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Diversity of Orthoptera (Insecta) fauna of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

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ABSTRACT

The paper presents the distributional record of the Orthoptera fauna of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India. Thirty-three species pertaining to 30 genera under five families are reported. The habitus photographs and map is provided for the first time.

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Introduction

Members of the Order Orthoptera are usually known as short- and long-horned grasshoppers, pygmy grasshoppers, grouse-locusts, crickets, mole crickets, katydids, raspy cricket, and cave crickets. They may be winged, brachypterous, or apterous. These insects are usually moderate-sized to large (5–115 mm) (Shishodia 1997). The name “Orthoptera” refers to primitive or generalized winged insects and comes from the Greek “ortho”, meaning “straight”, and “ptera”, meaning “wing.”

The mouth parts are of the biting type or chewing type, the compound eyes are well developed, and the ocelli mostly number one to three. Antennae may be filiform and sometimes ensiform. The prothorax is large. The hind legs are usually enlarged and modified for leaping or jumping. The forewings, if well-developed, are elongated and more or less thickened with a submarginal costal vein and most often modified as stridulatory organs, whereas the hindwings are membranous with an extensive anal area. Females generally possess a well-developed ovipositor. The male external genitalia are symmetrical and concealed at rest by the enlarged ninth abdominal sternum (i.e., the subgenital plate), which may or may not bear a pair

of styles. The cerci are usually short and unsegmented. Specialized auditory and stridulatory organs are frequently developed. Mostly the males stridulate but the females of some species can also produce sound. Metamorphosis is incomplete.

Little information about the presence of Orthoptera in the Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh, India is known. Chandra and Gupta (2005) recorded one species of the Family Schizodactylidae from Achanakmar Sanctuary. Gupta et al (2008) reported orthopteran fauna of 18 species belonging to 18 genera under five families from Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary. Gupta and Chandra (2010) reported 64 species belonging to 57 genera under nine families from Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Bilaspur. Skejo and Gupta 2015 described the specific status of *Heditettix cristatus*. Gupta (2015a) reported 31 species and subspecies belonging to 29 genera under six families from Badalkhol Wildlife Sanctuary, Jashpur, Chhattisgarh. Gupta (2015b) investigated Orthoptera fauna and published a record of 56 species pertaining to 50 genera under seven families from Gurughasidas National Park in the Koriya and Surguja districts of Chhattisgarh. Gupta (2016a, 2016b) described *Euparattix dandakaranyensis* and *Ergatettix subtruncatus* from Chhattisgarh. Gupta (2016c) reported 41 species under five families from Surguja district Chhattisgarh. Gupta (2016d) reported 34 species under six families from Korba district in Chhattisgarh. Eades et al (2016) provided data on 27,260 species of Orthoptera fauna in the world, of which 1033 species were reported in India by Shishodia et al (2010). The aims of future studies on this geographically important Orthoptera fauna basically need to focus

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on its ecological importance and evaluate ecosystem services provided by the Orthoptera fauna.

Material and methods

Study area

The survey was performed in Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary, Chhattisgarh, India. The sanctuary is situated in the Bilaspur district (Figure 7). It covers an area of ~551.55 square kilometers, and lies between the latitudes of 22°24'–22°35'N and the longitudes of 81°34'30"–81°85' E. The vegetation of sanctuary is primarily tropical deciduous forest. Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary is situated on the east boundary of Satpura Hills and north of the Mahanadi River.

The Achanakmar Sanctuary area has tropical moist deciduous forest. At places where the soil depth is low and shallow and the moisture-retaining capacity is low, a dry mixed forest has been developed. Therefore, along the Maniyari River, river bank type of vegetation grows. Achanakmar Sanctuary is very rich in flora: primarily Sal (*Shorea robusta*) as an upper canopy, and it consists of Saja (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Dhawda (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Mokha (*Schrebera sweitinoides*), Kusum (*Schleichera oleosa*), Padar (*Stereospermum suaveolens*), Kasai (*Bridelia retusa*), Landia (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), Mahua (*Madhuca indica*), Haldu (*Adina cordifolia*). In the middle canopy bamboo is in abundance, and other species are Awla (*Emblica officinalis*), Tinsa (*Ougeinia ojeimensis*), Baranga (*Kydia calycina*), Achar (*Buchanania lanzan*), Tendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Tondri (*Casearia tomentosa*), Sehra (*Bauhinia retusa*), Amta (*Bauhinia malabarica*), Roli (*Mallotus philippensis*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Dhaman (*Grewia liliifolia*), Garari (*Cleistanthus collinus*), Kachnar (*Bauhinia variegata*), Kumbhi (*Careya arborea*), Phetrakala (*Randia uliginosa*), Salai (*Boswellia serrata*), and a few other species.

The undergrowth consists of Banorahar (*Flemingia semialata*), Chhind (*Phoenix acaulis*), Dhawai (*Woodfordia fruticosa*), Galfulla (*Flemingia bracteata*), Neel (*Indigofera tinctoria*), Marodphal (*Helicteres isora*), Harsingar (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), Kurchi (*Holarhena antidysentrica*), Kalbansa (*Colebrookea oppositifolia*), Berbanda (*Vernonia divergens*), Baibarang (*Embelia robusta*), and Shataori (*Asparagus racemosus*).

In the ground flora, some common grasses are Gunher or Chhira (*Themeda quadrivalvis*), Kasul (*Heteropogon contortus*), Chhira (*Imperata cylindrica*), and Sabai (*Eulaliopsis binata*). The main climbers in the area are Mahul (*Bauhinia vahlii*), Gurar (*Milletia auriculata*), Palasbel (*Butea superba*), Ramdaton (*Smilax zeylanica*), Painar (*Combretum decandrius*), Keonti (*Ventilago denticulata*), and a few others.

The specimens were collected by sweeping an insect net over vegetation, pebbles on the Maniyari River, the Khudia dam, and other streams, and collected by a light trap usually by using white sheet or mulmul cloth, hung between two trees or poles, with the light using a mercury bulb with a Honda generator or gas placed in front of it for night collection at Achanakmar Village and Chhaparva Forest Rest House. The specimens were euthanized by keeping them in a killing jar containing benzene vapor. The specimens were dry-preserved and card-mounted. Live images of the specimens were captured using a Sony digital camera (DSC-HX9V; Sony Kolkata, West Bengal, India). The specimens were studied under a Leica Stereo-Zoom microscope (Leica M205 A; Leica, Heerbrugg, Switzerland) and deposited in the National Zoological collections of Zoological Survey of India (NZZSI; Kolkata, India).

