


Taxonomy of Podoscirtinae (Orthoptera: Gryllidae). Part 12: new taxa of the subtribe Truljaliina subtrib. nov. from Africa

Таксономия подсемейства Podoscirtinae (Orthoptera: Gryllidae). Часть 12: новые таксоны подтрибы Truljaliina subtrib. nov. из Африки

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Abstract. The subtribe Truljaliina **subtrib. nov.** of the tribe Podoscirtini is described; it consists of eight or ten African and two Indo-Malayan genera. The following species and subspecies of this subtribe from Africa are described as new to science: *Dolichogryllus ugandaensis* **sp. nov.** from Uganda; *Pseudotruljalia speciosa pulchra* **subsp. nov.** from Uganda; *Eumadasomma? pubescens* **sp. nov.** from South Africa; *E. lucens pallescens* **subsp. nov.** from Kenya; *E. l. mlavula* **subsp. nov.** from Swaziland. These taxa are distinguished from their relatives and from each other by the following features: the new subtribe, by the presence of a characteristic plate-like dorsal epiphallal lobe and some other characters of the male genitalia; *D. ugandaensis* **sp. nov.**, mainly by a smaller V-shaped process of the male metanotal gland; *P. s. pulchra* **subsp. nov.**, by a less slender pronotum and not uniformly dark fore legs; *E.? pubescens* **sp. nov.**, by a more pubescent body; the both new subspecies of *E. lucens*, by different lengths of the ovipositors and some differences in the body colouration.

Резюме. Описана новая подтриба Truljaliina **subtrib. nov.** трибы Podoscirtini; она состоит из восьми или десяти африканских и двух индо-малайских родов. Из Африки описаны также следующие новые для науки виды и подвиды: *Dolichogryllus ugandaensis* **sp. nov.** из Уганды; *Pseudotruljalia speciosa pulchra* **subsp. nov.** из Уганды; *Eumadasomma? pubescens* **sp. nov.** из Южной Африки; *E. lucens pallescens* **subsp. nov.** из Кении; *E. l. mlavula* **subsp. nov.** из Свазиленда. Эти таксоны отличаются от своих родственников и один от другого следующими признаками: новая подтриба – наличием характерной пластиновидной эпифаллической лопасти и некоторыми другими особенностями гениталий самца; *D. ugandaensis* **sp. nov.** – главным образом более мелким V-образным выростом метанотальной железы самца; *P. s. pulchra* **subsp. nov.** – менее стройной переднеспинкой и не однотонно темными передними ногами; *E.? pubescens* **sp. nov.** – более опушенным телом; оба новых подвида *E. lucens* – разной длиной яйцекладов и некоторыми различиями в окраске тела.

Key words: crickets, taxonomy, Africa, Orthoptera, Gryllidae, Podoscirtinae, Podoscirtini, new taxa

Ключевые слова: сверчки, таксономия, Африка, Orthoptera, Gryllidae, Podoscirtinae, Podoscirtini, новые таксоны

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Introduction

This paper is the twelfth communication in the series of publications on taxonomy of the cricket subfamily Podoscirtinae. It continues the third and fourth communications which were dedicated to African representatives of the tribe Podoscirtini (Gorochov, 2004, 2005). In these papers, the Podoscirtini from Africa and Madagascar were subdivided into two groups of genera: (1) the “*Podoscirtus*” generic group with two or three African and numerous Madagascan genera, which are the remains of the ancient fauna of this region; (2) the “*Dolichogryllus*” generic group with eight exclusively African genera closely related to the Indo-Malayan genus *Truljalia* Gorochov, 1985 and probably penetrating Africa much later. Also the papers cited contained descriptions and redescrptions of numerous new and old genera and species of African podoscirtines, as well as the first hypothesis about the geographical history of the subfamily Podoscirtinae. Here a new subtribe, which includes the second group of genera, and some taxa of this subtribe are described.

The material used in this paper is deposited at the following institutions: Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St Petersburg (ZIN); South African National Collection of Insects, Pretoria (SANI). All the specimens are dry and pinned; photographs of their morphological structures were made with a Leica M216 stereomicroscope. The internet-catalogue Orthoptera Species File (Cigliano et al., 2020) is cited here as OSF.

Taxonomic part

Tribe **Podoscirtini** Saussure, 1878

Subtribe **Truljaliina subtrib. nov.**

Type genus *Truljalia* Gorochov, 1985 (South-east Asia), gender feminine.

Diagnosis. General appearance very diverse. Male genitalia with epiphallus divided into three lobes: plate-like dorsal lobe usually having a pair of hooks or small hook-like projections on ventral surface or in apical part (Figs 21, 23, 25, 27, 29); a pair of lateral lobes usually represented by elongate sclerotised structures (epiphallic ectoparameres), which directed backwards and ar-

ticulated with previous lobe or connected with it by narrow sclerotised ribbons (Figs 23, 27, 29) (but sometimes these paired lobes widely fused with epiphallic dorsal lobe). Rachis (= guiding rod) in these genitalia very large, semimembranous or partly membranous, usually high and with obtuse apex (but sometimes moderately low and with hook-like apex), and often with a pair of sclerotised lobules (rachial ectoparameres) more or less articulated with rachis (Figs 22, 23, 26, 27, 29). Spermatophores known to us with rather long and S-shaped tubular part having apical portion slightly thickened, subapical portion (tube) thin and moderately long, middle portion with semitransparent lobes (ancora = attachment plate), and basal portion (neck) thin and moderately short as well as connecting all these portions with almost globular ampulla (Figs 24, 28).

