

Article



http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3647.1.5 http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:452AD9D1-2C7A-44D3-B506-F9C2FE8BB80B

A new genus of the subfamily Metrodorinae (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae) from Vietnam

SERGEY YU. STOROZHENKO

Institute of Biology and Soil Science, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, 690022, Russia. E-mail: storozhenko@ibss.dvo.ru

Abstract

The monotypic genus *Cleostratoides* **gen. nov.** (type species *Cleostratoides exoticus* **sp. nov.** from Vietnam) is described in the subfamily Metrodorinae. New genus is closely related to the genera *Mazarredia* Bolívar, 1887, *Xistrella* Bolívar, 1909, *Pseudoxistrella* Liang, 1991, *Orthotettixoides* Zheng, 1998 and *Bermania* Storozhenko, 2012, but easily distinguished from all of them by the lateral ocelli situated just under fastigium of vertex and by the antennal sockets placed distinctly above the lower margin of eyes.

Key words: Orthoptera, Tetrigidae, Metrodorinae, taxonomy, new genus, new species, Southeast Asia

Introduction

More than 280 species in about 70 genera of the subfamily Metrodorinae Bolívar, 1887 (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae) are distributed mainly in South America, Africa, and the Oriental region (Bolívar, 1887; Günther, 1939; Blackith, 1992; Eades *et al.*, 2012). The description of the new monotypic genus of Metrodorinae from Southeast Asia is given below.

Material and methods

One specimen of a new species was collected in Vietnam by A.V. Gorochov. This specimen is dry and pinned. The holotype of the new species is deposited in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (St.-Petersburg). The photograph was made by Dino-Lite Premier Digital Microscope AM-7013MZTS. The morphological terminology follows Storozhenko & Paik (2007).

Taxonomy

Family Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838

Subfamily Metrodorinae Bolívar, 1887

Genus Cleostratoides Storozhenko, gen. nov.

Type species: Cleostratoides exoticus Storozhenko, sp. nov., here designated.

Description. Body moderate in size, slender, slightly granulated (Figs. 10, 11). Antennae filiform, at least 13-segmented, but apical two segments broken (Fig. 4), about 1.5 times longer than fore femora; antennal bases situated above the lower margin of eyes, antennal sockets displaced frontward (Fig. 2). Eyes globular, slightly