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## NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *OXYPHLAEOBELLA* RAMME, 1941 (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE) FROM THE PHILIPPINES

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**Summary.** The genus *Oxyphlaeobella* Ramme, 1941 (Acrididae: Acridinae: Phaeobini) is recorded from Philippines for the first time. A new species *Oxyphlaeobella philippina* sp. n. is described from Mindoro Island based on a single female. New species differs from congeners by smooth genae and dorsal surface of head (in continental species of *Oxyphlaeobella* the vertex, occiput and genae with numerous, short, longitudinal ridges).

**Key words:** grasshoppers, Acridinae, Phaeobini, taxonomy, new species, Oriental region.

С. Ю. Стороженко, С. В. Лаптева. Новый вид рода *Oxyphlaeobella* Ramme, 1941 (Orthoptera: Acrididae) из Филиппин // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2026. N 545. С. 1-5.

**Резюме.** Род *Oxyphlaeobella* Ramme, 1941 (Acrididae: Acridinae: Phaeobini) Впервые указывается Филиппин. С острова Миндоро по единственной самке описан *Oxyphlaeobella philippina* sp. n. Новый вид отличается от известных видов гладкими щеками и верхней поверхностью головы (у континентальных видов рода *Oxyphlaeobella* вершина темени, затылок и щеки покрыта многочисленными продольными и короткими ребрышками).

## INTRODUCTION

The tribe Phlaeobini (Orthoptera: Acrididae, Acridinae) is a large tribe which consists of 143 species in 39 genera distributed in Asia and Africa (Cigliano *et al.*, 2026). Only one species of this tribe was reported from Philippines, namely *Phlaeoba aberrans* Willemse, 1937 (Willemse, 1937, 1951; Tan *et al.*, 2025). Two species of the genus *Oxyphlaebella* Ramme, 1941 are known from continental Asia (Myanmar and Vietnam) and new species is found in the Philippines (Mindoro Island).

Nomenclature is given according to rules of the International Code of the Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999). The morphological terminology followed those of Uvarov (1966). Photographs of a new species were taken with an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope and an Olympus DP74 digital camera, and then stacked using Helicon Focus software. The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness using Adobe® Photoshop® software.

The holotype of new species is deposited at the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg (ZISP).

## TAXONOMY

### Genus *Oxyphlaebella* Ramme, 1941

Type species: *Oxyphlaebella rugosa* Ramme, 1941, by monotypy.

REMARK. Nowadays the genus consists of two species distributed in Myanmar (*O. rugosa* Ramme, 1941) and Vietnam (*O. kongtumensis* Mistshenko et Storozhenko, 1990) (Ramme, 1941; Willemse, 1951; Mistshenko & Storozhenko, 1990; Kim & Pham, 2014; Cigliano *et al.*, 2026). This genus is most similar to *Phlaebella* Ramme, 1941 from Lesser Sunda Islands, but differs from it by presents of the distinct, irregular longitudinal ridges on dorsal surface of pronotum, while in *Phlaebella* pronotum smooth (Ramme, 1941; Willemse, 1951).

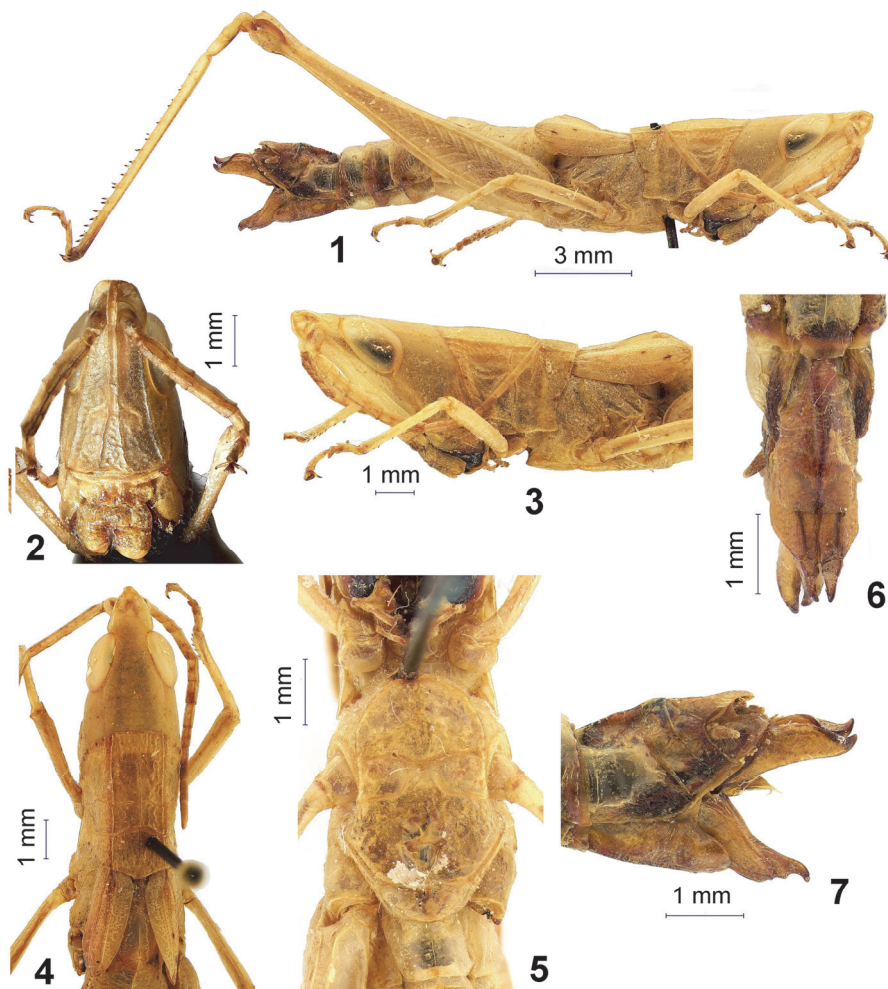
### *Oxyphlaebella philippina* Storozhenko et Lapteva, sp. n.

