



Revision of the genus *Anatlanticus* (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae)

Ревизия рода *Anatlanticus* (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae)

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Abstract. A revision of the bush-cricket genus *Anatlanticus* Bey-Bienko, 1951 (Tettigoniidae: Drymadusini) is presented. The names *A. longispeculi* Liu, 2015, **syn. nov.** and *A. liaoningensis* Liu, 2015, **syn. nov.** are placed in synonymy with *A. uvarovi* (Miram, 1940). Brief redescriptions of *A. uvarovi* and *A. koreanus* Bey-Bienko, 1951, an updated diagnosis of the genus, and a key to the species are provided.

Резюме. Ревизован род кузнечиков *Anatlanticus* Bey-Bienko, 1951 (Tettigoniidae: Drymadusini). Названия *A. longispeculi* Liu, 2015, **syn. nov.** и *A. liaoningensis* Liu, 2015, **syn. nov.** сведены в синонимы к *A. uvarovi* (Miram, 1940). Приведены краткие переописания *A. uvarovi* и *A. koreanus* Bey-Bienko, 1951, уточненный диагноз рода, а также дана определительная таблица видов.

Key words: bush-crickets, diagnosis, species composition, key, Russia, China, Korea, Drymadusini, new synonymy

Ключевые слова: кузнечиковые, диагноз, видовой состав, определительная таблица, Россия, Китай, Корея, Drymadusini, новая синонимия

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Introduction

Currently, the genus *Anatlanticus* Bey-Bienko, 1951 comprises four species known exclusively from the Primorskiy Territory in Russia, adjacent areas of north-eastern China, and the Korean Peninsula (Cigliano et al., 2025). The first representative of this genus was described as *Paradrymadusa uvarovi* Miram, 1940, based on a single male collected by Kurentsov near the upper reaches of the Suputinka River (now Komarovka River) on 24 August 1934 (Miram, 1940). Subsequently, Bey-Bienko (1951) established the genus *Anatlanticus* for this species and described a second species from Korea, *A. koreanus* Bey-Bienko, 1951. In 2015, two additional species of *Anatlan-*

ticus were described from north-eastern China: *A. longispeculi* Liu, 2015 from Jilin Province and *A. liaoningensis* Liu, 2015 from Liaoning Province (Liu, 2015).

The present study is devoted to the revision of the genus *Anatlanticus*.

Material and methods

The present study is based on collections of the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg, Russia (ZIN); the Federal Scientific Centre of the East Asia Terrestrial Biodiversity, Vladivostok, Russia (FSCB); the National Institute of Biological Resources, Incheon, Republic of Korea (NIBR); and Suncheon National

University, Suncheon, Republic of Korea (SNU). Additionally, literature data derived from collections at the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS); Soongsil University, Seoul, Republic of Korea (SSU); the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (HNHM); and the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jeju, Republic of Korea (NIAS), as well as iNaturalist (2025) records, have also been used.

The morphological terminology and measurements followed those of Storozhenko et al. (2015).

Photographs were taken using an Olympus SZX16 stereomicroscope and an Olympus DP74 digital camera, then stacked with Helicon Focus software. The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness using Adobe® Photoshop® software.

Taxonomic part

Family **Tettigoniidae** Krauss, 1902

Subfamily **Tettigoniinae** Krauss, 1902

Tribe **Drymadusini** Uvarov, 1924

Genus ***Anatlanticus*** Bey-Bienko, 1951

Anatlanticus Bey-Bienko, 1951: 143; Sergeev, 1986: 179; Storozhenko, 1986: 253, 2004: 120; Yamasaki, 1986: 724; Jin & Xia, 1994: 28; J.I. Kim & T.W. Kim, 2001: 95; T.W. Kim, 2007: 74; Storozhenko & Paik, 2007: 71; Liu, 2015: 297; Storozhenko et al., 2015: 75.

