

PRELIMINARY LIST OF THE GRASSHOPPERS (ACRIDOIDEA) FOUND IN THE KALAHARI GEMSBOK NATIONAL PARK

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Abstract — A preliminary list of Acridoidea of the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park comprising 35 species is provided.

Introduction

The checklist (Table 2) is based on specimens in the following collections: (1) the National Collection of Insects of the Plant Protection Research Institute, Pretoria; (2) the Transvaal Museum collection; (3) the author's own collections of 1982 (Barker 1983a) and 1983. Table 1 records the names of the various collectors, dates of collecting and the localities in the park in which collecting took place. From this table it appears that most of the collecting has been done in the east-central and southern parts of the park.

Table 1
*Collectors, dates and localities
of Acridoidea in the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park*

• Collector	Date	Locality
V.F. FitzSimons	May 1956	Auob River valley between Twee Rivieren and Mata Mata (c)
H.K. Munro	May 1956 Feb. 1958	Twee Rivieren (a)
C. Koch	May 1957	Mata Mata (e)
G. Van Son	Feb. 1958	Twee Rivieren (a)
H.D. Brown, D.P. Annecke and H.K. Munro	Feb. 1961	Twee Rivieren (a)
L. Vari	Feb. 1961	Twee Rivieren (a)
J.A.C. Burger	Feb. 1964	Twee Rivieren (a)
H.D. Brown	Feb. 1970	Leeuwdril (b) and Kameelsleep (f)

Table 1 (cont.)

Collector	Date	Locality
E. Holm	Dec. 1971	Twee Rivieren (a)
J.F. Barker	April 1982	Kamqua – Rooibrak (d). Dikbaards-
	Jan.-	kolk (g), Sewe Panne – Klein
	Feb. 1983	Stofpan (h), West of Nossop camp (i)
		Kwang Pan region (j), Grootbrak
		region (k), Unions End (l).

The letters in brackets are used to indicate localities in Table 2.
Some collecting sites at (g) and (j) were up to 3 km east of the valley bottom.

Table 2
Annotated Checklist of the Acridoidea of the
Kalahari Gemsbok National Park
A = Southwest Arid Region S = Southern Savanna Region

Species	Localities (as per Table 1)
Charilaidae	
AS <i>Charilaus carinatus</i> Stål	j
Pamphagidae, Porthetinae	
A <i>Hoplolopha</i> sp. (1)	a c j
<i>Lamarkiana</i> sp. (2)	a
Lentulidae	
A <i>Shelfordites aberrans</i> Karny (3)	a
Acrididae, Euryphyminae	
A <i>Brachyphymus vylderi</i> (Stål)	a d g h j
AS <i>Euryphymus tuberculatus</i> Martinez	a
A <i>Euryphymus</i> sp.n. (4)	a b h i
A <i>Rhachitopsis ceraseus</i> Uvarov	a c
A <i>Rhodesiana cuneicerca</i> Johnsen	h i j
Acrididae, Catantopinae	
A <i>Kenotettix albicans</i> Miller	h
Acrididae, Cyrtacanthacridinae	
AS <i>Anacridium moestum</i> (Serville)	a
<i>Cyrtacanthacris</i> sp. (5)	j
A <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> (Forskål) (6)	a d g h j l
Acrididae, Acridinae	
S <i>Acrida acuminata</i> Stål	j k
AS <i>Acrotylus diana</i> Karny	a b d f g h i j k l
AS <i>Acrotylus patruelis</i> (Herrich-Schaeffer)	a d g h i j k
AS <i>Aiolopus thalassinus</i> (Fabricius)	a k
A <i>Aulocaroides capicolus</i> Dirsh	j k

Table 2 (cont.)

Species		Localities (as per Table 1)
AS	<i>Locusta migratoria</i> (Linnaeus)	j
AS	<i>Locustana pardalina</i> (Walker)	a b d e j k
AS	<i>Cedaleus nigrofasciatus</i> (De Geer)	a j k
A	<i>Sphingonotus scabriculus</i> (Stål)	a b h j k
Acrididae, Truxalinae		
	<i>Dnopherula</i> sp.	b
AS	<i>Leva angulata</i> (Karny)	b k
	<i>Leva callosa</i> Uvarov	a b
	<i>Leva parva</i> Uvarov	a
A	<i>Lounsburya capensis</i> Uvarov	a b d k
AS	<i>Paragymnobothrus gracilis</i> Uvarov	b
S	<i>Platypternodes brevipes</i> (Stål)	j
A	<i>Pseudegnatius reyneckeii</i> Dirsh	h
A	<i>Rhaphotittha platypternoides</i> (Karny) (7)	a b g h i j l
A	<i>Thyridota dispar</i> Uvarov	a b g i k
	<i>Thyridota</i> sp. n.	h l
AS	<i>Truxalis burtti</i> Dirsh	a j
AS	<i>Truxaloides constrictus</i> (Schaum)	h i

Notes:

1. Either *H. karasensis* Sjöstedt or *H. serrata* (Stål), both of which may be classed as belonging to the southwest arid region, but in the present writer's opinion they are probably just one species.
2. Possibly *L. punctosa* (Walker).
3. See Brown (1970).
4. Endemic to the Kalahari (Barker, unpublished).
5. One female only.
6. *S. gregaria* was also recorded, February 1961, at Twee Rivieren (comment in the field notebook of Dr. H.D. Brown). The present writer did not record this species at any site in 1982, but collected it from five different regions in 1983.
7. Formerly *Pseudoarcyptera platypternoides* (Karny) and recorded as such in Barker (1983a).
8. In the South African Museum, Cape Town, there is one specimen of *Lathicerus cimex* Saussure (Lathiceridae), labelled simply "Kalahari". This might possibly then come from the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park.

Zoogeography

The species listed in Table 2 were assigned to zoogeographical regions, following the zoogeographical scheme of Davis (1962), except where data are inadequate. This was done on the basis of both published data and unpublished museum material. Fourteen of the species have distributions largely or wholly within the southwest arid region, five may be regarded as primarily southern savanna region species, and ten are species of both the southern savanna and the southwest arid regions.

Considering the fourteen southwest arid region species, a few are widespread in the southwest arid region, occurring widely in both South West

Africa and the Cape Province. Two species are Kalahari endemics/near endemics – *Euryphymus* sp.n. and *Rhodesiana cuneicerca* (“Kalahari” here means the Kalahari region as defined in Barker, 1983b). None are largely confined to South West Africa, but several are mainly confined to the Cape Province and southern South West Africa (sometimes extending into the Orange Free State or the western Transvaal) — *Aulocaroides capicolus*, *Brachyphymus vylteri*, *Pseudegnatius reyneckei*, *Rhachitopis ceraseus* (see Brown 1962), *Shelfordites aberrans* (see Brown 1970) and *Xenotettix albicans*. This suggests that the grasshopper fauna of the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park may have closer affinities with those parts of the southwest arid region that lie to the south and east rather than to the north and west of the park.

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