of male cerci. However, the medial (proximal) spine of these cerci is somewhat moved to the cercal base in *A.* (*A.*) *archaica* and to the cercal apex in *A.* (*E.*) *malaya* and *A.* (*E.*) *boku*; thus,

these three species may belong to two subgenera (*Anelytra* s. str. and *Euanelytra*) or to a certain separate subgenus related to *Perianelytra* but having unspecialized male epiproct. The latter opinion might be supported by the absence of distinct ventroproximal lobules on the genital sclerites in *Perianelytra* (Fig. 174), *A.* (*E.*) *malaya* and *A.* (*E.*) *boku*; but *A.* (*A.*) *archaica* differs from them by the presence of such lobules (Fig. 170) that is characteristic for majority of the other species of *Anelytra* s. l. So, *A.* (*E.*) *malaya* and *A.* (*E.*) *boku* simply could lose these lobules.

ETYMOLOGY. Name of the new species is the Latinized Greek word "archaica" (ancient, very old) given in connection with the primitive structure of male cerci.

Anelytra (*Anelytra*) *anisyutkini* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/42A90C2F-37B0-4376-93E7-E66ECDAEEE44

Figs 61, 101–105, 145, 146, 166, 178

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Binh Phuoc Prov., 13 km NE of Bu Gia Map Vill., Bu Gia Map National Park, 12º11′37″ N, 107º12′21″ E, 540 m, 18–31.V 2011, L. Anisyutkin, A. Anichkin (Expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre) (ZIN). Paratypes: same data as for holotype, 1 ♂, 3 ♀ (ZIN); same province, park, dates and collectors, but 12º12′20″ N, 107º12′15″ E, 350 m, 1 ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male* (holotype). Body similar to that of *A.* (*A.*) *archaica* but with slightly shorter head which almost as in previous congeners described here (Fig. 61). Coloration light brown with dark brown ventral part of rostral tubercle, most part of antennal cavities, area between them, medial parts of both scape and pedicel as well as spot on middle part of fore tibia, brown areas on mandibles, spots on proximal part of fore tibia and on distal parts of fore and middle tibiae, a pair of small spots on posterior part of pronotal disc and some membranes in laterodistal parts of tegmina, yellowish lower half of clypeus as well as other mouthparts (except for labrum and mandibles; Fig. 61) and venter of rest part of body, and numerous whitish dots on abdominal tergites. Pronotum also similar to that of *A.* (*A.*) *archaica* but with slightly more sinuate ventral edges of lateral lobes and with hind lobe covering larger parts of tegmina (this lobe reaching base of mirror); tegmina clearly smaller, reaching only posterior part of metanotum, with much smaller mirror as well as shorter and widely rounded distal parts; last tergite with more elongate posterodorsal lobe having slightly deeper posteromedian notch and rounded projections around it; cercus with medial (dorsal) spine located slightly more proximally than in *A.* (*A.*) *archaica*, and with distal (ventral) spine directed more strongly downwards than in this species (compare Figs 98, 99 and 102, 103); epiproct also triangular but with almost spine-like apex and a pair of basal inflations having short tubercle on each of them (Fig. 104); paraprocts small and simple, without distinct apical lobules; genital plate distinguished from that of this species only by somewhat more sinuous edges of posteromedian notch (Fig. 101); genital sclerites much larger than in *A.* (*A.*) *archaica*, almost partly fused with each other, with their ventroproximal lobules distinctly curved laterally, and with apices more or less rounded and lacking denticles (Figs 145, 146, 166).

Variations. Second male with a pair of additional brown marks on pronotal disc near its anterior edge and almost without darkened marks on distal parts of tibiae.

Female. General appearance as in males, but head sometimes with additional darkish median stripe on dorsum, much shorter (lateral and scale-like) or invisible tegmina, last tergite practically without posterodorsal lobe but with very small posteromedian notch, cerci smaller and elongately fusiform as well as with very thin apical parts, epiproct and paraprocts small and rounded (unspecialized); genital plate distinctly narrowing to slightly notched apex and with roundly concave lateral (posterolateral) edges (Fig. 105); ovipositor as in Fig. 178.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 27–32, ♀ 28–33; pronotum: ♂ 6.8–7, ♀ 6.5–7.4; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 1–1.1, ♀ 0.7–0.9; visible parts of tegmina: ♂ 1.4–1.8, ♀ 0–0.5; hind femora: ♂ 13–14, ♀ 14–16; ovipositor 14.2–15.3.