Type species: *Paradrymadusa uvarovi* Miram, 1940, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Body medium-sized for Drymadusini. Fastigium of vertex almost equal to width of first antennal segment. Pronotum shorter than fore femur; lateral carinae of pronotum obliterated in middle; median carina distinct in metazona only. Prosternum armed with a pair of short, narrow projections. Mesosternal lobes short, broad. Tegmina equal or 1.5–2.3 times as long as pronotum; entire speculum visible from above, not covered by pronotum. Hind wings distinctly shorter than tegmina. Fore tibiae with three or four spines on outer margin dorsally; inner apical spine absent. Plantulae of hind tarsus short, length of plantula 0.29–0.40 times as long as basitarsus. Male cerci with two inner teeth situated in apical part. Fe-

male subgenital plate with shallow median incision on posterior margin; lateral carinae absent. Ovipositor downcurved, 2.9–3.4 times as long as pronotum. Each tittillator with narrow apical part bearing numerous denticles, with basal part being long, relatively broad.

Differential diagnosis. This genus is most similar to the genera *Atlanticus* Scudder, 1894 and *Paratlanticus* Ramme, 1939. It differs from *Atlanticus* in short pronotum, completely visible speculum, shape of male cerci, ovipositor and basal part of tittillators (see above). In *Atlanticus*, pronotum 1.1–1.2 times as long as fore femur; male tegmina with speculum partly covered by pronotum; vestiges of female tegmina invisible; male cerci with one inner tooth situated near middle of cercus; ovipositor upcurved; tittillators with relatively short and wide basal portion. *Anatlanticus* is easily distinguished from *Paratlanticus* by absence of apical inner spine on fore tibia (vs. fore tibiae dorsally equipped with apical inner spine).

Composition: *A. koreanus* and *A. uvarovi*. Until now, the genus has included four species from the Russian Far East, China, and Korea; the names of two of these are recognised below as synonyms.

Key to species

- 1(2). Body blackish brown when alive (Fig. 1A, B). Maximal width of metazona between lateral carinae in male 2.6–3.3 times as wide as narrowest part of prozona posterior to first transverse sulcus (Fig. 2J). Ovipositor 3.2–3.4 times as long as pronotum, slightly downcurved (Fig. 2K) ***A. uvarovi***
- 2(1). Body bright brown, with green patches when alive (Fig. 1C, D). Width of metazona between lateral carinae in male 1.9–2.2 times as wide as narrowest part of prozona posterior to first transverse sulcus (Fig. 2A). Ovipositor 2.9–3.1 times as long as pronotum, distinctly downcurved (Fig. 2B) ...
..... ***A. koreanus***

Anatlanticus uvarovi (Miram, 1940)
(Figs 1A, B, 2J–U)

Paradrymadusa uvarovi: Kurentsov, 1938: 145 (nomen nudum).

Paradrymadusa uvarovi Miram, 1940: 61, figs 1–3 [holotype: male, Russia, Primorskiy Territory, upper reaches of Komarovka River (ZIN)]; Uvarov, 1942: 305.

Anatlanticus uvarovi (Miram, 1940): Bey-Bienko, 1951: 144; Storozhenko, 1980: 16, 1986: 254, 2004:



Fig. 1. Habitus of males (A, C) and females (B, D) of *Anatlanticus* Bey-Bienko, 1951 species under natural conditions. **A, B,** *A. uvarovi* (Miram, 1940); **C, D,** *A. koreanus* Bey-Bienko, 1951. Photographs by G.A. Nacharkin (A, B) and T.W. Kim (C, D).

51, 121, 242, figs 57, 287–291; Sergeev, 1986: 179; Storozhenko & Paik, 2007: 72, figs 123, 203–205; Paik et al., 2010: 72; Liu, 2015: 291, 297; Storozhenko et al., 2015: 75, figs 120, 226–230 (part.); Storozhenko & Sergeev, 2021: 72; Lapteva et al., 2025: 48.

Anatlanticus liaoningensis Liu, 2015: 298, figs 2D, J, 3D, 4D, 5D, H, N [holotype: male, People's Republic of China, Liaoning Province, Qingyuan (IZCAS)], **syn. nov.**

Anatlanticus longispeculi Liu, 2015: 297, figs. 2C, G, 3C, 4C, 5C, G, M [holotype: male, People's Republic of China, Jilin Province, Manjiang (IZCAS)], **syn. nov.**

Material examined. *Holotype*, **Russia**, *Primorskiy Terr.*, Ussuri Nature Reserve, upper reaches of Suputinka River [now Komarovka River], 24.VIII.1934, coll. A. Kurentsov, 1 male.

