

IX. The genus *Kabulia* Ramme.

(Acrid.)

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The genus *Kabulia* has been established recently by Ramme (Deutsch. Ent. Zeitschr., 1928, p. 300) to include two remarkable flightless grasshoppers, one from Afghanistan, another from «India», without more precise locality, both known to the author from a single female each. A small, but highly interesting, collection of Orthoptera received by me recently from Brigadier W. N. Evans, Quetta, Baluchistan, included two females and one male obviously belonging to the genus *Kabulia*, but apparently not conspecific with either of the two known species. Dr. Ramme, with his usual courtesy examined these two females and expressed an opinion that they represent two new species. He has also sent me the types of his two species in order to enable me to make comparative descriptions. My study of the four females showed that they all differ specifically, while the only male proved to be conspecific with *K. indica* Ramme, being the first specimen of the sex known in the genus.

Ramme referred the genus *Kabulia* to the subfamily Catantopinae (Cyrtacanthacrinae), but failed to indicate its systematic position more definitely and thought it to be an isolated genus. In my opinion, however, *Kabulia* clearly belongs to the same group as *Pelecnotus* I. Bol., *Acrostegastes* Karsch, *Robecchia* Schulthess and *Lyrotylus* Uv. The two last named genera are particularly close to *Kabulia* and it may be necessary to revise the generic classification of the group, but it would be premature to do so now when practically all species are known from single specimens and further additions to the number of species can be confidently expected, when the fauna of S. W. Asia and N. E. Africa is better explored.



**Key to species (♀♀ only).**

- 1 (6). Metanotum concealed under the pronotum. Upper keel of hind femur with distinct acute teeth; lateral keels sharp and denticulate; externomedian area flat in transverse direction. Hind tibia distinctly incurved.
- 2 (3). Pronotum laterally compressed, not inflated in the prozona; median keel fairly high, uniformly convex in profile; hind margin of metazona distinctly angulate. Colour uniformly green.—Baluchistan..... 1. **indica** Ramme.
- 3 (2). Pronotum rounded, inflated in the prozona; median keel thick and low, seen in profile convex in prozona, straight in metazona; hind margin of metazona rounded.
- 4 (5). Uniformly green, including the hind tibiae. Prozona of the pronotum strongly inflated; hind margin of metazona thin and slightly reflexed, wavy, shallowly notched in the middle.—Baluchistan..... 2. **balucha** sp. n.
- 5 (4). Olivaceous-brown, with brownish and blackish streaks and dots. Prozona of the pronotum moderately inflated; hind margin of metazona slightly incrassate, more narrowly rounded, not wavy, nor notched in the middle.—Afghanistan..... 3. **afghana** Ramme.
- 6 (1). More than half of the metanotum exposed. Median keel of pronotum very low, seen in profile feebly convex in prozona and concave in metazona. Hind margin of metazona shallowly excised. Upper keel of hind femur with minute teeth; lateral keels obtuse, not denticulate; externomedian area convex in transverse direction. Hind tibia straight, bluish-black. General colour buff, with brown and grey markings, and series of grey dots along the keels of hind femora.—Baluchistan..... 4. **evansi** sp. n.

1. **Kabulia indica** Ramme.

(Figs. 1 *i*, 2 *i*).

♂. Only half the size of the female. Antennae rather broad, not reaching the hind pronotal margin. Face moderately oblique, rugulose; keels of the frontal ridge acute; the ridge shallowly sulcate, expanded between the antennae, constricted below the ocellum. Fastigium of vertex sloping, concave, elongate-hexagonal, the lateral margins being incurved; all margins sharp. Occiput with a distinct median carinula. Pronotum rounded tectiform, coarsely rugose; median keel well raised smooth, convex in profile, deeply cut by the three sulci; hind margin obtusely angulate, slightly reflexed.