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/7DBCDF6-8D9D-4F11-AB73-C965FF3C45A1>

Figs 1–7

MATERIAL. Holotype: ♀, **Philippines**: Mindoro Island, environments of Puerto Galera, north coast, 13.52° N, 120.97° E, 11–13.III 2004, leg. A.V. Gorochoy (ZISP).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Body very slender, medium sized for genus (Fig. 1). Head almost as long as pronotum (Fig. 4). Vertex, occiput and genae smooth; frons with rough short ridges (Fig. 2); vertex between eyes distinctly wider than maximal width of frontal ridge; fastigium of vertex triangular, as wide as long; temporal foveolae extremely narrow. Face in profile strongly reclinate (Fig. 3). Frontal ridge distinct to clypeus, deeply sulcate and about 2 times narrower than 1st antennal segment. Eyes oval; vertical diameter of eye 1.3 times as long as subocular furrow.



Figs 1–8. *Oxyphlaeobella philippina* sp. n., female (holotype): 1 – body, lateral view; 2 – head, frontal view; 3 – head, pronotum and tegmen, lateral view; 4 – the same, dorsal view; 5 – sternal plate, ventral view; 6 – apex of abdomen, ventral view; 7 – the same, lateral view.

Antennae distinctly widened near the base, 18-segmented, reaching the hind margin of pronotum. Pronotum with numerous, short longitudinal ridges on dorsal surface (Fig. 4); lateral lobes of pronotum with a few such ridges along lateral carinae (Fig. 3); disk of pronotum crossed by two transverse furrows; median carina distinct; lateral carinae subparallel to each other in dorsal view; prozona 2.0 times as long as metazona; anterior margin of pronotum broadly rounded; posterior margin weakly triangular. Prosternal spine absent. Mesosternal interspace 1.8 times narrower than

mesosternal lobe; apices of metasternal lobes separated (Fig. 5). Tegmina lateral, scale-like, not touching each other in dorsal view, reaching the middle of 2nd abdominal tergite, 2.3 times as long as wide; apex of tegmen rounded. Hind wings absent. Hind femora slender, 5.7 times as long as their maximal width; dorsal margin smooth; ventral genicular lobes without spine. Hind tibiae with 12 outer and 12 inner dorsal spines; outer apical dorsal spine absent. Hind tarsi not longer than the half of hind tibiae; third segment (without claws) 1.1 times shorter than 1st and 2nd segments combined; arolium rather large, surpassing apex of claws. Tympanum oval, covered by tegmina. Epiproct triangular, with shallow median groove and broadly rounded apex. Cerci short, conical, with obtuse rounded apex, 2.5 times as long as their width near base. Subgenital plate 2.0 times longer than broad, apex broadly rounded (Fig. 6). Ovipositor short; upper margin of dorsal valves slightly excised; lower margin of ventral valves with deep excision near the middle (Fig. 7).

Body light brown (after fixation in alcohol), alive specimen probably green. Antennae brown with blackish rings an apical part. Tegmina light brown. Hind femora greenish brown; dorsal genicular lobes brown, ventral lobes greenish. Hind femora yellowish. Abdomen greenish brown with black apex. Ovipositor brown, but both valves with black apex.

MEASUREMENTS (length in mm). Female: body 29.1; pronotum 6.1; tegmen 4.6; hind femur 17.0; ovipositor 3.0.

DIAGNOSIS. New species is most similar to *O. rugosa* but differs from latter by short prozona and large size of female (in *O. rugosa*, prozona 2.8 times longer than metazona and length of body 22.5, pronotum 3.9, hind femur 11.8 mm). From *O. kongtumensis* new species easy distinguished by color of hind tibia (in *O. kongtumensis*, hind tibia blackish brown). Finally, new species differs from congeners by smooth vertex, occiput and genae (in continental species, the vertex, occiput and genae with numerous, short longitudinal ridges).

DISTRIBUTION. The Philippines: Mindoro Island.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the country where it is found.

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