Non-type material. **Russia**, *Primorskiy Terr.*: Ussuri Nature Reserve, upper reaches of Suputinka River [now Komarovka River], VII, VIII.1936, coll. A. Kurentsov, 1 female (FSCB), 1.VIII.1966, coll. D. Kononov, 2 females (FSCB), 27.IX.1966, coll. D. Kononov, 1 male (FSCB); Kamenka River, 19.VII.1935, 15.IX.1936, coll. Somoilov, 1 male, 1 female (ZIN); Ararat Ridge, 600–900 m a.s.l., 19–21.VIII.1996, coll. S. Storozhenko, 1 female (FSCB); Sinigorka Mt., 300 m a.s.l., 13–17.VIII.2003, coll. E. Belyaev, 1 male, 1 female (FSCB); 32 km SE of Chuguevka Vill., 8–10.VIII.2013, coll. M. Sergeev, 1 male (FSCB); Oblachnaya Mt., 900 m a.s.l., 21.VIII.1984, coll. S. Storozhenko, 2 males (FSCB); Lysaya Mt., 20.VII.1973, coll. D. Kononov, 1 female (FSCB), 10.IX.2021, collector unknown, 1 male (FSCB); Pokrovka Vill., 8.VII.2016, coll. S. Shabalin, 2 males (FSCB); Novonezhino Vill., 28.IX.1974, coll. A. Berezantsev, 1 male (FSCB); Anisimovka Vill., Berezovyy Creek, 27–28.IX.1980,

3.X.1986, 1.VIII.1995, coll. S. Storozhenko, 2 males, 4 females (FSCB); upper reaches of Borisovka River, 27.VII.1987, coll. S. Storozhenko, 2 males (FSCB); Sikhote-Alin' Nature Reserve, upper reaches of Zabolochennaya River, 1.IX.2015, coll. G. Nacharkin, 1 male, 1 female (FSCB), 30.VIII.2017, coll. Sergeev, 1 male (FSCB); upper reaches of Serebryanka River, 27.VII.2017, coll. M. Sergeev, 1 male (FSCB); Yupiter Creek, 5.IX.2017, coll. G. Nacharkin & M. Sergeev, 1 male (FSCB); Kabaniy Creek, 7.IX.2017, G. Nacharkin & M. Sergeev, 2 males, 1 female (FSCB).

Image of living specimen available on iNaturalist (2025): **Russia**, *Primorskiy Terr.*, Dal'negorsk, 10.X.2010, collector unknown, 1 female.

Brief redescription. *Male*. Pronotum with relatively broad metazona; maximal width of metazona between lateral carinae 2.6–3.3 times as wide as narrowest part of prozona posterior to first transverse sulcus. Tegmina reaching sixth to eighth abdominal tergites, 1.6–2.3 times as long as pronotum; stridulatory file on underside of left tegmen with 90–107 teeth; speculum on right tegmen broadly rounded in basal part, triangular in apical part. Shape of incision on posterior margin of tenth abdominal tergite variable. Subgenital plate with broadly rounded median incision on posterior margin.

Female. Tegmina touch each other dorsally, 1.2–1.5 times longer than pronotum. Ovipositor 3.2–3.4 times longer than pronotum, slightly downcurved. Subgenital plate subquadrate, with broadly incised apex.

Coloration. Body blackish brown when alive. Face pale brown, with black band between eyes. Disk of pronotum brown; lateral lobes blackish brown, with light brown lower part. Tegmina light brown with blackish marks. Hind femora brown with black longitudinal stripe. Abdomen blackish. Ovipositor dark brown, with blackish apex.