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar to *A.* (*A.*) *archaica*, but its head lacks median dark band in lower two thirds of epicranium, male tegmina are partly covered with pronotum (*vs*. almost completely not covered with pronotum), medial spine of male cercus is located slightly more proximally, distal spine of this cercus is directed more downwards, male epiproct is more specialized (for comparison see Figs 100 and 104), and male genital sclerites are much larger and almost partly fused with each other as well as having their ventroproximal lobules curved laterally. From all the other congeners of *Anelytra* s. str., *A.* (*A.*) *anisyutkini* differs in the light coloration of anterior surface of epicranium (except for its small upper part) as well as rather primitive structure of cerci and genital plate in male.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after one of its collector, entomologist L.N. Anisyutkin.

Anelytra (*Anelytra*) *superba* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/3ECF0BA6-C115-4D5B-B32A-2261933D17CE

Figs 63, 106–110, 147, 167, 181

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Cambodia**: Rattanakiri Prov., 40–50 km E of Banlung Town, secondary forest, 25–28.II.1998, A. Gorochov (ZIN). Paratype – same data as for holotype, but 1–2.III 1998, ♀ (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. Body similar to *A*. (*E*.) *namlik* in general appearance but somewhat more stout. Coloration grey with following pattern: ventral part of rostral tubercle, ventromedial parts of antennal cavity and scape, as well as large and high triangular area running from middle part of clypeus to upper third of epicranium dark brown (latter area bordered by whitish stripes along lateral edges, except for upper part of this area which gradually turning to narrower greyish brown area located between previous dark area and rostral tubercle; Fig. 63); pedicel and first segment of antennal flagellum, a pair of spots located near each other on hind part of pronotal disc, dorsal parts of metanotum and abdomen, lateral parts of a few posterior tergites, pterothoracic sternites, four last abdominal sternites, and lateral parts of genital plate greyish brown; labrum, rest of clypeus, and rest of antennal flagellum light brown to yellowish; numerous dots on all tergites and darkened sternites as well as on genital plate whitish; rest of body yellowish-whitish but having rather numerous brown and dark brown marks on legs. Shape of rostral tubercle and head as in Fig. 63; pronotum with lateral lobes rather high and having strongly sinuate ventral edges (i.e. with only rounded but not angular projections), and with slightly concave posterior edge of hind lobe; tegmina short, reaching middle of metanotum, with proximal part (including proximal half of mirror) covered with hind pronotal lobe, and with distal part widely rounded and having several small and slightly darkened membranes between venation; last tergite with posterodorsal lobe moderately narrow, strongly curved downwards, and having a pair of long and thin spines located very near each other and slightly curved in profile (Figs 106–108); epiproct roundly triangular, with shallow concavity at middle (Fig. 108); paraproct roundly rectangular, with lobule-like elevation in ventromedial part (Fig. 108); cercus rather short and stout, with rounded apex having rather large distomedial spine, and with proximal spinule located on dorsomedial part of cercus and directed also more or less medially (Figs 106, 108); genital plate strongly narrowed in subapical part and widened in short apical part (this apical part somewhat curved upwards and having a pair of almost transverse spine-like processes with normal styles at apices; Fig. 109); genitalia with rather long sclerites having thin and straight medial (distal) portions, widened disc-like structures on their apices and short ventroproximal lobules directed laterally (Figs 147, 167).

Female. External structure and coloration of body as in male, but clypeus and labrum with reddish tinge, pronotum with smaller brown marks and with shorter hind lobe having more strongly concave posterior edge, tegmina invisible from above, dorsal half of abdomen darker (almost dark greyish brown), darkened marks on legs more numerous and slightly larger, last tergite and cerci as well as epiproct and paraprocts similar to those of female of *A*. (*E*.) *bangkirai* in shape. Genital plate rather large, transverse, with somewhat narrowed apical part having a pair of small acute projections as well as shallow, rounded and rather wide notch between them (Fig. 110); ovipositor as in Fig. 181.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 26, ♀ 21; pronotum: ♂ 8, ♀ 7.7; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 2, ♀ 1; visible parts of tegmina, ♂ 1.8; hind femora: ♂ 11.6, ♀ 12; ovipositor 10.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *A*. (*A*.) *fastigata*, *A*. (*A*.) *curvata* and *A*. (*A*.) *hainanensis* in the posterodorsal lobe of male last tergite long, bifurcate and strongly curved downwards, but it is clearly distinguished from them by the distal processes of this lobe long and thin (spine-like), and from the two first species, by the male cercus with two spines. From the other congeners, the new species differs in all the above-mentioned characters of male and in the female genital plate most similar to that of *A*. (*A*.) *curvata* but with somewhat narrower apical part.

ETYMOLOGY. This species name is the Latin word “superba” (excellent, luxurious) in connection with the most specialized structure of male last abdominal tergite.

