According to literature, *Acrida turrita* L. is a species occurring throughout Africa, Southern Europe and Asia, Malayan Archipelago and Australia. Such an enormous distribution area suggests that the name has been applied to several species. A revision based mainly on the material of the British Museum from the Western part of Palaearctic region has shown that *A. turrita* L. is restricted to North Africa, whereas in Europe, Asia and Australia there occur a number of very distinct species, only few of which have been previously described.

The present revision is restricted to the species of North Africa, Southern Europe and Western Asia. It is not impossible that some of the North African species recognised below will prove to be tropical African, and this may result in some synonymy, when a complete revision of the genus is undertaken. The present preliminary revision does not cover even the whole European area of the genus, because the material was insufficient, and further studies may bring to light new species and subspecies.

Synonymy in this genus presented great difficulties, because specific characters are subtle and old descriptions were based mainly on colour characters which have no taxonomic value, as will be shown later. In most cases it was quite impossible to recognise species from description, and only occasionally a decision has been facilitated by study of topotypes. Unfortunately, a number of old species have been described, e.g. by Thunberg, without any indication of origin, or with an extremely vague one.
A study of the types, when they exist, may, therefore, result in some of the species described below becoming synonyms, but this risk had to be faced.

**Species groups**

Within the area studied, no less than 14 distinct species and 7 subspecies have been established. They can be divided into four natural groups:

A. *Turrita*-group.

Characterised by large size, very elongated body and long elytra which are strongly narrowed and pointed apically (fig. 2 A) Occur in North-West Africa, with one subspecies in Sicily.

1. *A. turrita turrita* (L.).
   1 a. *A. turrita tunetana* nov. subsp.
   1 b. *A. turrita sicula* nov. subsp.
2. *A. maroccana* nov. sp.
3. *A. lineata* (Thunbg.).

B. *Pellucida*-group.

Size smaller; elytra relatively shorter, not narrowed in the apical part, with the apex less pointed (fig. 2 B). Southern Europe and Eastern Mediterranean:

1. *A. pellucida pellucida* (Klug).
   1 a. *A. pellucida algeriana* subsp. nov.
   1 b. *A. pellucida palaestina* subsp. nov.
   1 c. *A. pellucida cypria* subsp. nov.
2. *A. mediterranea mediterranea* nov. sp.
   2 a. *A. mediterranea bosphorica* subsp. nov.
   2 b. *A. mediterranea lombardica* subsp. nov.
3. *A. anatolica* nov. sp.
C. Ungarica-group.

Size even smaller than in the preceding group. Elytra with short apical portion which is bent backwards and blunt at apex (fig. 2 C). A single species from Hungary and one from Transcaucasia.

1. A. ungarica (Herbst).
2. A. caucasica nov. sp. (Doubtfully referred here.)

D. Oxycephala-group.

Relatively short with relatively broad and bulky head. Elytra relatively short, with short blunt apex (fig. 2 D). Five species of Western Asia:

1. A. oxycephala (Pall.).
2. A. deserti Uv.
3. A. persa nov. sp.
4. A. turca nov. sp.
5. A. caspica nov. sp.

Distribution

As will be seen from the map, the genus is restricted in its distribution to plains, and distribution areas of species are limited by mountain ranges, even some low ones forming barriers. This, probably, accounts for the unexpectedly large number of species and subspecies.

Specific characters

The number of characters by which species of the genus Acrída can be distinguished is very small and they all are not sharp, even subtle. The following characters have been found useful:

1. Head.—The head is either elongate and slender (Turrita-
group), or shorter and thicker (Oxycephala-group). Specific and
subspecific characters are found in the shape of fastigium, par-
ticularly the relation of its length to its width. The figure 1 shows
how the measurements should be made, but the fastigium must
be studied in strictly horizontal position, otherwise its shape ap-
pears distorted. The carinae of the fastigium, which continue
ton to the head are usually variable and unsuitable as specific
characters.

2. Antennae.—In the males of all studied species the antennas
have 19 segments; the segments 3-4, or 3-4-5, or 3-4-5-6 may be
incompletely separated (only in A. caspicus all segments are sepa-
rated). This is a good character, by which not only species, but
some groups of species, can be distinguished. It is, however,
subtle and examination under binocular is essential; sometimes,
the sutures are visible only on the thickened side of the antenna.
The shape and relative size of the 6th and 7th segments also pro-
vide diagnostic characters, particularly the 7th (or 13th, if one
counts from the tip).

In females, the number of segments varies between 18 and
20, even within the same subspecies; therefore this character is
not reliable for females, but the shape of the 13th from the tip
remains of diagnostic value; the total length of antenna in re-
lation to head and pronotum is also of value.