Measurements (mm). Length of body: 23.0–29.0 in male, 23.0–28.0 in female; length of pronotum: 6.5–7.5 in male, 6.0–8.0 in female; length of tegmina: 12.0–16.0 in male, 8.5–11.5 in female; length of hind femora: 20.0–23.0 in male, 21.0–26.0 in female; length of ovipositor 21.0–25.0.

Remarks. The record of this species from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Storozhenko et al., 2015) results from misidentification (see below). *Anatlanticus liaoningensis*, **syn. nov.** was described from three males and one

female collected in the People's Republic of China [Liaoning Province: Qingyuan, 16.VIII.1954, collector unknown, 1 male (holotype), 1 male (paratype); Kuandian, VIII.1965, coll. Xu Wenru, 1 male, 1 female (paratypes)], all deposited in IZCAS. *Anatlanticus longispeculi*, **syn. nov.** was described from a single male holotype collected in the People's Republic of China (Jilin Province, Manjiang, 31.VII.1955, coll. Li Zhiying), also deposited in IZCAS.

The descriptions of both Chinese species (Liu, 2015) were based on poorly preserved and deformed specimens. Furthermore, the author did not examine material from Russia and Korea, and the comparison was conducted solely using the original description of *A. uvarovi*. The differences between *A. longispeculi* and *A. uvarovi* are purportedly based on the shape of the mirror; however, this is incorrect because Miram's (1940) description lacks information on the mirror shape of *A. uvarovi* and provides only an illustration of the left tegmen. Moreover, the descriptions of both Chinese species lack information or images of the male genitalia structure, yet the author uses these characters as diagnostic. Although images of the cerci of both species are present, those of *A. longispeculi* are deformed and cannot be used for differentiation. Additionally, measurements of the Chinese specimens are absent from the original descriptions, and all images presented in Liu's paper lack scale bars, making it impossible to determine the pronotum and tegmen lengths of *A. liaoningensis* and *A. longispeculi*. A comparison of the original descriptions and illustrations of *A. longispeculi*, **syn. nov.** and *A. liaoningensis*, **syn. nov.** with the variability of specimens of *A. uvarovi* from different localities shows that these taxa are conspecific.

The shape of the speculum on the male right tegmen *A. uvarovi* varies both among specimens from the same locality and between different localities. At present, the shape of the speculum cannot be used for the accurate diagnosis of *A. uvarovi*. In the future, it will be necessary to study the acoustic signals of males from various localities, as well as to conduct DNA analyses, which will undoubtedly contribute to the correct identification of specimens from different populations and clarify their taxonomic status.