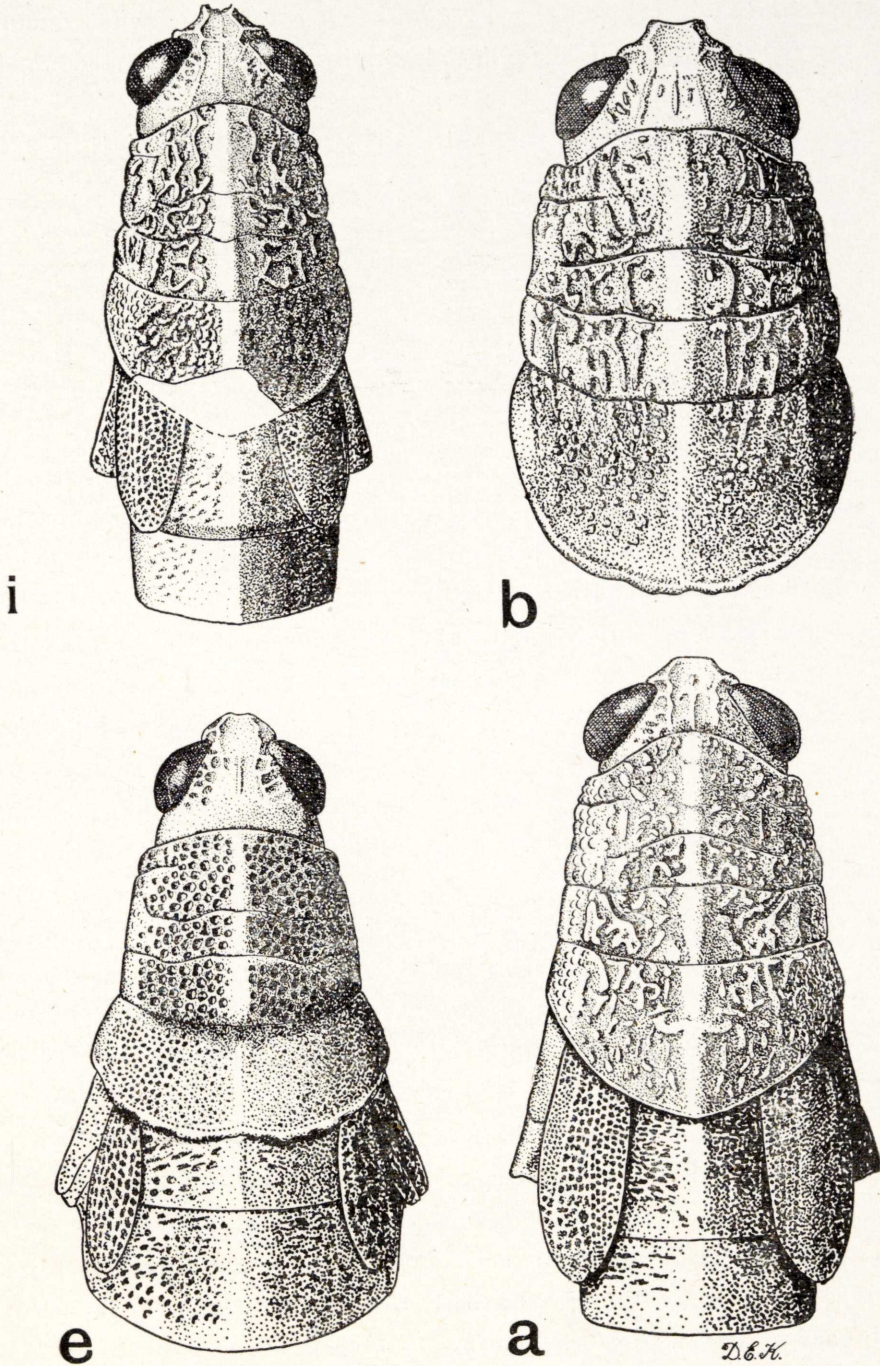


Fig. 1.—i, *Kabulia indica*; b, *K. balucha*; e, *K. evansi*; a, *K. afghana*.



Supra-anal plate rounded-triangular. Cercus longer than the plate, round at the base, laterally compressed and somewhat decurved toward the apex which is pointed. Subgenital plate short, conical.

Coloration as in the female.

Total length 16 (abdomen contracted); pronotum 6; elytron 2.8; hind femur 9 mm.

Baluchistan, Ziarat, 8,000 ft., 6.VIII.1929, 1 ♂ (*J. W. Evans*).

***Kabulia balucha* sp. n.**

(Figs. 1 *b*, 2 *b*).

♀. Larger and more robust than other known species.

Face feebly reclinate. Frontal ridge sulcate, with oval-shaped expansion between antennae and a distinct constriction below the ocellum; seen in profile slightly concave below the ocellum; margins acute. Fastigium of vertex scarcely concave, rugulose, short pentagonal, separated behind by a transverse sulcus from the vertex proper which is convex and less rugose, but bears a median carinula extending on to the occiput which is coarsely rugose except along the carinula.

Pronotum large, inflated and gibbose, particularly in the prozona; the surface is very coarsely rugose. Median carina thick, distinctly convex in prozona, straight in metazona. First two transverse sulci moderately deep, third quite deep, placed distinctly behind the middle. Metazona with the hind margin slightly callous, incrassate, very broadly rounded and somewhat wavy. Metanotum concealed under pronotum. Prosternal spine obtusely conical, rather slender. Pleurae coarsely punctured.

Elytra not quite reaching the middle of the second tergite.

First tergite punctured and rugose; second feebly punctured.

Upper carina of the hind femur strongly dentate; lower one with smaller teeth; externomedian area flat in transverse direction, but distinctly convex in the longitudinal. Hind tibia distinctly incurved in the apical half, with 9 spines on each side.

General coloration buff-green. Pronotum with the hind margin pale. Hind femur with a pale stripe along the lower edge of the externomedian area. Knees above reddish-buff; lateral semilunar



spots pale castaneous. Hind tibiae pale green; spines brown tipped.  
Total length 40; pronotum 13,5; elytron 6 8; hind femur 18,5 mm.