Coordinates of the collection localities of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary

Achanakmar village: 22°26'11.6"N, 81°50'18.5"E, altitude 433m

Baigababa Mandir: 22°24' 20"N, 81° 51' 23"E, altitude 391 m
Bokrakachar: 22° 26'12"N, 81° 50' 19"E, altitude 433 m
Bowdongri: 22°22'10"N, 81°36'42.8"E, altitude 393 m
Chhaparva: 22° 26' 45"N, 81° 46' 13"E, altitude 402 m
Karidongri FRH: 22°20'55.1"N, 81° 36'33.8"E, altitude 380 m
Karimati Talab: 22°23'14"N, 81° 44' 50"E, altitude 433 m
Khudia: 22°22'31"N, 81°36'26"E, Altitude 406 m
Ranjan Talab: 22° 25'25"N, 81° 47' 1.2" E, altitude 453 m
Sihawalsagar: 22° 36' 05.1"N, 81° 78' 04"E, altitude 453 m

The abbreviations used in this study are as follows: AWLS, Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary; DC, day collection; NC, night collection.

Taxonomic accounts

Order Orthoptera **Olivier, 1789**

Suborder Caelifera, **Ander, 1939**

Superfamily Acridoidea **Macleay, 1821**

Family Acrididae **Macleay, 1821**

Subfamily Acridinae **Macleay, 1821**

Genus *Acrida* **Linnaeus, 1758**

1. *Acrida exaltata* (Walker, 1859)

(Figure 1A)

Truxalis exaltata **Walker, 1859**: 222.

Acrida exaltata: **Kirby, 1914**: 99.

Material examined. 1♂ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Baigababa Mandir, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2013 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Korba, Koriya, and Raipur), Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Iran; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; South-East Tibet; Sri Lanka; Yemen; and West Aden.

2. *Acrida gigantea* (Herbst, 1786)

(Figure 1B)

Truxalis gigantea **Herbst, 1786**: 191.

Acrida gigantea: **Kirby, 1914**: 98.

Material examined. 1♂, 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bokrakachar, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand]; Africa; Malaysia; Malaya; and Nepal.

Genus *Phlaeoba* **Stål, 1860**

3. *Phlaeoba infumata* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

(Figure 1C)

Phlaeoba infumata **Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893**: 124.

Phlaeoba infumata: **Dey and Hazra, 2003**: 25.

Material examined. 2♂ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 1 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Chhaparawa, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Korba, and Raipur), Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Bangladesh; East Nepal; Hainan

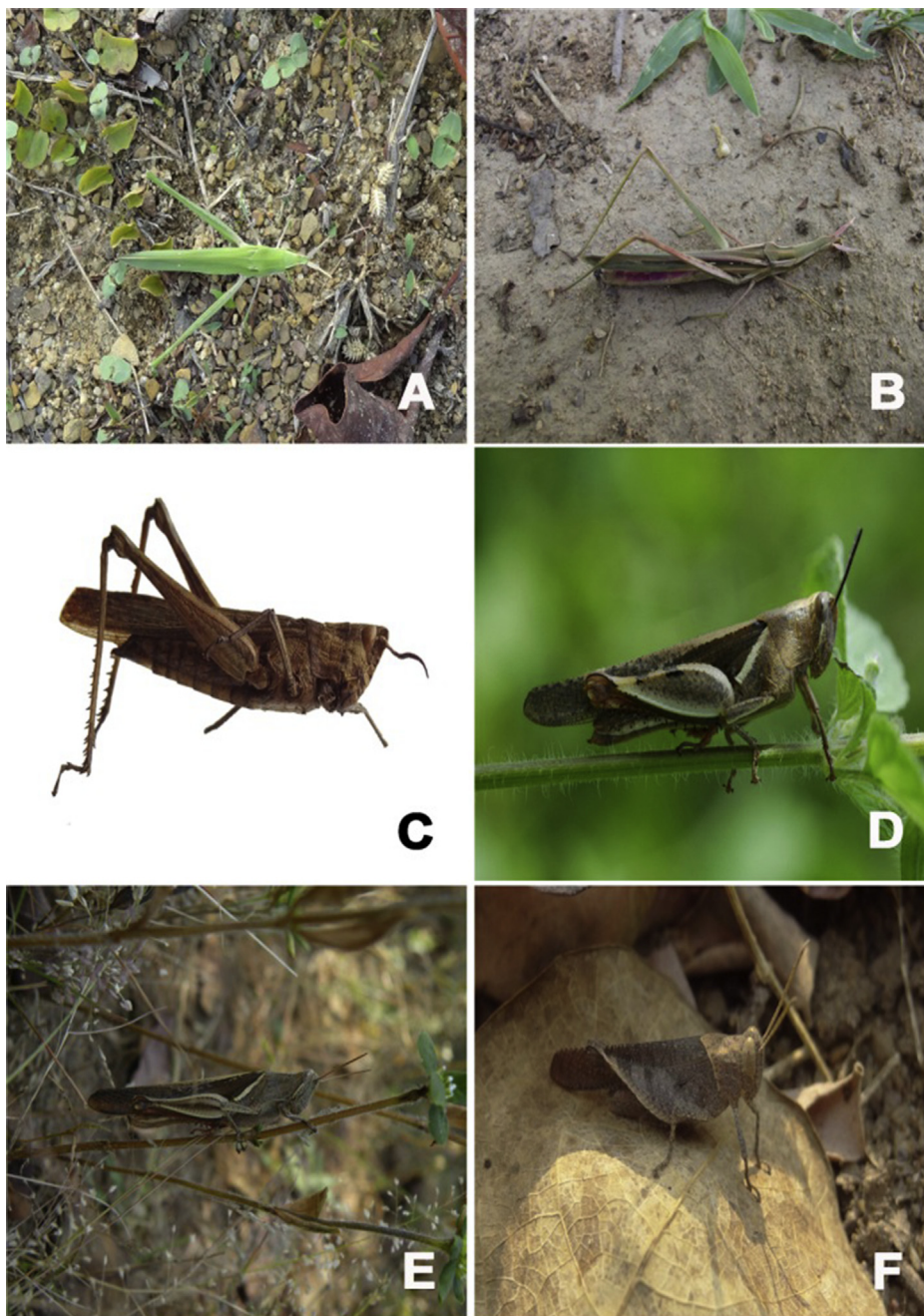


Figure 1. A, *Acrida exaltata* (Walker, 1859); B, *Acrida gigantea* (Herbst, 1786); C, *Phlaeoba infumata* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893; D, *Diabolocatantops innotabilis* (Walker, 1870); E, *Stenocatantops splendens* (Thunberg, 1815); F, *Eucoptacra praemorsa* (Walker, 1870).

