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Atlas of New Caledonian Tetrigidae with preliminary suprageneric classification of Batrachideinae

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Dystopia cheesmanae (Günther, 1938) n. comb. nymph in natural habitat, Le Mont-Dore. Photo: D. Brouste.

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Atlas of New Caledonian Tetrigidae with preliminary suprageneric classification of Batrachideinae

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ABSTRACT

New Caledonia is a hyperdiverse biodiversity hotspot with nearly 90% of its fauna being endemic. Pygmy grasshoppers (Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838) are an ancient but underresearched group, especially in New Caledonia where only seven species were known until now, most described from very few specimens. Having examined a large collection of previously unpublished material, we describe eight new genera and 12 new species from New Caledonia: *Dystopia* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *Hyperyboella adoptata* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *H. manautei* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Kanakacris* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *Nophtha proditor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Notredamia jadranka* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Spertor solus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Poseidontettix neptunus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Xerapelpa franjevici* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *X. monteithi* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Yangtettix burwelli* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Yangtettix grimbacheri* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Yintettix lingshengzhai* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., and *Yintettix tumbrincki* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp. We also describe four new tribes and redefine many existing ones, some to classify the newly discovered fauna and some to provide a preliminary suprageneric classification of the subfamily Batrachideinae Bolívar, 1887. The tetrigid fauna of New Caledonia is complex, likely having resulted from at least five independent colonizations from New Guinea and Australia. Some species display unusually high morphological variability and unclear biogeographic patterns, meaning that future research is likely to identify more new taxa.

KEY WORDS
Taxonomic revision, biodiversity, Gondwana, Melanesia, new combinations, new tribe, new species, new genus.

RÉSUMÉ
Atlas des Tetrigidae de Nouvelle-Calédonie avec une classification supragénérique préliminaire des Batrachideinae.
La Nouvelle-Calédonie est un « point chaud de biodiversité » hyperdiversifié dont près de 90 % de la faune est endémique. Les tetrigides (Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838) constituent un groupe ancien mais peu étudié, en particulier en Nouvelle-Calédonie, où seules sept espèces étaient connues jusqu'à présent, la plupart d'entre elles étant basées sur un très petit nombre de spécimens. Après avoir examiné une grande collection de matériel inédit, nous décrivons huit nouveaux genres et 12 nouvelles espèces de Nouvelle-Calédonie : *Dystopia* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *Hyperyboella adoptata* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *H. manautei* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Kanakacris* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *Nophtha proditor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Notredamia jadranka* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Spertor solus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Poseidontettix neptunus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. et sp, *Xerapelpa franjevici* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *X. monteithi* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Yangtettix burwelli* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Yangtettix grimbacheri* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., *Yintettix lingshengzhai* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp. et *Yintettix tumbrincki* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp. Nous décrivons également quatre nouvelles tribus et redéfinissons de nombreuses tribus existantes, certaines pour classer la faune nouvellement découverte et d'autres pour fournir une classification supragénérique préliminaire de la sous-famille Batrachideinae Bolívar, 1887. La faune de tétrigides de Nouvelle-Calédonie est complexe et résulte probablement d'au moins cinq colonisations indépendantes en provenance de Nouvelle-Guinée et d'Australie. Certaines espèces présentent une variabilité morphologique inhabituellement élevée et des schémas biogéographiques peu clairs, ce qui signifie que les recherches futures permettront probablement d'identifier davantage de nouveaux taxons.

MOTS CLÉS
Révision taxonomique, biodiversité, Gondwana, Mélanésie, combinaisons nouvelles, tribu nouvelle, espèces nouvelles, genre nouveau.

INTRODUCTION

New Caledonia is a French unique collectivity in the south-western Pacific Ocean which consists of the island of New Caledonia and the surrounding smaller islands (Foster & Shineberg 2023). New Caledonia is an incredibly diverse hotspot (Wulff *et al.* 2013; Caesar *et al.* 2017; Gâteblé *et al.* 2018). Some estimates show that as much as 86% of its fauna is endemic (Caesar *et al.* 2017), and new endemic species are being described at an average rate of more than one new species per month (Gâteblé *et al.* 2018). Many of these species have very narrow distribution ranges, with many lacking IUCN assessments. This, coupled with threats such as invasive species, mining operations, and habitat destruction, makes these islands a priority for conservation efforts (Wulff *et al.* 2013; Caesar *et al.* 2017; Palmas *et al.* 2017; Gâteblé *et al.* 2018).

Pygmy grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838) are an ancient group (Song *et al.* 2020) that has historically been underresearched and underreported around the world, but especially in remote places such as New Caledonia (Skejo *et al.* 2020b). The most recent checklist of New Caledonian tetrigid fauna by Skejo *et al.* (2020b) reported only seven species for this territory, one of which was newly described, with most of the others having been known for decades (Bolívar 1887; Sjöstedt 1921; Günther 1938b; Günther 1972; Tumbrinck 2014a). Skejo *et al.* (2020b) speculated that many new genera and species could be discovered in New Caledonia and that a part of its tetrigid fauna could represent remnants of the Zealandian fauna (Mortimer *et al.* 2014; 2017), which famously lacks Tetrigidae (Tumbrinck 2014a). Additionally, Skejo *et al.* (2020b) performed some preliminary taxonomic acts with many questions regarding the higher taxonomy remaining open.

Having examined a large collection of previously unpublished material, we present an updated checklist of New Caledonian Tetrigidae with eight new genera and 12 new species. We place this fauna into the higher taxonomic context and identify the remaining gaps in knowledge of this group that need to be resolved in the future, most notably regarding the subfamily Batrachideinae Bolivar, 1887.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Composition of the paper

For each genus and species, a literature review is presented with the main topic of each reference briefly explained. If some of the presented issues warrant further development, those are noted under Notes and are expanded upon in Discussion. Each genus section contains the diagnosis and data on type species, composition, and distribution. Each species section contains the diagnosis and data on the type specimen, type locality, and distribution. To reduce repetition, the new genera are described by listing all the characters shared by the species contained within it, and those species are then defined by only their diagnostic properties. Photographs of entire type series are provided.

Abbreviations

Institutions

MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva;
MNHN	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris;
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles;
NHRS	Naturhistorisca Riksmuseet, Stockholm;
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien;
SMTD	Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden;
QM	Queensland Museum, Brisbane.

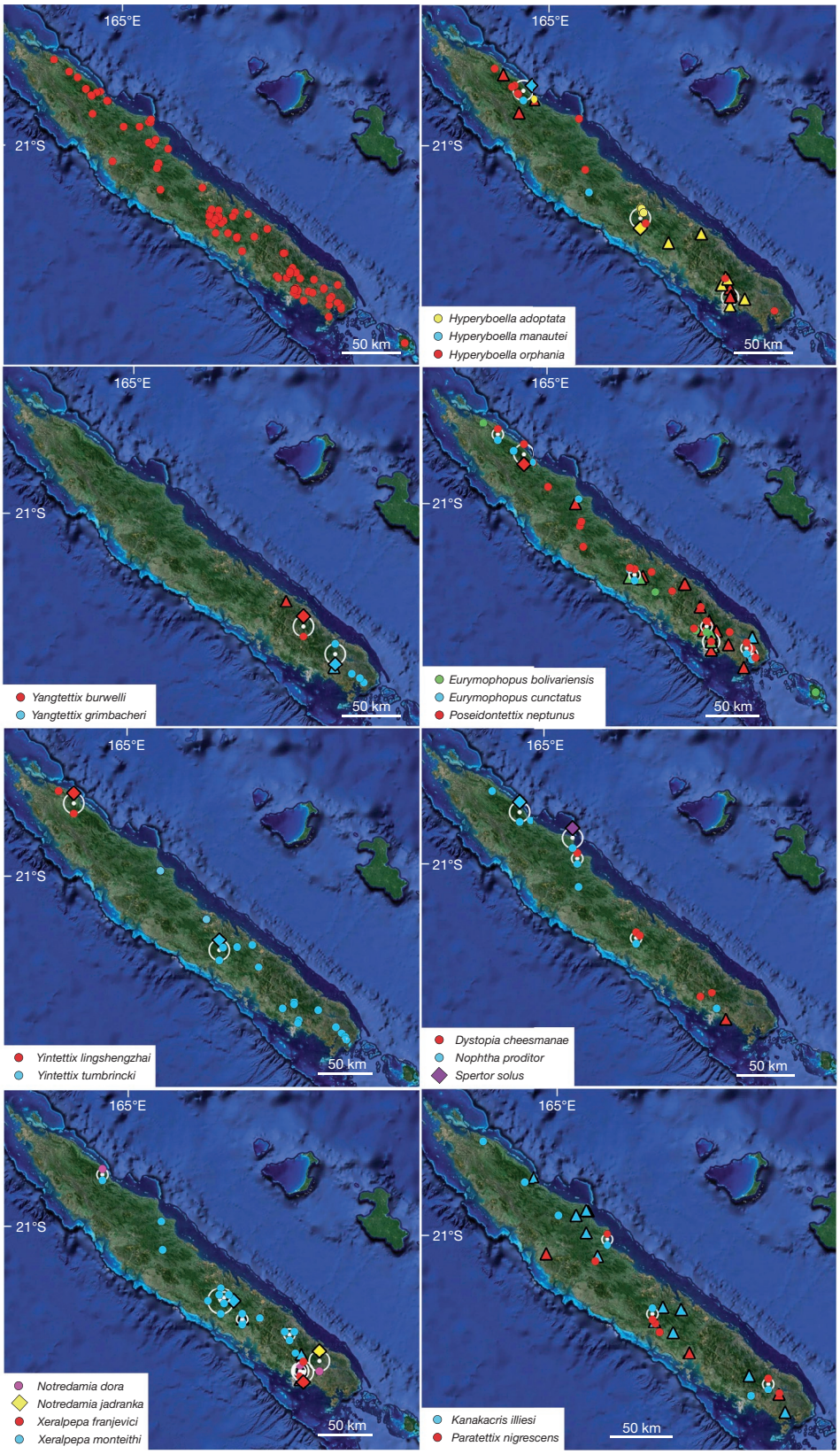

FIG. 1. — Distribution map of the examined specimens. Localities marked by diamond shapes represent type localities: a diamond shape in the legend indicates that the species is known only from the type locality. Localities marked by triangles were sourced from iNaturalist. If multiple localities are geographically very close, they are denoted by a white dot encircled by the localities that fall in that location: **A**, all localities; **B**, *Hyperyboella* Günther, 1938; **C**, *Yangtettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.; **D**, *Eurymorphopus* Hancock, 1907 and *Poseidontettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.; **E**, *Yintettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.; **F**, *Dystopia* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *Nophtha* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., and *Spertor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.; **G**, *Notredamia* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020 and *Xeparelpa* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.; **H**, *Kanakacris* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. and *Paratettix* Bolívar, 1887.

Specimens
N nymph.

Material
Most of the specimens reported here were collected between 1968 and 2005 during many expeditions to New Caledonia led by Geoff Monteith and are deposited at QM. The rest of the physical specimens that were examined were collected by the MNHN staff by sight and are deposited at MNHN. The "Material examined" sections include the data on how each specimen was collected. Additionally, all of the observations of New Caledonian Tetrigidae available on iNaturalist were examined and are reported in Appendix 1. The type specimens of previously described species are available on the Orthoptera Species File website (OSF). Maps showing all the localities where specimens were collected are available in Figure 1.

Equipment and software
The specimens were examined and photographed using the Leica S9D stereomicroscope with a Flexacam C3 12 MP microscope camera. The measurements were made using the ImageJ 1.53t software. The maps were made using the QGIS 3.26.3 software. Figures were made using Microsoft PowerPoint 2010.

Taxonomy
Taxonomy follows the OSF (Cigliano *et al.* 2024).

Morphology and measurements
Morphological terminology follows Tumbrinck (2014). Measurements follow Tumbrinck (2014) and Tan & Artchawakom (2015). All measurements are available in Appendix 2.

Nomenclature
Nomenclature follows the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN 1999).

RESULTS

Family Tetrigidae Rambur, 1838
Subfamily Batrachideinae Bolívar, 1887

Tribe Hyperyboellini Kasalo & Skejo, n. tribe

Type genus. — *Hyperyboella* Günther, 1938.

Composition. — *Hyperyboella* Günther, 1938, *Yangtettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

Diagnosis. — Frontal costa bifurcation at upper quarter of eye height. Paired immediately below frontal costa bifurcation. Midline of antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes. Facial features lower in *Yangtettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. Scutellum narrow. Antennae long and filiform, composed of 14 visible segments. Vertex narrow and roundly bulging in anterior view. Anterior margin of pronotum projected in form of spine. Pronotum bulging, especially in caudal half. Tuberculated anterior and middle femora. First segment of anterior tarsus a little elongated, third segment of hind tarsus short. Hind femur robust. Paranota with ventral sinus. Long and curved infrascapular area.

Distribution. — New Caledonia.

Remark
Günther (1934; 1972) noted that the genus *Hyperyboella* is somewhat similar to *Misythus* Stål, 1877, *Diotarus* Stål, 1877, *Vingselina* Stål, 1877, while Skejo *et al.* (2020b) assigned this genus to Batrachideinae: Bufonidini Hancock, 1907 and noted its similarity with *Vingselina* and *Bufonides* Bolívar, 1898. A close connection with *Diotarus*, and *Misythus* is doubtful since these genera and *Hyperyboella* share superficial similarities but no apparent synapomorphies. A connection with *Bufonides* seems more likely as it shares with *Hyperyboella* features such as a large dome-like pronotum, an anterior pronotal spine, rectangular paranota, robust hind femora with a short third tarsal segment, and sulcate femora. Still, there are major differences between them, i.e., *Hyperyboella* has around 14 visible antennomeres (*Bufonides* more than 20); antennal grooves, frontal costa bifurcation, and paired ocelli are placed much higher in *Hyperyboella* despite having the same structure of vertex as *Bufonides*; legs in *Hyperyboella* are tuberculated while smooth in *Bufonides*; pronotum bulges in *Hyperyboella* while it bears only minor projections in *Bufonides*; paranota of *Hyperyboella* possess a ventral sinus while this feature is completely absent in *Bufonides*. It can be hypothesized that these two genera have belonged to separate evolutionary lines for a significant amount of time and can thus be easily separated into distinct groups, which is supported by the vastly different morphologies. A connection with *Vingselina* is possible, but there are some differences, discussed further below, that do make it difficult to assign *Hyperyboella* and *Vingselina* to the same tribe. The genus *Yangtettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. is included in this tribe as it is the most similar to *Hyperyboella* of all the known Batrachideinae-like tetrigids, but doubts still remain, most notably due to the different position of the facial structures, which could just be the result of an upward extension of vertex in *Hyperyboella*.

Genus *Hyperyboella* Günther, 1938

Hyperyboella Günther, 1938b: 467 (original description of the genus); 1939: 224 (brief diagnosis of the genus); 1972: 272 (taxonomic notes). — Blackith 1992: 97 (included in a catalog). — Yin *et al.* 1996: 877 (included in a catalog). — Otte 1997: 45 (included in a catalog). — Skejo *et al.* 2020b: 181 (taxonomic notes).

Type species. — *Hyperyboella orphania* Günther, 1938.

Composition. — *Hyperyboella orphania* Günther, 1938, *Hyperyboella adoptata* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Hyperyboella manautei* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

Material without specific identification. — **New Caledonia** • 5 N; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 160 m a.s.l.; 11-12.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; QM • 1 N; Massif de l'Inedete, Pic Katalupaik; 20°51'5"S, 165°0'35"E; 300 m a.s.l.; 27.X-2.XI.2017; T. Robillard, F. Legendre, L. Desutter-Grandcolas leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10889 • 1 N; Mt Panié, Dawenia, cascade; 20°32'24"S, 164°40'43"E; 620 m a.s.l.; 11-15.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10855 • 1 N; Mt Panié, Roches de la Wayem; 20°38'23"S, 164°52'17"E; 600 m a.s.l.; 1-6.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10856 • 1 N;

Mt Panié, Wewec; 20°35'41"S, 164°43'42"E; 410 m a.s.l.; 6-11.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10857 • 5 N; Mt Panié, Wewec; 20°35'38"S, 164°43'40"E; 420 m a.s.l.; 6-11.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10859, MNHN-EO-CAELIF10860, MNHN-EO-CAELIF10861, MNHN-EO-CAELIF10862, MNHN-EO-CAELIF10863 • 1 N; Mt Panié, Wewec, descent; 20°35'30"S, 164°43'33"E; 450 m a.s.l.; 6-11.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10864.

DIAGNOSIS. — Vertex narrow, roundly bulging in anterior view. Scutellum narrow, facial features placed high on the face. Anterior margin of pronotum in form of spine. Pronotum strongly bulging. Legs moderately tuberculated.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

DESCRIPTION

Frontal costa bifurcation in upper third of eye height. Scutellum narrow, slightly widening ventrad. Paired ocelli at middle of eye height. Midline of antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes. Antennae filiform, long, composed of 14 visible segments. Vertex nearly twice as wide as eye in frontal view. In anterior view, vertex above level of upper margin of eyes; rounded, bulging. In dorsal view, vertex covered by pronotum. Anterior margin of pronotum in form of spine. Prozonal carinae barely distinct, parallel. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout its length. Lateral lobes projecting outwards, rectangular, pointed backward. Ventral sinus blunt but narrow. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area very wide above middle femur, narrowing slightly towards pronotal apex. Humeral angles blunt. Posthumeral spots absent. Pronotal apex wide. Tegmina and wings absent. Anterior femur smooth; dorsal margin a little wavy; ventral margin with small tubercle in distal third. Anterior tibia straight and smooth. First segment of anterior tarsus a little shorter than second segment (minus claws), pulvilli indistinct. Dorsal margin of middle femur smooth; ventral margin with three wide protrusions. Middle tibia straight and smooth. Hind femur robust, mostly smooth; small antegenicular and genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal two thirds. First tarsal segment a little longer than third. Distal pulvillus longer than middle one, third pulvillus shortest, all blunt.

REMARK

The specimens listed above are exclusively nymphs. Since nymphs have raised carinae, it is often difficult to confidently assign them to a certain species, especially if no adults were collected from the same locality. The new species described here can be easily separated from each other in adult stages, but more research is necessary to determine the phylogeny of this genus and to make sense of its distribution.

Hyperyboella orphania Günther, 1938
(Figs 2-5)

Hyperyboella orphania Günther, 1938b: 467 (original description of the species); 1939: 224 (brief diagnosis of the species); 1972: 274 (taxonomic notes). — Blackith 1992: 97(included in a catalog).

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Syntypes. New Caledonia** • 2 ♀, 1 ♂; NMW • 1 ♂; 1983; SMTD.

TYPE LOCALITY. — New Caledonia (without precision).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 21.XI.2001-29.I.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♂; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 22.XI-22.XII.2001; Burwell, Wright leg.; Malaise; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°1'55"S, 166°28'1"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 5.XII.2003-26.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Malaise; QM • 2 ♀, 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 400 m a.s.l.; 8-9.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Aoupini; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 18-19.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 2 ♀; Aoupinié; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 2.V.2005; Monteith leg.; hand collecting; QM • 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Touho TV tower; 20°47'23"S, 165°15'0"E; 30.I.2004; Monteith leg.; hand collecting; QM • 2 ♂; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♂, 1 N; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 11-13.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 2 ♂, 1 N; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 6-7.XI.2001; Burwell, Monteith leg.; hand collecting, pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 N; Mt Panié, Wewec; 20°35'41"S, 164°43'42"E; 410 m a.s.l.; 6-11.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10868 • 1 N; Mt Panié, Wewec, camp; 20°35'55"S, 164°43'50"E; 360 m a.s.l.; 6-11.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10875 • 1 ♀; Mt Panié, Dawenia, cascade; 20°32'24"S, 164°40'43"E; 620 m a.s.l.; 11-15.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10876 • 1 N; Mt Panié, Dawenia, cascade; 20°32'24"S, 164°40'43"E; 620 m a.s.l.; 11-15.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10878 • 2 ♂; Mt Panié, Wewec, descent; 20°35'30"S, 164°43'33"E; 450 m a.s.l.; 6-11.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10877, MNHN-EO-CAELIF10879 • 2 ♂; Mt Panié, Dawenia, cascade; 20°32'24"S, 164°40'43"E; 620 m a.s.l.; 11-15.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10880, MNHN-EO-CAELIF10881.

DIAGNOSIS. — Moderately sized. Anterior margin of pronotum in form of spine, protruding a little past anterior level of eyes. Median carina close to pronotal surface; pronotum strongly bulging in middle. In lateral view, the anterior portion of median carina concave. Pronotal apex wide.

DISTRIBUTION. — Widely distributed in New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — Found at night in humid forests, generally on living trees with smooth bark, 1 m to 2 m high.

REMARK

Many specimens are reported here under *H. orphania*, but it is possible that there are multiple similar species. The type series consists of four specimens (two of each sex) with no precise collection localities. The males have a more dome-like pronotum, i.e., the middle part forms a distinct bulge. In females, this feature is much less perceptible and the caudal part of pronotum lowers more gradually. This seems to be the case of sexual dimorphism as we have observed the same in our specimens. The anterior margin of pronotum being distinctly concave seems to be a stable character and we use it to diagnose the species. There are, however, some populations in which the anterior margin of pronotum is only slightly concave, which we still consider *H. orphania*, but they may represent a completely separate species. *Hyperyboella* is an incredibly morphologically diverse genus with unclear distribution across all of New Caledonia. More material or molecular studies are needed to elucidate the phylogeny of this genus.

Fig. 2. — *Hyperyboella orphania* Günther, 1938: **A**-**D**, males; **E**-**H**, females, new records in lateral (**A**, **C**, **F**, **G**), and frontal view (**B**, **D**, **E**, **H**). Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 3. — *Hyperyboella orphania* Günther, 1938: new records in dorsal view: **A**, **B**, male; **C**, **D**, female. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 4. — *Hyperyboella orphania* Günther, 1938 female in natural habitat, Voh. Photo: D. Brouste.

Hyperyboella adoptata Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Figs 6-8)

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TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Table Unio road; 21°33'57"S, 165°45'57"E; 600 m a.s.l.; 14.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11320.
Paratype. New Caledonia • 1 ♂; Table Unio road; 21°33'57"S, 165°45'57"E; 600 m a.s.l.; 14.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; QM Reg. No. T258436.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Table Unio road.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 N; 8 km NW Col d'Amieu; 21°31'11"S, 165°46'48"E; 515 m a.s.l.; 8.V.2008; T. Robillard, F. Muller leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10871 • 1 ♀; Mt Panié, Roches de la Wayem; 20°38'23"S, 164°52'17"E; 600 m a.s.l.; 1-6.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10865.

DIAGNOSIS. — Moderately sized. Anterior margin of pronotum in form of spine, protruding a little past anterior level of eyes. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout its length; very low past base of hind femora. Pronotal crest somewhat foliaceus, highest part above ventral sinus. In lateral view, the anterior portion of median carina straight. Pronotal apex wide.

DISTRIBUTION. — Dispersed mostly across the southern half of New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — Found at night in humid forests, generally on living trees with smooth bark, 1 m to 2 m high.

ETYMOLOGY. — The specific epithet is the perfect passive participle of the Latin verb *adoptō*, meaning "chosen" or "adopted". The name contrasts with the orphan *Hyboella*, *H. orphania*.

Hyperyboella manautei Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Figs 9; 10)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EA3FEABE-3E4D-4403-9DF5-16A383CF4C5C

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 1300-1600 m a.s.l.; 14-16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11321
Paratypes. New Caledonia • 1 ♂; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 1300-1600 m a.s.l.; 14-16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM Reg. No. T258437 • 1 ♀; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 1300-1600 m a.s.l.; 14-16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM Reg. No. T258438.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Nord, Mt Panié, 1300-1600 m.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 12 ♀, 3 ♂, 6 N; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 1300-1600 m a.s.l.; 14-16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 2 N; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984.; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 3 ♂, 1 N; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 1300 m a.s.l.; 16-18.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 1300 m a.s.l.; 3.XI.1968; Raven leg.; QM • 2 ♀, 3 ♂, 6 N; Me Maoya camp; 21°21'57"S, 165°19'58"E; 1150 m a.s.l.; 11-12.XI.2002; Burwell, Monteith, Wright leg.; night collecting; QM.

DIAGNOSIS. — Extremely large. Anterior margin of pronotum in form of long spine, protruding far past anterior level of eyes. Median carina

FIG. 5. — *Hyperyboella* cf. *orphania* Günther, 1938 male and female in natural habitat, Mts Koghis. These specimens may represent a separate species morphologically between *H. orphania* Günther, 1938 and *H. adoptata* Kasalo & Skejo, 2025. Photo: D. Brouste.

distinct and elevated throughout its length, moderately lowering past base of hind femora; forming leaf-like crest which is highest above widest part of infrascapular area. In lateral view, the anterior portion of median carina straight. Pronotal apex wide, moderately bilobate.

DISTRIBUTION. — Sparsely distributed in the northern half of New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — The largest tetrigid in New Caledonia is named for Joseph Manaute, Minister for the Environment in New Caledonia, who, as an official in the National Parks Department, gave much help and support to Queensland Museum expeditions to New Caledonia between 2000 and 2008. The specific epithet is a Latinized noun in genitive.

REMARK

This species is for now known only from high altitudes, from around 1000 m a.s.l. upward.

Genus *Yangtettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:59EAA00E-DAF5-44CD-A373-3AB2BD5F868E

TYPE SPECIES. — *Yangtettix burwelli* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

COMPOSITION. — *Yangtettix burwelli* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Yangtettix grimbacheri* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

DISTRIBUTION. — Southern New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — The name refers to "yang", the active or positive principle from Chinese philosophy. It represents the high degree of difference between *Yangtettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. and *Yintettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. but also the importance of both genera for understanding the biogeography of New Caledonia. The suffix -tettix refers to the Ancient Greek word for "grasshopper", making a noun of masculine gender.

DIAGNOSIS. — Vertex rectangular, not raised significantly above or in front of eyes. Anterior margin of pronotum in form of spine. Median carina slightly elevated throughout its length, pronotum bulging a little. Legs moderately tuberculated. Infrascapular area long and curved.