Composition. Type genus; “*Dolichogryllus*” generic group with *Dolichogryllus* Bolivar, 1910, *Acrophonus* Bolivar, 1910, *Eumadasomma* Chopard, 1934, *Pachyaphonus* Chopard, 1954, *Afrotruljalia* Gorochov, 2005, *Hemitruljalia* Gorochov, 2005, *Pseudotruljalia* Gorochov, 2005 and *Depressotrella* Gorochov, 2005 (Africa); probably *Madasomma* Walker, 1869 (India and Tibet); possibly *Homalotrypus* Brancsik, 1895 and *Rupilius* Stål, 1876 (Africa). It is necessary to note that all the genera of “*Dolichogryllus*” generic group are closely related to each other, and this group is a sister group to *Truljalia*. *Madasomma* also seems related to these genera, but its dorsal epiphallic lobe is without characteristic hooks (or their traces) and fused with the epiphallic ectoparameres; however, the homology of these ectoparameres is problematic, because they may be homologous to the true hooks of the dorsal epiphallic lobe, and the rachial ectoparameres of *Madasomma* may be homologous to the true epiphallic ectoparameres; thus, the belonging of this genus to this subtribe is in need of examination (in OSF, numerous species from different regions are erroneously included in this genus, but in reality *Madasomma* contains two or three species only; Gorochov, 2002).

Comparison. From the other taxa of Podoscirtini, the new subtribe is distinguished by the above-mentioned features of the male genitalia, especially by a plate-like dorsal epiphallic lobe (having or usually having a pair of ventral or apical hooks) in combination with a very large rachis.

***Dolichogryllus ugandaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs 1–4, 13–15, 21–24)

Holotype. Male, **Uganda**, *Western Region*, Bundibugyo Distr., environs of Semuliki National Park, ~500 m, forest, at light, 12–14.III.2020, A. Gorochov, G. Irisov (ZIN).

Paratype. One male, **Uganda**, *Western Region*, Bushenyi Distr., environs of Kalinzu Nature Reserve, ~1000 m, forest, at light, 23–28.II.2020, A. Gorochov, G. Irisov (ZIN).

Description. Male (holotype). Size and colouration of body similar to those of *D. camerunensis* Bolivar, 1910 but with following characteristic features: epicranium light yellowish grey with three greyish brown longitudinal bands on hind half of dorsum, a pair of thinner and slightly lighter longitudinal lateral stripes behind eyes, dark greyish brown ventral parts of eyes, greyish brown spots on genae, somewhat lighter areas near (above) these spots, and darkened pattern under both rostral apex and antennal cavities (Figs 1, 2); antennae with yellowish scape having short darkish line on dorsal surface and large dark greyish brown area on ventral surface, and with greyish pedicel and flagellum having rather numerous small whitish spots; mouthparts also light yellowish grey with sparse darkish spots on clypeus, maxillae, palpi and mandibular bases (Fig. 1); pronotum light yellowish grey with dark greyish brown lateral lobes and characteristic pattern on disc (Fig. 2); tegmina light greyish, semitransparent, with dark and whitish marks (Figs 13, 14); legs also light with dark and darkish spots on fore and middle femora and tibiae, with reticular darkish pattern on proximal two thirds of dorsal and outer surfaces of hind femur, with dark ventral subapical spot on this femur, with slightly darkened apical part of hind femur and most part of hind tibia, and also with spotted tarsi of all legs; tergites of pterothorax and abdomen light greyish brown with yellowish anal plate and dorsal part of anterior half of abdominal tergites (but anal plate also with a pair of darkish posterolateral spots and darkish apical transverse stripe; Fig. 15); venter of body (including genital plate) and cerci yellowish with sparse darkish dots on cerci. Head dorsoventrally depressed, with slightly concave dorsal surface between eyes; rostrum moderately narrow (scape approximately 1.5 times as wide as rostrum

between antennal cavities) and distinctly angular in profile; eyes large, almost 3.8 times as high as ventral part of epicranium under each antennal cavity (Fig. 1). Pronotum transverse, slightly narrowing to head (Fig. 2), with moderately low lateral lobes having roundly truncated ventral edges; metanotal gland with rather deep central concavity and small V-shaped (reversed) process in its centre having both branches thin and located very near each other (Fig. 3). Tegmina long, distinctly protruding beyond abdominal apex, with venation as in Figs 13 and 14; hind wings much longer than tegmina, transparent; fore and middle legs rather short; fore tibia somewhat inflated near base, with rather large oval inner tympanum, and with well developed and slit-like but not very narrow inner tympanum; hind tibia with five inner and six outer rather short dorsal spines in distal half as well as with more numerous small denticles mainly in proximal half; hind basitarsus with two inner and three outer dorsal denticles, except for a pair of apical spurs almost reaching middle of apical tarsal segment. Anal plate as in Fig. 15; genital plate approximately three times as long as anal plate, with narrowly rounded apex having narrow posteromedian notch and both lobules around it located in vertical plane (Fig. 15); genitalia very similar to those of *D. camerunensis* (see Gorochov, 2005: figs I: 3–5), but epiphallallic ectoparameres slightly arcuate (not slightly S-shaped) and with somewhat narrower distal parts in profile, rachis with posterodorsal lobe having less deep posteromedian notch, each posteroventral (lateral) lobe of rachis somewhat higher and having two larger projections, heavily sclerotised rachial ectoparameres more strongly hooked in distal half and acute (not narrowly rounded) at apex, and formula (= mold of spermatophore attachment plate) with somewhat longer median sclerotised ribbon running forward from this formula (Figs 21–23); spermatophore as in Fig. 24.

