

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Pallidoplectron*

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|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hind femora with approximately four or more prolateral linear spines, and one or more retrolateral linear spines | | | | | 2 |
| Hind femora with approximately less than four prolateral linear spines. Retrolateral linear spines usually absent | | | | | <i>P. turneri</i> Richards |
| 2. Subgenital plate of male attenuated; ventral surface with two lobes fused medianly, each bearing five small processes distally | | | | | <i>P. peniculosum</i> Richards |
| Subgenital plate of male not so attenuated; two lobes on ventral surface fused medianly, but without processes | | | | | <i>P. subterraneum</i> n.sp. |

Genus *PALLIDOPLECTRON* Richards, 1958. *Trans. Roy. Soc. N.Z.*, 85, p. 703.

Pallidoplectron subterraneum n.sp. Text-fig. 1, figs. 1-5.

COLOUR. Basic colour mid brown, with pronotum, mesonotum, metanotum and abdominal terga irregularly mottled with light brown and ochreous; femora and tibiae banded with light brown and ochreous; tarsi light brown; antennae mid brown; ovipositor reddish brown.

BODY. Length 15mm. Body thickly clothed with setae. Ovipositor 0.8 length of body. Antennae broken. Fastigium longer than high with base touching scape of antennae. Maxillary palps with fourth segment 0.8 length of third segment. Pronotum and mesonotum margined laterally and posteriorly.

ANTENNAE. As in generic description (Richards, 1958). Third segment narrower than pedicel, but subequal in length with it. All segments thickly clothed with short setae. Sexual dimorphism is shown by antennae of male being much stouter and longer than those of female; no spines present on flagella of male or female.

LEGS. Thickly clothed with short setae. Fore and middle legs subequal in length, with hind leg 1.7 length of fore and middle legs. Sexual dimorphism is shown by fore and middle legs of female being 0.9 as long as male, and hind legs of female 0.8 as long as male. No linear spines on fore and middle femora, or fore, middle and hind tarsi. Variable number of linear spines present on hind femora and fore, middle and hind tibiae (Table I). Apical spines constant in number as in generic description. Length of proximal segment of hind tarsus subequal with other three together. Ratio of length of legs to length of body: Fore leg—male, 2:1; female, 1.9:1. Middle leg—male, 2:1; female, 1.7:1. Hind leg—male, 3.4:1; female, 2.9:1.

GENITALIA. *Female:* Suranal plate, Fig. 1 (SAP), slightly convex laterally, with distal margin truncated and bearing two groups of setae. Subgenital plate, Fig. 2 (SGP), straight laterally, distal margin bearing two darkly coloured tubercles; plate glabrous.

Male: Suranal plate, Fig. 3 (SPL), concave laterally, distal margin emarginate and notched medianly, greater part of plate folded back under tergite X; distal margin clothed with two groups of short setae, rest of plate clothed with long and short setae. Subgenital plate, Figs. 3, 4 (H), convex laterally, attenuated and rounded distally; well developed median keel thickly clothed with setae distally, rest of dorsal surface of plate sparsely clothed with setae; ventral surface glabrous. Distal portion of plate curved over ventrally; proximal to the median depression two lobes fuse together medianly; from these lobes extend two lateral lobes fused proximally to the lateral margins of the plate. Two styli, Figs. 3, 4 (S), thickly clothed with short setae, length of styli being 0.4 length of sternite IX (S IX). Subgenital plate covers genitalia. Parameres, Figs. 3, 5 (P), small, partly obscured by suranal plate, broad at base, tapering to a point, two times longer than broad, thickly clothed with setae. Pseudosternite, Fig. 5 (PD), two times broader than long; lateral margin notched medianly, distal margin rounded. From proximal end to 0.5 length of pseudosternite a chitinous flap overlies pseudosternite and is fused to it laterally 0.5 up from proximal border. Penis not visible. Paraprocts absent.

INDEX TO TEXT-FIGURE

BC—Basal segment of cercus. C—Cercus. DV—Dorsal valve. EP—Endoparamere. H—Subgenital plate, male. IA—Intersegmental apodeme. P—Paramere (ectoparamere). P VII, P VIII, P IX—Pleurite VII, VIII, IX. PD—Pseudosternite. PP—Paraproct. S—Stylus. S VII, S VIII, S IX—Sternite VII, VIII, IX. SAP—Suranal plate, female. SGP—Subgenital plate, female. SPL—Suranal plate, male. T VII, T VIII, T IX, T X—Tergite VII, VIII, IX, X. 1 VF—1st valvifer. 2 VF—2nd valvifer. VV—Ventral valve.