DESCRIPTION

Frontal costa bifurcation in ventral third of eye height. Scutellum widening ventrad, as wide as antennal groove at widest part. Paired ocelli at ventral quarter of eye height. Dorsal margin of antennal groove a little below level of ventral margin of eye. Antennae filiform. Vertex around 1.5 times wider than eye in anterior view. In anterior view, base of vertex a little above dorsal margin of eyes; vertex flat. In dorsal view, part of vertex covered by pronotum. Medial carina visible in anterior quarter between eyes. Lateral carinae L-shaped, visible in anterior quarter between eyes. Anterior margin of pronotum triangular. Prozonal carinae parallel. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout its length. Lateral lobes projecting

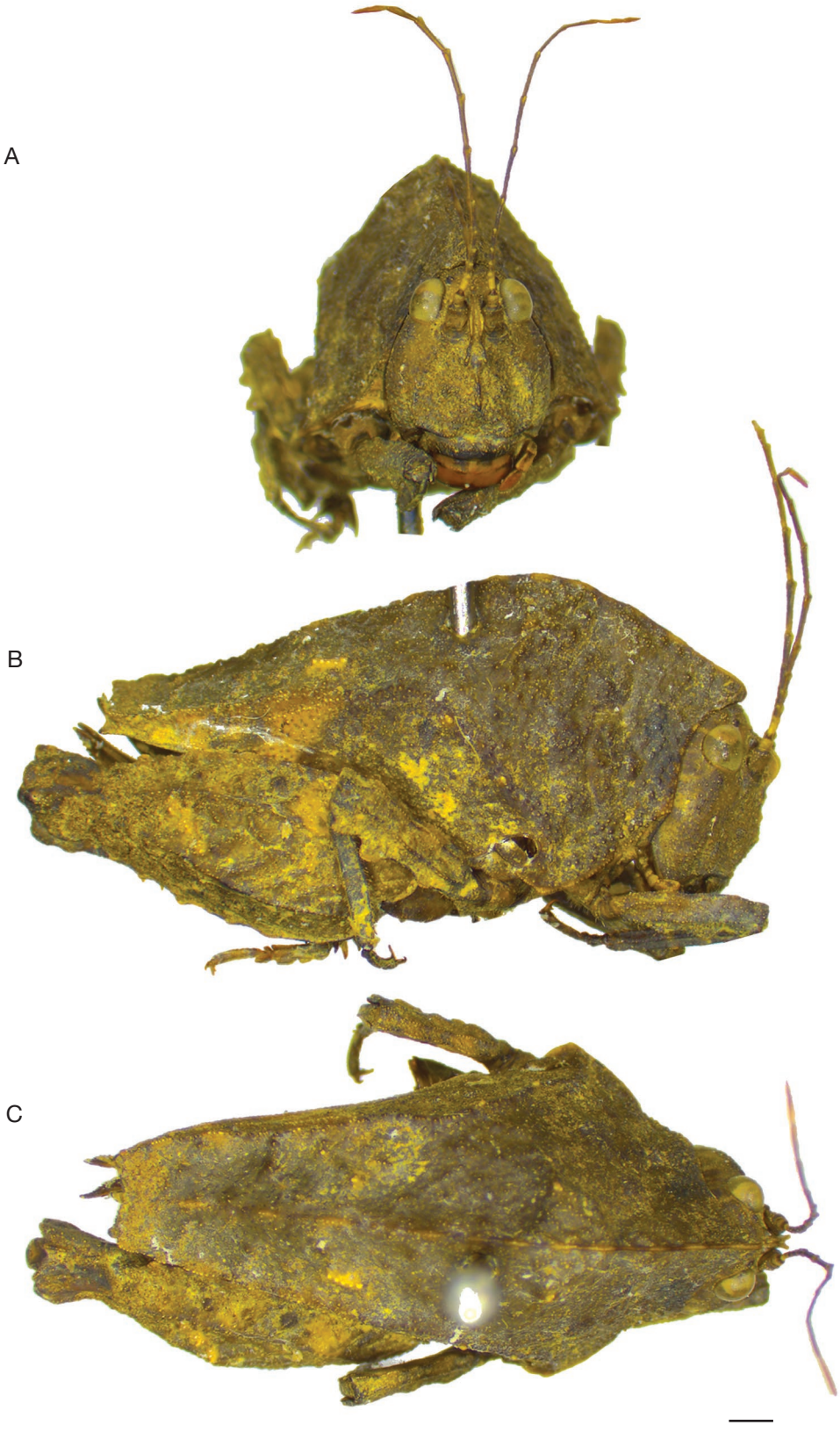

FIG. 6. — *Hyperyboella adoptata* Kasalo & Skejo n. sp., holotype female: **A**, frontal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 7. — *Hyperyboella adoptata* Kasalo & Skejo n. sp., male paratype: **A**, frontal view; **B**, antenna; **C**, mid femur; **D**, lateral view; **E**, dorsal view. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

Fig. 8. — *Hyperyboella adoptata* Kasalo & Skejo n. sp. male in natural habitat, Mt Do. Photo: D. Brouste.

outwards, rectangular, pointed backward. Ventral sinus blunt but narrow. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area wide above middle femur, barely narrowing towards pronotal apex; distinctly semi-circular. Humeral angles blunt. Posthumeral spots absent. Pronotal apex wide. Tegmina and wings absent. Dorsal margin of anterior femur convex; ventral margin straight with one small tooth. Anterior tibia straight and smooth. First segment of anterior tarsus shorter than second segment (minus claws), pulvilli indistinct. Dorsal margin of middle femur wavy; ventral margin with three wide protrusions. Middle tibia straight and smooth. Hind femur robust, smooth; small antegenicular and genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal half. First tarsal segment much longer than third. Pulvilli equally long, blunt.

Yangtettix burwelli Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.
(Figs 11; 12)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FB8E65B5-2A8D-43D8-8DC2-7299625B5390

Type material. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Mt Humboldt; 21°52’58”S, 166°24’46”E; 1400 m a.s.l.; 6.XI.2002; Burwell, Monteith, Wright leg.; night collecting; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11323 **Paratype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Mt Humboldt; 21°52’58”S, 166°24’46”E; 1400 m a.s.l.; 6.XI.2002; Burwell, Monteith, Wright leg.; night collecting; QM Reg. No. T258441.

Type locality. — Province Sud, Mt Humboldt, 1400 m.

Etymology. — Named for Dr Chris Burwell, present curator of entomology at the Queensland Museum, who participated in many surveys of North Queensland and New Caledonia. The specific epithet is a Latinized noun in genitive.

Distribution. — Southern New Caledonia, just north of the distribution area of *Y. grimbacheri* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp..

Habitat. — Found at night in humid forests, generally on living trees with smooth bark, 1 m to 2 m high.

Diagnosis. — Antennae filiform, composed of 13 visible segments. In dorsal view, most of vertex covered by pronotum; reaching anterior margin of eyes; narrowing anteriorly. Anterior margin of pronotum triangular, reaching a little past vertex. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout two thirds of its length. Pronotal apex wide, two-spined with narrow triangular incision.

Yangtettix grimbacheri Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.
(Figs 13-15)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9C8E26FA-71A9-40AC-9368-EE886C67C6C7

Type material. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Rivière Bleue; 22°5’49”S, 166°40’40”E; 160 m a.s.l.; 12.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11322. **Paratypes. New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Foret Nord; 22°18’57”S, 166°54’57”E; 480 m a.s.l.; 1.XII.2004-9.I.2005; Monteith,

FIG. 9. — *Hyperyboella manautei* Kasalo & Skejo n. sp., type specimens in lateral view: **A**, holotype female; **B**, male paratype; **C**, female paratype; **D**, holotype mid femur in dorsal view. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

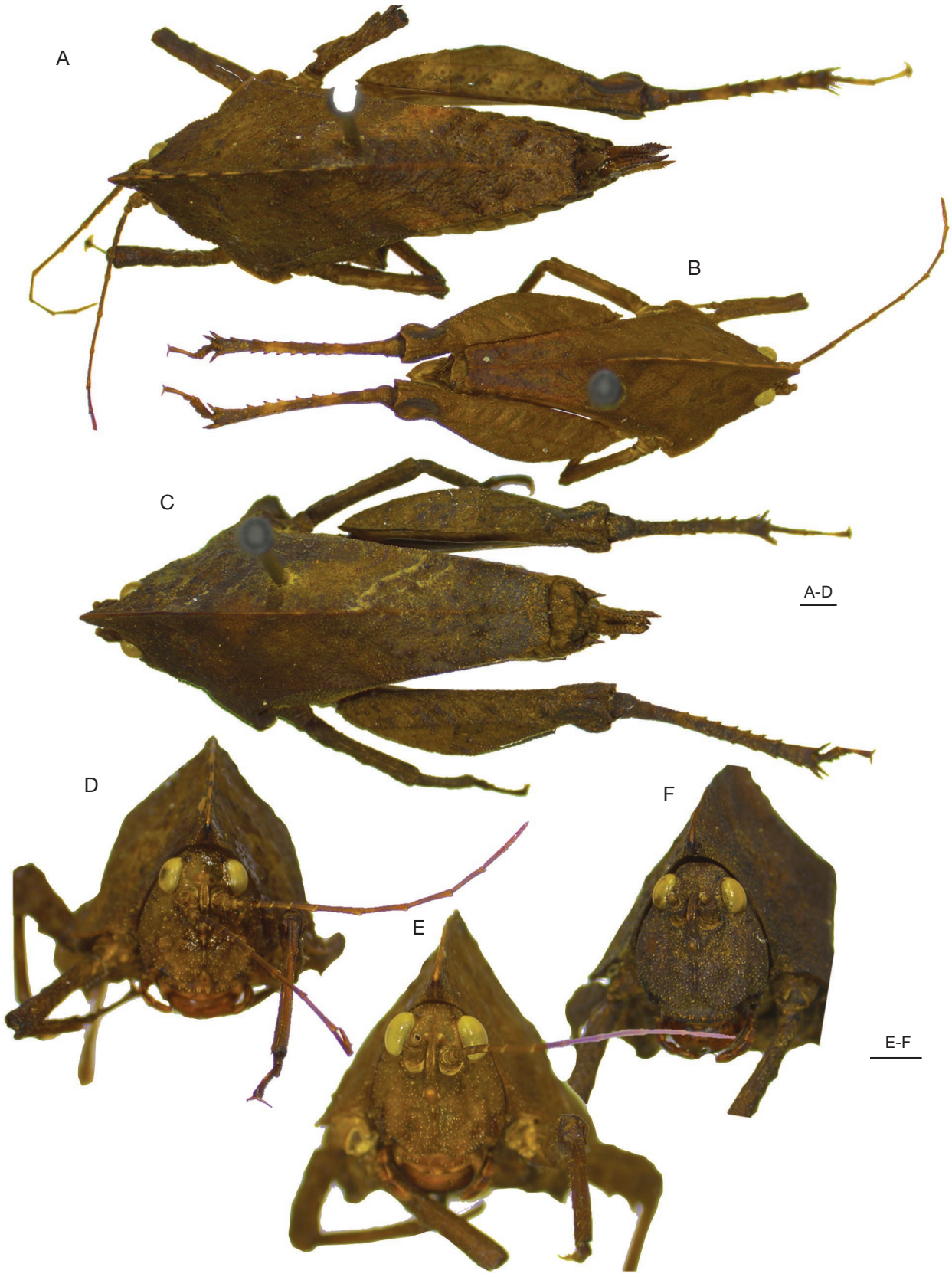

FIG. 10. — *Hyperyboella manautei* Kasalo & Skejo n. sp., **A**, and **D**, holotype female; **B**, and **E**, male paratype; **C**, and **F**, female paratype: type specimens in dorsal (**A**-**C**), and frontal view (**D**-**F**). Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

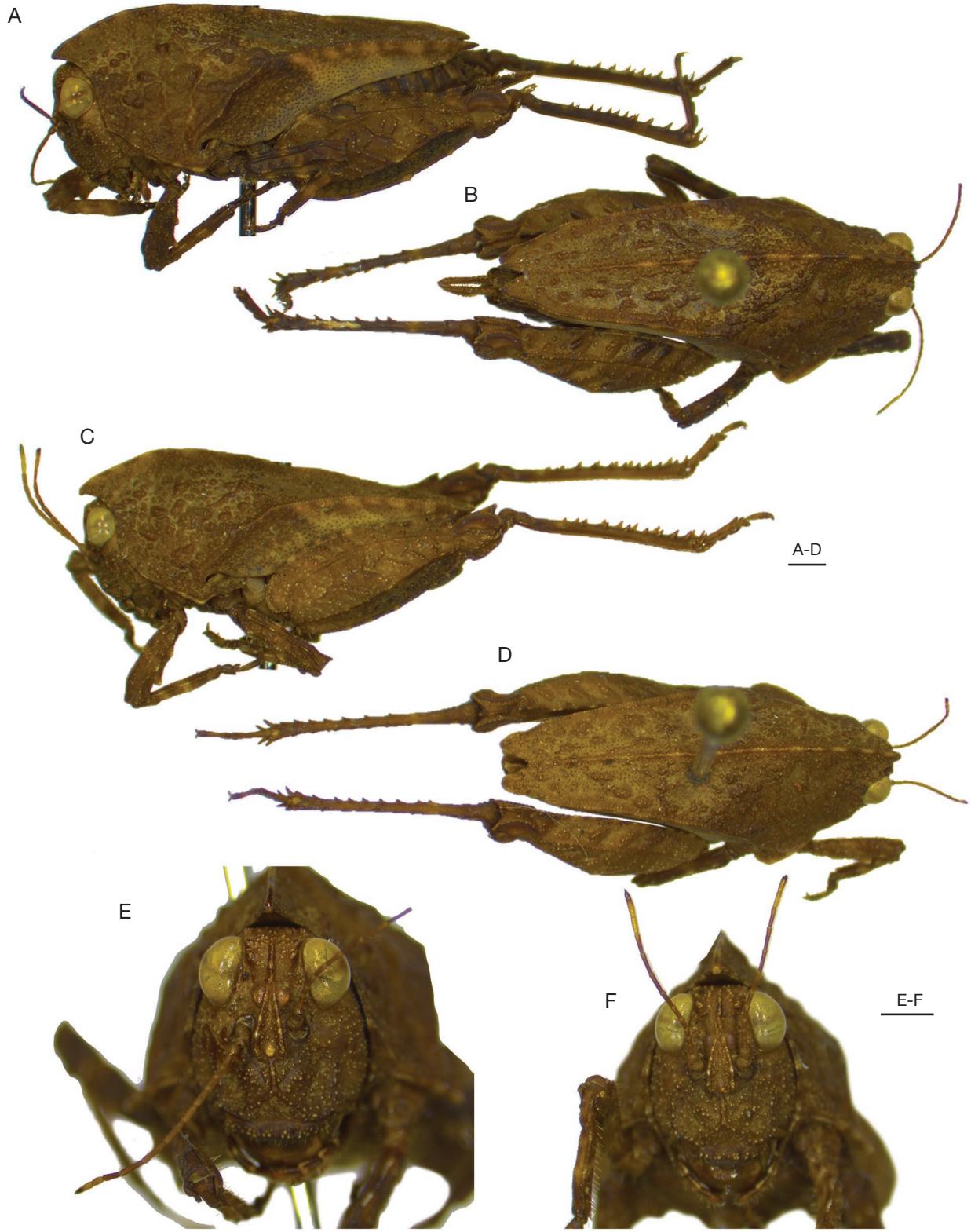

Fig. 11. — *Yangtettix burwelli* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., holotype female (**A**, **B**, **E**) and male paratype (**C**, **D**, **F**). **A**, and **C**, lateral view; **B**, and **D**, dorsal view; **E**, and **F**, frontal view. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 12. — *Yangtettix burwelli* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., female in natural habitat, Thio. Photo: D. Brouste..

Grimbacher leg.; QM Reg. No. T258439 • 1 ♀; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 22.XI.2004; QM leg.; MV lamp; QM Reg. No. T258440.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Sud, Rivière Bleue, 160 m.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Pic du Pin; 22°15'0"S, 166°48'57"E; 280 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2004-12.I.2005; Grimbacher, Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 160 m a.s.l.; 12.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; QM.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named for Dr Peter Grimbacher who assisted on the Queensland Museum's large survey of southern national parks in New Caledonia in 2004 where his francophone skills were valuable. The specific epithet is a Latinized noun in genitive.

DISTRIBUTION. — The extreme south of New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — Found at night in humid forests, generally on living trees with smooth bark, 1 m to 2 m high.

DIAGNOSIS. — Antennae filiform, composed of 14 visible segments. In dorsal view, part of vertex covered by pronotum; extending past anterior margin of eyes; narrowing anteriorly. Anterior margin of pronotum triangular, reaching half of vertex. Median carina distinct and slightly elevated throughout its length. Pronotal apex wide, two-spined.

BRIEF REDEFINITION OF BATRACHIDEINAE TRIBES NOT PRESENT IN NEW CALEDONIA

REMARK

The current system of Batrachideinae tribes groups together many disparate taxa. Here we separate them into more cleanly defined groups to make subsequent work easier. A detailed revision of this subfamily is necessary; see the Discussion.

Tribe Bufonidini Hancock, 1907

TYPE GENUS. — *Bufonides* Bolívar, 1898.

COMPOSITION. — *Bufonides* Bolívar, 1898.

DISTRIBUTION. — New Guinea.

DIAGNOSIS. — Frontal costa bifurcation at ventral third of eye height. Paired ocelli near ventral margin of eyes. Antennal grooves far below level of ventral margin of eyes. Scutellum as wide as antennal groove. Antennae long and filiform, composed of more than 20 visible segments. Vertex narrow and flat in anterior view. Anterior margin of pronotum projected in form of spine. Pronotum mostly flat. Smooth anterior and middle femora. First segment of anterior

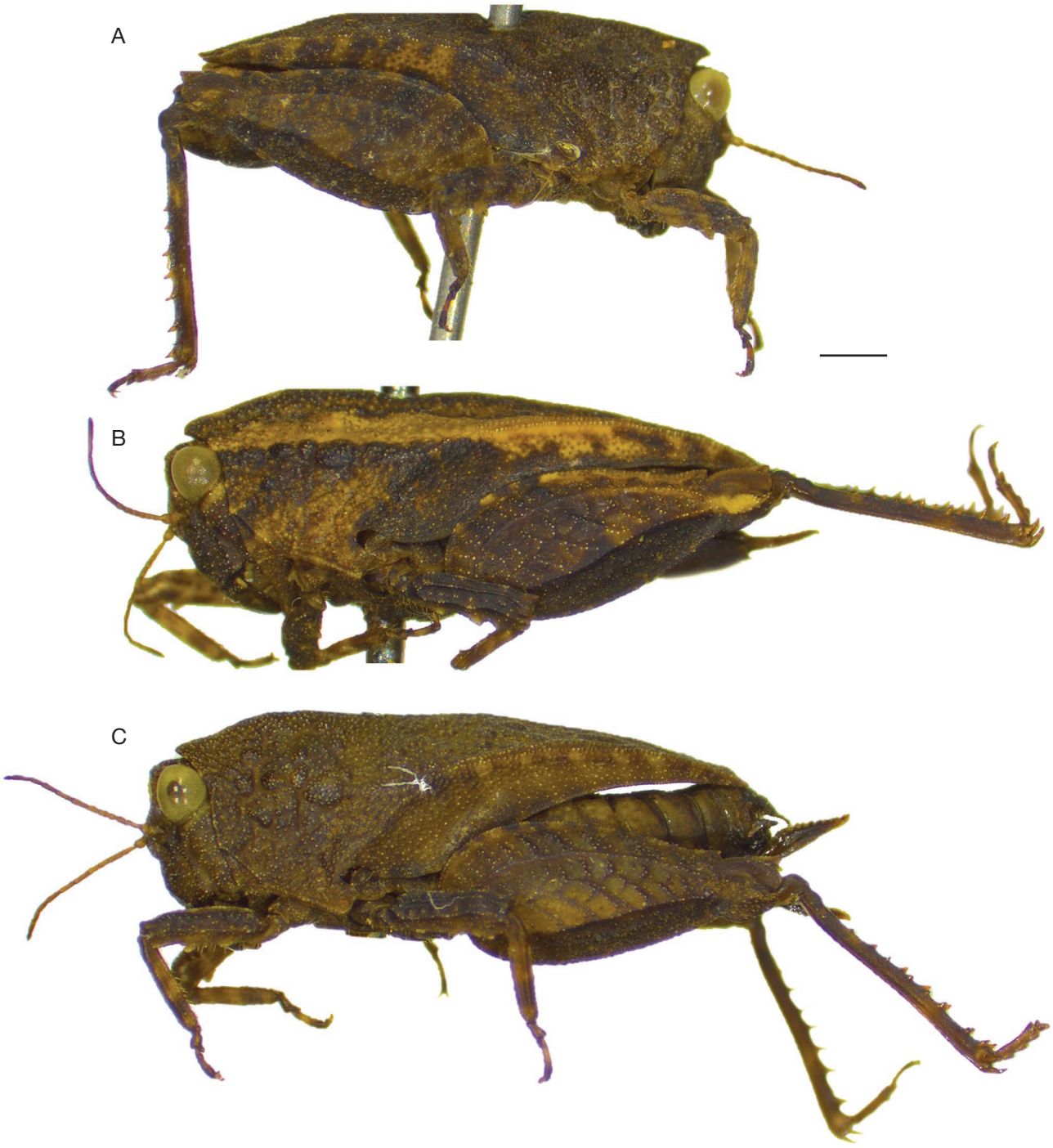

Fig. 13. — *Yangtettix grimbacheri* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in lateral view: **A**, male paratype; **B**, holotype female; **C**, female paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

tarsus a little elongated, third segment of hind tarsus short. Hind femur robust. Paranota without ventral sinus.

Remark

Storozhenko (2019) recently proposed a provisional division of Batrachideinae into tribes, including the definition of Bufonidini with many morphologically distinct members. This system is now refined to reflect the apparent similarities between genera. The genus *Bufonides* is very distinct (see the earlier section and the Discussion) and is thus left as the only member of Bufonidini, while the other genera are assigned to different tribes below.

FIG. 14. — *Yangtettix grimbacheri* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in dorsal (**A**, **C**, **F**) and frontal view (**B**, **D**, **G**), and mid femur in dorsal view (**E**). **A**, **B**, male paratype; **C**-**E**, holotype female; **F**, **G**, female paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

Tribe Cassitettigini Yin, 1984

TYPE GENUS. — *Saussurella* Bolívar, 1887.

COMPOSITION. — *Saussurella* Bolívar, 1887, *Wiemersiella* Tumbrinck, 2014, *Palaioscaria* Günther, 1936.

DISTRIBUTION. — SE Asia, New Guinea.

FIG. 15. — *Yangtettix grimbacheri* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp. female in natural habitat, Sentier Cochon. Photo: D. Brouste.

DIAGNOSIS. — Frontal costa bifurcation at upper quarter of eye height. Paired ocelli a little above half of eye height. Midline of antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes. Facial features lower in *Palaioscaria* due to lowered vertex. Antennae long and filiform, composed of around 20 visible segments. Vertex wide and bulging, except in *Palaioscaria* where it is narrow and concave. Anterior margin of pronotum projected in form of long and upward-oriented spine or helm. Pronotum mostly flat. Mostly smooth anterior and middle femora. First segment of anterior tarsus elongated, third segment of hind tarsus approximately as long as first. Hind femur slender. Paranota without ventral sinus.

Remark

Saussurella and *Wiemersiella* seem to be closely related, while the morphology of *Palaioscaria* is highly peculiar. When its lowered vertex is taken into account, the structure of the face seems to resemble the other two genera, and the structure of the pronotum is similar as well. Despite this, the lowered and narrow vertex as well as the extremely elongated legs could imply a higher degree of separation. This separation is not as extreme as in the *Bufonides-Hyperyboella* case so we refrain from separating *Palaioscaria* into its own tribe, but it seems likely that this will have to be done when more information is gathered.

Tribe Phloeonotini Kasalo & Skejo n. tribe

Type genus. — *Phloeonotus* Bolívar, 1887.

Composition. — *Phloeonotus* Bolívar, 1887.

Distribution. — Central and southern Africa.

Diagnosis. — Frontal costa bifurcation nearly at top of face. Paired ocelli at half of eye height. Midline of antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes. Antennae long and filiform, composed of around 20 visible segments. Vertex wide and straight. Anterior margin of pronotum projected in form of long helm with down-pointing tip. Median carina elevated throughout most of its length. Mostly smooth anterior femora; middle femora a little expanded. First segment of anterior tarsus elongated, third segment of hind tarsus approximately as long as first. Hind femur slender. Paranota without ventral sinus.

Remark

Although the genus *Phloeonotus* resembles Cassitettigini members in certain ways, we separate it into its own tribe due to the strong differences in head morphology coupled with some differences in pronotum and leg morphology.

Tribe Vingselinini Kasalo & Skejo n. tribe

Type genus. — *Vingselina* Sjöstedt, 1921.

Composition. — *Vingselina* Sjöstedt, 1921, *Ascetotettix* Grant, 1956, *Paraselina* Storozhenko, 2019, *Anaselina* Storozhenko, 2019, *Selivinga* Storozhenko, 2019.

Distribution. — Australia, extreme south of Africa.

Diagnosis. — Frontal costa bifurcation between upper third and middle of eye height. Paired ocelli between half of eye height and ventral quarter of eye height. Paired ocelli visibly above frontal costa bifurcation. Antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes or lower. Antennae filiform, composed of around 15 visible segments. Vertex wide and bulging, either rounded or rectangular. Anterior margin of pronotum usually projected in form of long helm, except in *Anaselina*, which has the anterior margin only slightly rounded. Median carina elevated in anterior half, forming large or barely visible crest. Margins of anterior and middle femora a little wavy. First segment of anterior tarsus elongated, third segment of hind tarsus short. Hind femur robust. Paranota with small ventral sinus.

Remark

The Australian representatives of this tribe were recently reviewed by Storozhenko (2019) and placed in Bufonidini. As previously discussed, this placement does not seem correct. These genera appear quite similar to each other with some notable exceptions: *Vingselina* and *Paraselina* have notably angular pronotal crests and lower placed facial features; they are likely closely related. *Anaselina* almost entirely lacks the pronotal crest but it looks to be formed the same way as in the previous two genera. It also has its facial features placed higher but otherwise seems related to the previous two genera. On the other hand, *Selivinga* has facial features similar to *Anaselina*, but its pronotal crest is distinctly rounded, in addition to its vertex strongly bulging like in *Ascetotettix*. *Ascetotettix* appears similar to *Selivinga* and *Paraselina* in the facial morphology and pronotum shape, respectively, and most notably due to the reduced number of antennal segments (reported as 15 by Günther 1979). The genera included in this tribe share more similarities with each other than with members of other Batrachideinae tribes, but the tribe is still not narrowly defined. As outlined before, it likely contains at least two to three holophyletic groups without clear separating characters between them. This tribe should be understood as a preliminary tool for facilitating further research. The Australian members of this tribe resemble the members of the New Caledonian Hyperyboellini, but there is a peculiar difference between them: the paired ocelli in *Hyperyboellini* are placed right next to the frontal costa bifurcation, while in *Vingselinini* they are visibly lower.

Subfamily Cladonotinae Bolívar, 1887

Tribe Epitettigini Storozhenko, 2023

Type genus. — *Epitettix* Hancock, 1907.

Composition. — *Epitettix* Hancock, 1907, *Ingrischitettix* Tumbrinck, 2014, *Pseudohyboella* Günther, 1938, *Yunnantettix* Zheng, 1995, *Vilma* Steinmann, 1973, *Yintettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

Distribution. — Madagascar, SE Asia, New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia.