Anelytra (*Anelytra*) *semicurvata* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/87B17FE5-2CAF-475F-A306-CABB21A0564C

Figs 62, 111–115, 148, 149, 168, 183

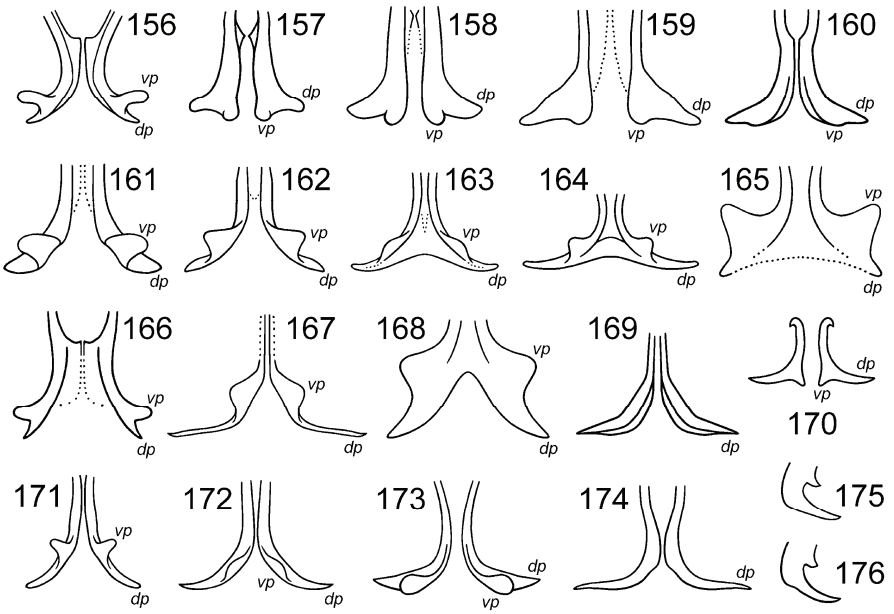
MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Laos**: environs of Luang Prabang [Phabang] Town, forest on left bank of Mekong River, 18.VI 2017, D. Gapon (ZIN). Paratype –**Thailand**, Loei Prov., Phu Ruea, 735 m, 27.V 2010, ♀, V. Bezborodov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. General appearance similar to that of *A*. (*A*.) *superba* but with following differences: coloration light brown with dark pattern on head as in this species but also with additional brown areas under antennal cavities and dark narrow and sparse longitudinal stripes on rest part of epicranium (Fig. 62), with light brown pedicel, with light red labrum and rest of clypeus, with pronotum having numerous brown dots and two pairs of dark longitudinal areas on hind pronotal part, with other visible tergites as in female of *A*. (*A*.) *superba* in coloration, and with light brown sternites and genital plate (but sternites with slightly darkened areas in middle part); hind pronotal lobe covering most part of tegmina, i.e. reaching distal part of tegminal mirror; last tergite less gradually narrowed to wider posterodorsal lobe which also strongly curved downwards but less long and lacking apical spines (this lobe with a pair of short finger-like lobules only; Figs 111–113); cercus with one distomedial spine only (Figs 111, 113); genital plate also similar to that of *A. (A.) superba* but with less transverse apical lobules having very small subapical styles on ventral surfaces of these lobules (Fig. 114); genitalia with short and stout sclerites clearly fused with each other by their medial (distal) portions, but apical parts of these sclerites not fused with each other as well as slightly widened (rounded at apex) and having a few distinct marginal denticles, and ventroproximal lobules of these sclerites rather large and clearly laterally curved (Figs 148, 149, 168).

Female. External structure and coloration of body very similar to those of male, but general color of head and pronotum as well as legs and sternites slightly darker, structure of pronotum and tegmina practically as in female of *A*. (*A*.) *superba*, and structure of abdominal

apex distinguished from that of this female by somewhat longer genital plate with slightly wider distal part and smaller apical projections (Fig. 115) as well as by barely shorter ovipositor (Fig. 183).

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 24.5, ♀ 21; pronotum: ♂ 8, ♀ 6.6; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 1.8, ♀ 0.9; visible parts of tegmina, ♂ 1.5; hind femora: ♂ 10.5, ♀ 10.5; ovipositor 8.5.