Islands; Myanmar; South and North Malacca; South China; Tenasserim; and Yunnan.

Subfamily Catantopinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

Genus *Diabolocatantops* Jago, 1984

4. *Diabolocatantops innotabilis* (Walker, 1870)

(Figure 1D)

Acridium innotabile Walker, 1870: 629.

Diabolocatantops innotabilis: Jago, 1984: 371.

Material examined. 1♂ (NC), 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012; 11 xi 2012 (A. Raha et al.);

1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Ranjan Talab, Chhattisgarh, 10 xi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep Island, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Borneo; Cambodia; China; Hong Kong; Indo-China; Japan; Java; Korea; Maldives Island; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; New Guinea; Pakistan; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Sumatra; Tibet and Thailand.

Genus *Stenocatantops* Dirsh & Uvarov, 1953

5. *Stenocatantops splendens* (Thunberg, 1815)

(Figure 1E)

Gryllus splendens Thunberg, 1815: 236.

Stenocatantops splendens: Shishodia, 2000: 63.

Material examined. 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Chhapparawa, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja); Delhi, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Borneo; China; Celebes; Hainan; Java; Korea; Malaysia; Moluccas Island; Myanmar; Nepal; New Guinea; Philippines; Sri Lanka; Sumatra; Taiwan; Thailand; and Vietnam.

Subfamily Coptacridinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

Genus *Eucoptacra* Bolivar, 1902

6. *Eucoptacra praemorsa* (Walker, 1870)

(Figure 1F)

Acridium saturatum Walker, 1870: 628.

Eucoptacra saturata: Shishodia, 2000: 57.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal]; China; Myanmar; Taiwan; and Tenasserim.

Subfamily Eyeprepocnemidinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893

Genus *Eyeprepocnemis* Fieber, 1853

7. *Eyeprepocnemis alacris alacris* (Serville, 1839)

(Figure 2A)

Acridium alacre Serville, 1839: 682.

Eyeprepocnemis alacris: Kirby, 1914: 267.

Material examined. 1♂, 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri Forest Rest House, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♀ (DC); 1♂ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Baigababa Mandir, Chhattisgarh, 9 vi 2012; 13 vi 2013 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Koriya, and Raipur), Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Iran; Iraq; Pakistan; and Sri Lanka.

Subfamily Gomphocerinae Fieber, 1853

Genus *Leva* Bolivar, 1902

8. *Leva indica* (Bolivar, 1902)

(Figure 2B)

Gymnbothrus indicus Bolivar, 1902: 596.

Leva indica Jago, 1996: 94.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Koriya, and Raipur), Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal] and Sri Lanka.

Subfamily Oedipodinae Walker, 1871

Genus *Ceracris* Walker, 1870

9. *Ceracris nigricornis nigricornis* Walker, 1870

(Figure 2C)

Ceracris nigricornis Walker, 1870: 791.

Ceracris nigricornis: Kirby, 1914: 110.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karimati Talab, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Kabirdham, and Raipur), Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Myanmar; South China; Taiwan; Thailand; and Vietnam.

Genus *Gastrimargus* Saussure, 1884

10. *Gastrimargus africanus africanus* (Saussure, 1888)

(Figure 2D)

Oedaleus (*Gastrimargus*) *marmoratus* var. *africanus* Saussure, 1888: 39.

Gastrimargus africanus africanus, Shishodia, 2000: 51.

Material examined. 1♂, 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karimati Talab, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bokrakachar, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, and Raipur), Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Africa; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Saudi Arabia; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Tibet; and Yemen.

Genus *Pternoscirta* Saussure, 1884

11. *Pternoscirta cinctifemur* (Walker, 1859)

(Figure 2E)

Acridium cinctifemur Walker, 1859: 223.

Pternoscirta cinctifemur: Shishodia et al., 2010: 95.

Material examined. 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 1 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur and Surguja), Goa, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Eastern Nepal; and Sri Lanka.

Genus *Trilophidia* Stål, 1873

12. *Trilophidia annulata* (Thunberg, 1815)

(Figure 2F)

Gryllus annulatus Thunberg, 1815: 234.

Trilophidia annulata: Shishodia, 2000: 52.

Material examined. 3♂, 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achamakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 1♀(DC), Bilaspur,