Diagnosis. — Frontal costa bifurcation around middle of eye height. Paired ocelli between half and ventral quarter of eye height. Antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes or lower. Antennae filiform, composed of around 14-16 visible segments. Vertex wide and weakly to strongly bulging, rounded, rectangular, or triangular. Anterior margin of pronotum rounded or projected in form of spine. Median carina usually elevated more strongly in anterior half, forming small crest. Margins of anterior and middle femora a little wavy. First segment of anterior tarsus elongated, third segment of hind tarsus short. Hind femur robust. Paranota with deep ventral sinus.

Remarks

Generally, the representatives of this tribe have a more or less bulging vertex with clearly visible carinae and a slight bulge in the anterior part of the pronotum. However, there are many different variations on this basic morphology so it is not clear

how the included genera and the species within them relate to each other. The New Caledonian genus *Yintettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. is tentatively placed in this tribe, but it is entirely possible that Epitettigini encompass several separate evolutionary lines. The entire tribe, especially the type genus *Epitettix* should be reviewed in detail.

Ingrischitettix Tumbrinck, 2014 differs from the basic morphology attributed to this tribe, most notably by the morphology of the vertex. Special attention should be given to identifying its true taxonomic place.

Genus *Yintettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F9F6CD55-4E2B-45DD-9973-A55761D726BD

TYPE SPECIES. — *Yintettix lingshengzhai* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

COMPOSITION. — *Yintettix lingshengzhai* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Yintettix tumbrincki* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — The name refers to "yin", the passive or negative principle from Chinese philosophy. It represents the high degree of difference between *Yangtettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. and *Yintettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. but also the importance of both genera for understanding the biogeography of New Caledonia. The suffix -tettix refers to the Ancient Greek word for "grasshopper", making a noun of masculine gender.

DIAGNOSIS. — Vertex strongly protruding in front of eyes, triangular in dorsal view with clearly visible carinae. Anterior margin of pronotum triangular. Anterior part of pronotum slightly elevated. Legs slightly tuberculated. Anterior half of infrascapular area oval.

DESCRIPTION

Frontal costa bifurcation in ventral third of eye height. Scutellum widening ventrad, wider than antennal groove at widest part. Paired ocelli at level of ventral margin of eyes. Dorsal margin of antennal groove at level of ventral margin of eye. Antennae filiform, composed of 14 visible segments. Vertex significantly wider than eye in frontal view. In anterior view, base of vertex above of dorsal margin of eyes; vertex rectangular with medial carina rising above it. In dorsal view, vertex triangular, projecting anteriorly. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly or strongly triangular. Prozonal carinae parallel. Median carina throughout its length. Lateral lobes projecting outwards, rectangular, pointed backward. Ventral sinus blunt but narrow. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area wide above middle femur, narrowing slightly towards pronotal apex. Posthumeral spots absent. Tegmina and wings absent. Dorsal margin of anterior femur convex. Anterior tibia straight and smooth. First segment of anterior tarsus as long as second segment (minus claws), three pulvilli barely distinct. Dorsal margin of middle femur wavy; ventral margin with three wide protrusions. Middle tibia straight and smooth. Hind femur robust, smooth; small antegenicular and genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal half. First tarsal segment much longer than third. Pulvilli equally long, sharp.

REMARK

The two species attributed to *Yintettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. strongly resemble each other, but also differ in many respects, as seen in the following diagnoses. Future research might show that they represent separate genera.

Yintettix lingshengzhai Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Figs 16; 17)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:75AFA398-A65E-4968-8BD8-3E2063EBDA97

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 29.XI.2003-31.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11325.
Paratypes. New Caledonia • 1 ♀; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 29.XI.2003-31.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM Reg. No. T258444 • 1 ♂; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 29.XI.2003-31.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM Reg. No. T258445.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Nord, Mandjelia, 750 m.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 2 ♀; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 580 m a.s.l.; 12.XII.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 1 ♂; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 12.XII.2004; Burwell, Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 2 ♀, 2 ♂; Col d'Amos; 20°18'0"S, 164°24'0"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 6.I.2005; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 2 ♀, 1 ♂; Col d'Amos; 20°18'0"S, 164°24'0"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 14.XII.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 6 ♀, 6 ♂, 2 N; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 29.XI.2003-31.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM.

DISTRIBUTION. — Extreme north of New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named for Dr Ling-Sheng Zha, a famous Chinese entomologist who contributed greatly to the taxonomy of Tetrigidae. The specific epithet is a Latinized noun in genitive.

DIAGNOSIS. — Vertex more than twice as wide as eye in frontal view. In dorsal view, part of vertex covered by pronotum; extending past anterior margin of eyes; rounded anteriorly. Medial carina visible in uncovered part of vertex, projected anteriorly. Anterior margin of pronotum triangular, reaching anterior margin of eyes. Median carina distinct and slightly elevated throughout its length. Humeral angles sharp. Pronotal apex narrow, rounded. Dorsal margin of anterior femur convex; ventral margin straight with one small tooth.

Yintettix tumbrincki Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Figs 18; 19)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:85C27F4D-C3C6-4FA8-8A9F-4B23F8817EE5

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀ holotype; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 450 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11326.
Paratypes. New Caledonia • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 450 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM Reg. No. T258446 • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 450 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM Reg. No. T258447.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Sud, Col d'Amieu, 450 m.

FIG. 16. — *Yintettix lingshengzhai* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in lateral view. **A**, female paratype; **B**, male paratype; **C**, holotype female. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

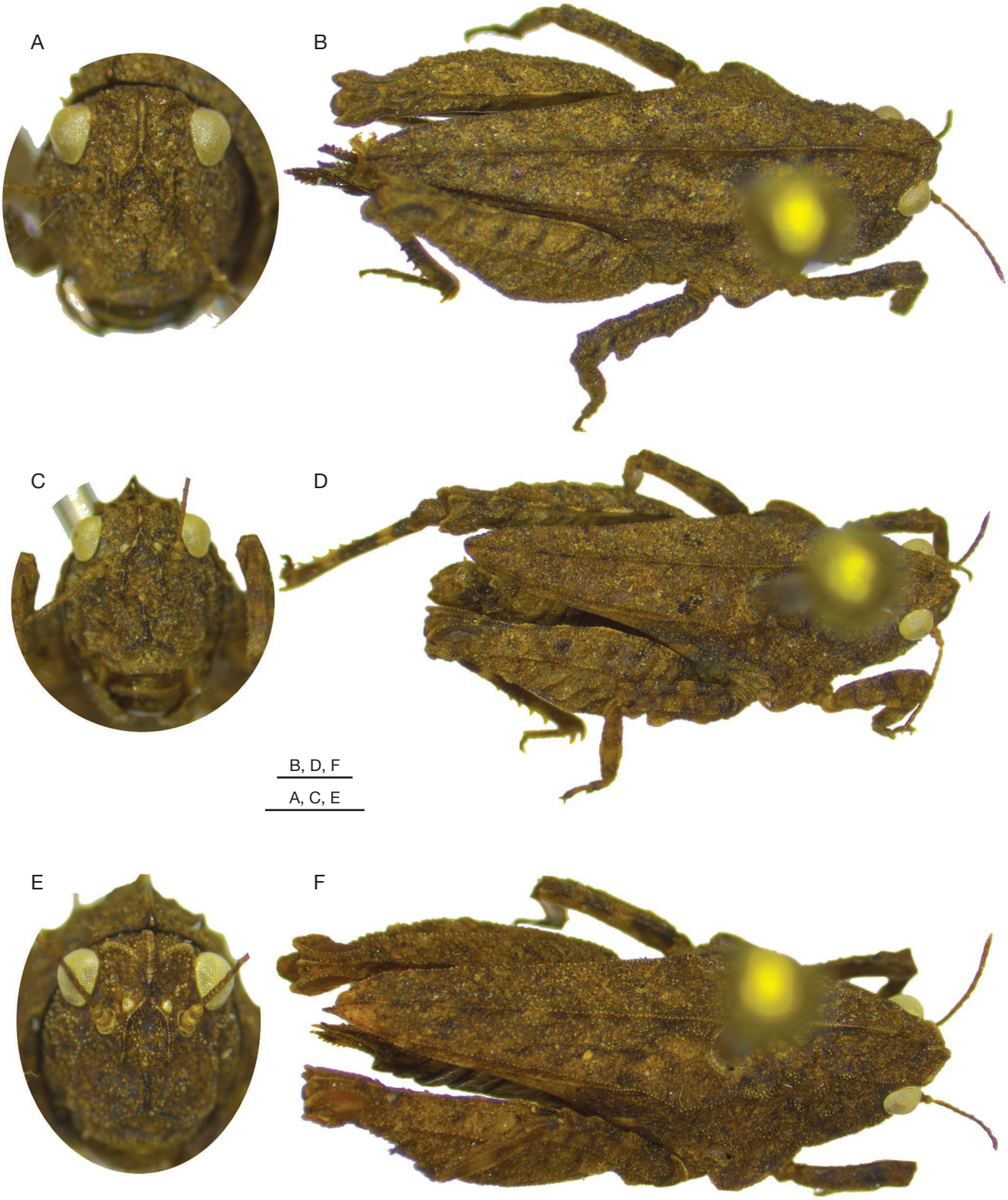

FIG. 17. — *Yintettix lingshengzhai* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in frontal (**A**, **C**; **E**, and dorsal view (**B**, **D**, **F**). **A**, **B**, female paratype, **C**, **D**, male paratype, **E**, **F**, holotype female. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 18. — *Yintettix tumbrincki* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in lateral (**A**, **B**; **D**), and frontal view (**E**-**G**), and antenna (**C**). **A**, and **E**, holotype female; **B**, and **F**, female paratype; **C**, **D**, and **G**, male paratype. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

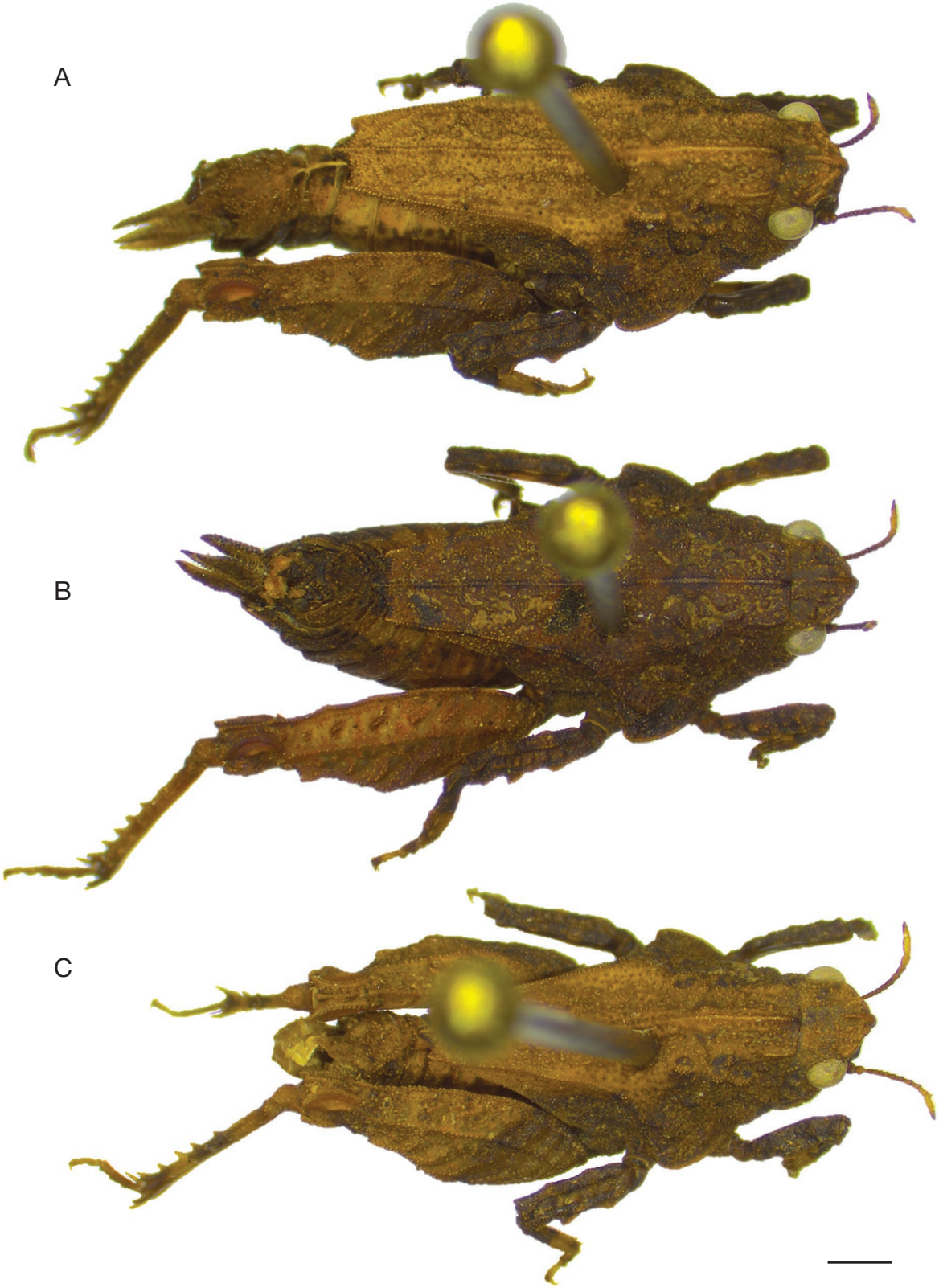

FIG. 19. — *Yintettix tumbrincki* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in dorsal view. **A**, holotype female; **B**, female paratype; **C**, male paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀, 1 N; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 450 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 4 ♀, 2 ♂, 1 N; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 400-450 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2003-27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 3 ♀; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 300-400 m a.s.l.; 13-14.XI.2000; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 400 m a.s.l.; 24-25.XI.2003; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 400 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2003-27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♀, 2 ♂; Pic du Pin; 22°13'58"S, 166°49'58"E; 280 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2004-12.I.2005; Monteith, Grimbacher leg.; QM • 3 ♀, 4 ♂; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 22.XI.2004-12.I.2005; Monteith, Grimbacher leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 21.XI.2001-29.I.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♂; Foret Nord; 22°18'57"S, 166°54'57"E; 480 m a.s.l.; 1.XII.2004-9.I.2005; Monteith, Grimbacher leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Poro; 21°21'0"S, 165°41'59"E; 600 m a.s.l.; 18.XII.2004-1.I.2005; Monteith leg.; Dung pitfall; QM • 1 ♀, 11 ♂, 1 N; Mt Dzumac; 22°1'55"S, 166°28'1"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 5.XII.2003-26.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 2 ♀, 1 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°1'55"S, 166°28'1"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 9.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; QM • 4 ♀, 9 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 1.XI.2001-27.II.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 1.XII.2000; Monteith leg.; QM • 2 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°1'55"S, 166°28'1"E; 900 m a.s.l.; 28.V.1981; Raven leg.; QM • 6 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 5.XII.2003-26.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 N; Mt Dzumac; 22°1'55"S, 166°28'1"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 26.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 2 ♀, 4 ♂; Pic d'Amoa north slopes; 20°57'25"S, 165°17'27"E; 27.XI.2003-30.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♀, 3 ♂; Mt Koghis; 22°1'55"S, 166°28'1"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 3.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; QM • 3 ♂; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 6.V.2005; Monteith leg.; Berlesate; QM • 1 ♀; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 27.XI.2000; Monteith leg; QM • 3 ♀, 1 ♂; Gelima; 21°34'58"S, 165°57'57"E; 480 m a.s.l.; 15.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 200 m a.s.l.; 2.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 200 m a.s.l.; 15.XI.2001; Monteith leg.; QM • 5 ♀, 3 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 4.II.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 1 ♀, 6 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 7.XII.2003-2.II.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♀; Yahoue; 22°11'59"S, 166°30'0"E; 90 m a.s.l.; 3-4.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; Dung pitfall; QM • 1 ♀; Col de Petchecara; 21°33'57"S, 166°5'59"E; 28.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 1 ♂; Ningua; 21°44'45"S, 166°9'18"E; 1100 m a.s.l.; 27.XI.2001-29.I.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 5 ♂, 1 N; Ningua; 21°44'45"S, 166°9'18"E; 1100 m a.s.l.; 12-13.XI.2001; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 2 ♂; Ningua; 21°44'45"S, 166°9'18"E; 1300 m a.s.l.; 13.XI.2001; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 3 ♂; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 160 m a.s.l.; 17.XI.2001; Monteith leg.; QM: • 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 160 m a.s.l.; 21.V.1987; Raven leg.; QM • 3 ♀, 9 ♂; Kwa Neie; 22°19'58"S, 166°54'57"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 21.XI.2001-30.I.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 200 m a.s.l.; 18.IV.2005; Monteith leg.; Berlesate; QM • 1 ♀, 2 ♂; Mt Rembai; 21°35'13"S, 165°50'34"E; 780 m a.s.l.; 30.XII.2004; Monteith leg.; Berlesate; QM.

DISTRIBUTION. — Southern half of New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named for Dr Josef Tumbrinck, whose work had a profound effect on the entire field of tetrigidology. The specific epithet is a Latinized noun in genitive.

DIAGNOSIS. — Vertex nearly three times wider than eye in frontal view. In dorsal view, vertex entirely visible; extending past anterior margin of eyes; rounded anteriorly. Medial carina visible in more than half of vertex length. Anterior margin of pronotum barely triangular. Median carina distinct throughout its length, slightly elevated in prozona. Humeral angles blunt. Pronotal apex wide, three-spined. Dorsal margin of anterior femur convex; ventral margin straight with two small teeth.

Potua genus group *sensu* Skejo *et al.* (2020b)

TYPE GENUS. — No type genus since this group is treated as genus-group according to the ICZN (1999) Articles 23.7.1.,42.3.1., and 67.10.

COMPOSITION. — *Notredamia* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020, *Cladonotella* Hancock, 1909, *Gestroana* Berg, 1898, *Potua* Bolívar, 1887, *Xerapelpa* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

DISTRIBUTION. — India, SE Asia, Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia.

Genus *Notredamia* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020

Notradamia Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020b: 173.

TYPE SPECIES. — *Notredamia dora* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020.

COMPOSITION. — *Notredamia dora* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020, *Notredamia jadranka* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

DIAGNOSIS. — Frontal costa bifurcation in ventral third of eye height. Antennal segments 4-6 a little expanded at apices. Pronotum with large rectangular hump anteriorly. Entire body and legs tuberculated and spined.

DESCRIPTION

Frontal costa bifurcation in ventral third of eye height. Scutellum widening ventrad, as wide as antennal groove at widest part. Paired ocelli at level of ventral margin of eyes. Dorsal margin of antennal groove a little below level of ventral margin of eye. Antennae filiform, composed of 13 visible segments; segments 4-6 a little expanded at apices. Vertex nearly twice as wide as eye in frontal view. In anterior view, base of vertex a little below dorsal margin of eyes; vertex crown-like due to slightly elevated carinae. In dorsal view, anterior margin of vertex reaching anterior margin of eyes; narrowing anteriorly. Medial carina indistinct except for anterior spine-like protrusion. Lateral carinae indistinct except for anterior spine-like protrusions. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly pointed. Prozonal carinae parallel. Median carina distinct throughout its length. Lateral lobes projecting outwards, slightly bilobate, wide. Ventral sinus blunt. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area very wide above middle femur, narrowing towards pronotal apex. Humeral angles blunt. Posthumeral spots absent. Pronotal apex with semi-circular incision. Tegmina and wings absent. Anterior femora serrated, with small teeth on all margins. Anterior tibia expanded in proximal half. First segment of anterior tarsus shorter than second segment (minus claws), pulvilli indistinct. Dorsal margin of middle femur with three small teeth; ventral margin with three medium teeth. Middle tibia expanded in middle. Hind femur robust, serrated; dorsal margin with two wide lappets. Large

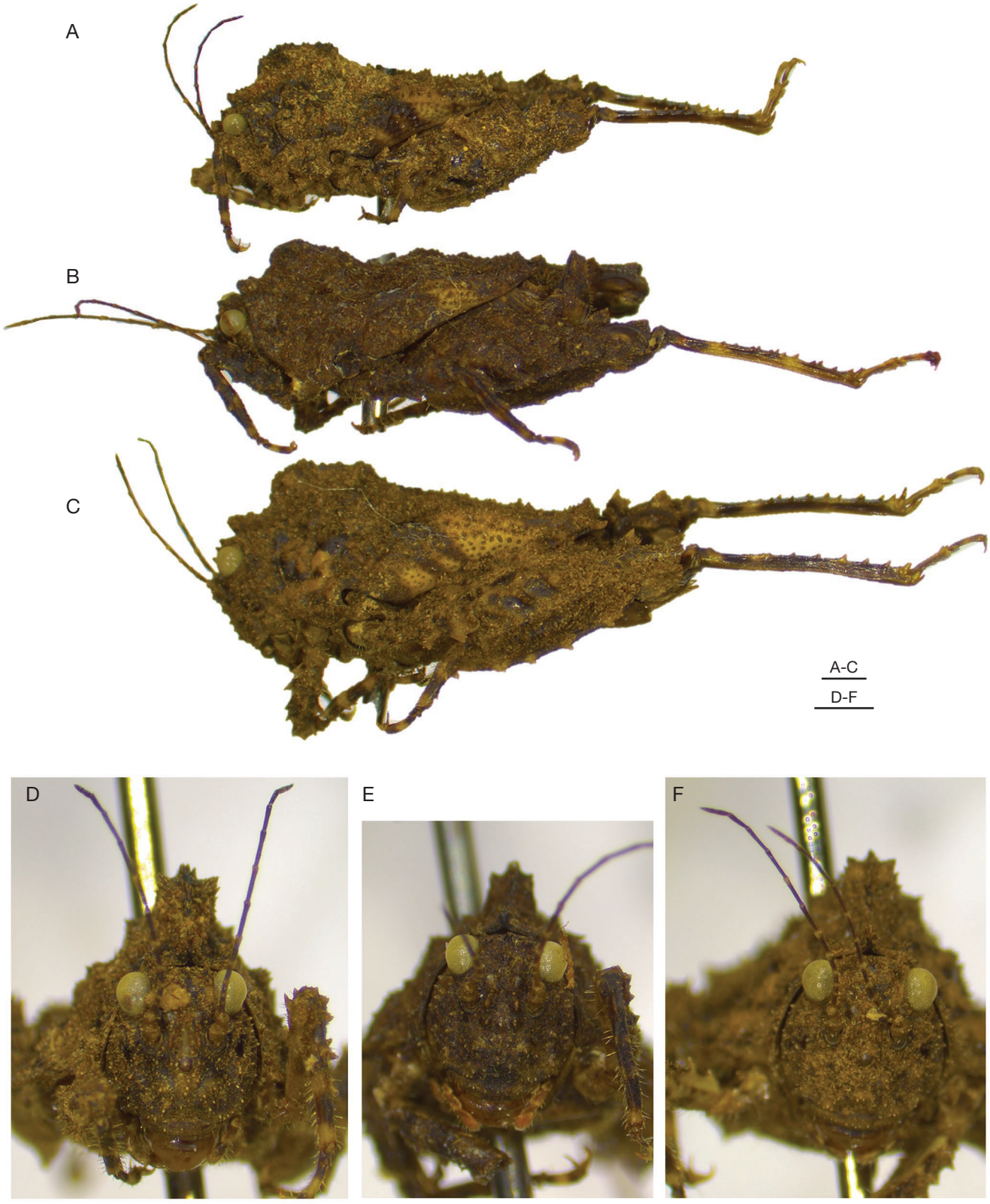

FIG. 20. — *Notredamia dora* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020, new records in lateral (**A**-**C**, and frontal view (**D**-**F**). **A**, **B**, and **D**, **E**, males; **C**, and **F**, female. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

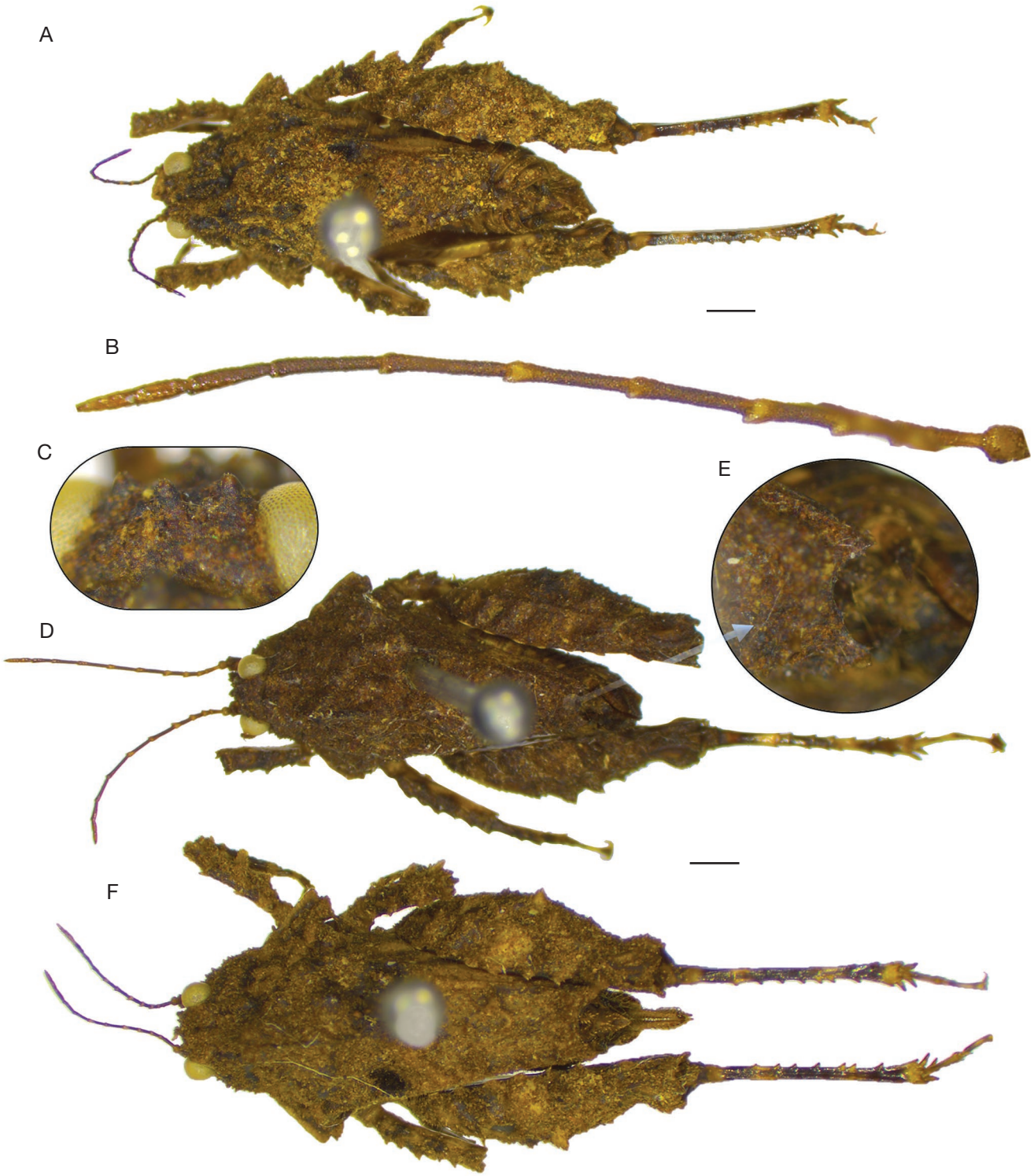

FIG. 21. — *Notredamia dora* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020. new records in dorsal view: **A**, male habitus; **B**, antenna belonging to the male specimen below; **C**, vertex; **D**, male habitus; **E**, pronotal tip; **F**, female habitus. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 22. — *Notredamia dora* Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020. male in natural habitat, Mts Koghis. Photo: D. Brouste.

antegenicular, small genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal two thirds. First tarsal segment as long as third. Distal pulvillus of hind tarsus blunt, longer than proximal two, which are sharp.