Figs 156–176. *Anelytra* s.l., male, genital sclerites and cercus: 156, 157 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* sp. n., sclerites in flattened position (156) and in longitudinally folded position (157); 158 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *adjacens* Gor.; 159 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *denticulata* sp. n.; 160 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *indigena* Gor. (ventroproximal lobules reduced and almost indistinct); 161 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *neofurcata* sp. n.; 162 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *signata* sp. n.; 163 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *parasignata* sp. n.; 164 – *A.* (*Lichnofugia*) *cornuta* (Ingr.); 165 – *A.* (*Lichnofugia*) *symphioma* (Ingr.); 166 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *anisyutkini* sp. n.; 167 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *superba* sp. n.; 168 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *semicurvata* sp. n.; 169 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *forceps* sp. n.; 170 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *archaica* sp. n.; 171 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra nigra* (Ingr.); 172 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *angusticauda* sp. n.; 173 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* sp. n.; 174, 175 – *A.* (*Perianelytra*) *propria propria* Gor. (Phetchaburi Prov.); 176 – *A.* (*Perianelytra*) *propria pellucida* Ingr., stat. n. (paratype). Genital sclerites from below (reversed): proximal parts (156–169, 171–174); whole sclerites, but left one reconstructed (170). Left cercus from above (175, 176). Abbreviations: *dp* – dorsoproximal lobule (laterobasal part of genital sclerite); *vp* – ventroproximal (additional) lobule of genital sclerite [usually more or less curved laterally; sometimes practically not curved (159, 170), strongly reduced or undeveloped (160, 169, 174)].

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar to *A.* (*A.*) *curvata* in the structure of male last tergite and male genital plate, but it differs from the latter congener in the posterodorsal lobe of this tergite less roundly hook-like, male genital plate with smaller styles,

and male cercus with distinctly shorter distomedial spine. From *A.* (*A.*) *superba*, the new species differs in the characters listed above (in *A. semicurvata* description); from *A.* (*A.*) *fastigata*, in the male genital plate having very distinct narrowing of its subapical part; from *A.* (*A.*) *hainanensis*, in the posterodorsal lobe of male last tergite more strongly curved downwards but with apical parts of this lobe not curved forwards (structure of cerci and genital plate in male of *A. hainanensis* is unclear, because its abdominal apex was not prepared for study; Shi & Xie, 2015: fig. 1); and from the other congeners, in the posterodorsal lobe of male last tergite more strongly curved downwards in combination with the above-mentioned character of male genital plate. Belonging of the female from Loei Province of Thailand to the new species is problematic, because this province is between the type localities of *A.* (*A.*) *curvata* (Phetchabun Province of Thailand) and *A.* (*A.*) *semicurvata* (northern part of Laos), but this female differs from that of *A.* (*A.*) *curvata* in the genital plate somewhat longer.

ETYMOLOGY. This species name originates from another species name (*A. curvata*) with addition of the Latin prefix "semi-" (half-).

Anelytra (*Anelytra*) *forceps* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/DFE3332C-DB75-4007-B4C4-1B07455BD602

Figs 64, 116–118, 151, 152, 169

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Thailand**: Loei Prov., Phu Ruea, 735 m, 28.V 2010, V. Bezborodov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. Body rather small and slender. Coloration light brown with following pattern (Fig. 64): most part of epicranium, maxillae, labrum, venter of thorax and six proximal sternites of abdomen yellowish; anterior surface of epicranium (including ventral part of rostral tubercle), ventromedial parts of antennal cavities and areas on mandibles blackish; ventromedial parts of scapes, distal part of labrum, a pair of bands on pronotal lateral lobes along lateral edges of posterior half of disc, longitudinal area on each lateral side of abdomen, each lateral part of metanotum and two dorsal spots on fore tibia brown; clypeus and rest of distal halves of mandibles reddish; numerous dots on all tergites whitish. Head rather narrow, almost as in *A.* (*A.*) *archaica* (Fig. 64); pronotum with lateral lobes similar to those of *A.* (*A.*) *superba* and *A.* (*A.*) *semicurvata*, and with hind lobe slightly concave posteriorly; tegmina almost completely covered with this lobe, i.e. only small distal parts of tegmina visible (these visible parts widely rounded); last tergite with wide posterodorsal lobe divided into a pair of narrower lobes by very deep and rather wide posteromedian notch (each distal part of latter lobes narrow, with hooked apical spine curved medially and slightly downwards, and with small subapical spinule directed downwards and somewhat medially (Figs 116, 117); epiproct small, almost rhombic in shape and with rather large concavity in centre; paraproct also small and simple, with concave posterolateral surfaces and somewhat elevated medial parts; cercus similar to that of *A.* (*A.*) *semicurvata* but with much longer distomedial spine (this spine is longer and thicker than even in *A. curvata*; Fig. 116, 118); genital plate almost elongately rectangular, with normal styles and rather large (but not deep) and almost angular notch between them (Fig. 116); sclerites of genitalia rather thin, having medial (distal) portions connected with each other by very narrow membrane from base of proximal portions of these sclerites to their apical parts, and lacking distinct ventroproximal lobules (a pair of small additional semimembranous plates located near apical parts of genital sclerites developed; Figs 151, 152, 169).