Variations. Second male with dark spots on inner surface of fore femur clearly smaller, metanotal gland somewhat longer (see Figs 3 and 4), and genitalia with epiphallallic ectoparameres slightly wider and more curved upwards/medially as well as with rachial ectoparameres almost intermediate between those of holotype and *D. camerunensis*.

Female unknown.

Length in mm. Body 15–16; body with wings 21–23; pronotum 2.5–2.6; tegmina 16–16.5; hind femora 8.8–9.5.

Comparison. The new species differs from *D. camerunensis* in the absence of a light median epicranial area under the rostral tubercle, less dark (with a light ventral half) lateral pronotal lobes, a reticularly spotted (not uniformly light) most part of the hind femur outer surface, a distinctly smaller concavity of the metanotal gland having a clearly larger (wider) V-shaped process with a much wider space between its branches (see Figs 3, 4 and 5). From *D. infuscatus* Chopard, 1967, it is distinguished by a larger mirror and a longer apical area in the male tegmen.

Etymology. The new species is named after the Republic of Uganda.

***Pseudotruljalia speciosa pulchra* subsp. nov.**

(Figs 6–9, 16–20, 25–28)

Holotype. Male, **Uganda**, *Western Region*, Bundugyo Distr., environs of Semuliki National Park, ~500 m, forest, at light, 12–14.III.2020, A. Gorochov, G. Irisov (ZIN).

Paratypes. One male, 2 females, same data as for holotype (ZIN); 1 male, **Uganda**, *Western Region*, Bushenyi Distr., environs of Kalinzu Nature Reserve, ~1000 m, forest, at light, 23–28.II.2020, A. Gorochov, G. Irisov (ZIN).

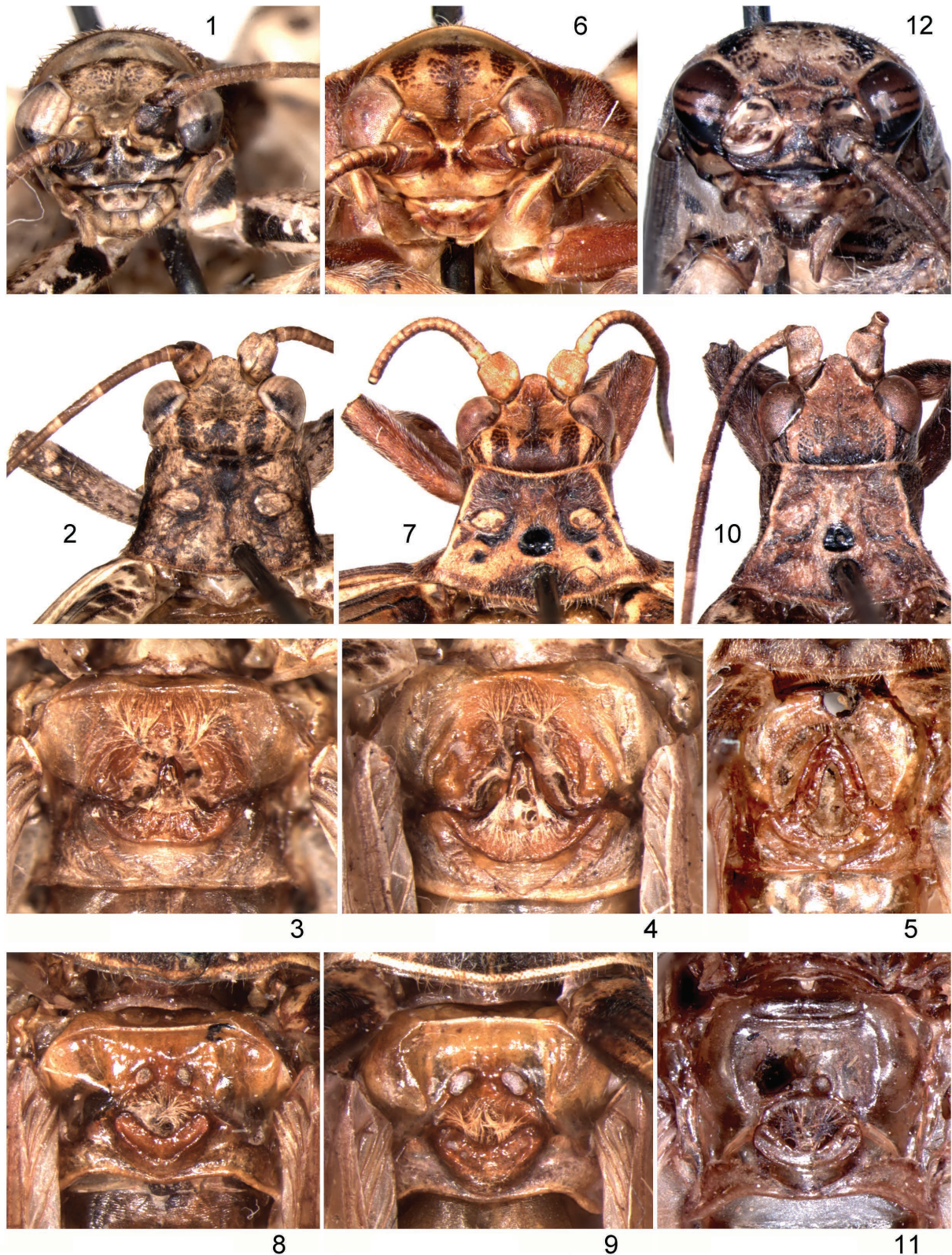
Description. Male (holotype). General appearance very similar to that of *P. speciosa speciosa* Gorochov, 2005 but with following differences: coloration of epicranium almost as in this species, i. e., yellowish with two pairs of brown stripes along dorsomedial and ventromedial edges of antennal cavities (Fig. 6), light brown to brown upper halves of genae and more distinct dark brown longitudinal stripes on hind half of dorsum (Fig. 7); mouthparts (including palpi) more uniformly yellowish with only light brown marks near dorsolateral edges of labrum; antenna with slightly longer yellowish dorsoproximal stripe (this stripe almost as fore femur in length) and with other parts brown but having less distinct small lightish spots after this yellowish part; pronotum with slightly larger black central spot and more contrasting (dark brown to blackish) other spots on yellowish disc (Fig. 7), and its lateral lobes uniformly brown; tegminal colouration as in Fig. 16; legs with fore and middle femora brown, hind