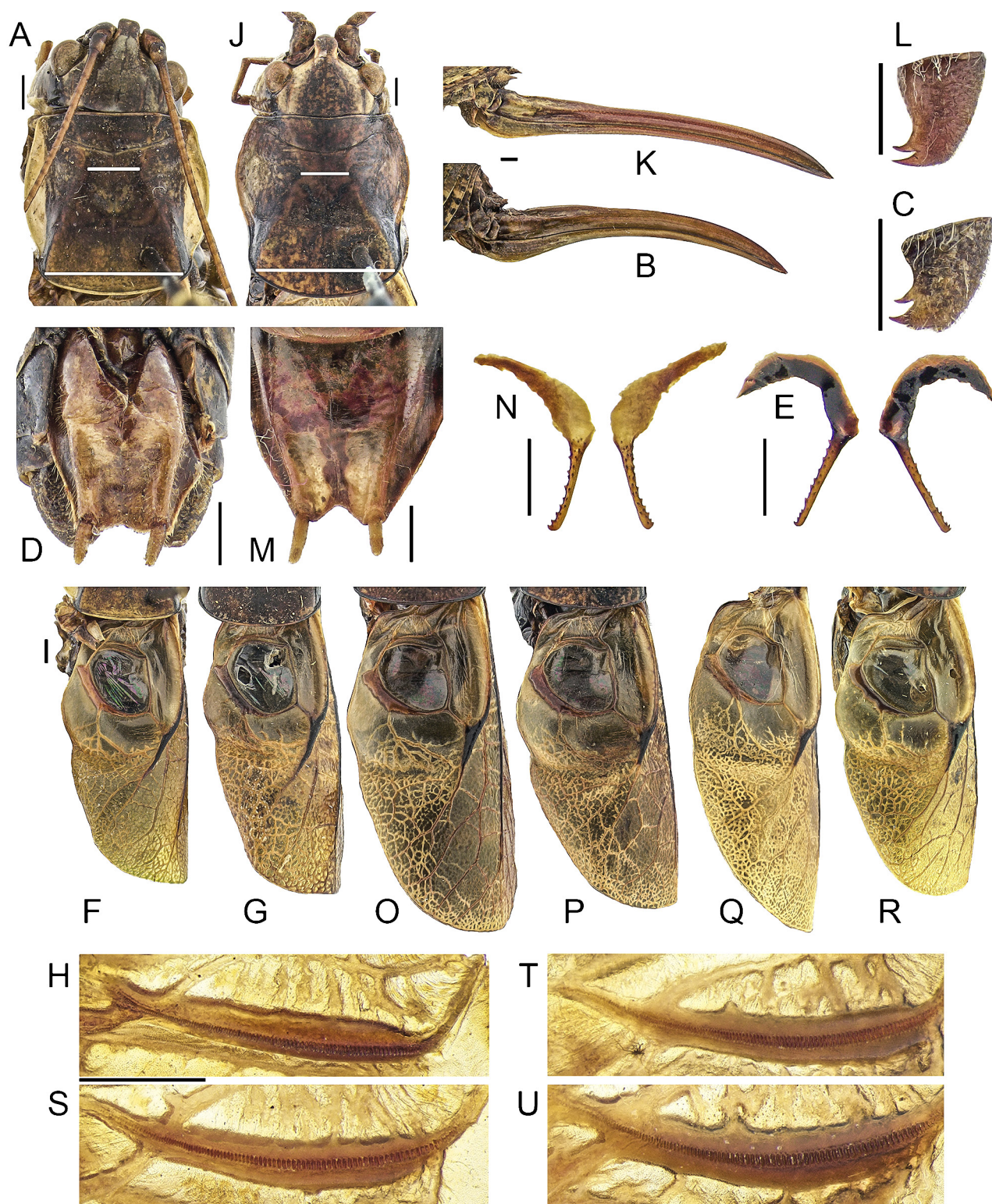


Fig. 2. *Anatlanticus koreanus* Bey-Bienko, 1951 (A–H) and *A. uvarovi* (Miram, 1940) (J– U). **A, J**, head and pronotum of male, dorsal view; **B, K**, ovipositor, lateral view; **C, L**, cerci of male, dorsal view; **D, M**, subgenital plate of male, ventral view; **E, N**, titillators, dorsal view; **F, G, O, P, Q, R**, right tegmen of male, dorsal view (F, Korea; G, China; O, P, Russia, Anisimovka Vill.; Q, Russia, Pokrovka Vill.; R, Russia, Sinegorka Mt.); **H, S, T, U**, stridulatory file on underside of left tegmen of male (H, Korea; S, Russia, Anisimovka Vill.; T, Russia, Sinegorka Mt.; U, Russia, Borisovka River). Scale bars: 1 mm.