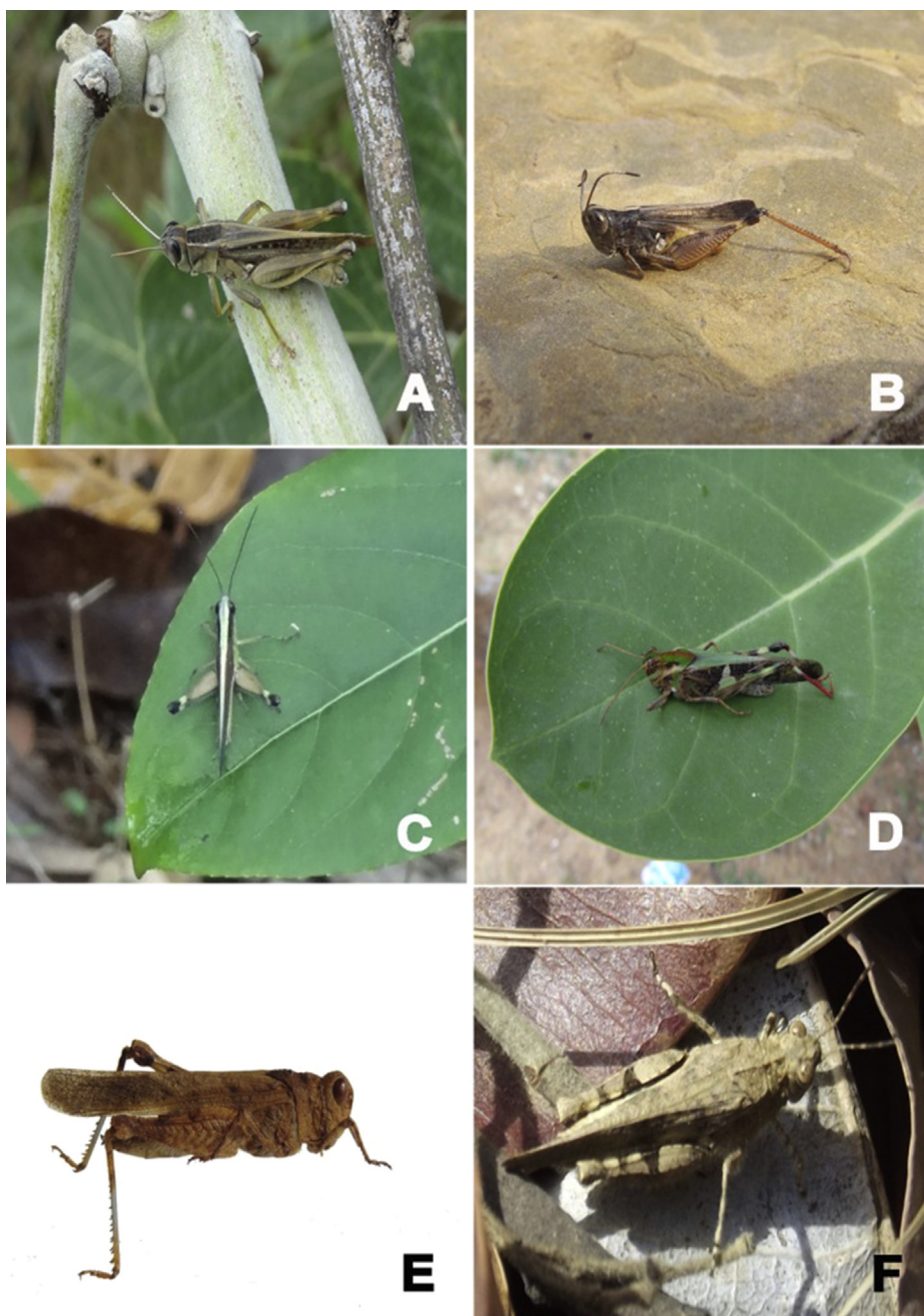


Figure 2. A, *Eyreprocnemis alacris alacris* (Serville, 1839); B, *Leva indica* (Bolivar, 1902); C, *Ceracris nigricornis nigricornis* Walker, 1870; D, *Gastrimargus africanus africanus* (Saussure, 1888); E, *Pternoscirta cinctifemur* (Walker, 1859); F, *Trilophidia annulata* (Thunberg, 1815).

AWLS, Kari dongri, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012; 19ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 1♀(DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bokrakachar, Chhattisgarh, 14 vi 2012(A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Borneo; China; Hong Kong; Japan; Java; Korea; Malaysia; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Sarawak; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Sumatra; Taiwan; Thailand; and Vietnam.

Subfamily Oxyinae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1893
Genus *Oxya* Serville, 1831

13. *Oxya fuscovittata* (Marschall, 1836)
(Figure 3A)

Gryllus fuscovittatus Marschall, 1836: 211.

Oxya fuscovittata: Shishodia, 2000: 55.

Material examined. 3♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achamakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, and Korba), Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh,

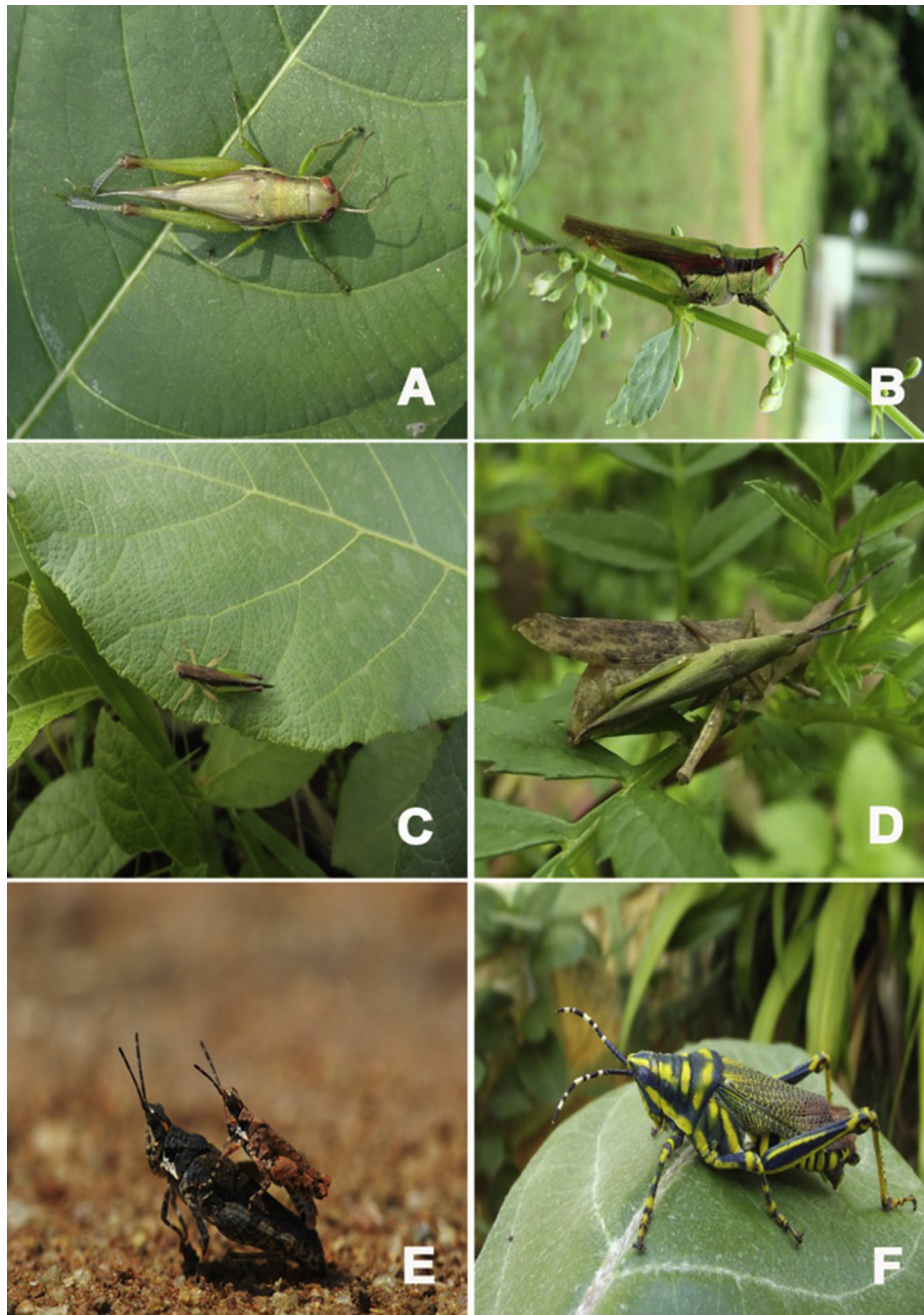


Figure 3. A, *Oxya fuscovittata* (Marschall, 1836); B, *Oxya hyla hyla* Serville, 1831; C, *Spathosternum prasiniferum prasiniferum* (Walker, 1871); D, *Atractomorpha crenulata* (Fabricius, 1793); E, *Chrotogonus (Chrotogonus) trachypterus trachypterus* (Blanchard, 1836); F, *Poekilocerus pictus* (Fabricius, 1775).

and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Nepal; Pakistan; and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (South West).