femur light brown but having short apical area dark, tibiae and tarsi dark brown but having light brown most part of inner surface of fore tibia and dorsal half of hind tibia as well as brown marks on middle tibia and almost light brown dorsal spots on all tarsi; pterothoracic and abdominal tergites as well as pleurites and anal plate light brown with almost completely blackish posterior tergites, dark brown ventrolateral spots on more anterior abdominal tergites and dark stripes along posterolateral edges of anal plate (Fig. 17); cercus dark greyish brown with light brown base; venter of body (including coxae and genital plate) yellowish; structure of body distinguished from that of nominotypical subspecies by somewhat shorter pronotum with wider anterior part of disc (see Figs 7 and 10), shorter concave part of metanotal gland before a pair of central tubercles (see Figs 8 and 11), and genitalia with epiphallus, rachis and especially epiphallic ectoparameres also somewhat shorter (see Figs 25–27 and 29).

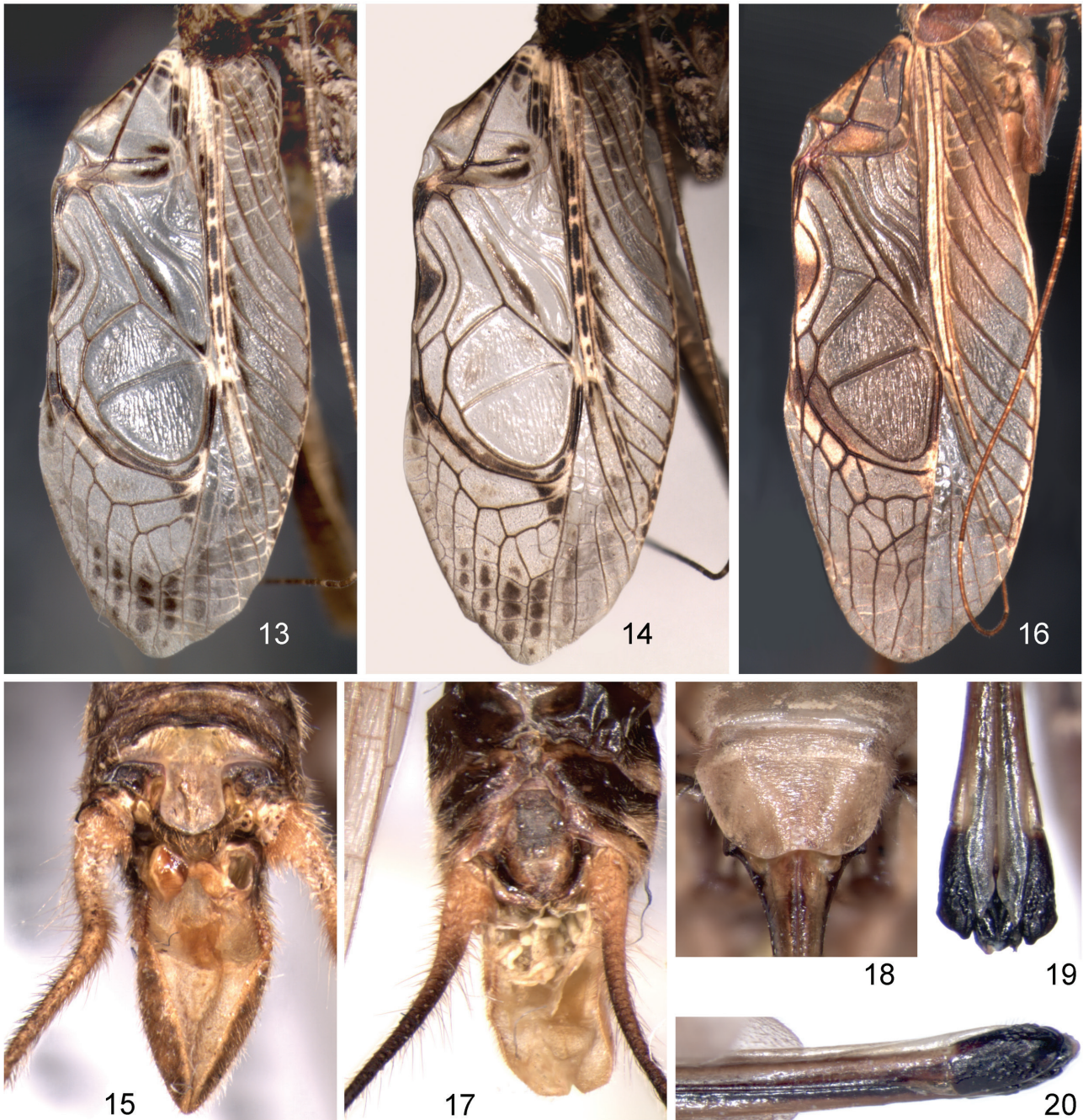
Variations. Paratype from environs of Kalinzu Nature Reserve with light brown proximal half of cercus and hardly larger tubercles of metanotal gland (Fig. 9).

