



## Nomenclatural Changes in Australian Tettigoniidae

D. C. F. RENTZ

19 Butler Dr., Kuranda, Qld., Australia. E-mail: orthop1@tpg.com.au

During the course of preparing a Guidebook to Australian Tettigoniidae, a number of name changes became necessary as follows. The combinations and the type relevant specimens can be viewed soon on the Orthoptera Species File, Eades & Otte (2009).

### *Agraecia* Serville, 1825

*Agraecia differens* Redtenbacher, 1891 is misplaced in this genus and is hereby transferred to *Secsiva* Walker 1868. The type species of *Agraecia* Serville 1825 is *Locusta punctata* Saint-Fargeau & Serville, by original monotypy (Otte & Eades, 2009) which is from northeastern Bahia, Brazil. The type locality of *A. differens* is Cape York, Queensland, Australia. This species is easily referable to *Secsiva* Walker 1868, the type species of which is *Secsiva univitta* Walker by original monotypy (<http://osf2x.orthoptera.org/Common/basic/Taxa.aspx?TaxonNameID=2292>). It was described from Victoria River, Northern Territory. I am aware of about a dozen Australian undescribed species that can be placed in *Secsiva*. They all occur in the northern, tropical region of Australia. None of the other *Agraecia* species occurs in Australia.

*Secsiva* is characterized by its overall light brown appearance with frons, genae and tegmina often with thin, bluish green markings. Both sexes have species-distinctive male and female genitalia. The ovipositor is either elongate or sickle-shaped depending upon the species. There seems to be two body plans within *Secsiva*. There are elongate species, as with *S. univittata*, and more robust forms as illustrated by *S. differens*.

### *Scytocera* Redtenbacher, 1891

*Scytocera prasinus* Karny 1921 was described from the Endeavour River, Queensland, Australia in *Dicranocercus* Redtenbacher 1891, the type species of which is *D. niger* Redtenbacher 1891 by original monotypy. *D. prasinus* is misplaced in *Scytocera* which includes very dissimilar species, none of which occur in or near Australia. There is no described genus which could accommodate *D. prasinus* and I propose *Goodangarkia* Rentz gen. nov., derived from an aboriginal word for Cape York, feminine gender. The type species is here designated as *Dicranocercus prasinus* Redtenbacher 1891. This genus comprises two known species, both from the northern portion of the Cape York Peninsula, Queensland and adjacent islands. Both are richly green with highly distinctive markings. *S. prasinus* is fully winged with the tegmina and wings slightly surpassing the apex of the abdomen. The second species is brachypterous, with the male tegmina only slightly longer than the length of the pronotum. This species will be described at a later date. Male and female genitalia and titillators are species distinctive. The ovipositor is sickle-shaped and shorter than the length of the hind femur but longer than the length of the pronotum.

### *Anelytra* (*Anelytra*) Redtenbacher, 1891

*Anelytra lateralis* (Erichson 1842) is transferred from *Anelytra* to *Coptaspis* Redtenbacher 1891, the type species of which is *Coptaspis brevipennis* Redtenbacher 1891, with the type locality Sydney, Australia. This leaves two other species in *Coptaspis* which should not be there. *C. crassinervosa* Redtenbacher 1891, type locality New Caledonia and *C. elegans* Willemsen 1966, type locality uncertain, but not Australia, are misplaced in *Coptaspis* and should be moved to some other genus or genera when revisionary studies are made dealing with agraeiines from the South Pacific. The situation regarding *A. nigrifrons* Redtenbacher 1891, listed in Rentz & Balderson (1979) as from Australia was solved by Ingrisch (1998) with illustrations of the species provided by Helfert & Sanger (1977) from material collected on Doi Inthanon, the highest mountain in Thailand in Eades & Otte (2009).