4. Pronotum.—Differences occur in the shape of lateral ca-
rinae, position of the transverse furrow and the posterior angle of
the metazona. However, the carinae and the posterior angle may
vary within the species. Total length of pronotum is also of value,
e.g., in A. lineata and A. persa it is distinctly longer than in
any other species.

5. Eytra.—Their shape is a good group character. Venation
is identical in all groups.

6. Subgenital plate.—The male plate provides specific cha-
acters for some species. It may be either very elongate, narrow
and acute in profile (Turrita-group), or short and broad in pro-
file, either acute or blunt apically. In the middle of the upper
margin, there is a more or less pronounced projection, which in
some species (A. maroccana) has a long recurved appendage.

In females the subgenital plate is either truncate, or has small
lateral lobes. This character has been suggested (Tarbinsky) as a specific one, but it proved to be unreliable in all studied species; the apical edge of the plate, probably changes its shape as a result of oviposition. No substantial differences in the ovipositor were found.

7. Colouration.—Old authors used colour characters in their description. Actually there are only few types of colouration, and they are repeated in all species. One type may be dominant in one locality, but in a long series all types are found. It would appear that the colouration depends, to a great extent, on the environment.

Three main types of colouration can be distinguished: pure green (darker in northern species, lighter in more southern ones); straw-yellow; and dark-grey to brownish, sometimes with faint small dark streaks.

Individuals of any of the three kinds may be uniformly coloured, or have a pattern consisting mainly of longitudinal stripes. Along the middle of elytra, through the discoidal area, there often runs a dark stripe, which may be interrupted by short oblique light streaks. Sometimes this stripe becomes so wide that the whole elytron is dark, with light margins. Less frequent are individuals with a light-yellowish or pinkish stripe along the axillary area of the elytron. Lateral pronotal carinae may be light, or there are light stripes either on their outer, or the inner, side. Pronotal disc may have two dark stripes. Sides of the head sometimes have light or dark, or both light and dark, stripes. All these elements of the pattern may occur in various combinations.

8. Measurements.—In addition to the usual measurements, it proved useful in some cases to measure the length, L, of the fastigium of vertex (along the line AA, fig. 1) and its width, W (along the line BB, fig. 1); their ratio, L/W, is often of diagnostic value.

The length of the frons is measured as the distance, in straight line, between the clypeal suture and the apex of the fastigium (fig. 1, line DD). This measurement gives a more exact idea of the head length, than the usual method of measuring the distance between the apex of fastigium and the posterior edge of occiput, which may be more or less covered by pronotum.
Fig. 1.—Measurements of the frons and fastigium of vertex.
KEY TO SPECIES

1 (8) Elytron strongly elongated, narrowed and strongly pointed at the apex (fig. 2 A).

2 (3) Male antennal segments 3, 4, 5, 6, from the base incompletely divided (fig. 3). Lateral carinae of pronotum parallel (fig. 50).

3 (2) Male antennal segments 3, 4, 5 from the base incompletely divided (figs. 4, 5, 6, 7). Lateral carinae of pronotum incurved or divergent (figs. 51, 52, 53, 54).

4 (5) Apex of fastigium of vertex truncate (fig. 43). Male distinctly smaller than female.......................... maroccana nov. sp.

5 (4) Apex of fastigium broadly rounded or obtusangulate (figs. 41, 42, 44). Sexual dimorphism less pronounced.

6 (7) Fastigium of vertex widened to the apex, which is broadly rounded (fig. 44). Male antennal segments 6, 7 from the base (14 and 13 from the apex) strongly elongated (fig. 7) .......

............ uvarovi Bol.

7 (6) Fastigium of vertex not widened to the apex, which is obtusangulate or almost rounded (figs. 41, 42, 80). Male antennal segments 6, 7 (14 and 13 from the apex) weakly elongated, almost square (figs. 4, 5) ................. turrita (L.)

8 (1) Elytron not elongated and not narrowed to apex which is weakly acute or short and obtuse.

9 (24) Apical part of elytron not curved backwards (figs. 2 B, 2 D).

10 (15) Apical part of elytron weakly acute, its anterior margin slightly convex (fig. 2 B).

11 (14) Male antennal segments 3, 4, 5 from the base incompletely divided. Fastigium of vertex 1,5-1,4 times as long as broad.

12 (13) Fastigium of vertex narrowed to the apex which is obtusangulate (fig. 49).......................... anatolica nov. sp.

13 (12) Fastigium of vertex not narrowed to the apex which is broadly rounded (figs. 45, 46, 47, 48) ................. pellucida (Klug.)

14 (11) Male antennal segments 3 and 4 from the base, and sometimes 5, incompletely divided (figs. 60, 61, 62). Fastigium of vertex 1,3-1,2 times as long as broad ....... mediterranea nov. sp.

15 (10) Anterior and posterior margins of elytron straight, apical part short and broad. Apex obtuse (fig. 2 D).