Female. Size, colouration and structure of body similar to those of males, but: stridulatory apparatus and metanotal gland absent; dorsal tegminal field with 10–11 longitudinal veins (which slightly oblique in proximal part and somewhat S-shaped in middle part) and rather numerous crossveins, with colouration from brown (with sparse small lightish spots) to light greyish brown (with darker venation and slightly darkened proximal and some lateral membranes); lateral tegminal field with rather narrow Sc-R area and 10–11 more or less oblique Sc branches as well as numerous but poorly distinct crossveins (coloration of this field light brown with contrasting brown longitudinal venation). Genital plate and ovipositor as in Figs 18–20; their colouration from yellowish to light brownish grey, but ovipositor with a pair of dark brown lateral longitudinal stripes and blackish apical (drilling) parts.

Length in mm. Body: male 12–14, female 13–13.5; body with wings: male 22–23.5, female 23–24.5; pronotum: male 2.4–2.6, female 2.7–2.8; tegmina: male 15.5–16.5, female 16–17; hind femora: male 8.3–8.8, female 8.4–8.7; ovipositor 8.5–8.7.



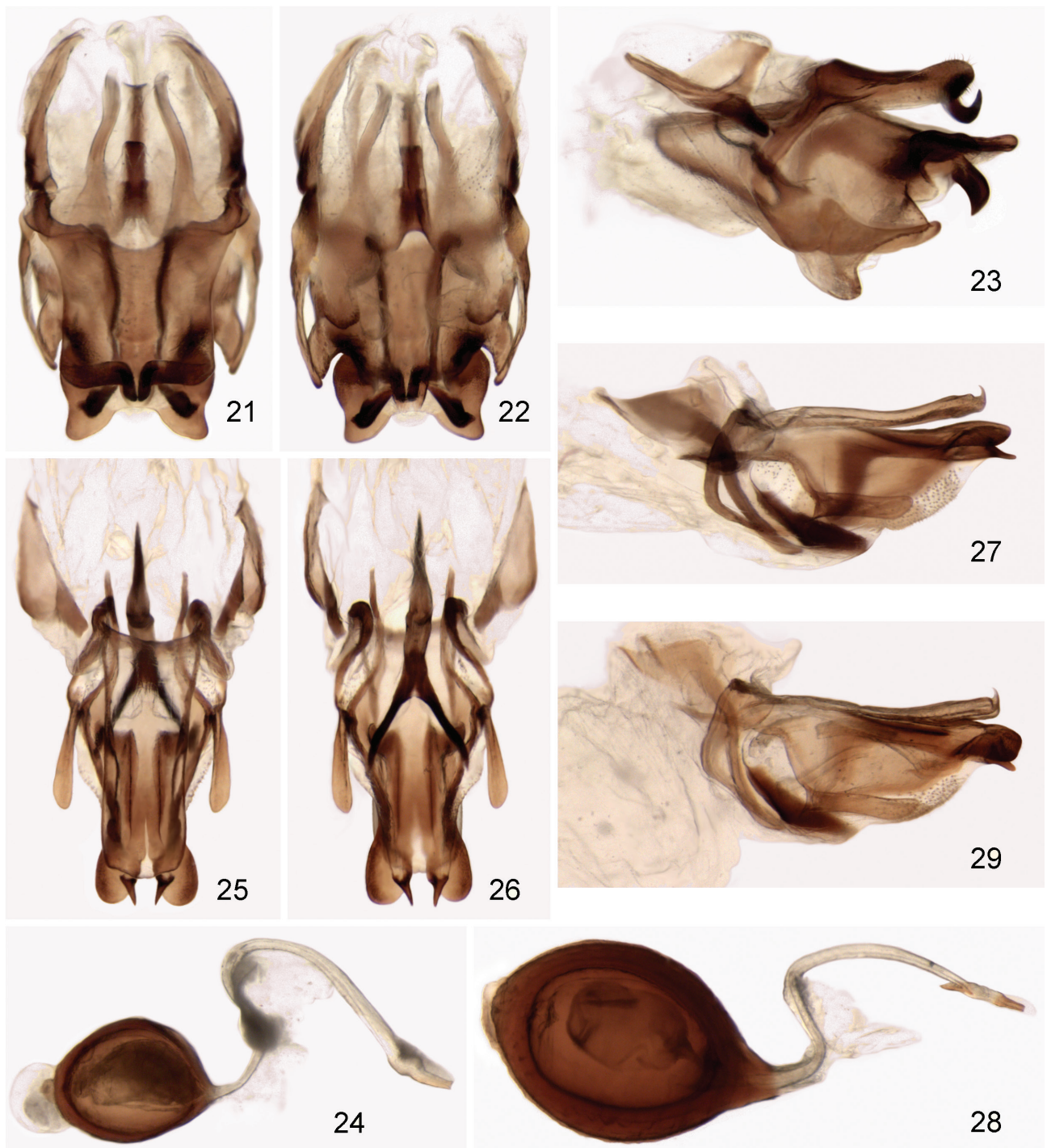
Figs 1–12. *Truljaliina subtrib. nov.*, male (1–11) and female (12). 1–4, *Dolichogryllus ugandaensis* sp. nov.; 5, *D. camerunensis* Bol.; 6–9, *Pseudotruljalia speciosa pulchra* subsp. nov.; 10, 11, *P. s. speciosa* Gor.; 12, *Eumadasomma? pubescens* sp. nov. Head in front (1, 6, 12); head with pronotum from above (2, 7, 10); metanotal gland from above (3–5, 8, 9, 11).