14. *Oxya hyla hyla* Serville, 1831

(Figure 3B)

Oxya hyla Serville, 1831: 287.

Oxya hyla hyla, Shishodia, 2000: 55.

Material examined. 10♂, 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achamakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Kari dongri, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karimati Talab, Chhattisgarh, 21 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar,

Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Africa; Angola; Bangladesh; Benin; Cameroon; Chad; Central African Republic; Cote d'Ivoire; Iran; Fernandopo; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Iran; Kenya; Liberia; Madagascar; Maldive Island; Mali; Malawi; Nepal; Niger; Nigeria; Pakistan; Sao Thome; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Sudan; Sri Lanka; Tanzania; Uganda; Zaire; and Zambia.

Subfamily Spathosterninae Rehn, 1957

Genus *Spathosternum* Krauss, 1877

15. *Spathosternum prasiniferum prasiniferum* (Walker, 1871)

(Figure 3C)

Heteracris prasinifera Walker, 1871: 65.*Spathosternum prasiniferum prasiniferum*: Shishodia, 2000: 53.

Material examined. 1♂, 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bokrakachar, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Kari dongri, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Delhi, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Bangladesh; Hainan; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; South-East China; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Vietnam; and West Malaysia.

Superfamily Pyrgomorphaidea Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874

Family Pyrgomorphidae Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1874

Genus *Atractomorpha* Saussure, 1862**16. *Atractomorpha crenulata* (Fabricius, 1793)**

(Figure 3D)

Truxalis crenulata Fabricius, 1793: 28.*Atractomorpha crenulata*, Shishodia, 2000: 42.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Chhapparawa, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 4♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep Island, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal]; Bangladesh; Cambodia; Laos; Maldives; Malaya; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Sumatra; South Vietnam; and Thailand.

Genus *Chrotogonus* Serville, 1839**17. *Chrotogonus (Chrotogonus) trachypterus trachypterus* (Blanchard, 1836)**

(Figure 3E)

Ommexycha trachypterus Blanchard, 1836: 618.*Chrotogonus (Chrotogonus) trachypterus trachypterus*, Shishodia, 2000: 40.

Material examined. 1♂, 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bokrakachar, Chhattisgarh, 10 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bhootkachar, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Sihawalsagar, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 2♀ (DC) Bilaspur, AWLS, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karimati Talab, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar

Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Iran; Nepal; and Pakistan.

Genus *Poecilocerus* Serville, 1831**18. *Poecilocerus pictus* (Fabricius, 1775)**

(Figure 3F)

Gryllus pictus Fabricius, 1775: 289.*Poecilocerus pictus*: Kirby, 1914: 172.

Material examined. 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Sihawalsagar, Chhattisgarh, 10 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar and Raipur), Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Nepal; and Pakistan.

Superfamily Tetrigoidea Rambur, 1838

Family Tetrigidae, Rambur, 1838

Subfamily Scelimeninae Bolivar, 1887

Genus *Criotettix* Bolivar, 1887**19. *Criotettix bispinosus* (Dalman, 1818)**

(Figure 4A)

Acrydium bispinosum Dalman, 1818: 77.*Criotettix bispinosus*: Günther, 1938: 134.

Material examined. 2♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri Forest Rest House, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur), Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal]; Borneo; Celebes; China; Hainan; Hong Kong; Java; Luzon; Malaysia; Myanmar; Sulawesi; Sumatra; Taiwan; Thailand; and Vietnam.

Genus *Euscelimena* Günther, 1938**20. *Euscelimena harpago* (Serville, 1839)**

(Figure 4B)

Tetrix harpago Serville, 1839: 763.*Euscelimena harpago*, Hebard, 1929: 572.

Material examined. 1♂, 3♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Chhapparawa, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur, Bastar, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh] and Sri Lanka.

Subfamily Tetriginae, Rambur, 1838

Genus *Euparatettix* Hancock, 1904**21. *Euparatettix histricus* (Stål, 1861)**

(Figure 4C)

Tetrix histricus Stål, 1861: 347.*Euparatettix histricus*: Shishodia, 2000: 35.

Material examined. 2♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, and Surguja), Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu,