16 (17) All antennal segments in the male well divided (fig. 20). Lateral carinae of pronotum slightly incurved (fig. 79) ............

................. caspica nov. sp.

17 (16) Male antennal segments 3 and 4 from the base incompletely divided.

18 (21) Lateral carinae of pronotum slightly incurved of divergent.

19 (20) Lateral carinae of pronotum straight, slightly divergent; posterior margin of metazona of pronotum obtusangulate (fig. 75)
Fastigium of vertex obtusangulate (fig. 65) ........................................
........................................................................ oxycephala (Pall.)
20 (19) Lateral carinae of pronotum incurved; posterior angle of metazona pointed (fig. 78). Fastigium of vertex broadly rounded (fig. 68) ................. turca nov. sp.
21 (18) Lateral carinae of pronotum straight, parallel (figs. 76, 77).
22 (23) Fastigium of vertex slightly narrowed to the apex (fig. 66).
Pronotum narrower (fig. 76) ......................... deserti Uv.
23 (22) Fastigium of vertex not narrowed to the apex (fig. 67).
Pronotum broader (fig. 77) ......................... persa nov. sp.
24 (9) Apical part of elytron curved backwards with oblique anterior margin, apex slightly obtuse (fig. 2 C). Male antennal segments 3, 4, 5 from the base incompletely divided.
25 (26) Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona weakly incurved, in metazona divergent, posterior angle of metazona obtuse, its apex strongly obtuse (fig. 73). Fastigium of vertex, 1,3 times as long as broad ........ ungarica (Herbst.)
26 (25) Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona strongly incurved, in metazona slightly excurred and divergent: Posterior angle of metazona strongly pointed at the apex (fig. 74). Fastigium of vertex 1,5 times as long as broad .......... caucasica nov. sp.

Acrida lineata (Thunb.)


(Figs. 3, 21, 40, 50, 82)

♂. Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex elongated, L/W=1,6, sides parallel, apex rounded. Antennae as long as head and pronotum together; basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6 incompletely divided, 7 segment (13th from the apex) elongated, almost half again as long as broad.

Lateral carinae of pronotum straight, parallel throughout. Prozona 1,2 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, with straight sides, apex slightly obtuse.

Elytron strongly elongate, produced well beyond the hind knee, its apex elongate, narrowed and pointed.

Subgenital plate elongate and strongly narrowed at the apex, in the middle, above, with a large obtuse projection.

Coloration gray, slightly brownish, without spots.
♀. As the male, but larger. Antennae with 20 segments; basal segments 3, 4, 5, 6 incompletely divided, 7 and 8 segments (13th and 14th from the apex) almost equal, elongated. Lateral carinae of pronotum feebly divergent, straight. Posterior angle of metazona rather more acute than in the male.


This species differs from *A. turrita* and other related species by its very strongly elongated habitus in which it is similar to some tropical African species.

One of our specimens has been compared by Dr. B. P. Uvarov in the Uppsala University Museum with Thunberg’s type, which is also from Morocco.

**KEY TO SUBSPECIES OF A. TURRITA**

1 (2) Apex of fastigium of vertex relatively broadly rounded (fig. 41). Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona slightly incurved, in metazona straight, weakly divergent (fig. 51) ..... *turrita* (L.)

2 (1) Apex of fastigium of vertex obtusangulate (figs. 42, 80).

3 (4) Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona straight, parallel, in metazona divergent (fig. 52) .......... *tunetana* subsp. nov.
4 (3) Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona straight, slightly divergent, in metazona excurved, divergent (fig. 81) sicula subsp. nov.

**Acrida turrita turrita** (L.)


(Figs. 2 a, 4, 22, 41, 51, 83)

♂. Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex elongated, L/W = 1.6, sides parallel, apex broadly rounded. Antennae almost as long as head and pronotum together. Antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided; 6th (14th from the apex) square, feebly elongated, 7th (13th from the apex) slightly elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona weakly incurved, in metazona straight, slightly divergent. Prozona 1.1 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, with straight sides.

Elytron elongate, produced well beyond the hind knee, its apex elongate, narrowed and pointed.

Subgenital plate strongly elongate, its apex slightly obtuse, in the middle above, nearer to the base, with a large tooth shaped projection.

♀. As the male but larger. Antennae with 20 segments, basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6, incompletely divided, 7 and 8 (13th and 14th from the apex) elongate and equal size. Apex of metazona of pronotum more acute than in the male.


Linné described this species from «Africa», but the type has been lost and there are no means of deciding on the type locality. Algerian species has been arbitrarily chosen to represent *A. turrita*, because this part of Africa was more accessible than others in Linné’s times, except Egypt which he usually quoted as such.
Acrida turrita tunetana subsp. nov.

