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**A NEW TRIBE OF THE PYGMY GRASSHOPPERS SUBFAMILY
CLADONOTINAE (ORTHOPTERA: TETRIGIDAE)**

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Summary. New tribe Epitettigini **trib. n.** is proposed for five genera with uncertain tribal position within subfamily Cladonotinae. It consists of the genera *Epitettix* Hancock, 1907, *Devriesetettix* Tumbrinck, 2014, *Ingrischitettix* Tumbrinck, 2014, *Pseudohyboella* Günther, 1938, and *Yunnantettix* Zheng, 1995. New tribe is most similar to the leaf-like tribe Cladonotini but differs from latter in the not leaf-like body, straight or weakly triangular anterior margin of the pronotum, which never covered head in dorsal view, the lacking of true scutellum, the upper and lower carinae of the fore and mid femora straight or weakly sinuate, and the third tarsal segment of the hind legs considerably shorter than first one.

Key words: Cladonotinae, taxonomy, new tribe, tropics, subtropics, Old World.

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Резюме. Для занимавших неопределенное положение в подсемействе Cladonotinae 5 родов (*Epitettix* Hancock, 1907, *Devriesetettix* Tumbrinck, 2014, *Ingrischitettix* Tumbrinck, 2014, *Pseudohyboella* Günther, 1938 и *Yunnantettix* Zheng, 1995) установлена новая триба Epitettigini **trib. n.** Новая триба наиболее близка к трибе Cladonotini, но отличается от нее тем, что тело не листовидное; передний край переднеспинки прямой или слабо треугольный, на прикрывает голову сверху; лобное ребро не образует собственно скутеллум; нижняя и верхняя стороны передних и средних бедер прямые или слабо волнистые; третий членик задних лапок значительно короче первого.

INTRODUCTION

The family Tetrigidae is divided into seven subfamilies: Batrachideinae, Cladonotinae, Lophotettiginae, Metrodorinae, Scelimeninae, Teriginae, and Tripetalocerinae (Cigliano *et al.*, 2022). Within the subfamily Cladonotinae, five monophyletic tribes exist, such as Caribbean Choriphyllini, South American Mucrotettigini, African Xerophyllini, Madagascarian Vavallini, and Asian Cladonotini (Deranja *et al.*, 2022) but most genera require revision and are not adequately classified in the Tetrigidae system (Zha *et al.*, 2017; Skejo *et al.*, 2019; Bhaskar *et al.*, 2020; Deng, 2020; Storozhenko, 2021). Here, five genera of the pygmy grasshoppers subfamily Cladonotinae from Asia and New Guinea are placed in a new tribe.

This paper is based on the collections of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia (ZIN) and the Federal Scientific Center of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Vladivostok, Russia (FSCB), as well as on the images of type specimens available in the Orthoptera Species File database (Cigliano *et al.* 2022). The morphological terminology followed those of Tumbrinck (2014).

TAXONOMY

Family Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838

Subfamily Cladonotinae Bolívar, 1887

Tribe Epitettigini Storozhenko, trib. n.

<https://zoobank.org/NomenclaturalActs/DC949CBE-FB6E-49EC-A725-90F713FDDA54>

Type genus: *Epitettix* Hancock, 1907.

DESCRIPTION. New tribe is characterized by the following combination of traits: antennae filiform, 14–16-segmented; eyes not protruding above vertex in lateral view; frontal ridge widened but not forming typical for Cladonotinae scutellum; width of frontal ridge near the base of antennae 1.3–3 times wider than width of 1st antennal segment, lateral carinae of ridge below lateral ocelli parallel or divergent, distinct median furrow between carinae always present; frontal ridge, in lateral view, broadly rounded or with a shallow excision between eyes; pronotum never evenly compressed in a leaf-like pattern; anterior margin of pronotum in dorsal view straight or slightly angularly projecting but never forms long horn which reaching middle of eyes or completely covered head; median carina of pronotum in profile low, almost straight or weakly arch-like elevated, not toothed or sawed; prozonal carinae distinct, weak or vestigial; tegminal sinus usually absent (in *Yunnantettix*, the sinus shallow, almost vestigial); infrascapular area widened; tegmina and hind wings absent (rare, in *Yunnantettix*, tegmina very short and narrow); fore and mid femora with straight or weakly sinuate and finely serrate lower and upper carina, lappets absent; first tarsal segment of hind legs considerably longer than 3rd segment (without claws).

COMPARISON. New tribe is most similar to Cladonotini but easy recognizable from latter by the shape of frontal ridge, which forming in true Cladonotini wide, subsquare or trapezoid scutellum with lateral carinae of the frontal ridge distinctly incurved near the median ocellus; the surface of scutellum always smooth, without furrow. Moreover, in Cladonotini usually the pronotum is leaf-like, anterior margin of pronotum in dorsal view triangle and completely covered head or at least reaching middle of eyes, and lower side of the fore and mid femora with distinct lappets.

COMPOSITION. The new tribe consists of 27 species in five genera: *Epitettix* Hancock, 1907 (21 species from South China, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and New Guinea), *Devriesetettix* Tumbrinck, 2014 (1 species from New Guinea), *Ingrischitettix* Tumbrinck, 2014 (1 species from New Guinea), *Pseudohyboella* Günther, 1938 (1 species from New Guinea), and *Yunnantettix* Zheng, 1995 (3 species from India, South China and Thailand).

REMARKS. Based on the results of DNA-analysis Cladonotinae is considered as a polyphyletic group; within this subfamily some genera were closely related to Tetriginae, while some another genera showed a close relationship to Scelimeninae (Zhang *et al.*, 2020). Recently two genera of Cladonotinae were transferred to Tetriginae and Metrodorinae (Skejo *et al.*, 2019). While Epitettigini **trib. n.** is here placed in Cladonotinae but shows some traits

similar to Tetriginæ, such as the absent of true scutellum, the present of median furrow between lateral carinae of the frontal ridge, and the third tarsal segment of the hind legs very short. Undoubtedly, the future studies of Tetrigidae should concentrate on separating it into good evolutionary units, with combined morphological and molecular phylogeny.

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