



New species of the genus *Lebinthus* (Orthoptera, Grylloidea, Eneopterinae, Lebinthini) from Indonesia and the Solomon Islands

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Abstract

Lebinthus crickets from Indonesia and the Solomon Islands are analysed. Six new species are described: *L. ambonensis* n. sp., *L. buruensis* n. sp., *L. cyclopus* n. sp., *L. greensladei* n. sp., *L. kolombara* n. sp. and *L. villemantae* n. sp., and one is redescribed (*L. truncatipennis* Chopard, 1929). Descriptions focus on male and female genitalia and forewing venation. Data are provided for *L. villemantae* n. sp. fine scaled habitat, behaviour and song repertoire.

Key words: Orthoptera, Eneopterinae, Lebinthini, *Lebinthus*, new species, Indonesia, Solomon Islands

Introduction

The cricket subfamily Eneopterinae Saussure, 1874 (Grylloidea) is particularly diversified in the Pacific region and in South-East Asia (Desutter-Grandcolas & Robillard 2006, Otte 2007), where they are represented by two tribes, the Nisitriini Robillard, 2004, and mostly by the Lebinthini Robillard, 2004 (Robillard & Desutter-Grandcolas 2004a, 2006, 2008). The Lebinthini are responsible for an important part of the acoustic diversity of Eneopterinae, with originalities laying mainly in the spectral properties of their songs and the use of high frequencies for communication (Robillard & Desutter-Grandcolas 2004b; Robillard *et al.* 2007; Robillard 2009).

In this study six new species of *Lebinthus* are described from different islands of Indonesia and the Solomon Islands and one species is redescribed. Descriptions focus on male and female genitalia, and forewing venation. Although other species of the genus are known for their dense populations (Robillard 2009), most of the present descriptions are based on few specimens only from several museum collections, without information about species habitat, life history and behaviour. However, based on recent fieldwork in South Sulawesi, more data could be obtained for *L. villemantae* n. sp. about the species fine-scale habitat, behaviour, and song repertoire.

Material and methods

Material. Fieldwork was made in several localities in Sulawesi Selatan, Indonesia. Specimens were collected by sight only, by night and day, in order to observe their habitat and type of activity. Newly collected specimens are deposited in the collections of the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Bogor (MZB) and of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN). For museum specimens, political districts and islands are mentioned for every specimen within lists of material, and square brackets are used for additional information not mentioned on specimen labels.

Male tegminal venation. Male tegminal veins and cells (Fig. 1) are named after Desutter-Grandcolas (2003) for Ensifera, and Robillard & Desutter-Grandcolas (2004a) for the subfamily Eneopterinae more specifically.