(Figs. 5, 23, 42, 52, 84)

♂ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex strongly elongated. L/W=1.8, sides parallel, apex obtusangulate. Antenna rather shorter than head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) slightly elongated, almost square; 7 (13th from the apex) elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum parallel in prozona, in metazona.

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slightly divergent. Posterior angle of metazona obtusangulate, with pointed apex. Prozona 1,1 times as long as metazona.

Elytron elongate, produced well beyond the hind knee, its apex elongate, narrowed and pointed (but not so strong as in the basical subspecies).

Subgenital plate strongly elongated, acute at the apex, above,

in the middle, with large directed backwards, toothshaped projection.

Coloration light green, without spots.

Length of body 45,8; frons 11,9; pronotum 7,4; elytron 40: hind femur 26,6 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male, but larger. Antennae with 19 segments; basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6 incompletely divided, 7 (13th from the apex) elongate. Posterior angle of metazona of pronotum acute, rather more than in male.

This subspecies differs from turrita by rather shortened habitus and shorter elytron.

Tunisia: Nammamet, I,1929, 2 ♂♂ (including type), 2 ♀♀ (E. R. Speyer).
Acrida turrita sicula subsp. nov.

(Figs. 24, 80, 81)

♀ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex elongated, L/W = 1,6; sides parallel; apex obtusangulate. Antennae with 19 segments as long as head and pronotum together; basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6 incompletely divided; 7 (13th from the apex) elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona straight, slightly divergent, in metazona slightly excurved divergent. Prozona 1,2 times as long as metazona. Metazona, obtusangulate, its sides slightly incurved; apex weakly pointed.

Elytron produced well beyond the hind knee, strongly elongate, its apex elongate and strongly pointed.

Coloration light green, yellowish without spots (old specimens probably discolored).

Length of body 70; frons 16,5; pronotum 11; elytron 64; hind femur 39 mm.

2 ♀♀ (including type) from old materials of British Museum, with labels «Sicily», without any other data.

Differs from subsp. turrita by larger size and obtusangulate apex of fastigium of vertex. From subsp. tunetana by lateral carinae of pronotum divergent in prozona and also by larger size.

Acrida maroccana sp. nov.

(Figs. 6, 25, 43, 53, 85)

♂ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W = 1,4; sides parallel; apex truncate. Antennae almost as long as head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided; 6 (14th from the apex) somewhat longer than 7 (13th from the apex); both elongated.
Lateral carinae of pronotum weakly incurved in prozona; in metazona slightly divergent. Prozona 1.2 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona acuted with incurved sides. Elytron moderately produced beyond the hind knee, its apex elongate and strongly pointed. Subgenital plate strongly elongated, narrowed in the apical part; above, in the middle, with large, curved backwards tooth. Coloration green with brownish stripe along the axillar area of elytron.

Length of body 38.5; frons 9.5; pronotum 6; elytron 33; hind femur 22.5 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male but much larger. Antennae with 19 segments; basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6 incompletely divided; 6 transversal; 7 (13th from the apex) elongated. Differs from the other related species by strong sexual dimorphism.

Acrida uvarovi I. Bol.


(Figs. 7, 26, 44, 54, 86)

♂. Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex elongated, L/W = 1.6; lateral sides divergent to the apex; apex broadly rounded, slightly widened. Antennae slightly shorter than head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided, 6 and 7 (13th and 14th from the apex) equal, elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum incurved throughout. Prozona 1.2 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, with straight sides and slightly extended apex.

Elytron elongate, produced well beyond the hind knee, apex elongate, narrowed and pointed.

Subgenital plate elongate, with acute but not elongate apical part, and with weak projection above.

♀. As the male, but larger. Antennae with 19 segments; basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6 incompletely divided; 7 (13th from the apex) elongated. Posterior angle of metazona of pronotum not extended as in the male.

This species was described by I. Bolívar from Ifni as subspecies of A. turrita. Its differences from turrita in the structure of fastigium, antennae and pronotum are sufficiently deep to be regarded as specific.

Morocco: Ifni, Tiliuin, VI-XII.1934, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (F. Escaleta).
KEY TO SUBSPECIES OF _A. PELLUCIDA_

1  (4) Female antennal segments 3, 4, 5, 6 from the base incompletely divided (figs. 27, 28).

2  (3) Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona broadly incurved, in metazona excurved. Posterior angle of metazona acute at the apex, its sides incurved (fig. 56) .................. _pellucida_ (Klug)

3  (2) Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona straight, parallel, in metazona excurved. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, its sides straight (fig. 55) ......................... _algeriana_ subsp. nov.

4  (1) Female antennal segments 3, 4, 5 or only 3, 4, from the base, incompletely divided (figs. 29, 30).