Figs 13–20. *Truljaliina subtrib. nov.* 13–15, *Dolichogryllus ugandaensis sp. nov.*; 16–20, *Pseudotruljalia speciosa pulchra subsp. nov.* Right male tegmen on dark (13, 16) and light (14) backgrounds; male abdominal apex from above and slightly behind (15, 17); female genital plate from below (18); distal part of ovipositor from above (19) and from side (20).

Comparison. This new subspecies differs from *P. s. speciosa* from Cameroon in the male pronotum somewhat shorter and less narrowing to the head (Figs 7 and 10), the metanotal gland with a shorter anterior concave part (Figs 8, 9 and 11), the male genitalia with some structures

slightly longer, and the colouration of some body parts more contrasting or lighter: the both head dorsum and pronotal disc have more contrasting stripes and spots, the pronotal lateral lobes are uniformly brown (*vs.* blackish with brown central area), and the legs are lighter (in nomino-



Figs 21–29. *Truljaliina subtrib. nov.*, male. 21–24, *Dolichogryllus ugandaensis sp. nov.*; 25–28, *Pseudotruljalia speciosa pulchra subsp. nov.*; 29, *P. s. speciosa* Gor. Genitalia from above (21, 25), from below (22, 26) and from side (23, 27, 29); spermatophore from side (24, 28).

typical subspecies: fore leg and hind tibia as well as middle tibia and tarsus dark brown, except for brown spines and spurs of latter tibia; middle and hind femora with rather long dark brown

distal portions; rest part of middle tibia as well as hind tarsus brown). I cannot exclude also that *P. s. pulchra* may be a separate species closely related to *P. speciosa*.

Etymology. The new subspecies name is the Latin word “pulchra” (nice) in connection with a nice body colouration having contrasting stripes and spots.

***Eumadasumma? pubescens* sp. nov.**

(Figs 12, 30–35)

Holotype. Female, **South Africa**, “Nylstroom [= Modimolle Town in Limpopo Prov.] 24°20'S 29°0'O", 24.XII.1988, H. Grobler (SANC).