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body 22; pronotum 5.8; hind pronotal lobe 1.2; visible parts of tegmina 0.4; hind femora 10.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is somewhat similar to *A.* (*A.*) *multicurvata* having the posterodorsal lobe of male last tergite deeply bifurcate, and male cercus with one distomedial spine only, but *A.* (*A.*) *forceps* is distinguished from the latter species by the blackish face (*vs*. face is not darker than rest of head), longer lateral parts of posterodorsal lobe of male last tergite, deeper notch between them, and male cercus much shorter and not S-shaped. From all the other congeners, *A.* (*A.*) *forceps* differs in the posterodorsal lobe of male last tergite deeply bifurcate and very characteristic (forceps-like) in shape.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is the Latin word "forceps" (ticks, forceps) given in connection with the forceps-like lobes of male last tergite.

Anelytra (*Stenanelytra*) *busuanga* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/0DBE1E90-2150-4C16-B7F1-21494B682EDF

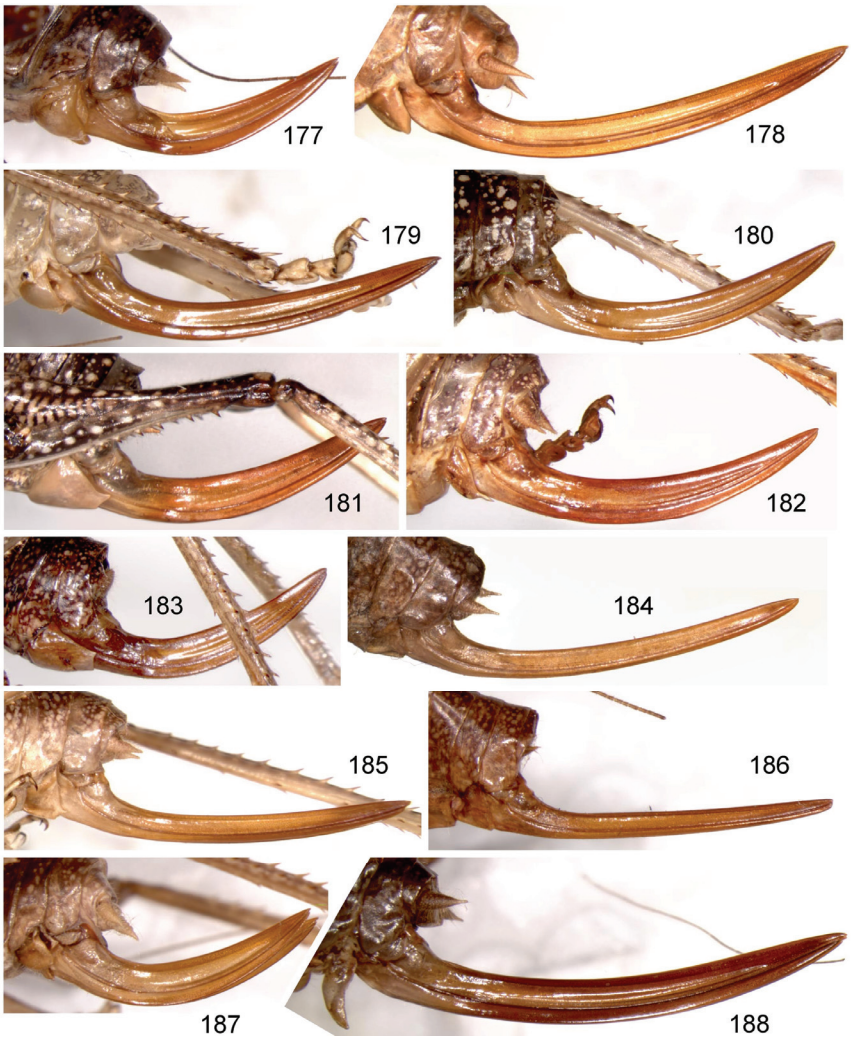
Figs 65, 119–123, 153, 154, 173

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Philippines**: Busuanga I. (near Palawan I.), environs of Coron Town on southern coast, secondary forest, 21–23.II 2004, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. General appearance similar to that of *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* but with slightly less slender body which almost as in *A.* (*A.*) *archaica* in shape (Fig. 65). Coloration greyish-brownish but very light and with following pattern: ventrolateral parts of rostral tubercle, ventromedial parts of both antennal cavity and scape, epicranial area between antennae, vertical (median) band running from this area to middle of anterior surface of epicranium dark brown; rest of this surface and most part of clypeus light brown; stripe on epicranium along dorsal edge of antennal cavity as well as marks on pedicel brown; most part of mandible blackish; distal part of labrum reddish brown (Fig. 65); tegminal part, visible behind pronotum, with yellowish (almost whitish) venation and greyish brown to dark brown membranes; legs and thoracic venter yellowish with dark brown dorsal marks on fore tibia, small brown sub-apical spot on middle tibia, and slight greyish reticular pattern on middle and hind femora as well as on hind tibia; abdomen light greyish brown (barely darker than head and thorax) with numerous whitish dots on tergites and almost yellowish genital plate. Apex of rostral tubercle distinctly not reaching apices of scapes; pronotum similar to that of *A.* (*A.*) *forceps* but with somewhat more concave posterior edge of hind lobe covering only basal part of tegmina; tegmina almost reaching posterior edge of metanotum, widely rounded posteriorly, with mirror completely visible behind pronotum; last tergite almost without posterodorsal lobe but having a pair of small and obtuse projections around rounded posteromedian notch (these projections practically not protruding beyond base of epiproct, because epiproct articulated with posterior edge of this tergite); epiproct directed backwards, with basal part rather narrow and having deep median groove on dorsal surface, and with distal part strongly widened and flattened as well as roundly truncate at apex (Fig. 119); paraproct rather small and simple, but with short rounded lobule at apex; lateral branch of cercus larger than medial one, with long and thin apical hook having small acute denticle at apex, and with moderately long subapical angular projection; medial branch of cercus distinctly shorter and thinner, almost spine-like, located near cercal base and directed almost at right angle to previous branch (Figs 120–122); genital plate moderately elongate and almost rectangular, with normal styles and shallow rounded notch between them (Fig. 123); sclerites of genitalia moderately thin and not fused with each other, with ventroproximal lobules located in more anterior (more basal) position than in *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* and less strongly curved laterally (Fig. 173), and with apical parts rounded, not widened and lacking denticles (Figs 153, 154).