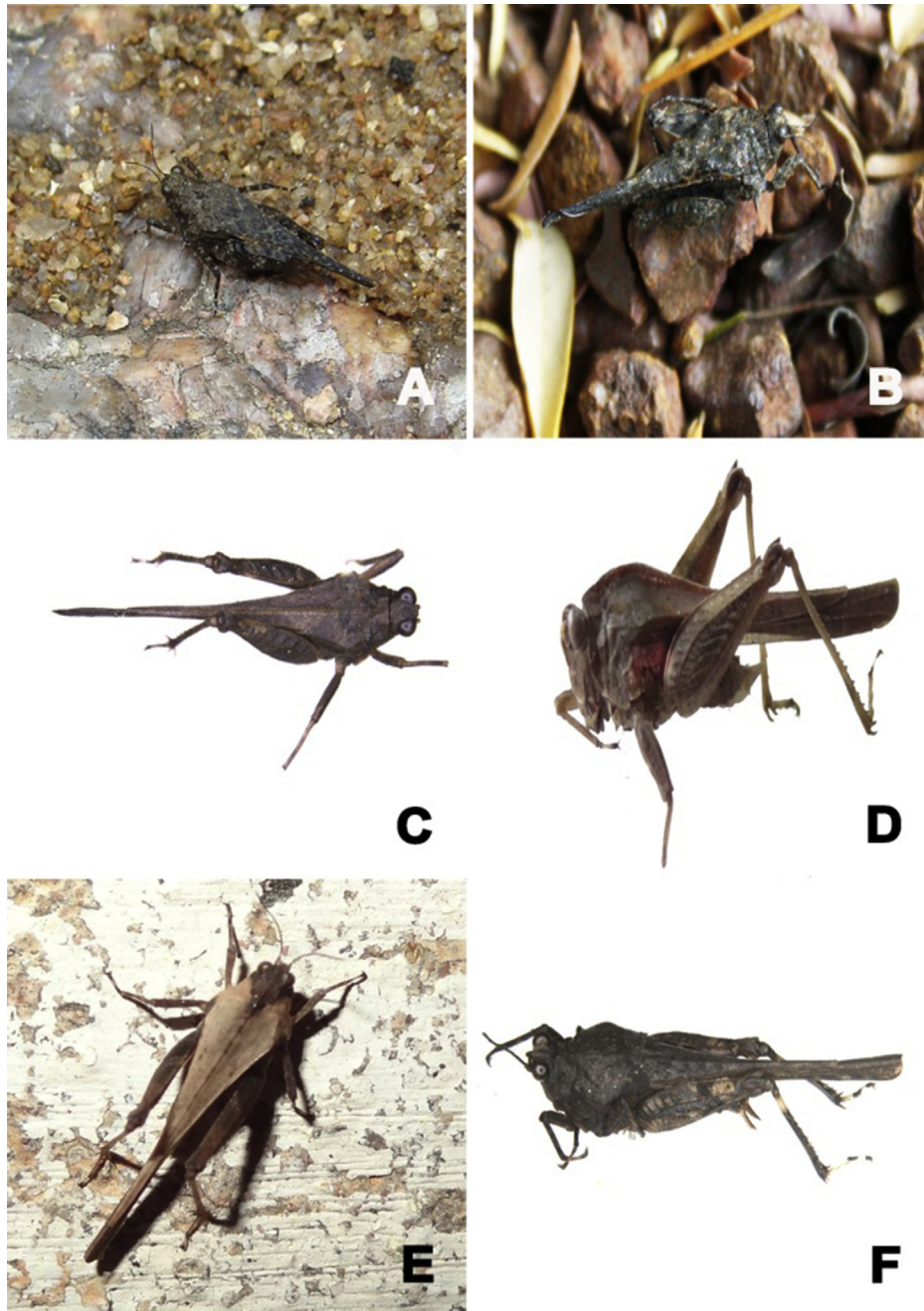


Figure 4. A, *Criotettix bispinosus* (Dalman, 1818); B, *Euscelimena harpago* (Serville, 1839); C, *Euparatettix histricus* (Stål, 1861); D, *Hedotettix attenuatus* Hancock, 1904; E, *Hedotettix gracilis* (Haan, 1842); F, *Ergatettix dorsiferus* (Walker, 1871).

Tripura and West Bengal]; Australia; Borneo; Caledonia; Celebes; East Africa; East Afghanistan; Holland; Indonesia; Iran; Java; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; New Ireland; Pakistan; Philippines; Queensland; Saudi Arabia; Solomon Islands; South China; Sumatra; Sri Lanka; and Taiwan.

Genus *Hedotettix* Bolivar, 1887

22. *Hedotettix attenuatus* Hancock, 1904
(Figure 4D)

Hedotettix attenuatus Hancock, 1904: 108.
Hedotettix attenuates: Shishodia, 2000: 37.

Material examined. 1♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri Forest Rest House, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Koriya, Raipur and Surguja), Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, and West Bengal] and Sri Lanka.

23. *Hedotettix gracilis* (Haan, 1842)
(Figure 4E)

Acridium (Tetrix) gracile Haan, 1842: 167–169.
Hedotettix gracilis, Shishodia, 2000: 36.

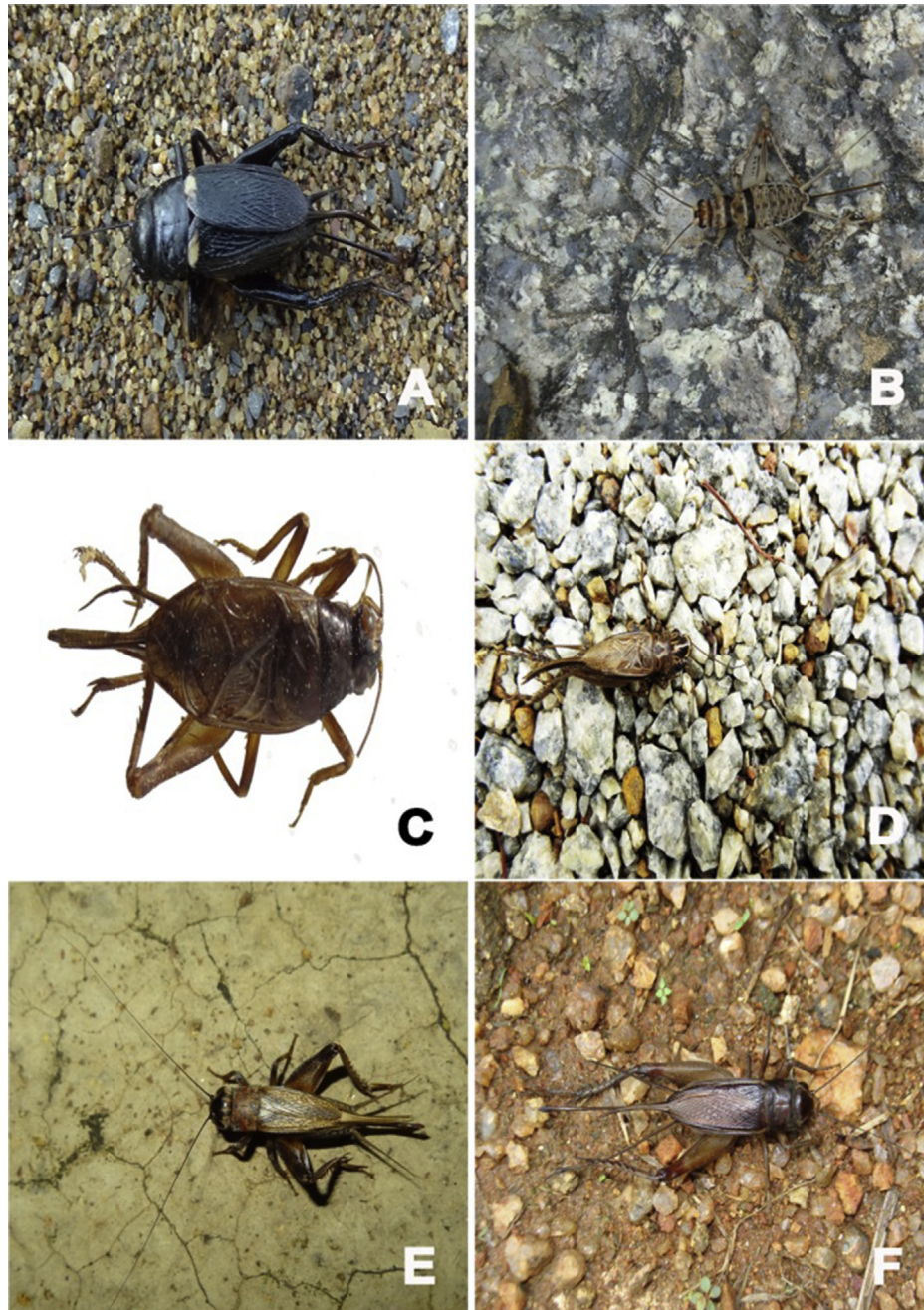


Figure 5. A, *Gryllus (Gryllus) bimaculatus* De Geer, 1773; B, *Grylloides sigillatus* (Walker, 1869); C, *Itaropsis tenella* (Walker, 1869); D, *Loxoblemmus haani* Saussure, 1877; E, *Modicogryllus (Modicogryllus) confirmatus* (Walker, 1859); F, *Teleogryllus (Macroteleogryllus) mitratus* (Burmeister, 1838).