5  (6) Female antennal segments 3, 4, 5 from the base incompletely divided (fig. 30). Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona incurved, in metazona excurved; posterior angle of metazona acute (fig. 58) .................................. _cypria_ subsp. nov.

6  (5) Female antennal segments 3 and 4 from the base incompletely divided (fig. 29). Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona straight, parallel, in metazona excurved; posterior angle of metazona acute, its apex obtuse, sides incurved ................

........................................... _palaestina_ subsp. nov.

_Acrida pellucida pellucida_ (Klug)

1830. _Truxalis pellucida_ Klug, Symb. Phys., n. 9, pl. 18, fig. 7

(Figs. 9, 28, 46, 56, 88)

♂. Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W = 1.5, sides parallel, apex parabolic. Antennae almost as long as head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided; 6 and 7 (13th and 14th from the apex) square, 7 scarcely elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum incurved in prozona, in metazona excurved. Prozona as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona acute, with slightly pointed apex.

Elytra moderately produced beyond the hind knee; apical part not elongated. Weakly narrowed and feebly acuted.

Subgenital plate elongate, weakly narrowed to the apex; projection above small produced.

♀. As the male, but larger. Antennae with 19 segments; an-

tennal basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6 incompletely divided; 7 (13th from the apex) elongated. Posterior angle of metazona of pronotum less acuted than in the male.

From the other North African species differs by weakly acute and not elongated elytron.
Klug indicated as localities of *A. pellucida*: «Aegypto superio-re ad Benisuef et in Arabia deserta». Specimens from Egypt agree exactly with Klug’s figure 7 which I select as the type of *A. pellucida*, and Egypt is designated here as the type locality.


**Acrida pellucida algeriana** subsp. nov.

(Figs. 8, 27, 45, 55, 87)

♂ (*Type*). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, \( \frac{L}{W}=1.4 \); sides parallel; apex more broadly rounded. Antennae as long as head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) square, 7 segment (13th from the apex) elongated 1.5 times as long as broad.

Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona straight parallel, in metazona excurved. Prozona as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona acute, with straight sides.

Elytron moderately produced beyond the hind knee; apical part not elongated, weakly narrowed and weakly acuted.

Subgenital plate strongly elongated, acuted, with scarcely produced projection above, nearer to the base.

Coloration green, without spots.

Length of body 43; frons 11; pronotum 7.3; elytron 35; hind femur 25.2 mm.

♀ (*Paratype*). As the male, but larger. Antennae with 20 segments; antennal basal segments 3, 4, 5 and 6 incompletely divided 7 (14th from the apex) transversal, 8 segments (13th from the apex) elongate. Posterior angle of metazona of pronotum more acuted than in the male.

Differs from the typical subspecies by shorter and more obtuse elytron, more rounded apex of fastigium of vertex, and more elongated subgenital plate.

Algerie: Bone, 3-9.IX.1896, 3 ♂♂ (including type), 1 ♀.
Acrida pellucida palaestina subsp. nov.

(Figs. 10, 29, 47, 57, 89)

♂ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W = 1.5, sides parallel, apex rounded semicircularly. Antennae slightly shorter than head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided, 6 and 7 (13th and 14th from the apex) equal, slightly elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona straight parallel, in metazona excurved. Prozona 1.1 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona acute, its sides incurved, apex obtuse.

Elytron moderately produced beyond the hind knee, apical part not elongated, scarcely narrowed and weakly acuted.

Subgenital plate strongly elongated in the apical part; above in the middle with obtuse, directed backwards projection.

Coloration gray, with dark stripes in the discoidal area of elytron.

Length of body 43; frons 11; pronotum 36; hind femur 25.5 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male, but larger. Antennae with 19 segments; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided; 6 (14th from the apex) transversal, 7 (13th from the apex) square.

Differs from the typical subspecies by shorter and more obtuse elytron; in this character subsp. palaestina is more close to the subsp. algeriana, but differs from it by pronotum and fastigium of vertex.


Eos, XXV, 1949.
Acrida pellucida cypria subsp. nov.

(Figs. 30, 48, 58, 90)

♂ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W=1.5, sides parallel, apex rounded (scarcely obtusangulate).

Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona feebly incurved, in metazona slightly excurved, divergent. Prozona 1.1 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona acute, its sides excurved, apex acuted.

Elytron moderately produced beyond the hind knee, apical part not elongate, not narrowed and feebly acuted.

Subgenital plate elongated, at the apex acute, above in the middle with weak projection.

Coloration gray, without spots.

Length of body 45; frons 11; pronotum 7; elytron 36.5; hind femur 28 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male but larger. Antennae with 20 segments; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided; 7 (14th from the apex) slightly elongated almost square, 8 (13th from the apex) elongated.

This subspecies approaches in the form of elytra the typical one, but in the form of fastigium of vertex is nearer to the subsp. palaestina.