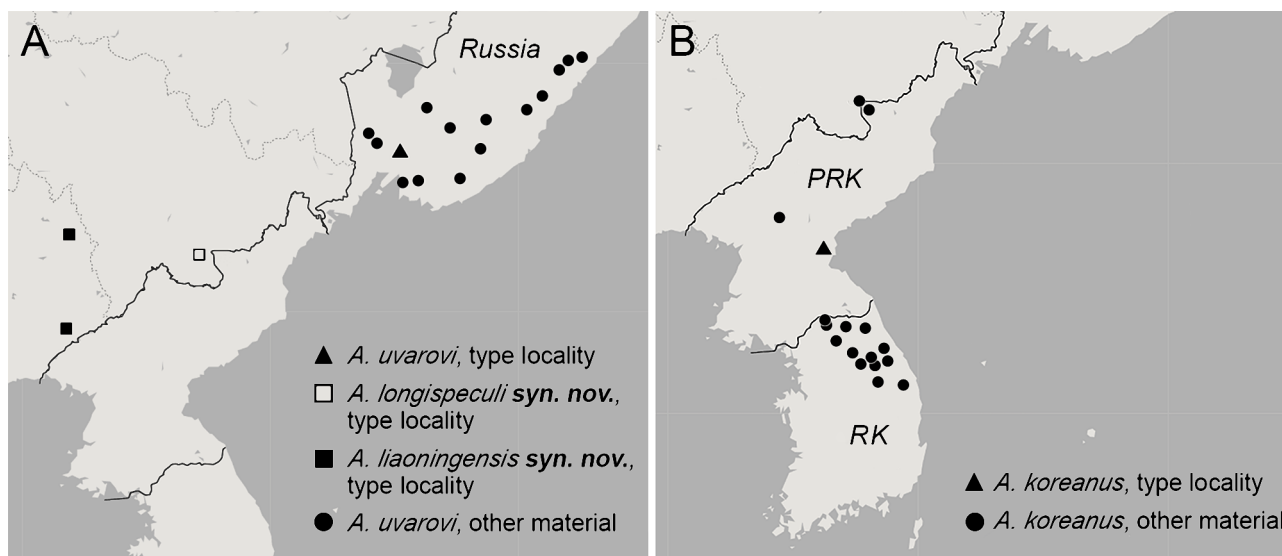


Fig. 3. Map of distribution of *Anatlantiscus uvarovi* (Miram, 1940) (A) and *A. koreanus* Bey-Bienko, 1951 (B). PRK – Democratic People's Republic of Korea; RK – Republic of Korea.

Distribution. Russia (Primorsky Territory), People's Republic of China (Liaoning and Jilin provinces) (Fig. 3A).

***Anatlantiscus koreanus* Bey-Bienko, 1951**
(Figs 1C, D, 2A–H)

Anatlantiscus koreanus Bey-Bienko, 1951: 144, fig. 8 [holotype: male, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, South Hamgyong Province, Nunchi (ZIN)]; Sergeev, 1986: 179; Storozhenko, 1986: 254, fig. 119, 9, 2004: 122, 242; Jin & Xia, 1994: 28; Kwon & Huh, 1994: 49; Kwon et al., 1996: 103; J.I. Kim & T.W. Kim, 2001a: 95, figs 10, 11; T.W. Kim, 2007: 74, 2010: 41, 2013: 84; Storozhenko & Paik, 2007: 72; Paik et al., 2010: 15, 72, 149, fig. 11a, b; T.W. Kim & Puskas, 2012: 6; Storozhenko et al., 2015: 76, figs 231–333; Liu, 2015: 291, 297.

Anatlantiscus uvarovi (non Miram, 1940): Storozhenko et al., 2015: 75 (part.).

Material examined. **Holotype**, **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, **South Hamgyong Province**, Nunchi, 800 m a.s.l., without date, collector unknown, 1 male (ZIN). **Paratypes**: same data as for holotype, 1 male, 1 female (ZIN); **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, **North Hamgyong Province**: plateau between Muduwan and Paektusan Mts, 1800–2400 m a.s.l., without date, collector unknown, 1 male (ZIN); Simunson, 1500 m a.s.l., without date, collector unknown, 1 female (ZIN).

Non-type material. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea**, **North Hamgyong Province**, 15 km N of Yotoku, 17–18.X.1947, coll. Z. Zhmaeva, 1 male, 1 female

(ZIN) [misidentified as *A. uvarovi* by Storozhenko et al., 2015]. **Republic of Korea**, **Gangwon-do Prov.**, Cheongtaesan Mt., 14.X.2000, coll. J.Ch. Paik, 1 male, 1 female (SNU). **People's Republic of China**, **Jilin Province**, Changbaisan Mt., 28.VIII.2000, coll. S.H. Jung, 6 males, 4 females (SNU).