Notredamia dora Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020 (Figs 20-22)

Notredamia dora Skejo, Deranja & Adžić, 2020b: 175.

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Mt Koghis; 500 m a.s.l.; 10.II.1994; L. Desutter-Grandcolas leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11362.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Sud, Mt Koghis.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM• 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 400 m a.s.l.; 23.V.1984; Raven, Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 160 m a.s.l.; 11-12.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; QM.

DISTRIBUTION. — Extreme south of New Caledonia, but one morphologically similar specimen identified in the extreme north, possibly a separate species.

HABITAT. — Found at night in humid forests, on decomposing tree trunks on the ground.

DIAGNOSIS. — Median carina distinct throughout its length, forming large rectangular hump in prozona. Pronotal apex wide.

Notredamia jadranka Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Fig. 23)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1B4A85C2-F804-47A9-9EC2-DFDD9E385977

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂ holotype; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 11.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11327.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Sud, Rivière Bleue.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named for Jadranka Škorput, a Croatian molecular biologist from Split, JS's girlfriend and NK's friend and colleague, who helped them in many fieldworks and in data analyses. The specific epithet is a noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS. — Median carina distinct throughout its length, forming large semi-circular hump in prozona. Pronotal apex narrow.

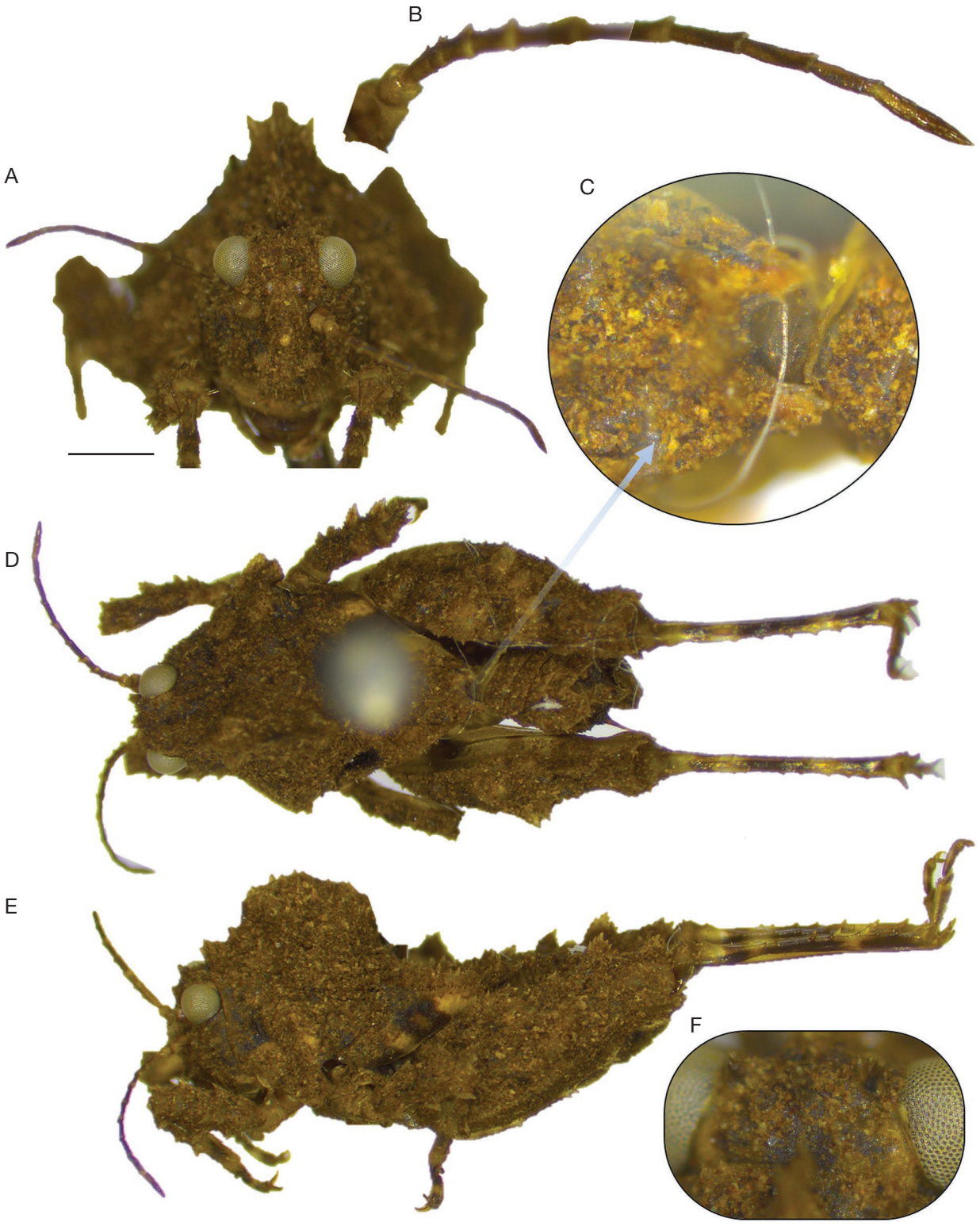

FIG. 23. — *Notredamia jadranka* Kasalo & Skejo n. sp., male holotype. **A**, frontal view; **B**, antenna; **C**, pronotal tip; **D**, dorsal view; **E**, lateral view; **F**, vertex in dorsal view. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

Genus *Xerapelpa* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DB6D8030-7004-494A-A8E6-DC81059B3D0A

TYPE SPECIES. — *Xerapelpa monteithi* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

COMPOSITION. — *Xerapelpa monteithi* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp., *Xerapelpa franjevici* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — The name is an anagram of "*Peraxelpa*" and is of feminine gender.

DIAGNOSIS. — Frontal costa bifurcation a little above ventral margin of eyes. Antennal segments 3-6 expanded at apices. Pronotum with small or barely perceptible round hump anteriorly. Entire body and legs tuberculated and spined. Third segment of hind tarsus a little or strongly expanded.

DESCRIPTION

Frontal costa bifurcation a little above ventral margin of eyes. Scutellum widening ventrad, as wide as antennal groove at widest part. Paired ocelli below ventral margin of eyes. Antennal grooves below ventral margin of eyes by two antennal groove widths. Antennae filiform. Vertex nearly twice as wide as eye in frontal view. In anterior view, base of vertex below dorsal margin of eyes; vertex crown-like due to moderately elevated carinae. In dorsal view, anterior margin of vertex nearly reaching anterior margin of eyes; slightly narrowing anteriorly; two anterior protrusions visible. Medial carina visible in anterior third between eyes, projected anteriorly. Lateral carinae V-shaped, visible in anterior quarter between eyes; a little projected anteriorly. Anterior margin of pronotum straight. Prozonal carinae parallel. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout its length. Lateral lobes projecting outwards, serrated, slightly bilobate. Ventral sinus blunt. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area wide above middle femur, slightly narrowing towards pronotal apex. Humeral angles sharp, serrated. Posthumeral spots absent. Pronotal apex wide, rounded. Tegmina and wings absent. Anterior femur serrated with many strong teeth on all margins. Anterior tibia expanded throughout its length with teeth in proximal half. First segment of anterior tarsus half as long as second segment (minus claws), three pulvilli visible. Middle femur serrated with many strong teeth on all margins. Middle tibia expanded throughout its length, with four strong teeth. Hind femur robust with many sideways protrusions; ventral and dorsal margins serrated; large antegenicular and small genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal two thirds. First tarsal segment as long as third. Distal pulvillus as long as preceding two combined, all sharp and barely distinct.

REMARK

This genus, due to its strong similarities with *Notredamia*, is placed alongside it in the *Potua* genus group. These two genera also share some notable similarities with the members of Echopraxiini Kasalo & Skejo, 2024 and may be closer to them than to *Potua*. Due to the difficulty of the *Potua* genus group, we refrain from taxonomic acts that would reflect this. For more information see Kasalo & Skejo (2024).

Xerapelpa franjevici Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Figs 24-26)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5074CAB7-69DC-406D-B091-A65BC0F91C5C

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀ holotype; Forêt Thy Reserve; 22°11'5"S, 166°32'13"E; 150 m a.s.l.; 21.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11315.
Paratype. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Forêt Thy Reserve; 22°11'5"S, 166°32'13"E; 150 m a.s.l.; 21.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM Reg. No. T258450.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Sud, Forêt Thy Reserve, 150 m.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 2 ♀; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2002; Monteith leg; pyrethrum, hand collecting; QM.

DISTRIBUTION. — The extreme south of New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — Found at night in humid forests, on decomposing tree trunks on the ground.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named for Dr Damjan Franjević, the professor at the Department of Biology at the University of Zagreb, who has continuously provided immense inspiration and support to NK and JS.

DIAGNOSIS. — Antennae filiform, composed of 13 visible segments. Segments 5-6 with medium-long protrusions at their apices. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout its length, forming moderate elevation above lateral lobes. Third tarsal segment not significantly expanded.

Xerapelpa monteithi Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Figs 27-29)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:521B3B4D-A49A-4142-A86E-7BF265735D49

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀ holotype; Col d'Amieu, west slope; 21°36'53"S, 165°49'4"E; 470 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2003; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11328.
Paratypes. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu, west slope; 21°36'53"S, 165°49'4"E; 470 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs without epiphytes QM Reg. No. T258448 • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu, west slope; 21°36'53"S, 165°49'4"E; 470 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs without epiphytes; QM Reg. No. T258449.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Sud, Col d'Amieu, west Slope, 470 m.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; pyrethrum – trees; QM • 2 ♂; Aoupinié; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 650-750 m a.s.l.; 18-19.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 2 ♂, 3 N; Pic d'Amoa, north slope; 20°57'25"S, 165°17'27"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 31.I.2002; Monteith leg; hand collecting; QM • 2 ♂; Pic d'Amoa, north slope; 20°57'25"S, 165°17'27"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 26.XI.2003-30.I.2004; Monteith leg.; hand collecting, flight intercept; QM • 2 ♂, 1 N; Col d'Amieu, top; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 450 m a.s.l.; 12.XI.2001; Monteith, Burwell leg.; hand collecting; QM • 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu, west slope; 21°36'53"S, 165°49'4"E; 470 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum

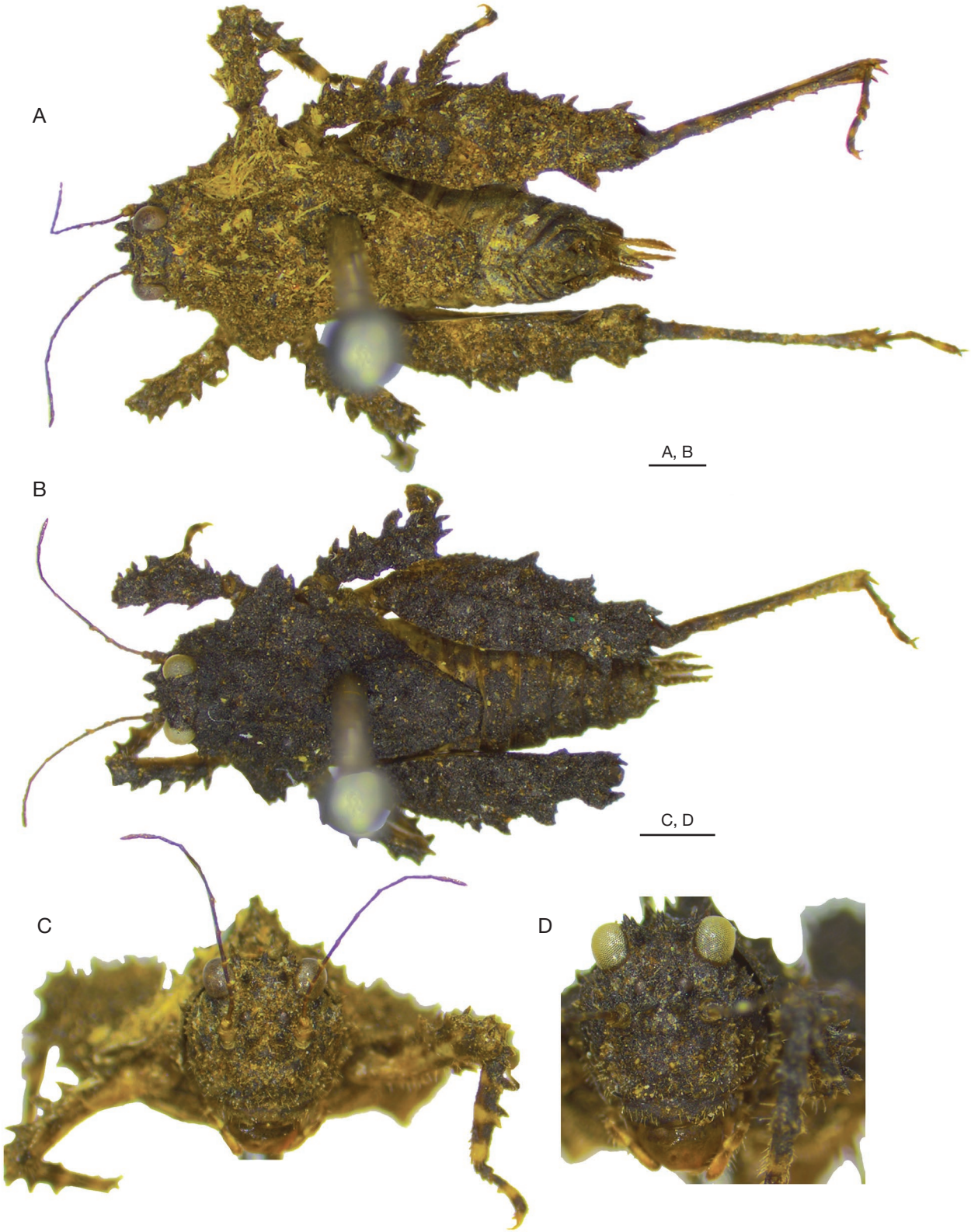

FIG. 24. — *Xerapelpa franjevici* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in dorsal (**A**, **B**, and frontal view (**C**, **D**). **A**, and **C**, holotype female; **B**, and **D**, female paratype. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

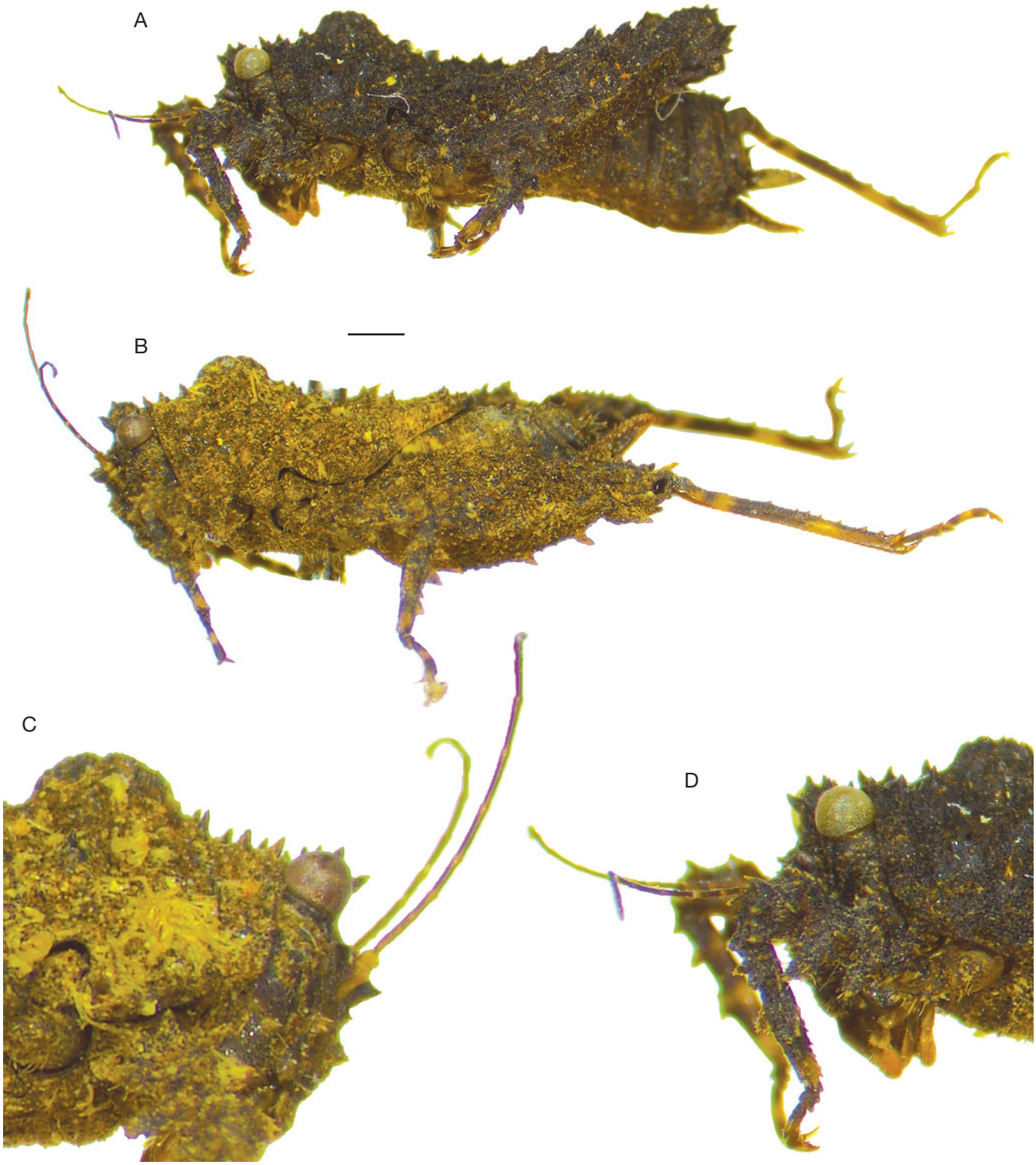

Fig. 25. — *Xerapelpa franjevici* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in lateral view: **A**, and **C**, holotype female; **B**, and **D**, female paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

Fig. 26. — *Xerapelpa franjevici* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp. female in natural habitat, Mts Koghis. Photo: D. Brouste.

– logs without epiphytes; QM • 1 N; Col d'Amieu, west slope; 21°36'53"S, 165°49'4"E; 470 m a.s.l.; 29.IX.2004; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 3 ♂, 1 N; Col d'Amieu, west slope; 21°36'53"S, 165°49'4"E; 470 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2003; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu, forest; 21°35'23"S, 165°48'14"E; 400 m a.s.l.; 8-9.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 N, 1 ♂; Mt Rembai, top junction; 21°34'51"S, 165°50'38"E; 780 m a.s.l.; 19.XII.2004; Monteith leg.; hand collecting; QM • 1 ♀; Mt Rembai; 21°35'13"S, 165°50'34"E; 700-900 m a.s.l.; 9.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Mt Rembai; 21°34'37"S, 165°50'9"E; 650 m a.s.l.; 9.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Mt Rembai; 21°34'37"S, 165°50'9"E; 760 m a.s.l.; 9.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Ningua, camp; 21°44'45"S, 166°9'18"E; 1100 m a.s.l.; 12-13.XI.2001;

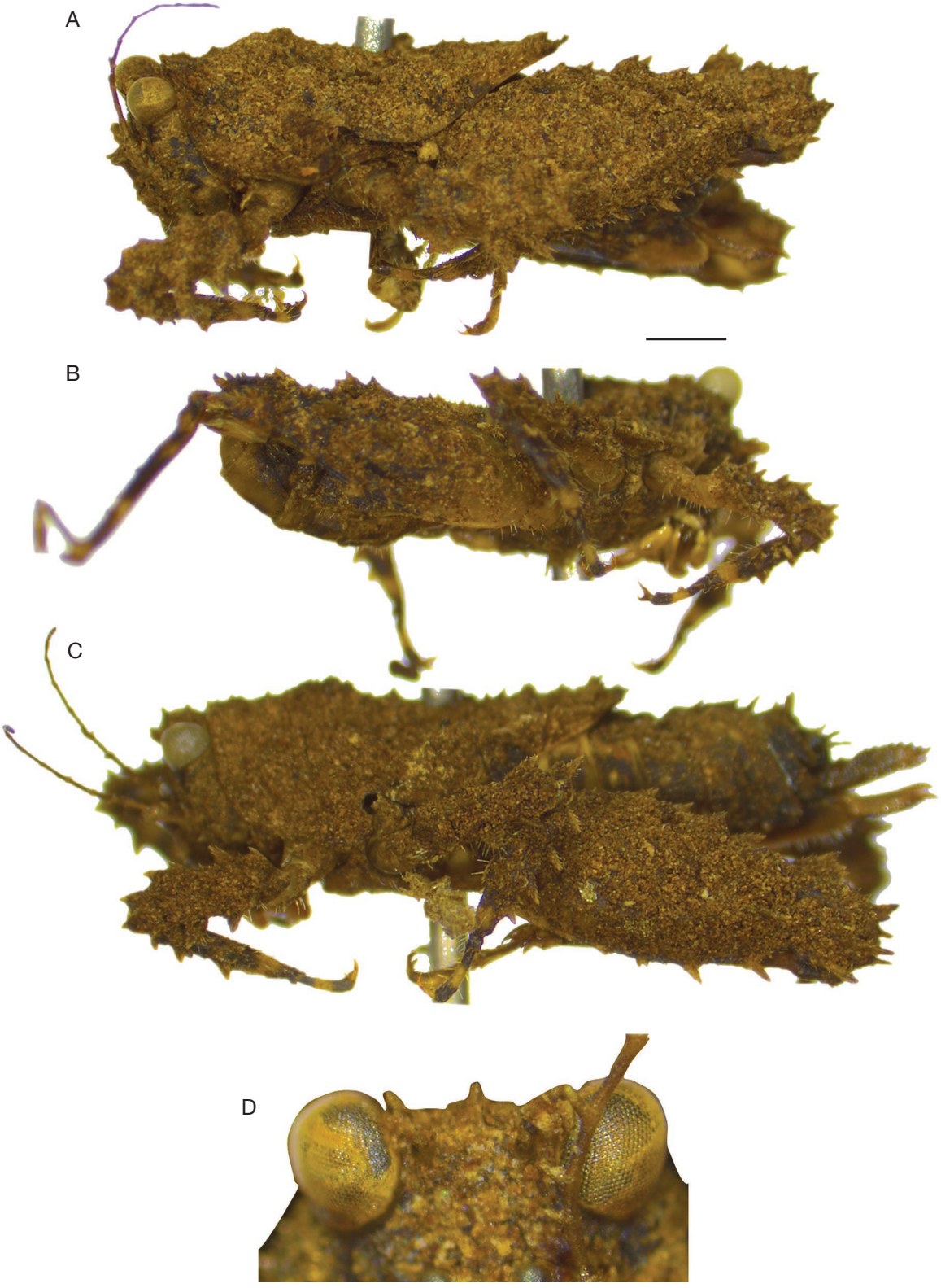

FIG. 27. — *Xerapelpa monteithi* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in lateral view (**A**-**C**), and vertex in frontal view (**D**). **A**, and **D**, holotype female, **B**, male paratype, **C**, female paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

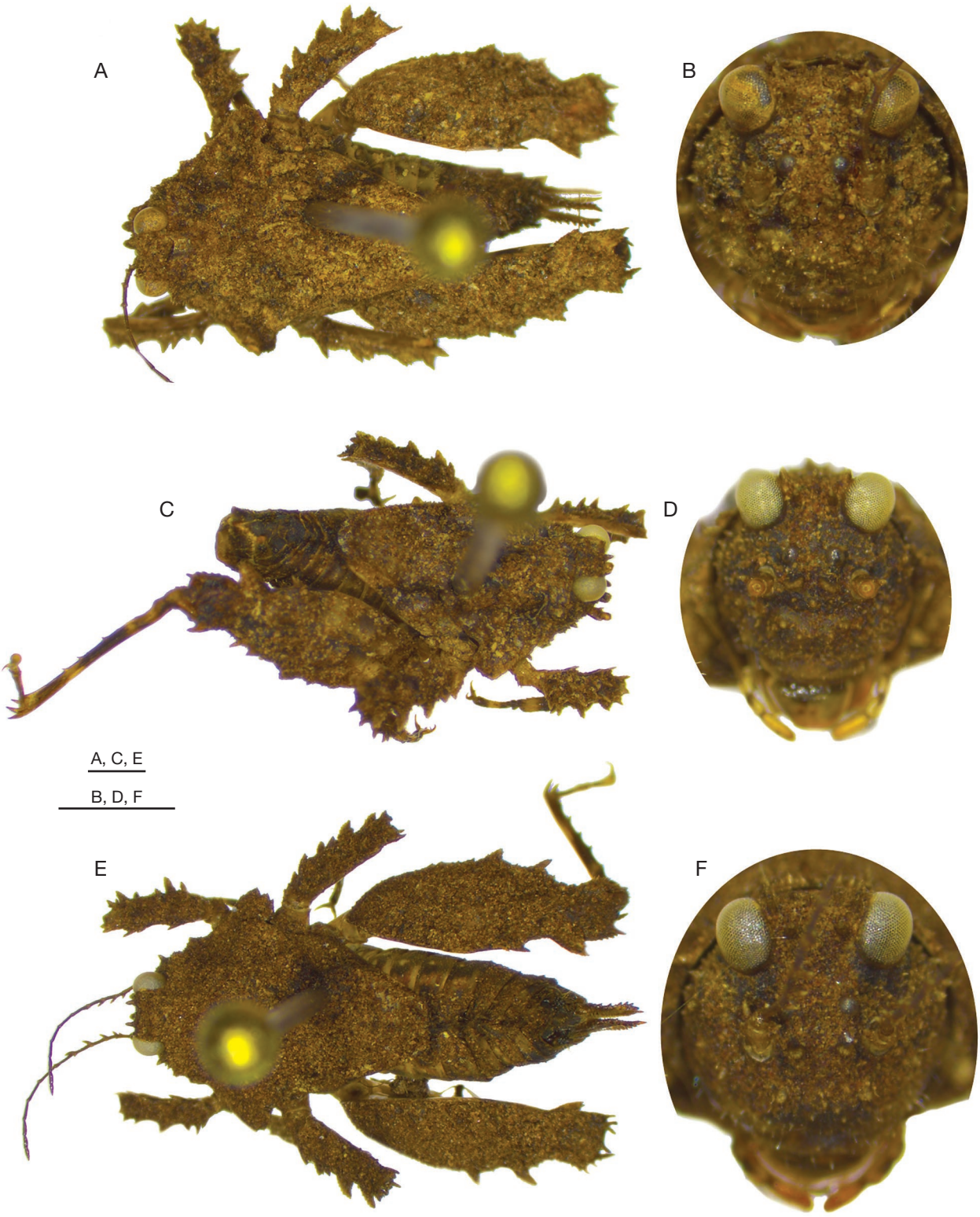

FIG. 28. — *Xerapelpa monteithi* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in dorsal (**A**, **C**, **E**), and frontal view (**B**, **D**, **F**). **A**, **B**, holotype female; **C**, **D**, male paratype; **E**, **F**, female paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 29. — *Xerapelpa monteithi* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp. male nymph in natural habitat, Mt. Do. Photo: D. Brouste.