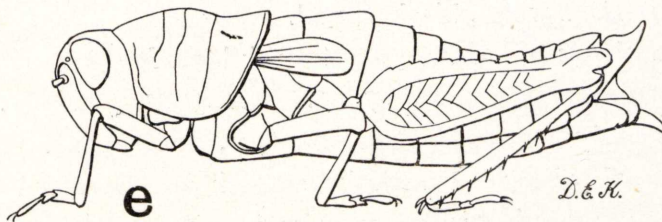
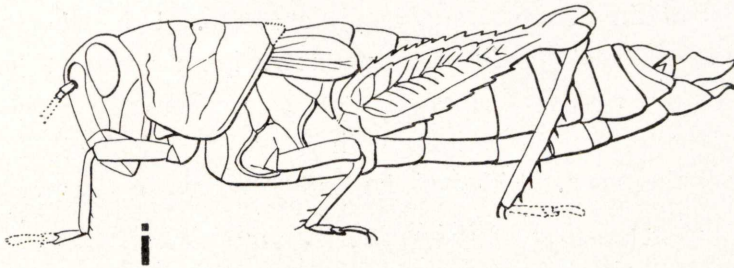
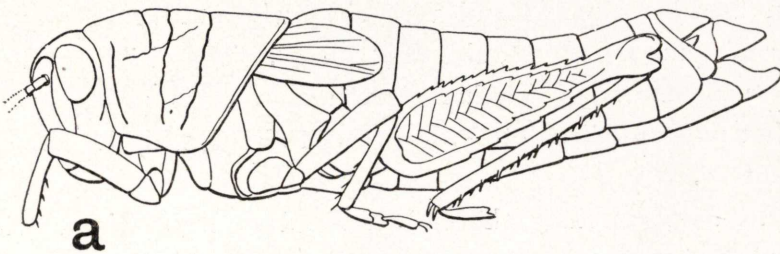
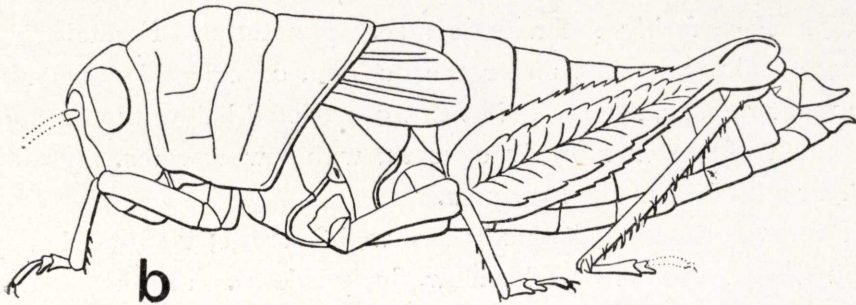


Fig. 2.—b, *Kabulia balucha*; a, *K. afghana*; i, *K. indica*; e, *K. evansi*.

1 ♀, Baluchistan, Quetta, 27.VII-8.VIII.1929, 1 ♀ (F. W. Evans).



**Kabulia evansi** sp. n.

(Figs. 1 ♂, 2 ♀).

♀. Face feebly reclinate, coarsely punctured. Frontal ridge scarcely sulcate, except under the ocellum, considerably expanded between antennae, narrowed but not constricted below the ocellum. Fastigium of vertex scarcely concave, with low margins. Occiput without a distinct median carinula.

Pronotum rounded, distinctly narrowed forwards; its surface honey-combed-punctured; median keel low, finely sulcate. Prozona inflated. Transverse furrows rather broad, but not deep. Metazona very short and broad, somewhat concave transversely in the anterior part; hind margin broadly rounded and very shallowly and broadly excised. Prosternal spine low, stout, obtusely conical. The visible portion of metanotum somewhat shorter than metazona of pronotum, with loose honey-combed sculpture. First tergite large, with the same kind of sculpture.

Elytron not reaching the end of the first tergite, about twice as long as broad.

Hind femur with the externomedian area convex in both directions; keels of the area smooth, nearly obsolete. Upper keel of the femur with small acute teeth; lower keel scarcely notched, not dentate. Hind tibia straight, with 8 outer and 10 inner spines.

General coloration dirty buff, with brownish and blackish markings all over the body. Sides of the abdomen castaneous; a distinct buff median line. Hind femur very pale buff; the upper half of the externo-median area ashy-grey; keels with series of grey dots; knee with black semilunar spots. Hind tibia above and on the inner side bluish-black; spines white, black-tipped.

Total length 33; pronotum 9; elytron 6; hind femur 14 mm.

Baluchistan, Ziarat, 8,000 ft., 7-15.VIII.1930, 1 ♀ (*W. H. Evans*).

The peculiarly saddle-shaped pronotum, uncovered metanotum, stout prosternal tubercle, practically smooth and unarmed hind femora and straight hind tibiae may make it necessary to remove this species to another genus, but the group is too little known to warrant such a course.