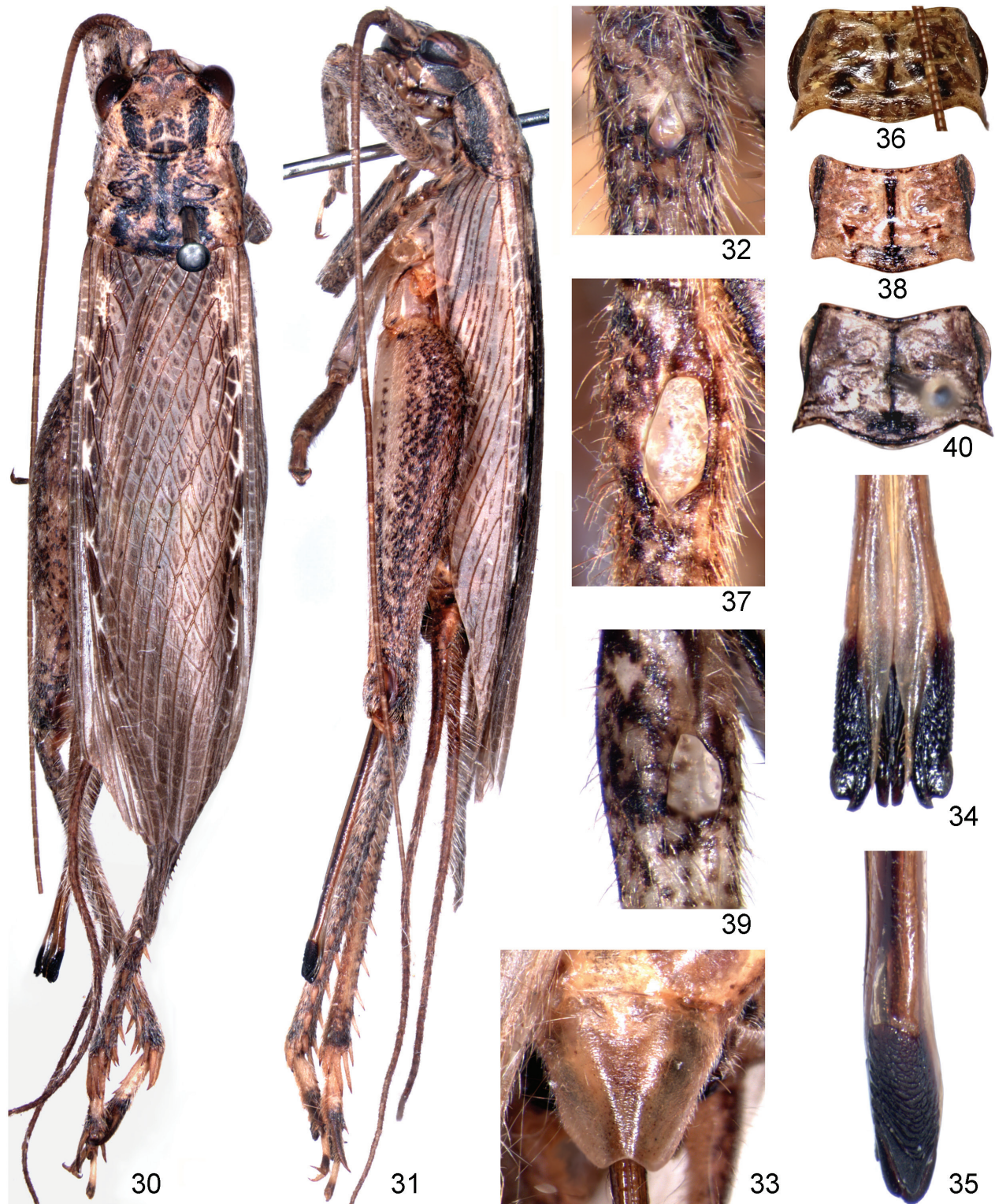
Description. Female (holotype). General appearance more or less similar to that of *E. lucens* Chopard, 1934, but body strongly pubescent, and colouration somewhat different (Figs 12, 30, 31): epicranium light yellowish grey with dark brown longitudinal band (crossing lower part of eye) on each lateral part, very transverse and narrow triangle located along clypeal suture and having upper corner under rostral apex, narrow stripes along ventromedial edges of antennal cavities (fused with each other almost at rostral apex) and three short longitudinal stripes on hind half of dorsum, with brown upper two thirds of eyes and stripes along ventral edges of genae (these parts of eyes with two dark longitudinal and parallel lines located near each other), and with small dark and darkish marks between eyes, around place of median ocellus and on dorsal membranes of antennal cavities; antenna light brown with almost yellowish dorsal surface of scape (having one darkish longitudinal line) and brown ventral surfaces of scape and pedicel, and with sparse and very poorly distinct small lightish spots on flagellum; mouthparts yellowish with brown and light brown marks on maxillae (including their palpi) and labrum (narrow upper part of clypeus dark brown; Figs 12, 30, 31); pronotum yellowish with wide median area on disc consisting of several greyish brown and light brown spots almost fused with each other, with blackish ventral two thirds of each lateral lobe having also rather short and narrow yellowish stripe along anterior half of ventral edge (but this edge blackish; Figs 30, 31); tegmina light greyish and semitransparent, but dorsal field also with light brown venation, darkish spots on almost all membranes, six white spots along lateral edge and slightly darkened longitudinal areas between these spots, and lateral field with light brown longitudinal venation and

whitish crossveins as well as sparse greyish brown longitudinal marks in some membranes (Figs 30, 31); legs light yellowish grey with numerous dark dots (some of them fused with each other and forming longitudinal stripes on inner surface of fore femur and outer surface of hind femur as well as several spots on outer surface of middle femur; Figs 30–32); venter of body, pleurites, last abdominal tergite, epiproct and paraprocts more or less yellowish; lower parts of posterior abdominal tergites and base of ovipositor with darkened areas; cerci yellowish grey with lighter bases; rest of ovipositor reddish brown with a pair of dark brown lateral longitudinal stripes and black apical (drilling) part (Figs 34, 35). Head strongly depressed dorsoventrally (Figs 12, 31), with dorsum barely concave between eyes, with rostrum angular in profile and narrower and longer than in *Depressotrella* Gorochov, 2005 (scape ~1.5 times as wide as rostrum between antennal cavities), with ocelli absent (but place of median ocellus visible as small round impression on dorsal surface of rostrum), and with short maxillary palpi having apical segment almost equal to scape in length; pronotum low, barely narrowing to head and with disc slightly transverse (Figs 30, 31); tegmina distinctly protruding beyond abdominal apex, with dorsal field having 13 almost straight but barely oblique longitudinal veins and numerous crossveins between them, with narrow areas Sc-R and R-M, with 13–14 straight but obliquely longitudinal Sc branches, and with moderately numerous crossveins in lateral field; hind wings distinctly longer than tegmina (Figs 30, 31); legs moderately robust, with fore tibia having proximal half insignificantly widened, with outer tympanum large and oval, and with inner tympanum moderately large and slit-like but short and rather widely open (Fig. 32); genital plate almost as long as wide, gradually narrowing to clearly bilobate apex (apical lobules rounded and with distinct but not deep and rounded notch between them; Fig. 33); ovipositor much shorter than in *E. lucens* and with apical part as in Figs 34, 35.