Burwell, Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♀; Ningua, camp; 21°44'45"S, 166°9'18"E; 1100 m a.s.l.; 29.I.2002; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – trees; QM • 1 ♀, 1 N; Mt Do, summit; 21°45'14"S, 166°0'0"E; 1000 m a.s.l.; 21-22.XI.2003; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 N; Mt Do, 0.5 km before summit; 21°45'28"S, 166°0'3"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 22.XI.2003; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♂, 1 N; Mt Humboldt refuge, creek; 21°52'58"S, 166°24'46"E; 1350 m a.s.l.; 7.XI.2002; Burwell leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 N; Mt Humboldt, source; 21°52'47"S, 166°24'46"E; 1300 m a.s.l.; 5-8.XI.2002; Monteith, Burwell leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 N; Mt Humboldt, beyond summit; 21°52'55"S, 166°25'19"E; 1500 m a.s.l.; 7.XI.2002; Burwell leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Do, summit; 21°45'14"S, 166°0'0"E; 1000 m a.s.l.; 5.XI.2002; Monteith, Burwell leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Mt Dzumac, Rd junction; 22°1'55"S, 166°28'1"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 4.XII.2003; Monteith leg.; hand collecting; QM • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 11-14.III.1986; J. Boudinot leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10883.

DISTRIBUTION. — Sparsely distributed across most of New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — Found at night in humid forests, on decomposing tree trunks on the ground.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named for Dr Geoff Monteith who, while curator of entomology at the Queensland Museum, led numerous collecting expeditions to mountain rainforests of North Queensland, New Caledonia and Fiji between 1980 and 2008.

DIAGNOSIS. — Antennae filiform, composed of 12 visible segments. Segments 3-6 with long protrusions at their apices. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout its length, forming small elevation above lateral lobes. Third tarsal segment expanded.

Subfamily TETRIGINAE Rambur, 1838
Tribe Tetrigini Rambur, 1838

Genus *Paratettix* Bolívar, 1887

TYPE SPECIES. — *Tetrix meridionalis* Rambur, 1838, by subsequent designation (Rehn 1904).

COMPOSITION. — Around 45 valid species, Cigliano *et al.* (2024).

DISTRIBUTION. — Globally distributed.

DIAGNOSIS. — Paired ocelli at upper third of eye height. Frontal costa bifurcation near top of face. Midline of antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes. Vertex a little narrower than eye. Anterior margin of vertex straight. Middle femur robust and wavy. Small hump in anterior part of pronotum.

REMARK

Literature pertaining to this widespread genus is extensive so the literature review concerns only the single species found in Fiji. The relevant literature is cited under the species section.

Paratettix nigrescens Sjöstedt, 1921
(Figs 30-32)

Paratettix nigrescens Sjöstedt, 1921: 15; 1932: 1 (included in a catalog); 1936: 10 (taxonomic notes). — Rehn 1952: 152 (taxonomic notes). — Steinmann 1970: 162 (included in a catalog). — Key 1981: 53 (lectotype designation). — Podgornaya 1983: 81 (included in a catalog). — Blackith 1992: 81 (included in a catalog). — Tumbrinck 2018: 32 (taxonomic notes).

Paratettix infelix Günther, 1938c: 39.

Paratettix longipennis Sjöstedt, 1936: 11.

Paratettix parvus Sjöstedt, 1921: 15.

Paratettix vexator Günther, 1938c: 36.

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Australia** • 1 ♂ lectotype; Queensland, Malanda; NHRS NRM-ORTH 9255.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Queensland, Malanda.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia, Province Sud** • 1 ♀; Bois de Sud; 22°9'57"S, 166°45'57"E; 200 m a.s.l.; 23-24.IV.2005; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Aoupinié, 20 km NE Poya; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 650 m a.s.l.; 18-19.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Tiakan Beach; -21.030, 165.400; 5 m a.s.l.; 30.IV.2005; Monteith leg.; QM • 3 ♀; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 17-19-XI.2001; Monteith G. B., Monteith S. R. leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Farino refuge; 21°38'59"S, 165°46'58"E; 300 m a.s.l.; 13-17.XI.2002; Wright leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Farino refuge; 21°38'59"S, 165°46'58"E; 300 m a.s.l.; 3.V.2005; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 N; 3 km WNW Col d'Amieu; 21°34'44"S, 165°45'32"E; 420 m a.s.l.; 10.V.2008; T. Robillard, F. Muller leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10870 • 1 ♀; La Foa; 21°43'0"S, 165°49'0"E; 29.XII.1999; C. Mille leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10885.

DISTRIBUTION. — According to Tumbrinck (2018): From Waigeo and the Kai Islands in the West, through the whole of New Guinea (including Supiori and Biak Islands), Manus Island and North Australia, the Bismarck Archipelago, Bougainville and Solomon Islands (Lavongai, Guadalcanal, Rennell Island, Tulagi), Vanuatu, New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — On rocky river banks.

DIAGNOSIS. — Similar to *Kanakacris illiesi* (Günther, 1972) n. comb. Differs by: 1) straight anterior margin of vertex (indrawn in *K. illiesi* n. comb.); 2) in dorsal view, anterior margin of vertex wider than half of eye (no wider than half of eye in *K. illiesi* n. comb.); 3) median carina usually not reaching anterior margin of pronotum; 4) visible small hump in anterior part of pronotum; 5) middle femur robust and wavy; 6) smaller than *K. illiesi* n. comb. in all observed cases.

REMARK

Tumbrinck (2018) noted that *P. nigrescens* is an incredibly variable species, including the variability in size, coloration, and length of pronotum and wings. Additionally, it is widespread in the region and across the elevational gradient. All this makes it difficult to confidently define and recognize the species, which is a problem that is even more apparent at the generic level. Molecular studies will be necessary to resolve the phylogeny of this group.

Genus *Kanakacris* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:6780D8B2-0ED3-4F14-A5D8-5B120C7E9B08

TYPE SPECIES. — *Pseudoparatettix illiesi* Günther, 1972.

COMPOSITION. — *Kanakacris illiesi* n. comb.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named in honor of the Kanak people, the indigenous inhabitants of New Caledonia. The suffix -acris is derived from the Greek word ἀκρίς, meaning "grasshopper, locust", and is of feminine gender.

DIAGNOSIS. — Paired ocelli at upper third of eye height. Frontal costa bifurcation immediately above ocelli, near top of face. Midline of antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes. vertex crown-like, half as wide as eye. Vertex narrowing anteriorly, anterior margin a little indrawn in middle and not reaching the anterior margin of eyes in dorsal view. Legs smooth; middle femur distinctly long and slim; hind femur robust. First tarsal segment of anterior leg short; third tarsal segment of hind leg shorter than first. Wings not reaching pronotal apex. Pronotum mostly flat, median carina only slightly wavy anteriorly. Median carina reaching anterior margin of pronotum.

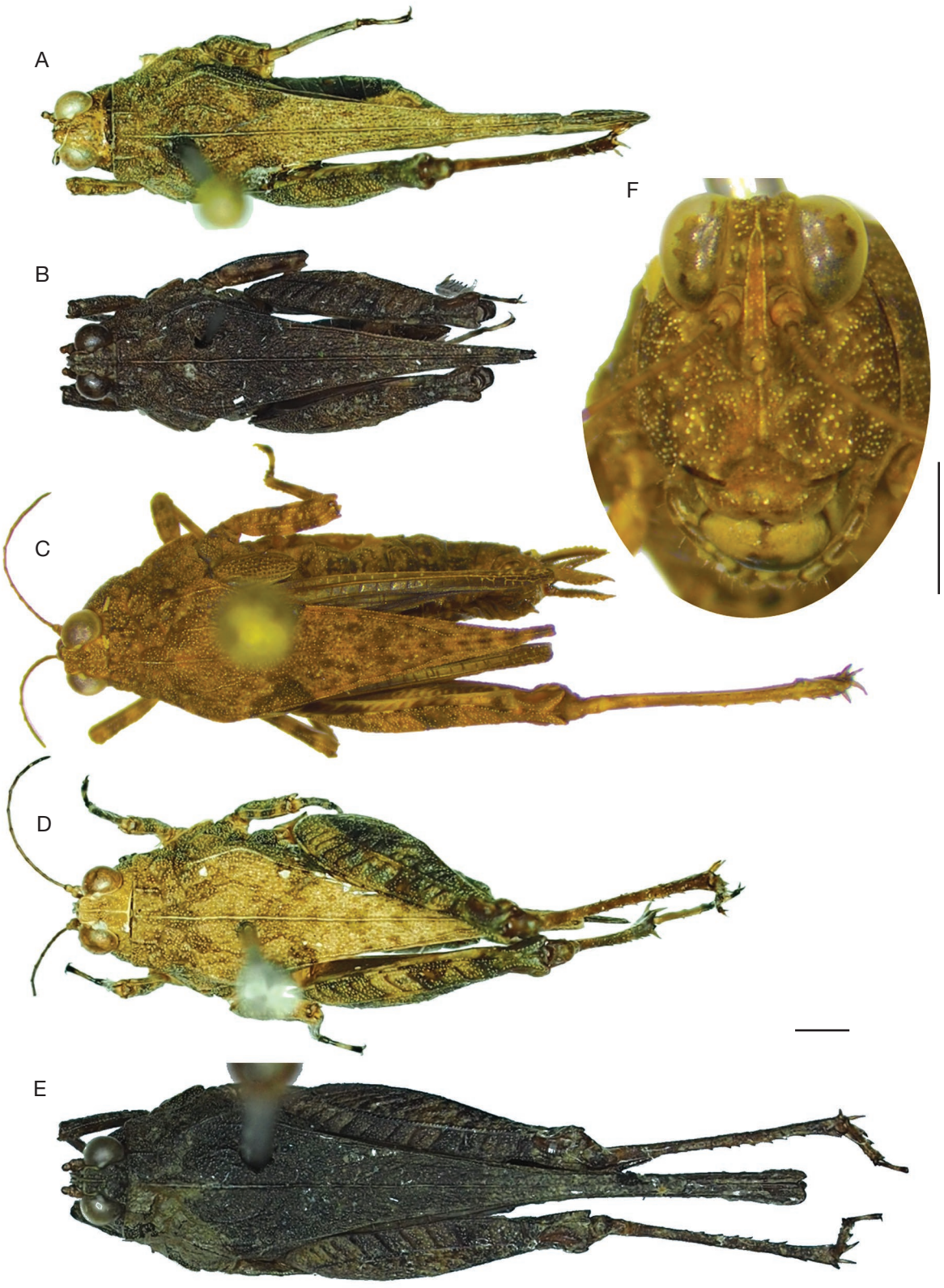

FIG. 30. — *Paratettix nigrescens* Sjöstedt, 1921, old and new records from New Caledonia, dorsal (**A**-**E**), and frontal view (**F**). **A**, male and **D**, female from Hienghène (NMW, OSF); **B**, male and **E**, female from Yaoué (BMNH, OSF); **C**, and **F**, female from Bois de Sud. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: A, B, D, E: J. Tumbrinck; C, F: N. Kasalo.

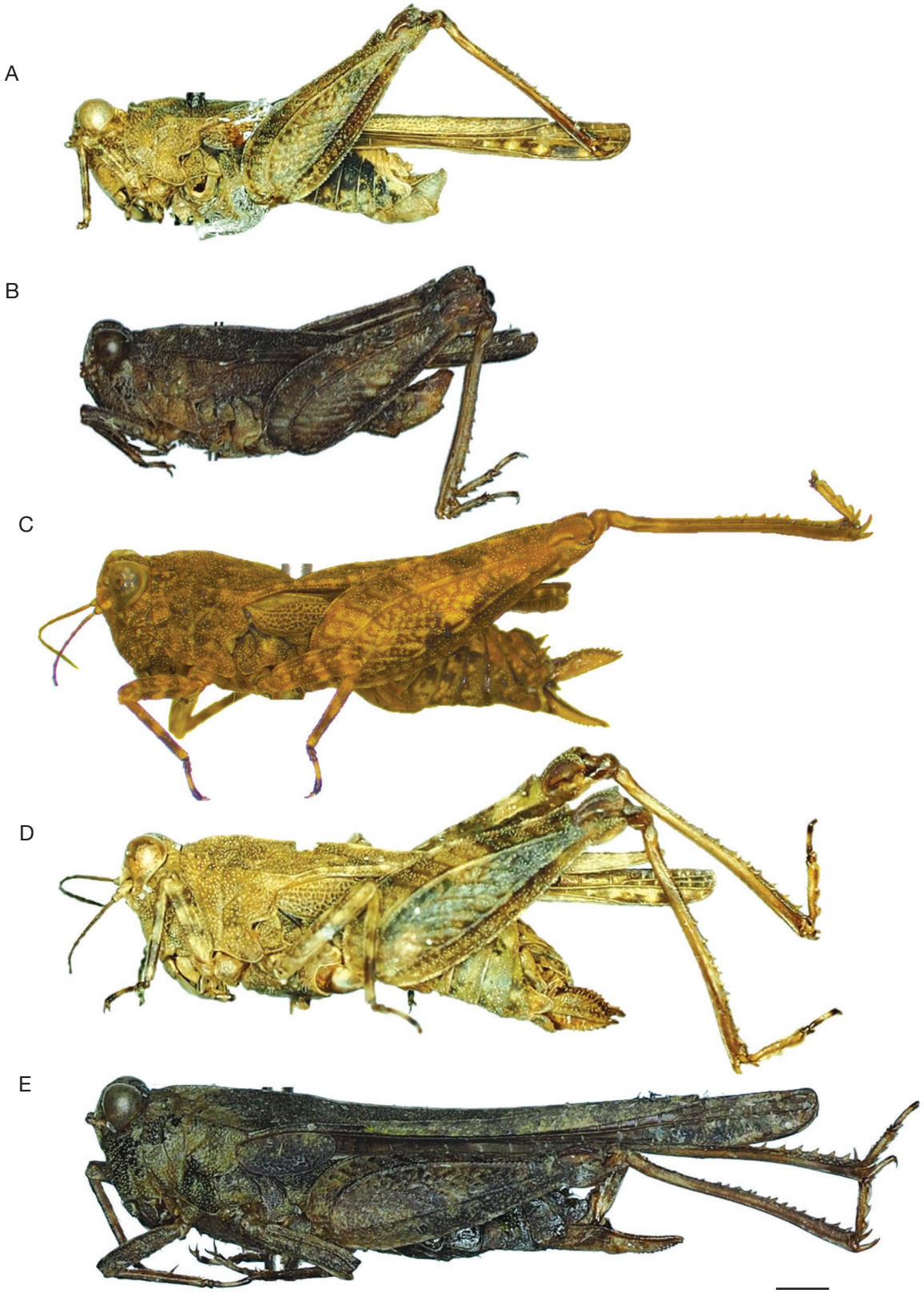

Fig. 31. — *Paratettix nigrescens* Sjöstedt, 1921 old and new records from New Caledonia, lateral view. **A**, male and **D**, female from Hienghène (NMW, OSF); **B**, male and **E**, female from Yaoué (BMNH, OSF); **C**, female from Bois de Sud. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: A, B, D, E: J. Tumbrinck; C: N. Kasalo.

Fig. 32. — *Paratettix nigrescens* Sjöstedt, 1921 specimen in natural habitat, Bois du Sud. Photo: D. Brouste.

Differential diagnosis. — Major differences from the above diagnosis are given for each type species. *Macquillania cuspidata* Günther, 1972 – paired ocelli at ventral third of eye height; antennal grooves below ventral margin of eyes; anteriorly bulging vertex with projected frontal costa, reaching anterior margin of eyes; third tarsal segment of hind leg as long as first. *Hydrotetrix cheesmanae* Uvarov, 1926 – paired ocelli at half of eye height; frontal costa bifurcation at top of face; vertex as wide as eye; anterior margin of vertex straight; third tarsal segment of hind leg as long as first; apterous; moderate hump in anterior part of pronotum. *Carolinotettix montanus* Willemse, 1951 – paired ocelli and frontal costa bifurcation around half of eye height (according to textual description in Willemse (1951)); vertex wider than eye; apterous; moderate hump in anterior part of pronotum. *Lamellitettigodes contractus* (Bolívar, 1887) – paired ocelli at middle of eye height; vertex slightly bulging anteriorly, wider than eye; third tarsal segment of hind leg nearly as long as first. *Hebarditettix quadratus* (Hancock, 1915) – paired ocelli at ventral third of eye height, frontal costa bifurcation at middle of eye height, antennal grooves below level of ventral margin of eyes; third tarsal segment of hind leg as long as first. *Hedotettix gracilis* (Haan, 1843) – paired ocelli at middle of eye height; frontal costa bifurcation at top of face; vertex slightly bulging anteriorly, reaching anterior margin of eyes; vertex as wide as eye. *Ergatettix dorsiferus* (Walker, 1871) – paired ocelli at middle of eye height; frontal costa bifurcation at top of face; vertex as wide as eye; small hump in anterior part of pronotum. *Paratettix meridionalis* (Rambur, 1838) – paired ocelli placed lower – approximately one ocellus could be placed between frontal costa bifurcation and dorsal margin of paired ocellus; vertex a little narrower than eye; anterior margin of vertex straight; middle femur robust and wavy; median carina not reaching anterior margin of pronotum; small hump in anterior part of pronotum. *Euparatettix personatus* (Bolívar, 1887) – frontal costa bifurcation at top of face; anterior margin of vertex straight, reaching anterior margin of eyes; vertex as wide as eye; third tarsal segment of hind leg as long as first. *Pseudoparatettix lineatus* (Hancock, 1907) – vertex as wide as eye; first tarsal segment of anterior leg long; third tarsal segment of hind leg nearly as long as first; two small humps in anterior part of pronotum.

Justification for the establishment of the new genus

Barring the recent work on Tetrigini by Devriese *et al.* (2023), the subfamily Tetriginae remains largely unreviewed. This subfamily contains some of the most specious genera of Tetrigidae, but their diagnoses are usually vague or non-existent. Some important diagnostic characters of *Kanakacris illiesi* n. comb., e.g. face, vertex, leg, and median carina morphology, do not fit the diagnosis of any of the described genera in the wider region. We thus find it necessary to define a new genus. The differential diagnosis concerns the type species of each genus resembling *Kanakacris* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. or attributed to Tetriginae in SE Asia, Australia, and Oceania.

FIG. 33. — *Kanakacris illiesi* (Günther, 1972) n. comb., female paratype from MNHN, erroneously subsequently labeled as holotype: **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, frontal view; **D**, labels. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: J. Skejo and MNHN.

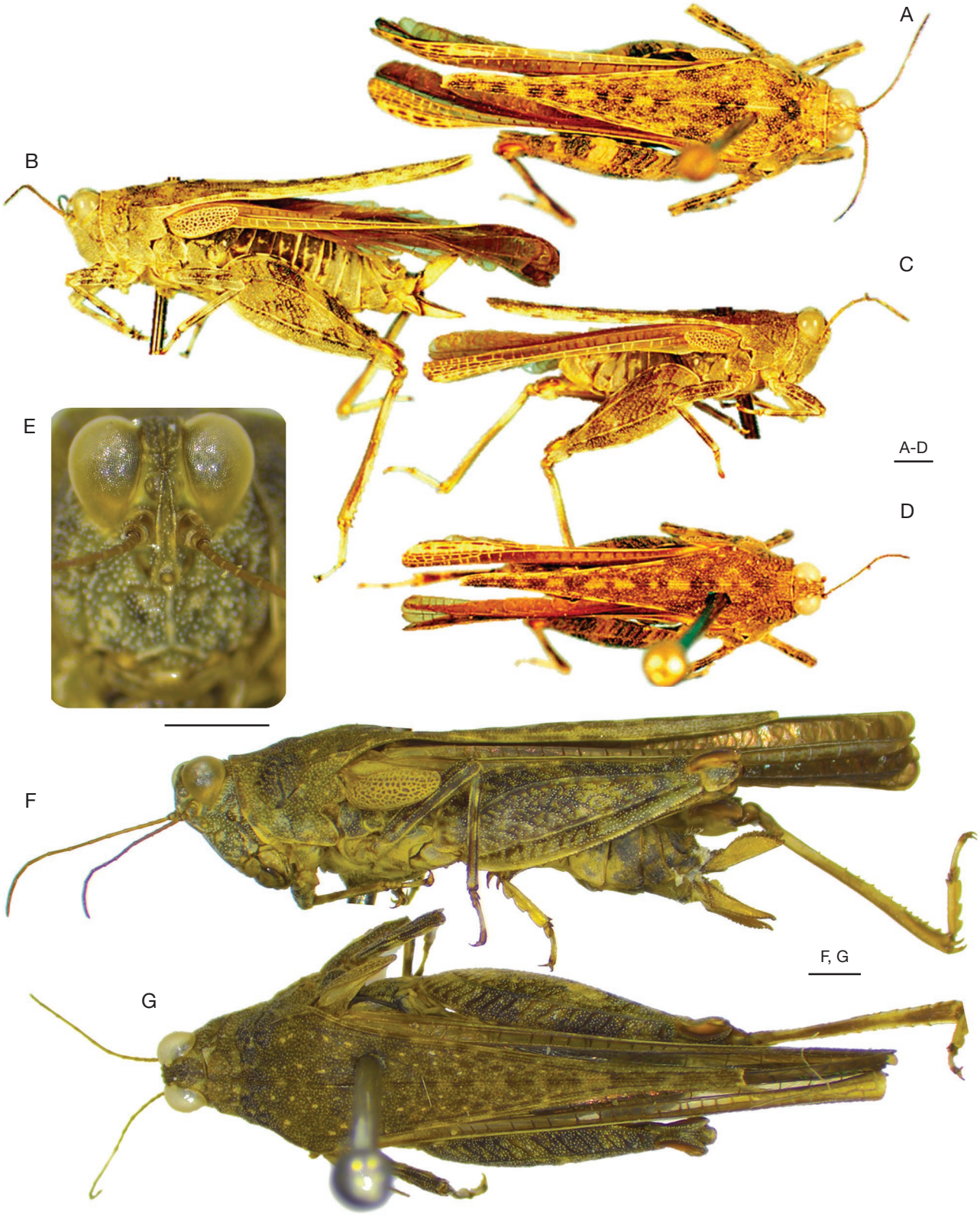

Fig. 34. — *Kanakacris illiesi* (Günther, 1972) n. comb., type specimens (**A**-**D**) and new records (**E**-**G**): **A**, female paratype in dorsal view (MTKD); **B**, female paratype in lateral view; **C**, male holotype, labeled as such by Günther, in lateral view; **D**, male holotype in dorsal view; **E**, new record in frontal view; **F**, new record female in lateral view; **G**, new record female in dorsal view. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: A-D, S. Ingrisch, E-G, N. Kasalo.

FIG. 35. — *Kanakacris illiesi* (Günther, 1972) n. comb. male in natural habitat, Le Mont-Dore. Photo: D. Brouste.

Kanakacris illiesi (Günther, 1972) n. comb.
(Figs 33-35)

Pseudoparatettix illiesi Günther, 1972: 274. — Blackith 1992: 150 (included in a catalog).

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°35'16"S, 165°47'52"E; Illies leg.; SMTD DORSA D130XM01. **Paratypes. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu; -21.588, 165.798; Illies leg.; SMTD DORSA D130XF01 • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu; 21°35'16"S, 165°47'52"E; Illies leg.; MNHN-EO-EO1030.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Foret Thy Reserve; 22°11'5"S, 166°32'13"E; 150 m a.s.l.; 21.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 2 ♂; Col d'Amos; 20°18'0"S, 164°24'0"E; 100 m a.s.l.; 13.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Tiakan Beach; 21°1'48"S, 165°24'0"E; 5 m a.s.l.; 30.IV.2005; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 21.XI.2002; Wright leg.; QM • 1 ♀; 3 km WNW Col d'Amieu; 21°34'41"S, 163°45'43"E; 420 m a.s.l.; 10.V.2008; T. Robillard, F. Muller leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10873 • 1 ♂; Mt Panié, Wewec, camp; 20°35'55"S, 164°43'50"E; 360 m a.s.l.; 6-11.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10874 • 1 ♀; Rivière Bleue; 5.III.1986; J. Boudinot leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10884 • 1 ♂; Massif de l'Inedete, Pic Katalupaik; 20°51'5"S, 165°0'35"E; 300 m a.s.l.; 27.X-2.XI.2017; T. Robillard, F. Legendre, L. Desutter-Grandcolas leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10887.

DISTRIBUTION. — Widely distributed in New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — On rocky river banks.

DIAGNOSIS. — Currently inseparable from the generic diagnosis.

REMARK

The female paratype deposited at MNHN is labeled as the holotype, but this is wrong since Günther (1972) clearly states that the holotype is deposited at SMTD.

Incertae sedis
Genus *Spertor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:80C84235-7628-473C-B67D-40380024EE25

TYPE SPECIES. — *Spertor solus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

COMPOSITION. — Monotypic, including only *N. solus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — The name is coined from the Latin verb *spērō*, *spērāre*, meaning "to hope", fused with the Latin suffix -tor used to form a third declension masculine agent noun. *Spertor*, the one who hopes, is thus a masculine gender noun. The name references the fact that only a single specimen of this genus is known, and its long antennae, with which it may hope to find company.

DIAGNOSIS. — Frontal costa bifurcation in upper quarter of eye height. Vertex triangular in dorsal view, straight in anterior view. Antennae long and filiform. Pronotum with large anterior hump. Pronotal apex wide, rectangular. Legs tuberculated.

