



On the neotropical species described under the genus *Isophya* (Orthoptera, Tettigoniidae, Phaneropterinae)

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At the time of writing this little paper, the genus *Isophya* contains 90 valid species and 11 subspecies, according to Orthoptera Species File Online (Eades & Otte), subsequently abbreviated OSF. The distribution of these brachypterous katydids comprises Europe and western Asia, with most species occurring in the eastern Mediterranean. Only six of the species are from South America. In a revision of the genus Ramme (1951) excluded the neotropical species, which he considered to belong to a particular genus (footnote p. 136). In 1960, encouraged by Uvarov, Karabag already had transferred two *Isophya* species from Paraguay to his new genus *Anisophya*: *A. hamata* and, although not explicitly, *A. borellii* (both Giglio-Tos 1894). He was unable to study the types of any neotropical “*Isophya*” species, and based the diagnosis on a male and a female in the Natural History Museum, London, that have been identified by “some unknown authority” as *I. hamata*. He mentioned also 3 females identified as *I. borellii*, as well as 2 males and 1 female from Brazil that were not identified to species level. In the introduction to a recent revision of *Isophya* species from Turkey, Ünal (2003) wrote that the generic affinity of the neotropical species needed confirmation. After identifying a very recently collected female of “*I. brasiliensis*”, which shares all diagnostic features Karabag listed for his genus *Anisophya*, I decided to finally move the remaining six neotropical “*Isophya*” species to that genus.

***Anisophya brasiliensis* comb. nov. (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878)**

Isophya brasiliensis Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878: 61.

Studied specimen: female from Argentina, Córdoba, Cerro La Banderita – La Falda, collected by M. Pocco, 7 March 2010 (photographs available in OSF).

The tiny female is very similar to the female syntype in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Geneva (which has photographs in OSF), except for better conserved coloration, and perfectly matches Karabag's diagnosis of *Anisophya*, as well as Brunner von Wattenwyl's description of *I. brasiliensis*. In this description it is not entirely clear if the river “Jugueri grande” is actually a separate locality in Brazil, contrary to being situated in the also mentioned Argentine province Entre Ríos, which is the only specification on the label of the male syntype in Vienna (S. Randolf, pers. comm.). The locality of the female syntype, “Bahia blanca”, is probably Bahía Blanca in the province of Buenos Aires. Giglio-Tos (1894) mentioned also “Buenos Ayres” as locality, without a new collection record. In 1897 he reported the species from San Lorenzo, Provincia de Jujuy in Argentina. So it is uncertain if the species actually occurs in the eponymous country Brazil. Fortunately already in 1906 Kirby designated *I. pyrenaea* (= *Barbitistes pyrenaea* Serville, 1838) as type species of *Isophya*, and not *I. brasiliensis*, the first of 17 species included by Brunner von Wattenwyl in his new genus, as intended Rehn in 1907.

***Anisophya equatorialis* comb. nov. (Giglio-Tos, 1898)**

Isophya equatorialis Giglio-Tos, 1898: 69.

As much as is visible from the male holotype from Ecuador that is deposited in the Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali di Torino (compared to photographs in OSF), and according to what says the original description, this species can also readily be moved under *Anisophya*. In the few lines in Italian below the Latin diagnosis Giglio-Tos pointed out the peculiar shape of the tegmina as being very different from European *Isophya* species.

***Anisophya melanochloris* comb. nov. (Rehn, 1911)**

Isophya melanochloris Rehn, 1911: 252.

Here the situation is not that clear. The male holotype from Paraguay in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia (small and dark photos in OSF) as well as the detailed original description show some differences to Karabag's diagnosis