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri Forest Rest House, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Bangladesh; Celebes; China; Java; Myanmar; Pakistan; Sri Lanka; Sulawesi; Sumatra; Taiwan; Thailand; and Vietnam.

Genus *Ergatettix* Kirby, 1914

24. *Ergatettix dorsiferus* (Walker, 1871)

(Figure 4F)

Tettix dorsifera Walker, 1871: 825.

Ergatettix dorsiferus: Shishodia et al., 2010: 165.

Material examined. 1♂, 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karimati Talab, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bokrakachar, Chhattisgarh, 11 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Sihawalsagar, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur,

Kabirdham, Koriya, and Raipur), Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; China; Central Asia; Java; Greater Sunda Islands; Iran; Indonesia; Myanmar; Nepal; Sri Lanka; Sumatra; Taiwan; and Turkmenistan.

Suborder Ensifera Ander, 1839

Superfamily Grylloidea Laicharting, 1781

Family Gryllidae Laicharting, 1781

Subfamily Gryllinae Laicharting, 1781

Genus *Gryllus* Linnaeus, 1758

Subgenus *Gryllus* Linnaeus, 1758

25. *Gryllus (Gryllus) bimaculatus* De Geer, 1773

(Figure 5A)

Gryllus bimaculatus De Geer, 1773: 521.

Gryllus bimaculatus: Shishodia, 2000: 65.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Korba, and Raipur), Chandigarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal]; Africa; Malaysia; Mediterranean region; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Singapore; and Sri Lanka.

Genus *Gryllodes* Saussure, 1874

26. *Gryllodes sigillatus* (Walker, 1869)

(Figure 5B)

Gryllus sigillatus Walker, 1869: 46.

Gryllodes sigillatus: Shishodia, 2000: 67.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Korba, and Raipur), Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Malacca; Malaysia; Pakistan; and Sri Lanka.

Genus *Itaropsis* Chopard, 1925

27. *Itaropsis tenella* (Walker, 1869)

(Figure 5C)

Gryllus tenellus Walker, 1869: 37.

Itaropsis tenellus: Schmidt, 1998:43.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 21 iii 2013 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur), Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal]; Malaysia; and Sri Lanka.

Genus *Loxoblemmus* Saussure, 1877

28. *Loxoblemmus haani* Saussure, 1877

(Figure 5D)

Loxoblemmus haani Saussure, 1877: 257.

Loxoblemmus haani: Vasanth, 1993: 46.

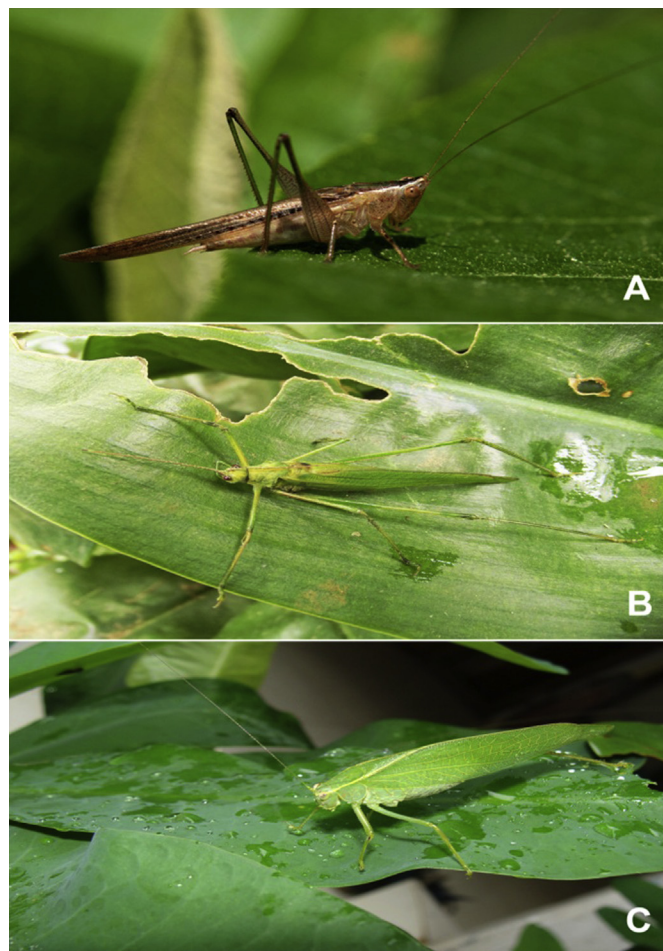


Figure 6. A, *Conocephalus (Anisoptera) maculatus* (Le Guillou, 1841); B, *Elimaea (Orthelimaea) securigera* Brunner von wattenwyl, 1878; C, *Khaoyaiana nitens* Ingrisch, 1990.

Material examined. 2♂(DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur), Delhi, Tripura, and West Bengal] and Indonesia.

Genus *Modicogryllus* Chopard, 1961

Subgenus *Modicogryllus* Chopard, 1961

29. *Modicogryllus (Modicogryllus) confirmatus* (Walker, 1859)

(Figure 5E)

Acheta confirmata Walker, 1859: 221.

Modicogryllus confirmatus: Shishodia, 2000: 42.

Material examined. 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 13 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 3♂, 6♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri Forest Rest House, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Bangladesh; China; Indo-China; Iran; Israel; Malaysia;

Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Sri Lanka; and Thailand.

Genus *Teleogryllus* Chopard, 1961

Subgenus *Macroteleogryllus* Gorochoy, 1988

30. *Teleogryllus (Macroteleogryllus) mitratus* (Burmeister, 1838) (Figure 5F)

Gryllus mitratus Burmeister, 1838: 734.

Teleogryllus mitratus: Gupta et al, 2008: 120.