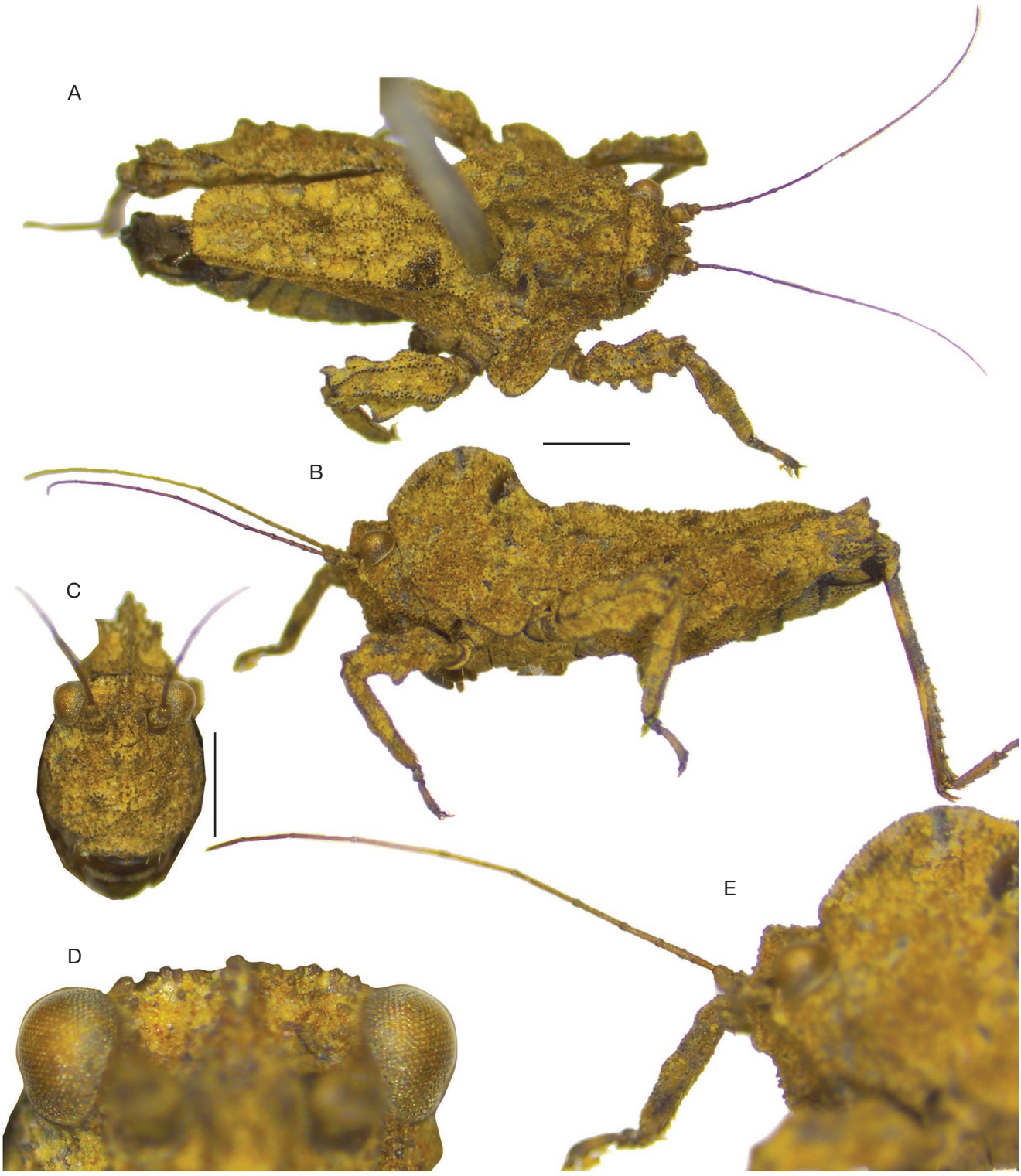

Fig. 36. — *Spertor solus* Kasalo & Skejo n. gen., n. sp., male holotype: **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, frontal view; **D**, vertex in frontal view; **E**, antenna, head, and prozona of pronotum enlarged in lateral view. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

Description

Frontal costa bifurcation in upper quarter of eye height. Scutellum widening ventrad, as wide as antennal groove at widest part. Paired ocelli at upper third of eye height. Midline of antennal grooves at level of ventral margin of eyes Antennae filiform, composed of 15 visible segments. Vertex more than twice as wide as eye in frontal view. In anterior view, base of vertex a little above dorsal margin of eyes; vertex flat

with slightly elevated medial carina. In dorsal view, vertex vaguely triangular; reaching anterior margin of eyes. Medial carina visible in anterior half between eyes. Lateral carinae barely distinct. Anterior margin of pronotum straight. Prozonal carinae parallel. Median carina distinct throughout its length, forming large hump in prozona. Lateral lobes projecting outwards, rectangular, wide. Ventral sinus blunt but narrow. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area wide above middle femur, narrowing towards pronotal apex. Humeral angles blunt. Posthumeral spots present. Pronotal apex wide, rectangular. Tegmina and wings absent. Dorsal margin of anterior femur with two wide teeth; ventral margin with three small and one large teeth. Anterior tibia slightly widened in proximal and in middle part. First segment of anterior tarsus shorter than second segment (minus claws), pulvilli indistinct. Dorsal margin of middle femur wavy; ventral margin with three wide protrusions. Middle tibia slightly expanded in middle. Hind femur robust, mostly smooth; small antegenicular, large genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal half. First tarsal segment much longer than third. Middle pulvillus longer than other two, all sharp.

REMARK

This genus bears no immediate resemblance to any of the known genera. We refrain from placing it anywhere in the taxonomic system before a more thorough follow-up study can be performed.

Spertor solus Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.
(Fig. 36)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2C3A24BE-9C88-455E-8FE5-1F836CB9E0FB

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Touho TV tower; 20°47'23"S, 165°15'0"E; 27.XI.2003-30.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11318.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Nord, Touho TV tower area.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from a single specimen from the type locality.

ETYMOLOGY. — The specific epithet is the Latin adjective *sōlus*, meaning "alone, only". The name references the fact that only a single specimen of this species is known.

DIAGNOSIS. — Currently inseparable from the generic diagnosis.

Incertae sedis
Tribe Echopraxiini Kasalo & Skejo, 2024

TYPE GENUS. — *Echopraxia* Kasalo & Skejo, 2024.

COMPOSITION. — *Echopraxia* Kasalo & Skejo, 2024; *Eurymorphopus* Hancock, 1907; *Peraxelpa* Sjöstedt, 1931; *Planotettix* Tumbrinck, 2014; *Poseidontettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

DISTRIBUTION. — Australia, New Guinea, New Caledonia.

DIAGNOSIS. — Medial carina visible in anterior third between eyes. Frontal costa bifurcation at lower quarter of eye height. Scutellum short (distance from bifurcation to median ocellus similar to eye height). Paired ocelli at level of ventral margin of eyes. Antennal grooves below level of ventral margin of eyes. Antennae filiform, composed of 11-15 visible segments. Vertex a little incurved in dorsal view. Anterior margin of pronotum straight. Median carina elevated in anterior part, forming crest of various sizes. Strongly tuberculated femora. First segment of anterior tarsus slightly elongated, third segment of hind tarsus shorter than first.

Genus *Eurymorphopus* Hancock, 1907

Eurymorphopus Hancock, 1907: 30. — Kirby 1910: 21 (included in a catalog); 1914: 48 (included in the "Metrodorini" group). — Günther 1939: 41 (description of a new species); 1972: 269 (belongs to Cladonotinae based on the width of the scutellum). — Vanschuytbroeck 1980: 10 (included in a catalog). — Blackith 1992: 69 (included in a catalog). — Yin *et al.* 1996: 870 (included in a catalog). — Otte 1997: 45 (included in a catalog). — Tumbrinck 2014a: 350 (included in Cladonotinae, taxonomic notes). — Skejo *et al.* 2020b: 181 (taxonomic notes). — Storozhenko 2023b: 61 (included in tribe Trusmaditetrigini Storozhenko, 2023).

TYPE SPECIES. — *Amorphopus cunctatus* Bolívar, 1887, by original monotypy.

COMPOSITION. — *Amorphopus cunctatus* Bolívar, 1887, *Eurymorphopus bolivariensis* Tumbrinck, 2014.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

DIAGNOSIS. — Frontal costa bifurcation a little above ventral margin of eyes. Antennae short. Vertex crown-like, low or elevated, a little concave. Anterior margin of pronotum straight. Median carina elevated in anterior part of pronotum, forming very small triangular hump. Pronotal apex rounded. Lateral lobes strongly projected laterally. Third segment of hind tarsus as long as first.

REMARK

Hancock (1907) postulated that *Eurymorphopus* is related to *Amorphopus* Serville, 1838 from South America. *Amorphopus* is fully winged and has extremely broadened femora, but otherwise appears to be related to *Eurymorphopus* and similar genera, especially when their head morphologies are compared. The tribe Amorphopini Günther, 1939 is currently placed within Metrodorinae, but does not share many similarities with the type genus *Metrodora* Bolívar, 1887.

Eurymorphopus bolivariensis Tumbrinck, 2014
(Figs 37; 38)

Eurymorphopus bolivariensis Tumbrinck, 2014a: 360. — Storozhenko 2023b: 62 (included in a catalog).

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; MHNG.

TYPE LOCALITY. — New Caledonia (without precision).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 3 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 200-350 m a.s.l.; 7.XII.2003-2.II.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♀; Col d'Amos; 20°18'0"S, 164°24'0"E; 100 m a.s.l.; 3.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 N; Mt Do; 21°45'14"S, 166°0'0"E; 1000 m a.s.l.; 20.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.;

Fig. 37. — **A**-**C**, *Eurymorphopus bolivariensis* Tumbrinck, 2014 and **D**-**F**, *Eurymorphopus cunctatus* (Bolívar, 1887): lateral view (**A**, **E**); dorsal view (**B**, **F**); frontal view (**C**, **D**). Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

1.XI.2001-27.II.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♀; Ile des Pins; 22°36'35"S, 167°28'22"E; 6.V.2009; T. Robillard leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10872.

Distribution. — Sparsely distributed across the entirety of New Caledonia.

Habitat. — Found at night in humid forests, generally on living trees with smooth bark, 10 cm to 1.5 m high.

Diagnosis. — Elevated vertex. Low median carina.

Eurymorphopus cunctatus (Bolívar, 1887) (Fig. 39)

Amorphopus cunctatus Bolívar, 1887: 250 (original description of the species).

Eurymorphopus cunctatus − Hancock 1907: 36 (included in the newly described genus). — Kirby 1910: 21 (included in a catalog). — Steinmann 1970: 159 (included in a catalog). — Günther 1972: 270 (notes on the morphology). — Vanschuytbroeck 1980:

Fig. 38. — *Eurymorphopus bolivariensis* Tumbrinck, 2014 female in natural habitat, Mts Koghis. Photo: D. Brouste.

FIG. 39. — *Eurymorphopus cunctatus* (Bolívar, 1887) female in natural habitat, Yaté. Photo: D. Brouste.

10 (included in a catalog). — Blackith 1992: 69 (included in a catalog). — Paris 1993: 236 (included in a catalog). — Tumbrinck 2014a: 361 (taxonomic notes). — Storozhenko 2023b: 62 (included in a catalog).

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Lectotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; ISNB; OSF SpecimenID=117361. This specimen is here designated as the lectotype. The paralectotype male at NMW is in fact a specimen of *E. bolivariensis*.

TYPE LOCALITY. — New Caledonia (without precision).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 22.XII.2004-12.I.2005; Burwell, Wright leg.; QM • 3 ♂, 1 N; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 11-13.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg; QM • 1 ♀; Pic du Pin; 22°13'58"S, 166°49'58"E; 280 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2004-12.I.2005; Monteith, Grimbacher leg; QM • 4 ♀; Table Unio road; 21°33'57"S, 165°45'57"E; 600 m a.s.l.; 14.XI.2000; Bouchard, Burwell, Monteith leg; QM • 1 ♂; Pic d'Amoa, north slopes; 20°57'25"S, 165°17'27"E; 26.XI.2003; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM. • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 400 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2003-27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 N; Mt Panié, Dawenia; 20°32'14"S, 164°40'53"E; 640 m a.s.l.; 11-15.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10854 • 1 ♀; Mt Panié, Roches de la Wayem; 20°38'18"S, 164°51'59"E; 715 m a.s.l.; 1-6.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10858 • 1 ♀; Mt Panié, Dawenia, cascade; 20°32'24"S, 164°40'43"E; 620 m a.s.l.; 11-15.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10869 • 1 ♀; Mt Panié, Roches de la Wayem; 20°38'21"S, 164°51'52"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 1-6.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10882.

DISTRIBUTION. — Sparsely distributed across the entirety of New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — Found at night in humid forests, generally on living trees with smooth bark, 10 cm to 1.5 m high.

DIAGNOSIS. — Low vertex. Median carina forming low triangular hump in anterior part of pronotum.

REMARKS

Tumbrinck (2014a) pointed out that the syntypes of this species differ according to Günther (1972), but he did not have a chance to examine the entire type material. Now that we have access to both the syntype from IRSNB and the one from NMW, recently made available by Josef Tumbrinck himself, it is clear that one of the specimens represents *E. cunctatus*, while the other is in fact *E. bolivariensis*. We conduct lectotypization to resolve this issue.

Similarly to the species of *Hyperyboella* and *Dystopia* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *E. cunctatus* specimens examined here exhibit an unusual amount of variability – most notably in the height of the pronotal crest (ranging from very low to moderately high), tuberculation of middle femora, and the shape of the lateral pronotal carinae. The populations that differ the most from the holotype morphology are those found at Table Unio road and Mt Panié, while the populations that are most similar to the holotype occur at the extreme north and south of the island. There is no apparent geographic pattern to these morphologies and it is unclear what the phylogeny of these populations might look like. Since multiple cryptic species are possible, we report all the specimens as *E. cunctatus* until more data allows the issue to be resolved.

Genus *Poseidontettix* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:039CCE18-8C67-4E61-901C-79FAE218CC88

TYPE SPECIES. — *Poseidontettix neptunus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

COMPOSITION. — Monotypic.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named after Poseidon, the Greek god of the sea, due to the tridentate pronotal apex. The suffix -tettix refers to the Ancient Greek word for "grasshopper", making a noun of masculine gender.

DIAGNOSIS. — Frontal costa bifurcation a little above ventral margin of eyes. Antennae very long. Vertex low with straight base, crown-like. Anterior margin of pronotum straight. Median carina elevated in anterior part of pronotum, forming small triangular hump. Pronotal apex strongly tridentate. Lateral lobes strongly projected laterally. Third segment of hind tarsus shorter than first.

DESCRIPTION

Frontal costa bifurcation a little above ventral margin of eyes. Scutellum widening ventrad, as wide as antennal groove at widest part. Paired ocelli at level of ventral margin of eyes. Antennal grooves below ventral margin of eyes. Antennae very long filiform, composed of 13 visible segments. Vertex around 1.5 times wider than eye in frontal view. In anterior view, base of vertex at level of dorsal margin of eyes; vertex crown-like due to slightly elevated carinae. In dorsal view, vertex slightly narrowing anteriorly; only frontal costa reaching anterior margin of eyes. Medial carina visible in anterior half between eyes. Lateral carinae U-shaped, visible in anterior third between eyes. Anterior margin of pronotum straight. Prozonal carinae parallel. Median carina distinct and elevated throughout its length, forming small elevation above lateral lobes. Lateral lobes projecting outwards, rectangular, pointed backward. Ventral sinus blunt but narrow. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area wide above middle femur, narrowing slightly towards pronotal apex. Humeral angles at nearly 90-degree angle. Posthumeral spots present. Pronotal apex wide, three-spined. Tegmina and wings absent. Anterior femur with small teeth on all sides. Anterior tibia expanded throughout its length. First segment of anterior tarsus shorter than second segment, pulvilli indistinct. Dorsal margin of middle femur wavy with four low teeth; ventral margin straight with three teeth. Middle tibia expanded throughout its length; with three lappets. Hind femur robust with several sideways protrusions; small antegenicular and genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal two thirds. First tarsal segment longer than third. Pulvilli equally long, sharp, barely distinct.

Poseidontettix neptunus Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp. (Figs 40-42)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:84D6F484-835C-4E1E-98F6-478121017220

TYPE MATERIAL. — **Holotype**. **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11324.

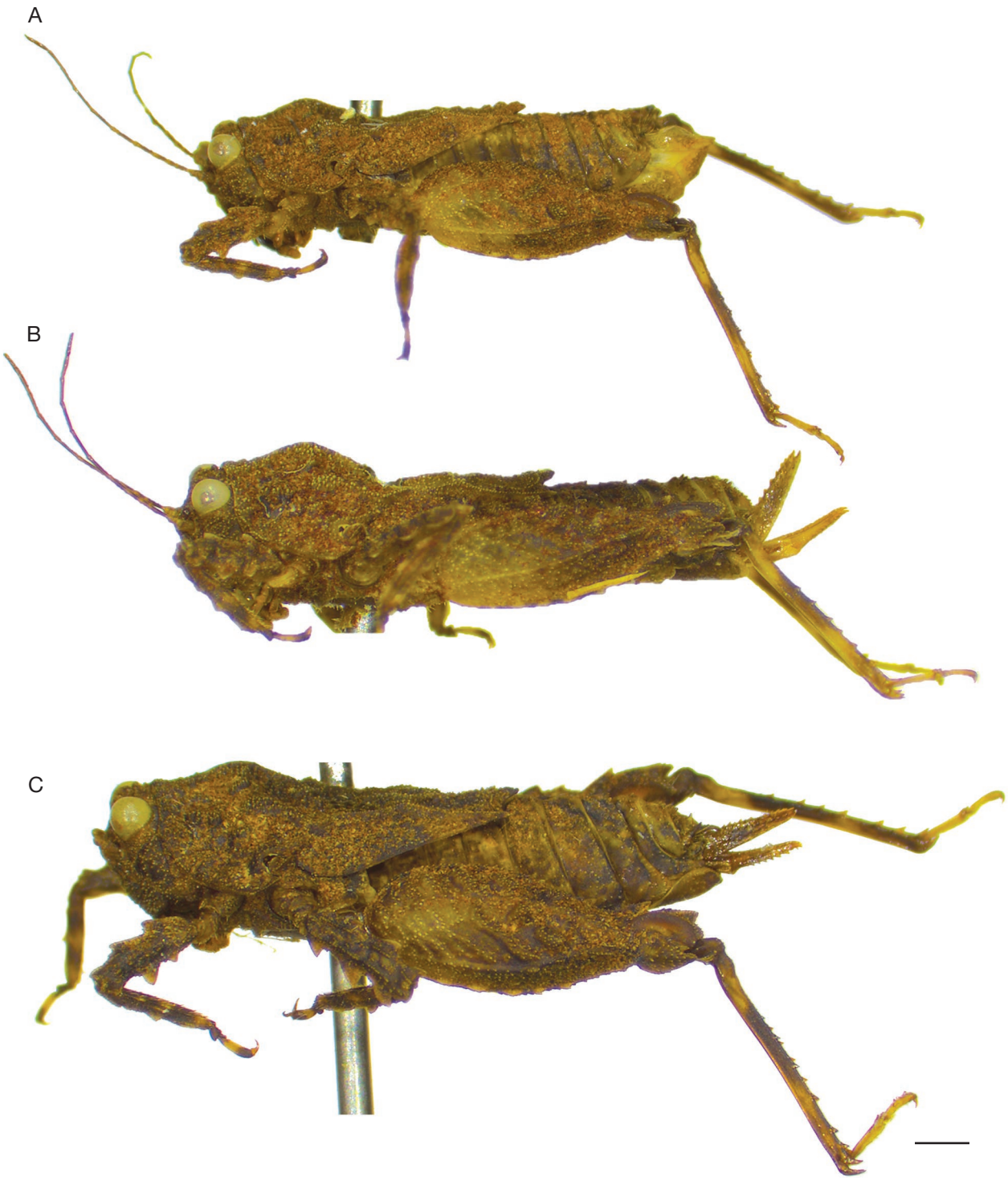

FIG. 40. — *Poseidontettix neptunus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in lateral view: **A**, male paratype; **B**, holotype female; **C**, female paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

Paratypes. New Caledonia • 1 ♂; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM Reg. No. T258442 • 1 ♀; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM Reg. No. T258443.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Province Nord, Mt Panié, 950 m.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♂; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 11-13.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg; QM • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 29.XI.2003-31.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♂; Table Unio

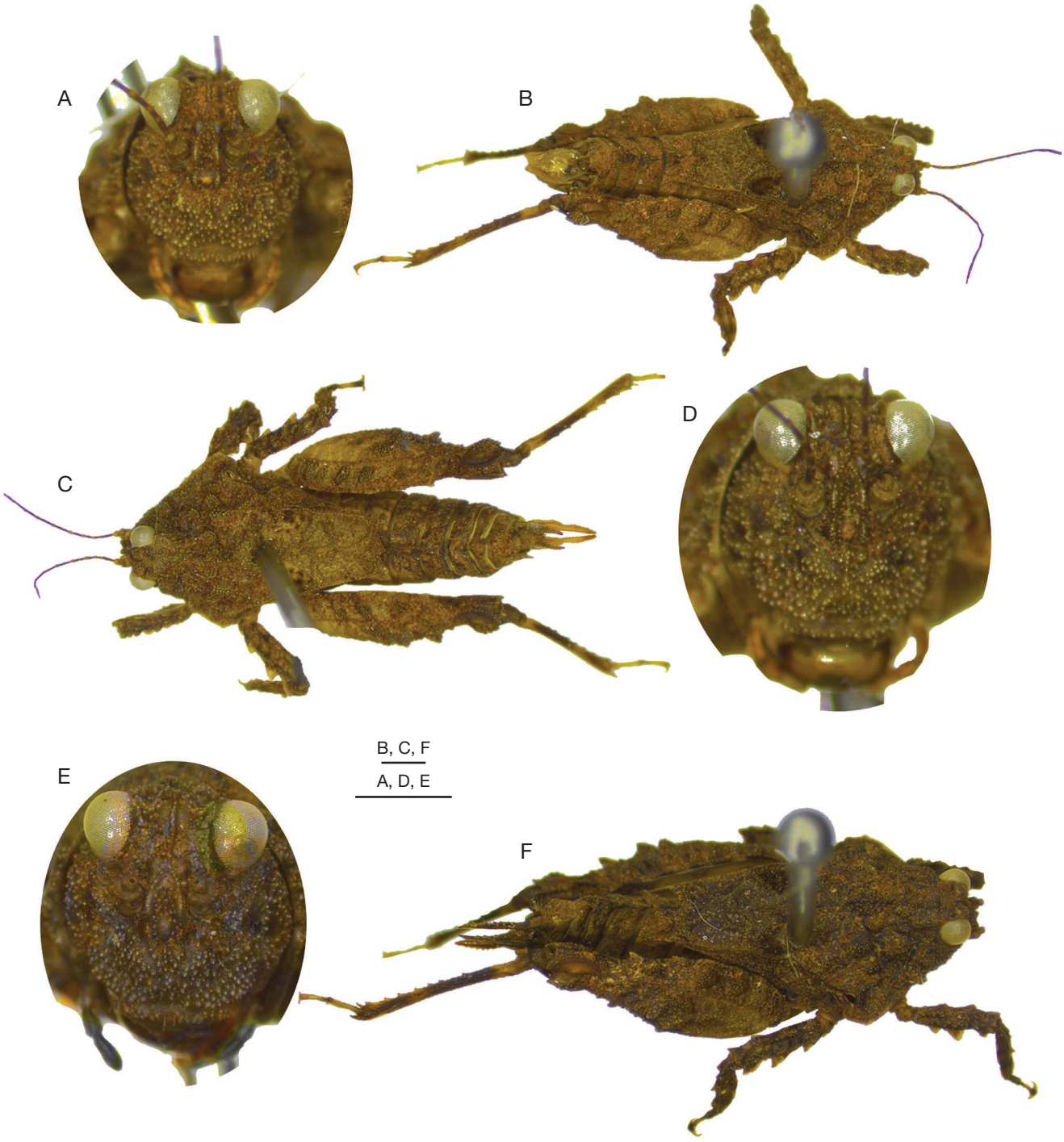

FIG. 41. — *Poseidontettix neptunus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in frontal (**A**, **D**, **E**), and dorsal view (**B**, **C**, **F**). **A**-**B**, male paratype, **C**-**D**, holotype female, **E**-**F**, female paratype. Scale bars: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

summit; 21°32'52"S, 165°45'57"E; 10.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg; QM • 4 ♂, 1 ♀; Pic du Pin; 22°13'58"S, 166°49'58"E; 280 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2004-12.I.2005; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum; QM • 1 ♂; Pic du Pin; 22°13'58"S, 166°49'58"E; 280 m a.s.l.; 21.XI.2001-27.I.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°3'57"S, 166°20'59"E; 1150 m a.s.l.; 27.XII.2004; Monteith; night hand collecting; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°3'57"S, 166°20'59"E; 1200 m a.s.l.; 24.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Foret Nord; 22°18'57"S, 166°54'57"E; 200 m a.s.l.; 22.XII.2004-9.I.2005; Monteith, Grimbacher leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Foret Nord; 22°18'57"S, 166°54'57"E; 1.XII.2004-9.I.2005; Monteith, Grimbacher leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Foret Nord; 22°18'57"S, 166°54'57"E; 480 m a.s.l.; 22.XII.2004-9.I.2005; Burwell, Wright leg; QM • 4 ♂; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 22.XI.2004-12.I.2005; Monteith, Grimbacher leg; flight intercept, malaise; QM • 1 ♀, 1 ♂; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m a.s.l.; 21.XI.2001-29.I.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 N; Pic du Grand Kaori; 22°16'58"S, 166°52'58"E; 250 m

FIG. 42. — *Poseidontettix neptunus* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., female in natural habitat, Mts Koghis. Photo: D. Brouste.

a.s.l.; 29.I.2002; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♀, 1 N; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 160 m a.s.l.; 8.II.2002; Darling leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 N; Rivière Bleue; 22°5'49"S, 166°40'40"E; 160 m a.s.l.; 19.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♀; Gelima; 21°34'58"S, 165°57'57"E; 480 m a.s.l.; 15.XI.2002; Monteith, Burwell leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 3.XI.2002; Monteith, Burwell leg.; pyrethrum – trees. 1 n; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 2-3.XI.2002; Burwell, Monteith, Wright leg.; night collecting; QM • 1 ♀; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 23.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 N; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 1.XI.2001; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♂; Ningua; 21°44'45"S, 166°9'18"E; 1100 m a.s.l.; 27.XI.2001-29.I.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 400 m a.s.l.; 8-9.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Humboldt; 21°52'58"S, 166°24'46"E; 1350 m a.s.l.; 5.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – trees; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Humboldt; 21°52'58"S, 166°24'46"E; 1350 m a.s.l.; 5-8.XI.2002; Monteith, Burwell leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM: • 1 ♀; Mt Humboldt; 21°52'58"S, 166°24'46"E; 1400 m a.s.l.; 6.XI.2002; Burwell, Monteith, Wright leg.; night hand collecting; QM • 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Me Maoya, summit; 21°21'57"S, 165°19'58"E; 12.XI.2002; Burwell, Monteith, Wright leg; QM • 1 ♂, 2 N; Me Maoya; 21°21'57"S, 165°19'58"E; 1150 m a.s.l.; 11-12.XI.2002; Burwell, Monteith, Wright; night collecting; QM • 1 ♀; Aoupinié; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 1000 m a.s.l.; 2.X.2004; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 ♂; Aoupinié; 21°8'59"S, 165°18'57"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 17.XII.2004; Monteith leg.; pyrethrum – logs and trees; QM • 1 N; Mt Panié, Roches de la Wayem; 20°38'27"S, 164°52'14"E; 620 m a.s.l.; 1-6.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10867 • 1 ♀; Massif de l'Inedete, Pic Katalupaik; 20°51'5"S, 165°0'35"E; 300 m a.s.l.; 27.X-2.XI.2017; T. Robillard, F. Legendre, L. Desutter-Grandcolas leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10886.