Female unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body 29.5; pronotum 7.7; hind pronotal lobe 1; visible parts of tegmina 2.5; hind femora 15.



Figs 177–188. *Anelytra* s. l., ovipositor from side: 177 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *namlik* sp. n.; 178 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *anisyutkini* sp. n.; 179 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *signata* sp. n.; 180 – *A.* (*Euanelytra*) *parasignata* sp. n.; 181 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *superba* sp. n.; 182 – *A.* (?*Euanelytra*) *phetchaburi* sp. n.; 183 – *A.* (*Anelytra*) *semicurvata* sp. n.; 184 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra nigra* (Ingr.); 185 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra khmerica* subsp. n.; 186 – *A.* (*Stenanelytra*) *angusticauda* sp. n.; 187 – *A.* (?*Euanelytra*) *bangkirai* sp. n.; 188 – *A.* (*Perianelytra*) *propria propria* Gor.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* in the structure of male abdominal apex (including shape of its epiproct), but it clearly differs from the latter species in the smaller darkened part of epicranial face, distinctly longer subapical angular projection of male cercus, and ventroproximal lobules of male genital sclerites less curved and located more basally.

Anelytra (*Stenanelytra*) *angusticauda* Gorochov, sp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/AAB1ACD7-DCBB-4920-A433-D973632ACCEE

Figs 68, 128–133, 172, 186

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Vietnam**: Gia Lai Prov., 20 km N of Kannack Town, environs of Buon Luoi Vill., VI 1983, I. Darevsky (ZIN). Paratype: same data, but 24–30.IV 1995, 1 ♀, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Male*. General appearance similar to that of *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* and *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* but with following features: general coloration very light brown (almost yellowish) with black ventral half of rostral tubercle, ventral and medial parts of antennal cavities, space between their medial parts, and large area on anterior surface of epicranium from this space to clypeus (this area slightly widened in middle part; Fig. 68), with dark brown a pair of lateral areas on upper part of clypeus, large area on mandible, and spot on fore tibia near distal parts of its tympana, with brown stripe along dorsal edge of antennal cavity, distal half of labrum, subbasal and subapical dorsal spots on fore tibia, small marks on basal parts of middle and hind tibiae, and membranes in lateral and basal parts of tegmina, as well as with yellowish-whitish palpi, upper half of labrum, small median spot on upper clypeal part and numerous dots on abdominal tergites; head slightly longer than in *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* and *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* (minimal distance between eye and clypeus about 1.7 times as great as width of clypeus; *vs*. 1.4–1.5 times); pronotum as in *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* but with less developed humeral notches (each notch looking as slight concavity of oblique posteroventral portion of ventral edge); tegmina partly covered with pronotum (posterior pronotal edge reaching base of mirror) and having very widely rounded (almost truncate) apical parts reaching middle part of metanotum; abdominal apex also similar to that of *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* and *A. (S.) nigra*, but epiproct with distal part distinctly narrower than in these congeners and having posterior edge weakly sinuate (i.e. more similar to that of *A. nigra*), cerci indistinguishable from those of *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* but with dorsoapical lobules distinctly shorter than in *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* (Figs 130–133), genital plate with postromedian notch slightly deeper than in both species (Fig. 129), and sclerites of genitalia with ventroproximal lobules clearly shorter and more proximal than in *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* but less proximal than in *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* (Fig. 172).