Image of living specimens available on iNaturalist (2025): **Republic of Korea**, **Gangwon Prov.**: Cheorwon County, 1.IX.2014, 15.VIII.2007, 14.IX.2020, collector unknown, 3 males; Inje County, 7.VII.2003, 5.X.2004, 30.IX.2018, 30.IX.2019, collector unknown, 1 male, 3 females; Hongcheon County, 12.X.2024, collector unknown, 1 female; Hoengseong County, 25.VIII.2013, collector unknown, 1 female; Pyeongchang County, 7.VIII.2021, 19.X.2021, collector unknown, 1 male, 1 female; Taebaek City, 16.VIII.2020, 18.IX.2001, collector unknown, 1 male, 1 female.

Literature data. **Democratic People's Republic of Korea** (after T.W. Kim & Puskas, 2012): **Ryganggang Prov.**, Chann-Pay Plateau, Samziyon hotel, 25.VIII.1971, coll. S. Horvatovich & J. Papp, 5 males, 3 females (HNHM); **Jeollabuk-do Prov.**, Myohyangsan Mt., Myohyang hotel, 13.IX.1980, coll. Gy. Tapal & L. Forro, 1 male (HNHM). **Republic of Korea** (after T.W. Kim, 2007): **Gangwon-do Prov.**: Pyeongchang County: Odaesan Mts, Jinbu, 27.VII.1958, collector unknown, 1 male (SSU), 4–5.VIII.1983, 10.VII.1994, coll. Lee et al., 6 males, 4 females (SSU), 10–11.VIII.1997, coll. Kim et al., 1 male, 3 females (SSU), 29.IX.2000, coll. T.H. Kang, 1 male (NIBR); Bongpyeong, Myeonon-ri, 5.VIII.2003, coll. H.W. Rhee, 1 female (SSU); Cheorwon County, Gwangdeoksan Mt., Seo-myeon, 15.VIII.2006, coll. T.W. Kim, 1 male (SSU);

Hwacheon County, Haesanryeong, 13.IX.2000, coll. S.S. Kim, 1 female (SSU); Inje County, Bangtaesan Mt., 19.VIII.1995, coll. Kim, 1 female (SSU); Hoengseong County, Cheongtaesan Mt., Dunnae, 3.X.2004, coll. B.H. Jeong, 1 female (SSU); Yeongwol County, Gwaneumsa, Baekdeoksan Mt., 26.VIII.2001, coll. S.Y. Kim & A.Y. Kim, 1 male, 1 female (SSU); Taebaek City, Hambaeksan Mt., Sododong, 12.VIII.1999, coll. D.S. Ku, 2 females (NIAS); *Gyeonggi-do Prov.*, Gapyeong County, Hwaaksan Mt., 25.VII.1998, coll. H.A. Lee, 1 male (SSU).

Brief redescription. *Male.* Pronotum with relatively narrow metazona; maximal width of metazona between lateral carinae 1.9–2.2 times as wide as narrowest part of prozona posterior to first transverse sulcus. Tegmina 2–2.1 times as long as pronotum; stridulatory file on underside of left tegmen with 98–102 teeth; speculum on right tegmen oval. The excision on posterior margin tenth abdominal tergite triangular. Subgenital plate as in *A. uvarovi*.

Female. Tegmina 1.6–1.8 times as long as pronotum. Ovipositor 2.9–3.1 times as long as pronotum, strongly downcurved. Subgenital plate as in *A. uvarovi*.

Coloration. Body blackish with green marks when alive. Face greenish, with black band between eyes. Disk of pronotum brown; upper parts of lateral lobes black, lower part yellowish green. Tegmina light brown, with greenish apical part. Hind femora green with black marks. Abdominal tergites black with narrow greenish marks along posterior margins. Ovipositor light brown.

Measurements (mm). Length of body: 20.0–27.0 in male, 26.0–28.0 in female; length of pronotum: 6.0–7.0 in male, 5.5–7.5 in female; length of tegmina: 9.0–11.0 in male, 8.0–10.0 in female; length of hind femora: 19.0–20.0 in male, 20.0–22.0 in female; length of ovipositor 19.0–20.0.

Remark. The record of *A. uvarovi* from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Storozhenko et al., 2015) is a result of misidentification and actually pertains to *A. koreanus*.

Distribution. People's Republic of China (Jilin Province), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of Korea (Fig. 3B).

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