DISTRIBUTION. — Widely distributed in New Caledonia.

HABITAT. — Found on living trees with smooth bark, 1 m to 2 m high.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named after Neptune, the Roman god of the sea. The specific epithet is a Latin noun in apposition.

DIAGNOSIS. — Currently inseparable from the generic diagnosis.

Tribe Nophthini Kasalo & Skejo, n. tribe

TYPE GENUS. — *Nophtha* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., by original designation, herein described.

COMPOSITION. — *Nophtha* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *Dystopia* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., *Nesotettix*.

DISTRIBUTION. — New Caledonia, Samoa.

DIAGNOSIS. — Vertex bulging between the eyes, either reaching upper level of eyes or surpassing it. Frontal costa bifurcation at level of approximately half of eye height. Paired ocelli near ventral margin of eyes. Antennal grooves below ventral margin of eyes. Antennae composed of 13 to 15 visible segments. Pronotum with moderate anterior hump or entire pronotum strongly bulging. Surface of pronotum rough. Legs moderately tuberculated. First segment of anterior tarsus a little to strongly elongated. Third segment of hind tarsus very short. Small, no larger than around 1 cm.

REMARK

The previously known members of this tribe have historically been assigned to Cladonotinae. Although they share some characters commonly associated with Cladonotinae, such as a wide scutellum, wide and rounded vertex, and elevated anterior part of the pronotum (Storozhenko 2023a, b), we refrain from placing this tribe in any of the described subfamilies due to its highly peculiar morphology.

Genus *Dystopia* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EF5CBBFC-D304-4AA0-988D-B69040F65C7D

TYPE SPECIES. — *Nesotettix cheesmanae* Günther, 1938.

COMPOSITION. — Monotypic, including only *D. cheesmanae* n. comb.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — The name refers to the word "dystopia", the antonym of "utopia", and is of feminine gender. The name symbolizes the morphological disparity within the genus.

DIAGNOSIS. — Small species (female around 7 mm long). Pronotum moderately raised in anterior third, lowering caudad. Anterior margin of pronotum triangular. Vertex strongly triangular in dorsal view. Middle part of vertex in frontal view elevated in form of narrow rectangular protrusion. Internal carina of pronotum slightly inturned at base of hind femur. Pronotal apex wide and straight.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW GENUS

The species *Dystopia cheesmanae* n. comb. was until now placed in the genus *Nesotettix* Holdhaus, 1909. Günther (1938a) doubted this taxonomic placement, but later (Günther 1972) changed his mind and claimed that there are no discernible differences between *Nesotettix samoensis* Holdhaus, 1909 and the present species, except for the shape of the scutellum and the length of antennae. While these species are similar, *N. samoensis* bears some further significant differences (compare with the diagnosis below): it has the anterior margin of pronotum weakly rounded, vertex rounded in dorsal and anterior view, strongly incurved internal carina at base of hind femur, and pronotal apex bilobate. Considering these differences and the spatial separation coupled with the lack of dispersal ability, it seems likely that these species have been separate for a significant amount of time.

REMARK

Günther (1972) suggested that the genus *Nesotettix* could be related to *Vingselina* Sjöstedt, 1921 and *Diotarus* Stål, 1877. These genera differ considerably in size and in the shape of the vertex, to name only the most obvious differences. The general structure of the pronotum and legs does appear similar between them, but no simple inference about the degree of their relatedness can be made based on this. For analysis of the issues with speculating on the phylogeny based on morphology see Kasalo & Skejo (2024).

Fig. 43. — *Dystopia cheesmanae* (Günther, 1938) n. comb., new records: **A**-**H**, lateral view. **A**, **B**, Mt Dzumac; **C**-**E**, Mt Mou; **F**-**H**, Col d'Amieu; Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

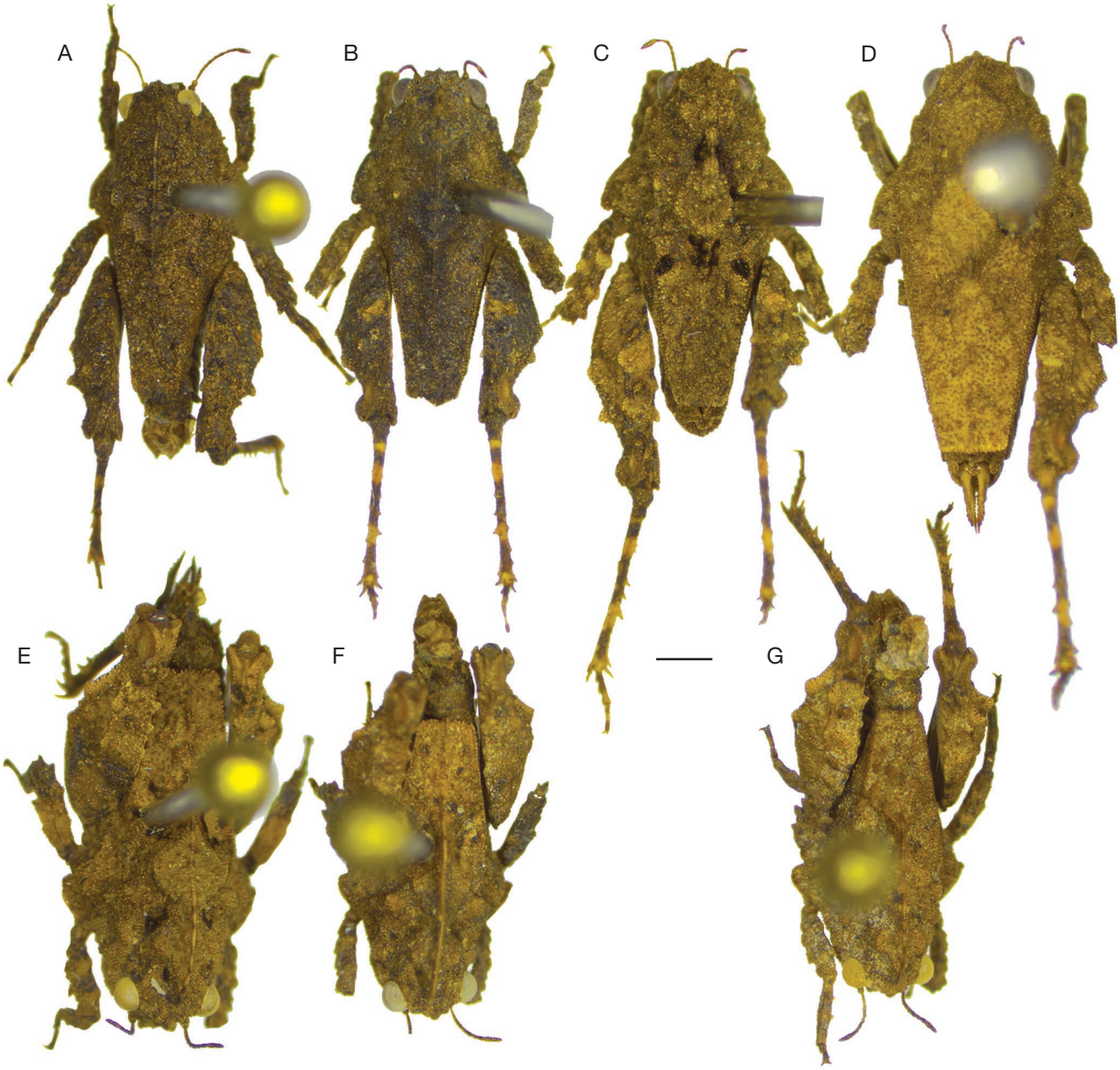

FIG. 44. — *Dystopia cheesmanae* (Günther, 1938) n. comb. new records, dorsal view: **A**, Mt Dzumac; **B**-**D**, Mt Mou; **E**-**G**, Col d'Amieu; Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

Dystopia cheesmanae (Günther, 1938) n. comb.
(Figs 43-46)

Nesotettix cheesmanae Günther, 1938a: 339 — Steinmann 1970: 156 (included in a catalog) — Günther 1972: 272 (taxonomic notes) — Blackith 1992: 126 (included in a catalog) — Tumbrinck 2014a: 378 (included in a catalog).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **New Caledonia** • 8 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 5.XII.2003-26.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 7 ♂; Mt Dzumac; 22°3'0"S, 166°27'57"E; 700 m a.s.l.; 1.XI.2001-27.II.2002; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 2 ♀; 2 ♂; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 200 m a.s.l.; 15.XI.2001; QM leg.; Berlesate • 1 ♀; Mt Mou; 22°4'58"S, 166°21'57"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 2.II.2004; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Rembai; 21°35'13"S, 165°50'34"E; 780 m a.s.l.; 30.XII.2004; Monteith leg.; Berlesate; QM • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 14.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 1 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 450 m a.s.l.; 27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 2 ♀, 2 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 450 m a.s.l.; 25.XI.2003-27.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM • 3 ♂; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 450 m a.s.l.; 14.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; Sieved litter; QM • 2 ♂; Pic d'Amoa north slopes; 20°57'25"S, 165°17'27"E; 27.XI.2003-30.I.2004; Monteith leg.; flight intercept; QM.

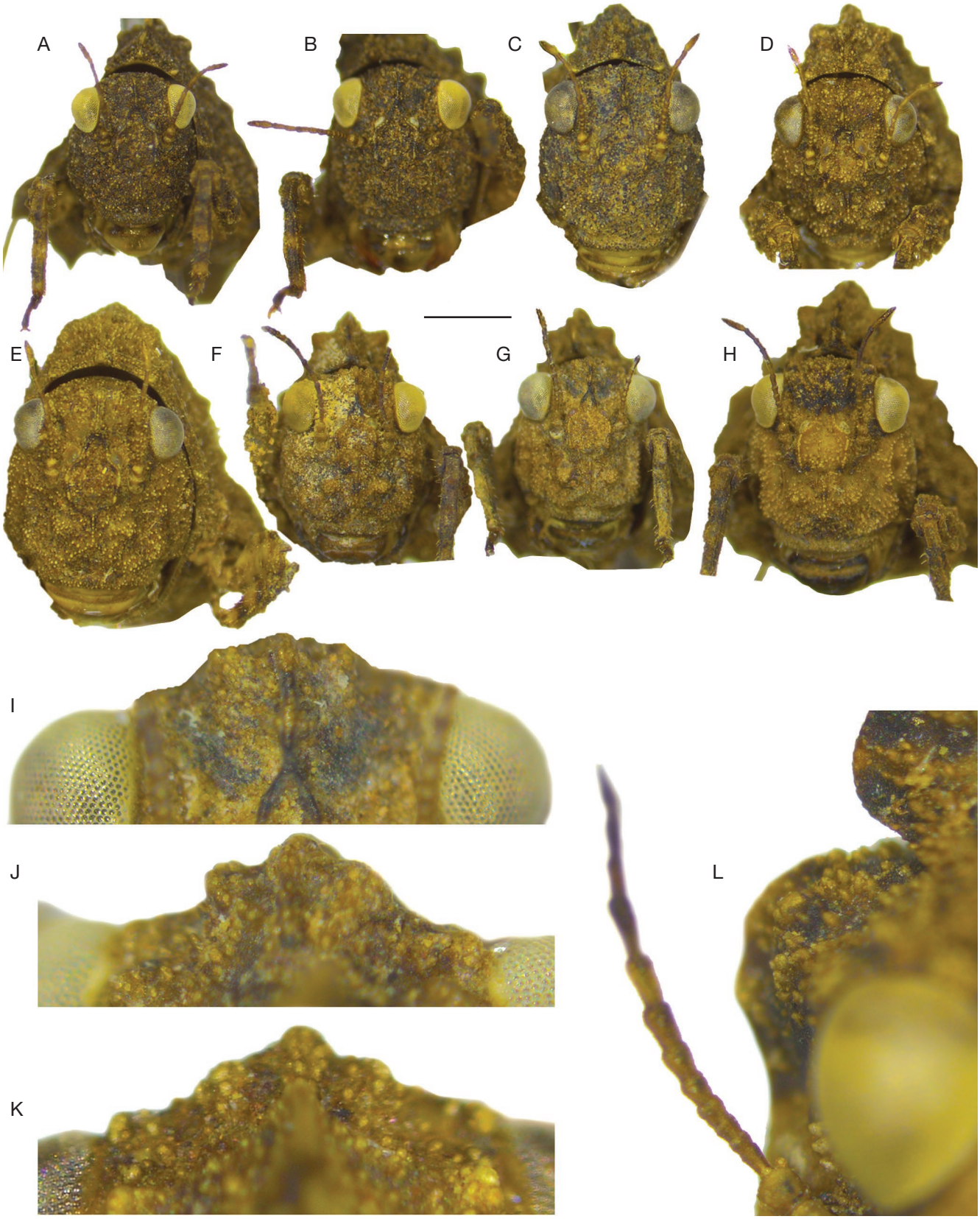

FIG. 45. — *Dystopia cheesmanae* (Günther, 1938) n. comb. new records, frontal view (**A**-**H**); vertex in frontal view (**I**); vertex in dorsal view (**J**-**K**); vertex in lateral view (**L**),. **A**, **B**, Mt Dzumac; **C**-**E**, Mt Mou; **F**-**H**, Col d'Amieu. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

FIG. 46. — *Dystopia cheesmanae* (Günther, 1938) n. comb. nymph in natural habitat, Le Mont-Dore. Photo: D. Brouste.

DISTRIBUTION. — Widely distributed in New Caledonia, see the note below.

DIAGNOSIS. — Currently inseparable from the generic diagnosis.

REMARK

Günther (1972) noted that no specimens of *D. cheesmanae* other than the holotype are known. Now that we have a relatively large sample of specimens from multiple localities, the question of variability versus separate species arises. We report all specimens as *N. cheesmanae* n. comb. until molecular studies can be performed since the apparent differences in diagnostic characters do not allow simple separation into multiple species.

Genus *Nophtha* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E344E3F0-DF43-4978-9ADC-2A57606F2C1A

TYPE SPECIES. — *Nophtha proditor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

COMPOSITION. — Monotypic, including only *N. proditor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.

DISTRIBUTION. — Known only from New Caledonia.

ETYMOLOGY. — Named after Nophtha, the titular character of Michael Cisco's novel "The Traitor", since it betrayed our understanding of Tetrigidae taxonomy and morphology. The name is of masculine gender.

DIAGNOSIS. — Small species (female around 7 mm long). Pronotum strongly bulging, spherical, rough, interspersed with small circular "holes", covered in hair-like structures. First segment of anterior tarsus longer than second. First segment of anterior and middle tarsus laterally expanded.

DESCRIPTION

Frontal costa bifurcation in ventral quarter of eye height. Scutellum very wide, widening ventrad. Paired ocelli at level of ventral margin of eyes. Antennal grooves below ventral margin of eyes. Antennae filiform, composed of 13 visible segments. Vertex more than two times wider than eye in frontal view. In anterior view, upper half of vertex above level of upper margin of eyes; rounded. In dorsal view, vertex slightly narrowing anteriorly, vaguely triangular; only frontal costa reaching anterior margin of eyes. Medial carina visible in anterior third between eyes. Lateral carinae U-shaped, visible in anterior half between eyes. Anterior margin of pronotum

FIG. 47. — *Nophtha proditor* Kasalo & Skejo n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in frontal (**A**, **E**, **G**) and lateral view (**B**, **F**, **H**), fore tarsi (**C**, **D**), and pronotum detail (**I**). **A**-**D**, female holotype, **E**-**F**, male paratype, **G**-**H**, female paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

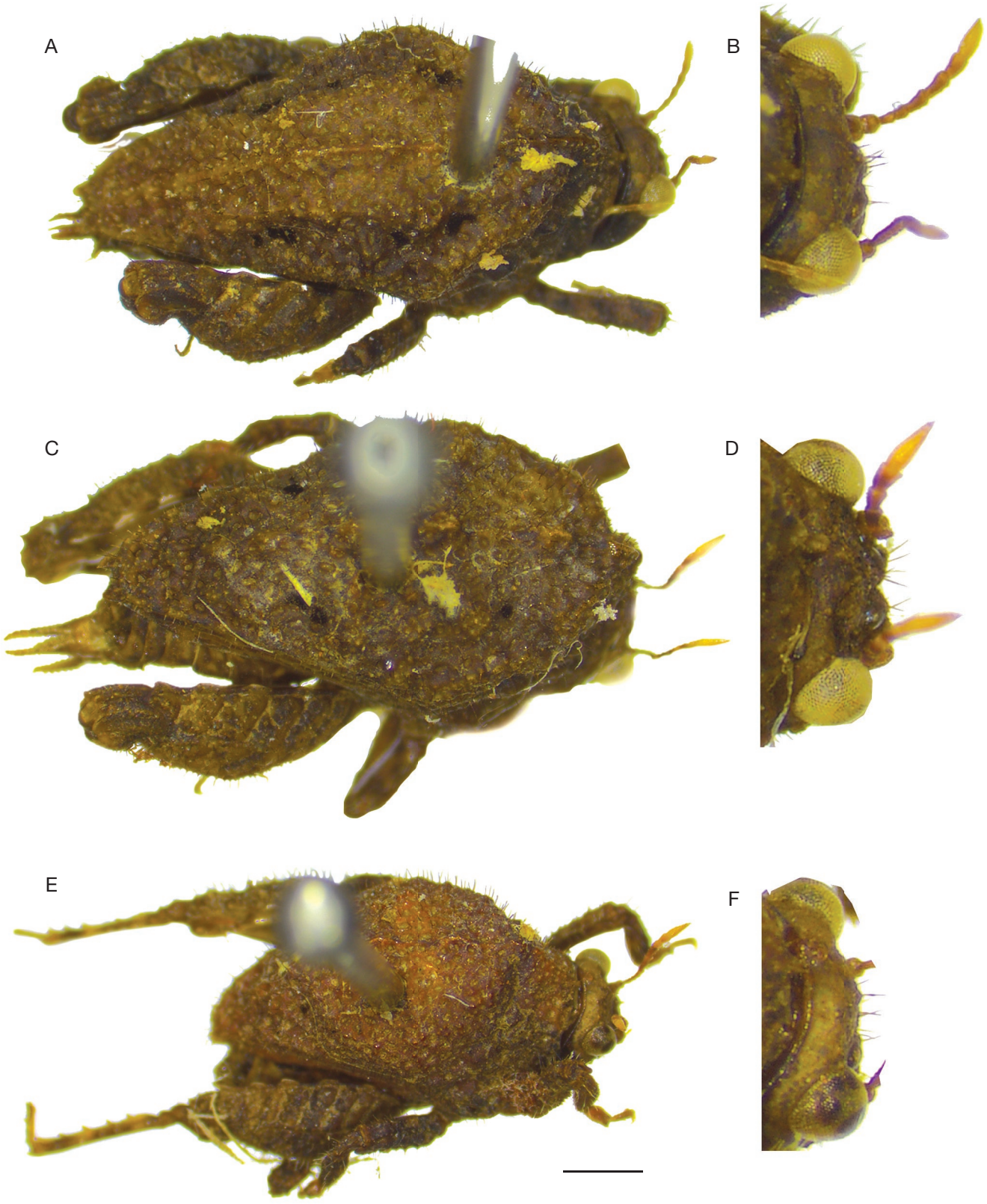

FIG. 48. — *Nophtha proditor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., n. sp., type specimens in dorsal view (**A**, **C**, **D**, and vertex in dorsal view (**B**, **D**, **F**). **A**, **B**, female holotype; **C**, **D**, female paratype, **E**, **F**, male paratype. Scale bar: 1 mm. Photo: N. Kasalo.

rounded. Prozonal carinae indistinct. Entire pronotum swollen in sphere-like shape, interspersed with circular indentations. Median carina distinct throughout its length, wavy. Lateral lobes contiguous with body, small, rectangular. Ventral sinus in shape of rectangular incision. Tegminal sinus absent. Infrascapular area very wide above middle femur, narrowing slightly towards pronotal apex. Humeral angles blunt. Posthumeral spots present.

Pronotal apex wide, bilobate. Tegmina and wings absent. Anterior femur serrated but without large protrusions; several small teeth on ventral margin. Anterior tibia expanded throughout its length. First segment of anterior tarsus longer than second segment (including claws), pulvilli indistinct. Middle femur serrated; dorsal margin wavy, ventral margin with several small teeth. Middle tibia expanded throughout its length. Hind femur robust with lappets on ventral and dorsal margins; large antegenicular, small genicular tooth. Hind tibia straight and smooth with small teeth in distal two thirds. First tarsal segment longer than third. Pulvilli equally long, sharp.

Remark

The peculiarities noted in the diagnosis section, namely the long and expanded first tarsal segment of the anterior and middle legs and the spherical pronotum interspersed with holes and hairs have not been reported in this combination in any other species. Similar holes, which are actually thinnings in the pronotal surface, have been observed in the genus *Miriatroides* Zheng & Jiang, 2002 (Storozhenko *et al.* 2023). Pronotum covered in hairs has been observed in *Potua* (Tumbrinck 2014a). The origin and function of these properties are unknown. These characters are not present in the other members of Nophthini Kasalo & Skejo, n. tribe., making this genus a real evolutionary mystery.

Nophtha proditor Kasalo & Skejo, n. sp.
(Figs 47; 48)

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:B26A9CA7-88C9-4878-A232-B10F54477C35

Type material. — **Holotype. New Caledonia** • 1 ♀; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF11319.
Paratypes. New Caledonia • 1 ♂; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM Reg. No. T258434 • 1 ♀ paratype; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM Reg. No. T258435.

Type locality. — Mt Panié.

Material examined. — **New Caledonia** • 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 1 N; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 16.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 950 m a.s.l.; 25.IX-19.XI.2000; Skevington, Burwell leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 1 N; Mt Panié; 20°34'12"S, 164°46'26"E; 1300 m a.s.l.; 8-9.XI.2001; Burwell leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 1 N; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 6-7.XI.2001; Monteith leg.; QM • 2 ♂; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 29.XI.2003-31.I.2005; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Mandjelia; 20°23'59"S, 164°31'58"E; 750 m a.s.l.; 12.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 N; Touho TV tower; 20°47'23"S, 165°15'0"E; 30.I.2004; Monteith leg.; QM • 10 ♀, 2 ♂, 2 N; Pic d'Amoa north slopes; 20°57'25"S, 165°17'27"E; 26.XI.2003-30.I.2004; Monteith leg.; QM • 2 ♀; Pic d'Amoa north slopes; 20°57'25"S, 165°17'27"E; 24.XI.2001-31.I.2002; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 N; Pic d'Amoa north slopes; -20°57'25"N, 165°17'27"E; 2.V.2005; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♀, 3 ♂, 2 N; Aoupinié; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 850 m a.s.l.; 2-3.XI.2001; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Aoupinié; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 850 m a.s.l.; 2.V.2005; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Aoupinié; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 500 m a.s.l.; 17.XII.2004; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Aoupinié; 21°11'20"S, 165°18'7"E; 650 m a.s.l.; 18-19.V.1984; Monteith, Cook leg.; QM • 1 ♀; Col d'Amieu; 21°36'25"S, 165°48'36"E; 350 m a.s.l.; 14.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 ♂; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 23.V.1987; Raven leg.; QM • 1 N; Mt Koghis; 22°10'37"S, 166°30'28"E; 3.XI.2002; Monteith leg.; QM • 1 N; Mt Panié, Roches de la Wayem; 20°38'23"S, 164°52'17"E; 600 m a.s.l.; 1-6.XI.2010; F. Legendre leg.; MNHN-EO-CAELIF10866.

Distribution. — Widely distributed in New Caledonia, see the note below.

Etymology. — Derived from the Latin noun proditor, proditoris, m., meaning "traitor". The specific epithet is a noun in apposition.

Diagnosis. — Currently inseparable from the generic diagnosis.

Remark

This species is for now considered to be widely distributed in New Caledonia, but this should be tested by molecular means since the specimens are extremely small and rough, making it impractical to determine if there are multiple species by presently available equipment.

DISCUSSION

The biogeography of New Caledonia and its tetrigids

The island of New Caledonia is the northern relict of the mostly submerged continent of Zealandia. It was a part of Gondwana until the Late Cretaceous, when it separated from Australia and Antarctica (Mortimer *et al.* 2017). Evidence suggests that New Caledonia was completely submerged under the ocean and reemerged only around 37 Mya (Aitchison *et al.* 1995; Kamp *et al.* 2014). The origin of most of the New Caledonian groups has either been dated after the reemergence or has been explained by dispersal from surrounding areas (e.g. Smith *et al.* 2007; Nattier *et al.* 2011). However, there are a few cases where an endemic New Caledonian group was found to be older, suggesting their relictual nature (Sharma & Giribet 2009). The latter interpretation used to be popular in the past, but has been repeatedly challenged recently (Grandcolas *et al.* 2008; Nattier *et al.* 2017). The currently prevailing vision of New Caledonian biota is that it was established recently, likely from Australia and New Guinea (Swenson *et al.* 2007; Nattier *et al.* 2017), but the possibility that some land persisted and harbored the biota until New Caledonia's reemergence is still not excluded (Ladiges & Cantrill 2007; Heads 2008).