Female. Coloration and structure of body as in male, but upper part of clypeus almost completely darkened, lateral parts of metanotum and of some anterior abdominal tergites with slightly darkened areas, tegmina lobule-like (lateral) and reaching posterior part of mesonotum as well as having rounded apices and rather numerous small brown marks, and abdominal apex more or less similar to that of previous congeners decribed here (last tergite without posterodorsal lobe but with small posteromedian notch, epiproct and paraprocts small and rounded, cerci fusiform with thin distal parts rather long). However, genital plate with almost angular posterior half having moderately short and narrow posteromedian notch located between a pair of roundly angular and short apical lobules (Fig. 128), and ovipositor more straight than in all other congeners (Fig. 186).

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 27.5, ♀ 26–28; pronotum: ♂ 6.2, ♀ 6.1–6.6; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 0.9, ♀ 0.7–0.8; visible parts of tegmina: ♂ 1.6, ♀ 0.6–0.8; hind femora: ♂ 11.5, ♀ 12.5–12.8; ovipositor 11–11.5.

COMPARISON. The new species is most similar to *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* but distinguished by the longer head, clearly narrower male epiproct and shorter ventroproximal lobules of male genital sclerites. From *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga*, the new species differs in the longer head with a large dark area on the epicranial face, narrower male epiproct, and distinctly less projected dorsoapical lobule in the male cercus.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name originates from the Latin words “angustus” (narrow) and “cauda” (tail) in connection with the male epiproct shape.

Anelytra (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra nigra* (Ingrisch, 1998)

Figs 67, 124–126, 155, 171, 184

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Dong Nai Prov., Cat Tien National Park, 5–17.VI 2011, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, L. Anisyutkin, A. Anichkin (expedition of Russia-Vietnam Tropical Centre) (ZIN); same province, Vinh Cuu Distr., Vinh Cuu Nature Reserve [= Ma Da Forest], TW Cuc Forest Station, 11º22′5″ N, 107º03′44″ E, 75 m, 18–27.VI 2011, 1 ♀, L. Anisyutkin, A. Anichkin (ZIN). **Cambodia**: Rattanakiri Prov., environs of Banlung Town, secondary forest, 1–2.III 1998, 1 ♂, A. Gorochov (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Female* (nova). General appearance similar to that of male (see Ingrisch, 1998) and distinguished from female of *A.* (*S.*) *angusticauda* in the following characters: head slightly shorter; anterior surface of epicranium with large black area not widened in middle part (Fig. 67); pronotum with almost parallel lateral edges (*vs*. with slightly widened middle part); tegmina reaching middle of mesonotum (i.e. barely protruding beyond hind pronotal lobe) and almost semitransparent; genital plate with wider posteromedian notch and slightly longer and acute apical lobules around it (Fig. 126); ovipositor barely more arcuate, approximately as in Fig. 184.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 19–28, ♀ 26; pronotum: ♂ 5–6.1, ♀ 6.3; hind pronotal lobe: ♂ 0.6–0.8, ♀ 0.7; visible parts of tegmina: ♂ 1–1.5, ♀ 0.2; hind femora: ♂ 10.5–12, ♀ 13.5; ovipositor 13.

COMPARISON. Differences between females of *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* and *A.* (*S.*) *angusticauda* are given in the above description. Differences between males of all the species of *Stenanelytra* are given after the descriptions of *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* and *A.* (*S.*) *angusticauda*. But differences of nominotypical subspecies of *A.* (*S.*) *nigra* from a new subspecies of this species are given below.

Anelytra (*Stenanelytra*) *nigra khmerica* Gorochov, subsp. n.

http://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/BFAAD0BA-5222-4017-97D1-1BD9B8929E90

Figs 66, 127, 185

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, **Cambodia**: central part of Elephant Mts, forest in environs of Styeng-Chkhral Vill. (~100 km NE of Sihanoukville Town), 300–500 m, 27.VIII–6.IX 2003, A. Gorochov, L. Anisyutkin (ZIN).