Acrida anatolica sp. nov.

(Figs. 11, 31, 49, 59, 91)

♂ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W=1.5, narrowed to the apex, apex rounded. Antennae slightly shorter than head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely
divided, 6 and 7 (13th and 14th from the apex) both square, equal size.

Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona slightly incurved, in metazona slightly excurved and divergent. Prozona as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona acute, with pointed apex and strongly incurved sides.

Elytron moderately produced beyond the hind knee, apical part not elongated, weakly narrowed and feebly acute.

Subgenital plate, short, broad, with acute apex and weakly produced projection above.

Coloration light yellow; elytron with dark stripe along the discoidal area; pronotum with dark stripes along lateral carinae.

Length of body 37; frons 9.5; pronotum 6; elytron 31; hind femur 21 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male, but larger. Antennae with 18 segments; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided, 5 (14th-transversal, 6 (13th from the apex) square.

A. anatolica differs from the related A. pellucida and A. mediterranea by fastigium of vertex narrowed to the apex and by structure of pronotum.


KEY TO SUBSPEICES OF A. MEDITERRANE A

(4) Female antennal segments 3, 4, 5 from the base incompletely divided (fig. 32). Male antennal segment 6 (14th from the apex) square or elongate (figs. 12, 13). Sides of posterior angle of metazona incurved (figs. 70, 71).

2 (3) Apex of fastigium of vertex broadly rounded (fig. 60). Size larger ........................................... mediterranea sp. nov.

3 (2) Apex of fastigium of vertex broadly obtusangulate (fig. 61). Size smaller ........................................... bosphorica subsp. nov.

4 (1) Female antennal segments 3, 4 from the base incompletely divided (fig. 33). Male antennal segment 6 (14th from the apex) transverse or almost square (fig. 14). Sides of posterior angle of metazona of pronotum straight (fig. 72) .................

.......................... lombardica subsp. nov.
Acrida mediterranea mediterranea sp. nov.

(Figs. 13, 32, 60, 70, 72)

♂ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fast'gium of vertex moderately elongated. L/W = 1.3, slightly widened to the base, apex broadly rounded. Antennae almost as long as head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 (and sometimes 5) incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) square, 7 (13th from the apex) strongly elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona scarcely incurved, in metazona scarcely excurved and feebly divergent. Prozona as long as metazona, Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, its apex slightly elongate, sides distinctly incurved.

Elytron moderately produced beyond the hind knee, its apical part not elongated and not narrowed, with slightly obtuse apex.

Subgenital plate moderately elongated, with weak projection above.

Coloration grey; elytron with weak dark stripes along discoidal area of elytron; pronotum with dark stripes along lateral carinae.

Length of body 38; frons 9; pronotum 5.8; elytron 31; hind femur 24 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male, but larger. Antennae with 18 segments; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided; 6 (13th from the apex) transversal, 7 (12th from the apex) elongated.

This species occurring on the European coast of the Mediterranean and on its islands, probably consists of numerous local subspecies, which need more detailed studies. I am describing three of them.

Revision of Western Palaearctic Species of the Genus «Acrida»...

Dalmatia: Ragusa, IX.1924, 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Dubrovnic, IX.1924, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ (F. Zeuner).

Italy: Calabria, Cosenza, XI.1922, 1 ♂; 24-31.VIII.1925, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀. Cosenza, Corea Mactiella, 31.VIII.1925, 1 ♂ (Type).


Acrida mediterranea bosphorica subsp. nov.

Figs. 12, 61, 71, 93)

♂ (Type). Smaller than typical subspecies. Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium moderately elongated, L/W = 1.3, sides parallel, apex broadly obtusangulate. Antennae slightly shorter than head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) square, 7 (13th from the apex) elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona scarcely incurved, in metazona slightly excurved, divergent. Prozona 1.1 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, with incurved sides.

Elytron as in the typical subspecies, but more broad at the apical part.
Subgenital plate comparatively short, and wide; apex acuted, projection above small, but sharp, directed backwards.

Coloration grey, slightly brownish, without spots.

Length of body 37; frons 8,3, pronotum 5,3; elytron 28; hind femur 21 mm.


Acrida mediterranea lombardica subsp. nov.

(Figs. 14, 33, 62, 72, 94)

♂ (Type). Smaller than typical subspecies. Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex comparatively short. L/W=1,2, sides parallel, apex broadly rounded. Antennae as long as head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) transversal almost square, 7 (13th from the apex) elongated).

Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona straight, weakly divergent, in metazona excurved, divergent. Prozona 1,1 times as long as metazona. Posterior margin of metazona rectangular, its apex acute, sides straight.

Elytron slightly produced beyond the hind knee, its anterior margin in apical part slightly sloping, weakly narrowed and slightly obtuse.