The New Caledonian fauna of Tetrigidae is exceptional, with many distinct and endemic genera and species. We have established a preliminary system of likely monophyletic tribes, which groups most of the New Caledonian genera with their supposed close relatives from Australia and New Caledonia. This is in line with the prevailing interpretation of New Caledonia being colonized relatively recently. However, for the genera *Nophtha* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. and *Spertor* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen. we were not able to establish strong connections with other genera. An illustrative example is the genus *Nophtha* Kasalo & Skejo, n. gen., which is by far the most unique tetrigid discovered to date. It would be simple to claim that it is a Zealandian relict, possibly alongside some other New Caledonian tetrigids (Skejo *et al.* 2020b), but without any estimates on the age of this genus or any of the groups it might belong to, its status of a relict does not offer much information about its ancestral distribution (Crisp *et al.* 2011). The tetrigid fauna of southeastern Gondwana is severely understudied (Tumbrinck 2014a; Kasalo *et al.* 2023), which leaves a lot of room for discoveries that would contextualize these relicts.

Another important thing to note is that Tetrigidae as a family are monophyletic (Song *et al.* 2015; 2020), but the New Caledonian assemblage of tetrigids is not, meaning that a complex model of multiple colonizations, potentially including some truly relict elements, is possible. The assemblages of Hyperyboellini, Echopraxiini, Epitettigini, *Potua* genus group, and Tetriginae evidently did not stem from a common New Caledonian ancestor, which suggests at least five independent colonization events, ignoring potential multiple colonizations within the same group and the above-discussed supposed relicts. Colonization by Tetrigidae does not seem to be a rare event. It is currently unknown how this happens, but ocean currents (Bartlett *et al.* 2021), hurricanes (Andraca-Gómez *et al.* 2015), and birds (Green & Sánchez 2006) could all be a part of the explanation.

Taxonomic considerations

In this paper, we established a revised system of Batrachideinae tribes based on multiple distinct morphological characters. The primary purpose of this act is to facilitate future research by creating practical groups that will allow any subsequently discovered genera to be placed within the taxonomic system without introducing unnecessary chaos, as has been the case with Bufonidini until now.

The tribe Vingselinini n. tribe, whose members were assigned to Batrachideinae by Storozhenko (2019) is an interesting example of deep questions that remain unaddressed in the taxonomy of Tetrigidae. The genera assigned to this tribe exhibit characters that are intermediate between Cladonotinae and Batrachideinae and a confident placement into any one of them is not possible based on the currently available information (Skejo *et al.* 2020a). Storozhenko (2019; 2023a) lists the absence of ventral sinus of paranota, furrowed femora, and a furrow on the ventral side of the female subgenital plate as Batrachideinae characters, which are also present in Vingselinini Kasalo & Skejo, n. tribe. The femoral furrows are not a clearly defined character and may have arisen more than once in unrelated groups (Rehn 1952). The furrowing of the female subgenital plate does not seem to be consistent as it is absent in some Batrachideini (Cadena-Castañeda *et al.* 2019) and in at least some Pacific Batrachideinae (Grant 1966). The paranota without the ventral sinus, also referred to as "square paranota" seem to be somewhat stable, but in many genera, including those in Vingselinini n. tribe, there are vestiges of this character, unlike e.g. *Bufonides* which lacks it completely. It is getting increasingly difficult to try to delimit higher natural groups in Tetrigidae, meaning that we still have to rely on the polyphyletic system of subfamilies which is currently in place (Bolívar 1887). Grant (1962) noted that Batrachideinae are the only tetrigid subfamily in which the female spermatheca has two diverticula. This observation has not been expanded upon since. As the value of external morphology is slowly being stretched to its limits, it seems that the time to start considering a thorough research of tetrigid copulatory structures has arrived.

The tribe Epitettigini is another interesting problem. The members of this tribe do not fit Batrachideinae in the strict sense, but neither do they fit typical Cladonotinae. Our placement of some genera within Epitettigini, as well as the placement of the tribe itself, by no means represents a satisfactory solution. This tribe has to be reviewed in detail, which is going to be a large undertaking, but an important one for the taxonomy of the entire family.

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Authors contribution

NK: conceptualization, examination of specimens, photography, taxonomy, first and last draft; DB: photography, data collection, last draft; LDG: specimen collection, photography, last draft; CH: photography, last draft; DB: measurements, specimen examination, last draft; JS: conceptualization, taxonomy, measurements, first and last draft. NK and JS are authors of equal contribution.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. — Observations of New Caledonian Tetrigidae gathered from iNaturalist.

No.	Observed on	URL	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Species
1	5/20/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/48223734	Le Mont-Dore	-22,265	166,588	*Dystopia cheesmanae*
2	5/16/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/25312094	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
3	6/20/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27428183	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
4	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417719	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
5	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417722	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
6	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417724	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
7	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417726	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
8	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35449563	Le Mont-Dore	-22,211	166,527	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
9	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878849	Boulari	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
10	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878850	Boulari	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
11	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878851	Mont-Dore, Sud	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
12	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878852	Mont-Dore, Sud	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
13	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878854	Mont-Dore, Sud	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
14	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878855	Mont-Dore, Sud	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
15	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878857	Mont-Dore, Sud	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
16	11/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35878858	Mont-Dore, Sud	-22,219	166,526	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
17	11/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35964151	Les Koghis	-22,175	166,504	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
18	11/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35964162	Les Koghis	-22,175	166,504	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
19	11/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35964165	Les Koghis	-22,175	166,504	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
20	11/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35964166	Les Koghis	-22,175	166,504	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
21	11/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35964175	Les Koghis	-22,175	166,504	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
22	11/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35964177	Les Koghis	-22,175	166,504	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
23	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152090	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
24	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152092	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
25	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152093	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
26	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152094	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
27	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140178	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
28	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140182	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
29	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/59770954	Dumbea	-22,177	166,509	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
30	12/5/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/70936394	Sarramea	-21,638	165,864	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
31	12/5/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/70936417	Sarramea	-21,638	165,864	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
32	3/3/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/71200586	Farino	-21,630	165,761	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
33	12/27/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83915667	Dumbea	-22,179	166,508	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
34	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/110164057	Dumbea	-22,177	166,509	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*
35	11/23/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/36014061	Yate	-22,140	166,886	*Eurymorphopus cunctatus*
36	5/15/2018	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/117436494	Pouembout, Nord	-21,140	165,067	*Eurymorphopus* sp.
37	5/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/24922821	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
38	5/19/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/25436110	Desmazures	-22,191	166,631	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
39	5/19/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/25436113	Desmazures	-22,191	166,631	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
40	5/19/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/25436114	Desmazures	-22,191	166,631	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
41	5/25/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/26958520	Mt Do	-21,754	166,000	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
42	7/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/28853599	Mt Ouin	-22,022	166,471	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
43	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254524	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
44	1/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37706654	Païta, Sud	-22,083	166,439	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
45	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289040	Thio	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
46	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289067	Thio, Sud	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
47	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289087	Thio	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
48	4/30/2022	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/137267340	Paita	-22,038	166,489	*Hyperyboella adoptata*
49	5/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/24923139	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
50	5/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/24923186	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
51	8/22/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/31334184	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
52	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33368438	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
53	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417693	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
54	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417699	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
55	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417705	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
56	10/30/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35130589	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
57	10/30/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35130590	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
58	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152103	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
59	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152104	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
60	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645520	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
61	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645552	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella orphania*
62	2/23/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/47501729	Les Koghis	-22,175	166,510	*Hyperyboella orphania*
63	3/14/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/49318417	Voh	-20,744	164,738	*Hyperyboella orphania*
64	8/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/57616838	Dumbéa	-22,165	166,520	*Hyperyboella orphania*
65	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61661186	Dumbea	-22,176	166,510	*Hyperyboella orphania*
66	7/25/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/93351067	Pouebo	-20,447	164,606	*Hyperyboella orphania*

Appendix 1. — Continuation.

No.	Observed on	URL	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Species
67	7/25/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/93351105	Pouébo, Nord	-20,447	164,606	*Hyperyboella orphania*
68	12/27/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/104252753	Hienghène	-20,641	164,874	*Hyperyboella orphania*
69	5/22/2015	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/184049918	Dumbéa	-22,174	166,511	*Hyperyboella orphania*
70	3/17/2007	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/9353125	Col d'Amieu	-21,617	165,8	*Hyperyboella* sp.
71	3/15/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/21258433	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella* sp.
72	5/4/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/24662969	Refuge Mine Soleil	-22,088	166,557	*Hyperyboella* sp.
73	6/20/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27428169	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella* sp.
74	7/13/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/28853597	Mt Ouin	-22,022	166,471	*Hyperyboella* sp.
75	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254503	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
76	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254508	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
77	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254512	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
78	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254513	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
79	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254514	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
80	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254517	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
81	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254518	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
82	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254519	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
83	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254522	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
84	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254527	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
85	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254528	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
86	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254532	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
87	9/14/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33254547	Dzumac - foret 2	-22,082	166,438	*Hyperyboella* sp.
88	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417692	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella* sp.
89	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417698	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella* sp.
90	10/30/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35130593	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella* sp.
91	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645584	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella* sp.
92	3/19/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/49936716	Voh	-20,998	164,831	*Hyperyboella* sp.
93	3/19/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/49936724	Voh	-20,998	164,831	*Hyperyboella* sp.
94	8/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/57616843	Dumbéa	-22,165	166,520	*Hyperyboella* sp.
95	5/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/59292711	Dumbea	-22,176	166,509	*Hyperyboella* sp.
96	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622353	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Hyperyboella* sp.
97	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61660944	Dumbea	-22,176	166,510	*Hyperyboella* sp.
98	2/10/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61661187	Dumbea	-22,176	166,510	*Hyperyboella* sp.
99	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289047	Thio, Sud	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella* sp.
100	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289048	Thio	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella* sp.
101	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289063	Thio, Sud	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella* sp.
102	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289068	Thio, Sud	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella* sp.
103	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289086	Thio	-21,685	166,269	*Hyperyboella* sp.
104	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/97088580	Thio	-21,685	166,268	*Hyperyboella* sp.
105	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/97111362	Thio	-21,685	166,268	*Hyperyboella* sp.
106	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/97111374	Thio	-21,685	166,268	*Hyperyboella* sp.
107	9/6/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/97527157	Koghis, Dumbéa	-22,177	166,511	*Hyperyboella* sp.
108	11/25/2015	http://www.inaturalist.org/observations/2569866	Ponérihouen	-21,153	165,320	*Kanakacris illiesi*
109	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361002	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
110	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361003	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
111	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361004	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
112	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361005	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
113	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361006	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
114	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361008	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
115	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361009	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
116	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361010	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
117	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361011	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
118	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361012	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
119	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361013	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
120	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361015	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
121	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361017	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
122	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361018	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
123	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361019	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
124	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33361020	Le Mont-Dore	-22,303	166,812	*Kanakacris illiesi*
125	11/21/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83122668	Canala	-21,547	165,986	*Kanakacris illiesi*
126	11/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83122671	Canala	-21,547	165,986	*Kanakacris illiesi*
127	7/31/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/93969897	Poindimié, Nord	-20,851	165,150	*Kanakacris illiesi*
128	7/31/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/93969899	Poindimié, Nord	-20,851	165,150	*Kanakacris illiesi*
129	10/30/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/100126795	Yaté	-22,036	166,522	*Kanakacris illiesi*
130	10/30/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/100126796	Yaté	-22,036	166,522	*Kanakacris illiesi*
131	10/30/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/100126797	Yaté	-22,036	166,522	*Kanakacris illiesi*
132	10/30/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/100126798	Yaté	-22,036	166,522	*Kanakacris illiesi*
133	10/30/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/100126799	Yaté	-22,036	166,522	*Kanakacris illiesi*
134	2/4/2022	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/106415405	La Foa	-21,718	165,924	*Kanakacris illiesi*
135	9/3/2009	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/114983665	Hienghène, Nord	-20,564	164,806	*Kanakacris illiesi*
136	11/1/2022	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/148164868	Kouaoua	-21,531	165,843	*Kanakacris illiesi*

Appendix 1. — Continuation.

No.	Observed on	URL	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Species
137	2/13/2023	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/148882762	Touho	-20,818	165,246	*Kanakacris illiesi*
138	10/28/2023	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/190662242	Farino	-21,636	165,776	*Kanakacris illiesi*
139	11/24/2023	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/191920358	Touho	-20,814	165,231	*Kanakacris illiesi*
140	11/25/2023	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/193213691	Poindimié	-20,980	165,230	*Kanakacris illiesi*
141	10/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/68912839	Dogny	-21,619	165,886	*Xerapelpa* sp.
142	3/19/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/21943503	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Notredamia dora*
143	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/36999359	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Notredamia dora*
144	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645498	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Notredamia dora*
145	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645573	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Notredamia dora*
146	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645574	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Notredamia dora*
147	1/23/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37972863	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Notredamia dora*
148	8/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/57616841	Dumbéa	-22,165	166,520	*Notredamia dora*
149	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/59211813	Dumbea	-22,176	166,508	*Notredamia dora*
150	10/12/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/98060472	Koghis, Dumbéa	-22,177	166,511	*Notredamia dora*
151	10/12/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/98060476	Koghis, Dumbéa	-22,177	166,511	*Notredamia dora*
152	10/12/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/34293689	Bois du Sud	-22,173	166,763	*Paratettix nigrescens*
153	3/1/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/39432025	Pouembout	-21,134	164,913	*Paratettix nigrescens*
154	10/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/69666811	Sud	-21,866	166,049	*Paratettix nigrescens*
155	5/2/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/78319415	Pouembout	-21,134	164,913	*Paratettix nigrescens*
156	5/4/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/24689247	Refuge Mine Soleil	-22,088	166,557	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
157	5/4/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/24761829	Refuge Mine Soleil	-22,088	166,557	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
158	5/7/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/24923009	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
159	6/20/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27428174	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
160	6/20/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27428175	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
161	5/4/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/28219740	Refuge Mine Soleil	-22,088	166,557	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
162	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33416928	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
163	9/24/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/33417710	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
164	11/17/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/35881420	Humboldt	-21,881	166,407	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
165	12/5/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37149211	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
166	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152101	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
167	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37152111	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
168	1/5/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37366404	Mont-Dore, Sud	-22,202	166,666	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
169	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645526	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
170	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645538	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
171	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645543	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
172	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645544	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
173	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645551	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
174	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645557	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
175	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645558	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
176	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645566	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
177	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645568	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
178	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645570	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
179	1/15/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37645571	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
180	1/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37706637	Païta, Sud	-22,083	166,440	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
181	1/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37706647	Païta, Sud	-22,083	166,439	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
182	1/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37706660	Païta, Sud	-22,083	166,439	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
183	1/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37706686	Païta, Sud	-22,082	166,439	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
184	1/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37706691	Païta, Sud	-22,082	166,439	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
185	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140269	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
186	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140270	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
187	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140272	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
188	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140273	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
189	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140275	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
190	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140276	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
191	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140277	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
192	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140295	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
193	8/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/57616846	Dumbéa	-22,165	166,520	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
194	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622336	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
195	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622363	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
196	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61660947	Dumbea	-22,176	166,510	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
197	10/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/68912842	Dogny	-21,619	165,886	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
198	3/6/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/73833262	Dumbea	-22,176	166,510	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
199	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/74358484	Dumbea	-22,177	166,509	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
200	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/74358673	Dumbea	-22,177	166,509	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
201	7/12/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83742874	Poindimié	-20,996	165,261	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
202	12/27/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83915630	Dumbea	-22,179	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
203	12/27/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83915636	Dumbea	-22,179	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
204	12/27/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83915656	Dumbea	-22,179	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
205	12/27/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83915657	Dumbea	-22,179	166,508	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
206	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289041	Thio	-21,685	166,269	*Poseidontettix neptunus*

Appendix 1. — Continuation.

No.	Observed on	URL	Locality	Latitude	Longitude	Species
207	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289054	Thio, Sud	-21,685	166,269	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
208	8/21/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/95364742	Sud	-22,398	166,807	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
209	9/6/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/97527141	Koghis, Dumbéa	-22,177	166,511	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
210	9/6/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/97527149	Koghis, Dumbéa	-22,177	166,511	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
211	9/6/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/97527150	Koghis, Dumbéa	-22,177	166,511	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
212	1/25/2022	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/105701460	Yaté	-22,289	166,896	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
213	8/21/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/114149266	Yate	-22,285	166,895	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
214	1/14/2023	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/147014734	Paita	-22,000	166,490	*Poseidontettix neptunus*
215	7/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/28784450	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa franjevici*
216	12/5/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37149209	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa franjevici*
217	12/5/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/37149210	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa franjevici*
218	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622318	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa franjevici*
219	10/3/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622325	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa franjevici*
220	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622380	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa franjevici*
221	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622397	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa franjevici*
222	5/25/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/25985942	Mt Do	-21,754	166,000	*Xerapelpa monteithi*
223	10/12/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/98060475	Koghis, Dumbéa	-22,177	166,511	*Xerapelpa monteithi*
224	10/8/2022	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/138374125	Boulouparis	-21,749	166,005	*Xerapelpa monteithi*
225	5/7/2022	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/149619838	Yaté, Sud	-22,042	166,520	*Xerapelpa monteithi*
226	12/11/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/36999050	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa* sp.
227	4/22/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/50140274	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa* sp.
228	10/2/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/61622381	Les Koghis	-22,177	166,508	*Xerapelpa* sp.
229	10/17/2020	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/68912840	Dogny	-21,619	165,886	*Xerapelpa* sp.
230	5/29/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/83759220	Canala	-21,558	165,941	*Xerapelpa* sp.
231	8/14/2021	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/94289038	Thio	-21,685	166,269	*Yangtettix burwelli*
232	6/26/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27745032	Sentier Cochon	-22,202	166,667	*Yangtettix grimbacheri*
233	6/26/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27745033	Sentier Cochon	-22,202	166,667	*Yangtettix grimbacheri*
234	6/26/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27745050	Sentier Cochon	-22,202	166,667	*Yangtettix grimbacheri*
235	6/29/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27918774	Sentier Cochon	-22,202	166,667	*Yangtettix grimbacheri*
236	6/29/2019	https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/27918775	Sentier Cochon	-22,202	166,667	*Yangtettix grimbacheri*

APPENDIX 2. — Measurements of New Caledonian Tetrigidae. Abbreviations: **ANL**, antenna length (Rough); **BL**, body length; **PL**, pronotum length; **MAXPW**, max. pronotum width; **HUMPW**, humeral pronotum width; **MAXPH**, max. pronotum height; **TL**, tegmen length (only for winged species); **TW**, tegmen width only for (winged species); **AL**, ala length, (only for winged species); **ISAL**, infrascapular area length; **ISAW**, infrascapular area width; **HFL**, hind femur length; **HFW**, hind femur width; **VW**, vertex width; **EW**, compound eye width; **AGW**, antennal growe width; **SCW**, scutellum Width. Measurements by J. Skejo & D. Bogić 8.7.2024; Precision of AnL 1 mm, of other measures 0.1 mm.

	Genus and species	Sex	AnL	BL	PL	MaxPW	HumPW	MAxPH	TL	TW	AL	ISAL	ISAW	HFL	HFW	VW	EW	AGW	SCW
1	*Dystopia cheesmanae* n. comb. (Mt Dzumac)	♂	1	6.4	5.0	2.8	2.1	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	0.7	3.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.5
	Dystopia cheesmanae n. comb. (Mt Mou)	♂	1	5.3	5.2	2.9	2.0	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7	0.8	3.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Dystopia cheesmanae n. comb. (Mt Mou)	♂	1	6.2	5.6	3.0	2.5	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	0.8	3.9	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5
	Dystopia cheesmanae n. comb. (Col d'Amieu)	♂	2	7.00	4.9	3.0	2.0	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	1.0	3.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4
	Dystopia cheesmanae n. comb. (Col d'Amieu)	♂	1	6.6	4.6	2.7	1.9	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	0.9	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
	Dystopia cheesmanae n. comb. (Mt Mou)	♀	2	8.0	5.9	3.3	2.3	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.0	1.3	4.2	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Dystopia cheesmanae n. comb. (Col d'Amieu)	♀	2	7.7	5.4	3.1	2.1	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.7	1.0	3.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.6
2	*Eurymorphopus bolivariensis*	HT♀	N/A	8.7	6.8	4.4	2.6	1.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.0	0.9	4.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
	Eurymorphopus bolivariensis	♀	2	10.6	8.4	4.6	2.7	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	0.8	5.7	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
3	*Eurymorphopus cunctatus*	ST♂ IRSNB	2	5.5	5.0	3.3	1.9	1.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	0.7	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
	Eurymorphopus cunctatus	ST♂ NMW	2	6.7	5.6	3.5	1.9	1.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	0.6	4.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
	Eurymorphopus cunctatus	♀	2	9.3	5.8	3.9	2.4	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	0.6	4.8	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4
4	*Hyperyboella adoptata* n. sp.	HT♀	9	16.7	15.2	7.8	6.3	7.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2	3.1	9.5	4.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
	Hyperyboella adoptata n. sp.	PT♂	8	11.4	12.1	6.4	4.4	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.2	2.3	7.9	3.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2
5	*Hyperyboella manautei* n. sp.	HT♀	9	23.0	20.0	7.5	5.9	7.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.5	3.2	11.0	3.9	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.3
	Hyperyboella manautei n. sp.	PT1♂	9	13.4	12.1	5.8	4.7	6.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.1	2.5	10.5	3.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2
	Hyperyboella manautei n. sp.	PT2♀	N/A	23.4	20.2	7.7	6.3	7.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.6	3.2	10.8	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2
6	*Hyperyboella orphania*	♂	9	12.7	12.9	7.5	6.0	6.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	2.9	8.7	3.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1
	Hyperyboella orphania	♂	8	12.6	10.9	6.6	4.2	5.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	2.5	6.9	3.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1
	Hyperyboella orphania	♀	9	15.3	14.6	7.7	6.6	7.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.6	4.2	10.4	4.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.1
	Hyperyboella orphania	♀	7	15.8	13.8	7.6	6.5	6.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2	3.4	8.2	3.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1
7	*Kanakacris illiesi* n. comb.	HT♂ MTKD	3	7.3	8.0	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.5	7.9	2.5	0.1	4.2	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Kanakacris illiesi n. comb.	HT♀ MNHN	3	10.5	9.5	3,2	2.6	1.9	1.9	0.7	9.8	3.1	0.2	5.3	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1
	Kanakacris illiesi n. comb.	♀	3	12.3	11.2	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.9	0.9	12.0	3.1	0.2	6.3	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2
	Kanakacris illiesi n. comb.	PT♀ MTKD	3	10.4	10.2	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.8	0.8	10.1	3.0	0.2	5.1	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1
8	*Nophtha proditor* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	2	7.2	6.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.7	1.9	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Nophtha proditor n. gen., n. sp.	PT1♂	2	5.9	5.4	3.5	2.9	2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	1.4	3.1	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.5
	Nophtha proditor n. gen., n. sp.	PT2	2	7.2	6.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
9	*Notredamia dora*	♂	5	8.3	6.1	4.2	3.0	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9	1.3	5.6	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
	Notredamia dora	♂	4	8.6	6.5	4.3	2.7	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	1.3	5.2	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4
	Notredamia dora	HT♀ MNHN	4	11.9	6.7	4.3	2.9	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	1.3	5.5	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5
	Notredamia dora	♀	4	10.3	7.3	5.1	3.0	3.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	1.6	5.9	2.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6
10	*Notredamia jadranka* n. sp.	HT♂	4	8.1	5.5	4.1	2.5	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	0.7	4.5	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
11	*Spertor solus* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♂	5	7.1	6.3	3.3	2.8	2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	0.6	4.1	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
12	*Paratettix nigrescens* (OSF)	♂ (paurpron.)	N/A	6.5	6.8	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.3	0.6	5.8	1.9	0.1	4.7	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
	Paratettix nigrescens	♂ (paurpron.)	N/A	5.8	6.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	7.0	1.5	0.1	4.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
	Paratettix nigrescens (OSF)	♀ (macropron.)	3	10.0	8.0	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.7	0.6	6.2	2.2	0.2	5.7	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
	Paratettix nigrescens	♀ (paurpron.)	N/A	10,1	9,5	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.7	10.1	2.2	0.2	5.3	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2
	Paratettix nigrescens	♀ (paurpron.)	3	8.0	7.5	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.7	6.8	1.9	0.2	4.8	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
13	*Poseidontettix neptunus* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	3	11.1	5.3	4.1	2.6	1.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	0.7	5.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
	Poseidontettix neptunus n. gen., n. sp.	PT1♂	4	8.5	4.8	3.5	2.8	1.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	0.7	4.5	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
	Poseidontettix neptunus n. gen., n. sp.	PT2♀	N/A	11.3	5.8	4.1	3.0	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.0	1.0	5.0	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
14	*Xerapelpa franjevici* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	4	8.3	4.6	3.8	2.7	2.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	0.8	4.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5
	Xerapelpa franjevici n. gen., n. sp.	PT♀	4	9.0	4.6	3.8	2.6	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.9	0.8	4.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6
15	*Xerapelpa monteithi* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	3	8.0	6.2	4.1	2.9	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	1.1	4.6	2.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
	Xerapelpa monteithi n. gen., n. sp.	PT1♂	N/A	6.5	3.9	3.3	2.4	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	0.7	4.1	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
	Xerapelpa monteithi n. gen., n. sp.	PT2♀	3	9.0	4.7	4.2	2.6	2.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	1.0	4.8	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.5
16	*Yangtettix burwelli* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	5	13.0	11.5	6.0	5.3	4.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.0	1.6	6.5	2.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
	Yangtettix burwelli n. gen., n. sp.	PT♂	4	10.2	10.5	5.1	4.3	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.2	1.4	6.6	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
17	*Yangtettix grimbacheri* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	3	9.2	8.1	3.5	2.9	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.9	1.1	5.1	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2
	Yangtettix grimbacheri n. gen., n. sp.	PT1♂	3	8.5	7.6	3.7	2.9	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	1.2	4.9	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3
	Yangtettix grimbacheri n. gen., n. sp.	PT2♀	3	10.2	8.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	1.2	4.9	2.1	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3

Appendix 2. — Continuation.

	Genus and species	Sex	AnL	BL	PL	MaxPW	HumPW	MAxPH	TL	TW	AL	ISAL	ISAW	HFL	HFW	VW	EW	AGW	SCW
18	*Yintettix lingshengzhai* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	2	7.7	7.6	3.3	2.1	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	0.9	4.5	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4
	Yintettix lingshengzhai n. gen., n. sp.	PT1♀	2	9.5	7.9	3.6	2.2	2.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8	0.8	4.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
	Yintettix lingshengzhai n. gen., n. sp.	PT2♂	1	7.0	6.2	2.9	1.7	1.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.6	0.7	3.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.4
19	*Yintettix tumbrincki* n. gen., n. sp.	HT♀	2	10.8	6.6	3.9	2.2	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1	0.9	4.9	2.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
	Yintettix tumbrincki n. gen., n. sp.	PT1♀	2	10.2	6.2	4.1	2.5	1.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.9	0.9	4.9	1.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.6
	Yintettix tumbrincki n. gen., n. sp.	PT2♂	2	8.3	5.3	3.3	1.9	1.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	0.8	3.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.5