DESCRIPTION. *Female*. General appearance very similar to that of *A.* (*S.*) *nigra nigra* but with following differences: anterior surface of epicranium with dark area distinctly narrower and almost triangular, i.e. located between medial parts of antennal cavities and lateral parts of clypeal suture (Fig. 66); female genital plate with obliquely transverse posterolateral edges, with apical part having narrower (almost as in *A. angusticauda*) posteromedian notch and slightly longer (but also acute) apical lobules (Fig. 127).

Male unknown.

MEASUREMENTS. Length (in mm): body 26.5; pronotum 6.2; hind pronotal lobe 0.8; visible parts of tegmina 0.2–0.3; hind femora 13; ovipositor 11.5.

COMPARISON. The new subspecies (Western Cambodia) is distinguished from *A.* (*S.*) *n. nigra* (Southern Vietnam and Eastern Cambodia) in the above-mentioned characters of female. From all the other species of this subgenus, *A.* (*S.*) *n. khmerica* differs in the dark area of epicranial face longer than in *A.* (*S.*) *busuanga* and narrower than in *A.* (*S.*) *angusticauda*, as well as in the female genital plate having more transverse posterolateral edges and longer and acute apical lobules than in the latter species.

ETYMOLOGY. The new subspecies is named after the Khmers, the most numerous people of Cambodia.

***Anelytra* (*Perianelytra*) *propria* Gorochov, 1994**
Figs 69, 92–96, 174–176, 188

MATERIAL. **Vietnam**: Gia Lai Prov., Thai Nguyen Plateau, environs of Kannack Town, secondary forest, 12.XI 1988, 1 ♂ (holotype of *A. propria*), A. Gorochov (ZIN); same province and plateau, environs of Buon Luoi Vill. (20 km N of Kannack Town), primary forest, 3–11.XI 1993, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes of *A. propria*), A. Gorochov (ZIN); same data, but 24.IV–10.V 1995, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, (ZIN); same province, Ka Bang Distr., Krong Pa Vill., IX 1997, 1 ♀, N. Orlov (ZIN); Kien Giang Prov., Thom I. near Phu Quoc I., 11–12.IV 1987, 1 ♀, I. Darevsky (ZIN). **Cambodia**: environs of Sihanoukville Town, secondary forest on bank of Siam Bay, 22–26.VIII 2003, 1 ♂, 2 ♀, A. Gorochov, L. Anisyutkin (ZIN); 10–15 km NEE of Sihanoukville Town, secondary forest near waterfall, 200 m, 8–9.IX 2003, 1 ♂, A.Gorochov, L. Anisyutkin (ZIN); southern part of Elephant Mts, Phnom-Bokor Mt, Bokor National park, 700–1000 m, 18–22.IX 2003, 1 ♂, A. Gorochov, M. Berezin (ZIN); 3–4 km SW of Sihanoukville Town, Kokhta I. in Siam Bay, primary/secondary forest on bank, 25–26.IX 2003, 1 ♀, A. Gorochov, M. Berezin (ZIN); northern part of of Elephant Mts, Kiri-Rom National Park (~130 km NNE of Sihanoukville Town), 300–500 m, secondary forest, 27.IX–1.X 2003, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, A. Gorochov, M. Berezin (ZIN). **Thailand**: Phetchaburi Prov., ~50 km SW of Phetchaburi Town, environs of Kaeng Krachan National Park, ~400 m, secondary forest near reservoir, 30.VII–5.VIII 1996, 3 ♂, A. Gorochov (ZIN); Surat Thani Prov., "Ko Samui: Hin Lad Falls", 26–27.IX 1989, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (paratypes of *A. pellucida*), S. Ingrisch ("ex ovo" 1990–1991) (ZIN).

NOTE. This species was firstly described from the Gia Lai Province of Vietnam (Gorochov, 1994). Later, an additional "species" of this subgenus was described from the Surat Thani Province of Thailand (Ingrisch, 1998: *A. pellucida*). According to the latter author, its difference from Gorochov's species is insignificant: male cerci "with a rounded, subapico-internal swelling" (*vs*. "with a subacute, subapico-internal tooth"). Really, the paratypes of Ingrisch's "species" has this "swelling" slightly longer than in the author's pictures and almost angular at the apex (Fig. 176); i.e. this structure is almost as the tooth in my specimens from Cambodia and Thailand in length but barely or slightly shorter than in my Vietnamese specimens. However, all my males (except for Ingrisch's paratype) have an acute apical denticle on this tooth (Fig. 175). So, I consider that now this subgenus includes only a single rather widely distributed species, which may be divided into two subspecies: *A.* (*P.*) *propria propria* (Southern Indochina including northern part of Malay Peninsula; Figs 69, 92–96, 174, 175, 188) and *A.* (*P.*) *propria pellucida* Ingrisch, 1998, stat. n. (central part of Malay Peninsula; Fig. 176).

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