Subgenital place comparatively short, slightly acute at the apex, projection in above scarcely produced.

Coloration dark green without spots.

Length of body 34; frons 8; pronotum 5,2; elytron 28; hind femur 20,5 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male but larger. Antennae with 19 segments; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) square, 7 (13th from the apex) elongated

Italy: Turin, R. Stura, 10.IX.1919, 11 ♂♂ (including type), 6 ♀♀ (E. B. Ashly).

Istria: Pola, 10.IX.1912, 1 ♂ (W. Ramme).
Acrida ungarica (Herbst)

1786. *Truxalis ungaricus* Herbst, Fuessly Arch. Ins., p. 192, pl. 52.

(Figs. 15, 34, 63, 73, 95)

♂. Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W = 1.3-1.4, sides slightly incurved, apex broadly rounded. Antennae shorter than head and pronotum together, antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided, 6 and 7 (13th and 14th from the apex) elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona incurved, in metazona straight, divergent. Prozona shorter than metazona; ratio of prozona to metazona, 0.9. Posterior angle of metazona, obtuse with very obtused apex and incurved sides.

Elytron some produced beyond the hind knee, its apical part weakly narrowed and strongly curved backwards, apex slightly obtuse.

Subgenital, plate elongated, acute at the apex, with broad weak projection above.

♀. As the male, but larger. Antennae with 18 segments; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided, 5 (14th from the apex) transversal, 6 (13th from the apex) elongated.

Herbst described *A. ungarica* «Aus Ungarn». It is difficult to suppose that in Hungary there is more than one species of *Acrida*, and the Hungarian specimens are given Herbst's name.

This is a very good species differing from other species of the genus by form of elytra.


Acrida caucasica sp. nov.

(Figs. 16, 35, 64, 74, 96)

♂ (Type). Head strongly elongated, slender. Fastigium of vertex elongated, L/W=1.5; sides parallel; apex rounded. Antennae, some shorter than head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) transversal, almost square, 7 (13th from the apex) elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona strongly incurved, in metazona excurved, divergent. Prozona 1.1 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, with strongly incurved sides and elongated apex.

Elytron moderately produced beyond the hind knee; its apical part slightly curved backwards, weakly narrowed and not elongated, apex obtuse.

Subgenital place comparatively short, weakly acute and with small projection above.

Coloration green; elytron green, with dark stripe along discoidal area, interrupted by light pale short stripes; pronotum along lateral carinae with dark and light stripes.

Length of body 38; frons 9.5; pronotum 6; elytron 30; hind femur 25 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male, but larger. Antennae with 19 segments, antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided; 6 (14th from the apex) transversal, almost square; 7 (13th from the apex) slightly elongated.

The type and paratypes are in the Malcolm Burr collection, Oxford University Museum; a pair of paratypes in the British Museum.

In its morphological characters, A. caucasica is nearest to A. ungarica, but differs well by the structure of pronotum and of fastigium of vertex.

Acrida oxycephala (Pall.)

1801. Gryllus oxycephalus Pallas, Reise, p. 468.
1940. Acrida oxycephala Tarbinsky (Partim), Orth. Ins. of Azerb., Moscow, p. 166.

(Figs. 17, 36, 65, 75, 97)

♂. Head comparatively robust. Fastigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W=1.4; sides straight parallel; apex slightly obtusangulate. Antennae as long as head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) elongated, 7 (13th from the apex) strongly elongated.

Lateral carinae of pronotum, in prozona straight, slightly divergent, in metazona slightly excurved, feebly divergent. Prozona as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, with incurved sides and acute apex.

Elytron little produced beyond the hind knee, comparatively broad, with weakly narrowed apical part and short, obtuse apex.

Subgenital plate short and broad, with acute apex; and the small projection above.

♀. As the male, but larger. Antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided.

This species was correctly restored by Tarbinsky, but incorrectly identified by him with A. deserti Uv. which differs sharply from A. oxycephala Pall. morphologically and in the geographical distribution.

Pallas described A. oxycephala from Yaman Chala, distr. Gurjev (North coast of Caspian Sea). Our specimens are almost toptypical.

South Russia: Astrakhan, 6.VII.1915, 2 ♂♂; 24.VIII.1915, 2 ♀♀ (N. L. Sacharov).
Acrida deserti Uv.


(Figs. 18, 37, 66, 76, 98)

♂. Head comparatively robust and broad. Fastigium moderately elongated, L/W = 1.2-1.3, narrowed to the apex, which is rounded. Antennae little shorter than head and pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incompletely divided, 6 (14th from the apex) scarcely elongated, almost square; 7 (13th from the apex) elongated. Pronotum comparatively elongated. Lateral carinae of pronotum almost straight and parallel, scarcely incurved in the middle. Prozona 1.1 times as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, with slightly incurved sides and obtuse apex.