Male unknown.

Length in mm. Body 22; body with wings 31; pronotum 4.2; tegmina 22.5; hind femora 14; ovipositor 13.5.

Comparison. From a single previously known species of *Eumadasumma* Chopard, 1934, the new



Figs 30–40. *Eumadasomma* Chop., female. **30–35,** *E.?* *pubescens* sp. nov.; **36,** *E. lucens lucens* Chop.; **37, 38,** *E. l. pallescens* subsp. nov.; **39, 40,** *E. l. mlavula* subsp. nov. Body from above (30) and from side (31); inner tympanum (32, 37, 39); genital plate from below (33); distal part of ovipositor from above (34) and from side (35); pronotum from above (36, 38, 40). [36, original image copyright: Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle, Paris, France, collection: Insects – Orthoptera (EO), specimen MNHN-EO-ENSIF6703, available from <http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/eo/ensif6703>].

species is clearly distinguished by a pubescent (not glabrous) body, the absence of a characteristic longitudinally wrinkled relief on the pronotal lateral lobes, and a much shorter ovipositor. From the representatives of *Afrotruljalina* Gorochov, 2005 and *Depressotrella* also having pubescent or dorsoventrally depressed body, the new species differs in the both head and pronotum clearly lower (from *Afrotruljalina*), or in the head rostrum longer and narrower (from *Depressotrella*).

Etymology. The new species name is the Latin word “pubescens” (pubescent, with hairs) in connection with a strongly pubescent body.

***Eumadasomma lucens* Chopard, 1934**
(Figs 36–40)

Note. In the previous paper (Gorochov, 2005), one female from Kenya was attributed to this species. This female is much smaller than the holotype of *E. lucens* (female from Tanzania) and with some other differences allowing me to include it here in a new subspecies. Now I have an additional material from Swaziland which is also distinctly distinguishable from the aforementioned females and may be considered as a third new subspecies. All these subspecies are described in a key given below.

1. Female body very large and with ovipositor much longer than tegmina (lengths of pronotum, hind femur, tegmen and ovipositor: 4, 15, 28.5 and 37 mm, respectively); epicranium under rostral apex and under antennal cavities almost dark brown; pronotum strongly transverse (its width ~1.6 times as great as its length; Fig. 36) and with large black area on each lateral lobe reaching ventral edge of this lobe [Tanzania]..... ***E. l. lucens***
- Female body smaller and with ovipositor no longer or insignificantly longer than tegmina (lengths of pronotum, hind femur, tegmen and ovipositor: 3.4–3.8, 12–13, 24.5–29 and 24–32 mm, respectively); epicranium under rostral apex and under antennal cavities brownish grey (not dark); pronotum less transverse (its width ~1.4 times as great as its length; Figs 38, 40) and with light stripe on each lateral lobe along its ventral edge (i.e., under large black area) 2
2. Female body rather small and with ovipositor not longer than tegmina (lengths of pronotum, hind femur, tegmen and ovipositor: 3.4, 12, 24.5 and 24 mm, respectively); antennae light brown with

small not distinct yellowish-whitish spots; tegmina yellowish-greyish, semitransparent, with light brown longitudinal veins, whitish crossveins and slight light brownish spots on almost all membranes of dorsal field; inner (moderately slit-like) tympanum longer than 1 mm and clearly elongately oval (Fig. 37); colouration of legs light with numerous small light brownish grey spots (hind femur without subapical band lacking these spots and with not darkened apical part; hind tibia slightly darkened dorsally between spines)

..... ***E. l. pallescens* subsp. nov.**

[*Holotype*: female, **Kenya**, “Kenya: van Someren, Kaitir, 2.47”, “V.G.L. van Someren Collection” (ZIN), identified by B. Townsend as *E. lucens*. *Etymology*: the subspecies name is the Latin word “pallescens” (lightish) in connection with the body colouration.]

- Female body moderately large and with ovipositor slightly longer than tegmina (lengths of pronotum, hind femur, tegmen and ovipositor: 3.8, 13, 29 and 32 mm, respectively); antennae greyish brown with small and poorly distinct lightish spots; tegmina greyish-whitish, transparent, with greyish brown longitudinal veins, whitish crossveins in basal part of dorsal field, transparent crossveins in other tegminal parts, and without any darkened spots on membranes; inner (moderately slit-like) tympanum shorter than 1 mm and more or less angular (Fig. 39); colouration of legs similar to that of *E. l. pallescens* but with darker (greyish brown) numerous small spots (hind femur with subapical band lacking these spots, and with distinctly darkened apical part; hind tibia entirely light)

..... ***E. l. mlavula* subsp. nov.**

[*Holotype*: female, **Swaziland**, Mlavula Nature Reserve, “tochka [point] 13”, X.2009, A. Sotshivko (ZIN). *Etymology*: the subspecies is named after its type locality.]

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