Material examined. 4♂, 3♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri Forest Rest House, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 3♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 1♀(DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Koriya, and Surguja), Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Pondicherry, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal]; Annam; Bangkok; Borneo; Bhutan; China; Indo-China; Indonesia; Japan; Java; Johore; Kuala Lumpur; Malaysia; Myanmar; Nepal; Philippines; Pinang; Sarawak; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Sumatra; Taiwan; Tenasserin; Thailand; and Vietnam.

Superfamily Tettigonioidea Krauss, 1902

Family Tettigoniidae Krauss, 1902

Subfamily Conocephalinae Burmeister, 1838

Genus *Conocephalus* Thunberg, 1815

Subgenus *Anisoptera* Latreille, 1829

31. *Conocephalus (Anisoptera) maculatus* (Le Guillou, 1841) (Figure 6A)

Xiphidion maculatum Le Guillou, 1841: 294.

Conocephalus maculatus: Chandra et al, 2007: 2684.

Material examined: 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Achanakmar village, Chhattisgarh, 12 vi 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh (Bastar, Bilaspur, Jashpur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal]; Africa; Australia; Hong Kong; Indonesia; Java; Malaysia; Nepal; New Guinea; Philippines; and Sierra Leone.

Subfamily Phaneropterinae Burmeister, 1838

Genus *Elimaea* Stål, 1874

Subgenus *Orthelimaea* Karny, 1926

32. *Elimaea (Orthelimaea) securigera* Brunner von wattenwyl, 1878 (Figure 6B)

Elimaea (Orthelimaea) securigera Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1878: 93.

Elimaea (Orthelimaea) securigera: Barman, 2000: 264.

Material examined: 1♂ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

1. Achanakmar village
2. Baigababa Mandir
3. Bokrakachar
4. Bowdongri
5. Chhparva
6. Karidongri
7. Karimati Talab
8. Khudia
9. Ranjan Talab
10. Shihawal sagar

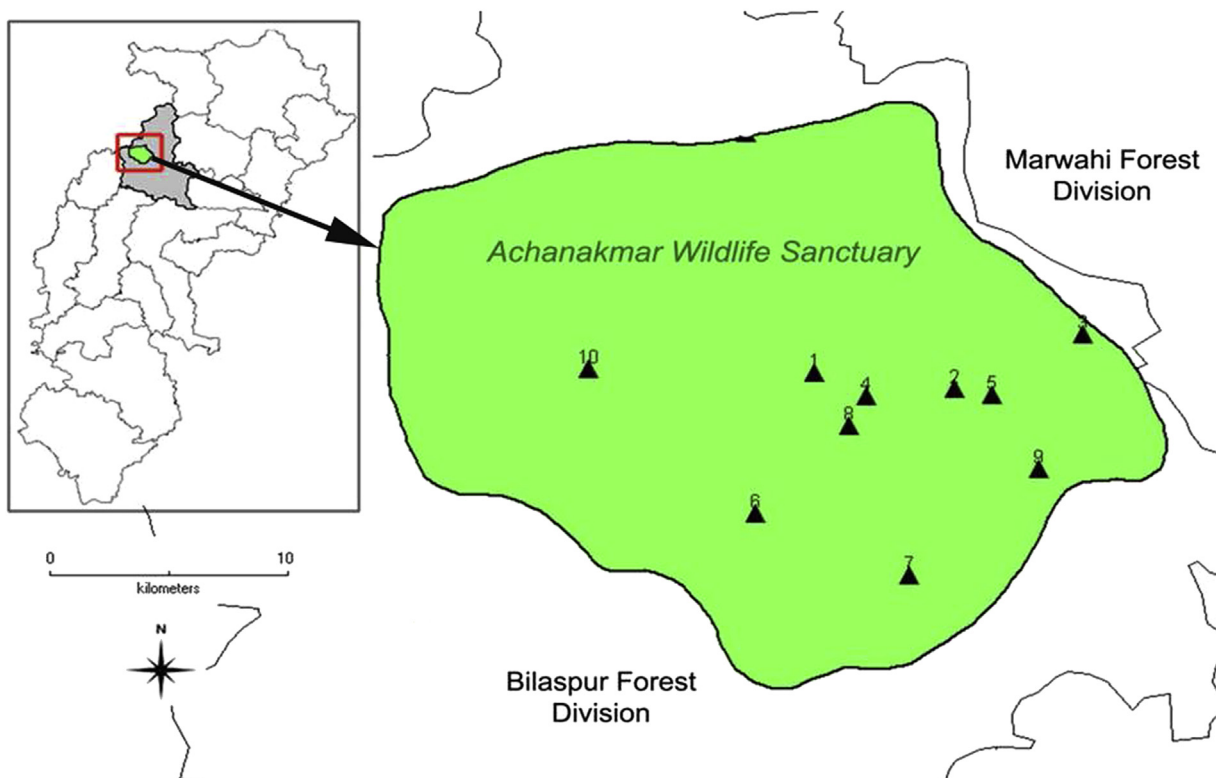


Figure 7. The distribution map of the Orthoptera species; the colored area denotes Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary; the triangles denote the distribution of the Orthoptera species.

Distribution. India [Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Raipur, and Surguja), Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, and West Bengal]; Australia; Indonesia; Java; Nepal; Philippines; and Sri Lanka.

Genus *Khaoyaiana* Ingrisch, 1990

33. *Khaoyaiana nitens* Ingrisch, 1990

(Figure 6C)

Khaoyaiana nitens Ingrisch, 1990: 107.

Khaoyaiana nitens; Shishodia et al, 2010: 301.

Material examined. 4♂ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Karidongri Forest Rest House, Chhattisgarh, 19 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 1♂, 3♀ (NC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.); 2♀ (DC), Bilaspur, AWLS, Bowdongri, Khudia, Chhattisgarh, 20 ix 2012 (A. Raha et al.)-coll. NZZSI.

Distribution. India: [Chhattisgarh (Bilaspur, Kabirdham, Koriya, Raipur, and Surguja), Manipur, Meghalaya and Mizoram]; Bhutan; Central Thailand; and China.

Discussion

The results presented in this study were based on a detailed survey of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary of 155 specimens belonging to 33 species and subspecies pertaining to 30 genera under five families—namely, Acrididae, 15 species and 13 genera; Pyrgomorphidae, three species and three genera; Tettigidae, six species and five genera; Gryllidae, six species and six genera; and Tettigoniidae, three species and three genera were collected from different localities of Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary by the survey team of the Zoological Survey of India (Kolkata, India) The Family Acrididae (15 species) was most dominant, followed by (in decreasing order) Gryllidae (6 species), Tettigidae (6 species), Pyrgomorphidae (3 species), and Tettigoniidae (3 species). The specimens are deposited in the National Zoological Collection, Zoological Survey of India (Kolkata, India).

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