Elytron little produced beyond the hind knee, comparatively broad, with short, obtuse apex.

Subgenital plate rather elongated, moderately acute, with the small projection above.

♀. As the male, but larger. Antennae with 20 segments; antennal basal segments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided; 6 (15th from the apex) transversal, almost square; 7 (14th from the apex) square.

This species was described by Uvarov from Shach-Tshinar and Vejsaly, Prov. Elizabetpol, Transcaucasia; Bejuk-Chanly (Persian Mugan); and Bairam-Ali (Transcaспia). The type was not fixed. By agreement with Dr. B. P. Uvarov the type locality is here selected as Prov. Elizabetpol (Now Kirovabad, Azerbeidzhan Republic). Uvarov's specimens from Bairam-Ali, Transcaспia, probably, belonged to another species.

Transcaucasia: Prov. Elizabetpol, distr. Aresh, Geok-Tapa and adjoining Steppe, 3-15.IX.1912, 7♂♂, 10 ♀♀ (M. Burr)
Fig. 102.—Distribution of species and subspecies.
Acrida persa sp. nov.

(Figs. 19, 38, 67, 71, 100)

♂ (Type). Head comparatively little elongated, robust. Fas-
tigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W = 1.4; sides straight.
parallel; apex obtusangulate. Antennae shorter than head and
pronotum together; antennal basal segments 3 and 4 incomple-
tely divided; 6 (14th from the apex) square; 7 (13th from the
apex) elongated.

Pronotum comparatively long. Lateral carinae of pronotum
almost straight, scarcely incurved, parallel. Prozona as long as
metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, its sides slightly
incurved, apex acuted.

Elytron slightly produced beyond the hind knee, broad, with
short, weakly narrowed apical part and obtuse apex.

Subgenital plate short, in profile broad; above with tooth-
forms, directed backwards projection.

Coloration, yellowish; elytron with dark stripe along the dis-
coidal area; pronotum, along lateral carinae with dark and light
stripes.

Length of body 42; frons 9.5; pronotum 7; elytron 31.5, hind femur 24.5 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male, but larger. Antennal basal seg-
ments 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided.

N. W. Persia: Kazvin, 17-20.VII.1919, 1 ♂ (Type), 1 ♀
(P. A. Buxton).

Acrida turca sp. nov.

(Figs. 39, 68, 78, 99)

♂ (Type). Head comparatively little elongated, robust. Fas-
tigium of vertex moderately elongated, L/W = 1.3; sides straight,
parallel; apex semicircular rounded.

Pronotum comparatively elongated. Lateral carinae of pronoto-
tum moderately incurved throughout; prozona 1.1 times as long
as metazona; posterior angle of metazona acute, its sides incurv-
ed, apex rather pointed.
Elytron with straight anterior and posterior margins; apical part short, feebly narrowed, apex obtuse.

Subgenital plate short, in profile broad, its apical part shortened, acute; above projection small, directed backwards.

Coloration gray; elytra with feebly dark stripes along the discoidal area; pronotum along lateral carinae with weak dark stripes.

Length of body 32; frons 8,5; pronotum 6; elytron 27; hind femur 20,5 mm.

♀ (Paratype). As the male, but larger. Antennal basal segment 3, 4 and 5 incompletely divided; 7 slightly elongated, almost square.

Turkey: River Arpatchai, 20-30.VIII. 1928, 1 ♂ (Type), 1 ♀ (T. V. Weber).

**Acrida caspica** sp. nov.

(Figs. 20, 69, 79, 101)

♂ (Type). Head comparatively robust and wide. Fastigium of vertex feebly elongated; L/W=1,2; sides straight, parallel; apex broadly rounded. Antennae shorter than head and pronotum together; all antennal segments well divided; 6 (14th from the apex) square; 7 (13th from the apex) elongated.

Pronotum comparatively elongated. Lateral carinae of pronotum in prozona slightly incurved, in metazona slightly excurved and divergent. Prozona as long as metazona. Posterior angle of metazona obtuse, its sides slightly incurved, obtuse.

Elytron little produced beyond the hind knee, its anterior and posterior margins straight; apical part short, weakly narrowed; apex obtuse.

Subgenital plate short, in profile wide, with short apical part and obtuse apex; above projection tooth-form, directed backwards.

Coloration gray; elytron with weak dark stripe along the discoidal area.

Length of body 38; frons 8,5; pronotum 6; elytron 29; hind femur 24 mm.

N. Persia: Astrabad, 28.IX.1903, 1 ♂ (Type) (Zarudny).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Length of Body</th>
<th>Length of Frons</th>
<th>Length of Pronotum</th>
<th>Length of Elytron</th>
<th>Width of Elytron</th>
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<td>A. oxyspilota (Pall.)</td>
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