

The Tetricidae (Orthoptera) of the Notogea

By

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*To Professor Endre Dudich, Ph. D.
on his 75th Birthday*

The Tetricid grasshoppers are distributed over a large part of the world, but nothing much is known about the geographical range of the species and genera and their overall zoogeographical picture, and any informative survey can be obtained only by gleaning the entire literature on the subject. This holds especially for the Notogaea, touching by a wide transitional zone on the Oriental Region and containing nearly 50 per cent of the species. The Notogaea comprises 5 faunal regions, the centre of which is Australia and New Guinea. In the east and northeast, it embraces also the Polynesian and Micronesian archipelagos, and in the southeast New Zealand and the neighbouring islands. Its border towards the Oriental Region runs through the Moluccan, Baru, Banda, and Timor Seas, thus it includes also Ceram, Kei and Aru, but not Buru and Timor. Along the confines of the two Regions, DE LATTIN, summarizing the views of several authors, delineated three zones. The Wallace Line, drawn across the Celebes Sea the Macassar Strait, the Flores Sea and the Lombok Strait—separating the Philippines, Borneo, Java, and Bali from the Lesser Sunda Islands extending east of Celebes and Lombok—denotes the border of an area to which 100 per cent of the Oriental species occur and to which the Indo-Australian species may range at all. East of the Wallace Line, WEBER had drawn another one, decurrent by Talaud, Sula, and Babar, and segregating from these the islands Maluku and Tanimbar. WEBER's line represents a demarcation to which 50 per cent of the Oriental and Indo-Australian species may each occur. Finally, LYDEKKER's Line runs between Maluku and Tanimbar on the one hand and New Guinea, Kai, and Aru on the other—through the Ceram and Arafura Seas—beyond which the **oriental** species do not range farther westwards and in which 100 per cent of **the Indo-Australian** elements may occur.

The Wallace, Weber, and Lydekker Lines attempt to solve the borderline problem, disputed so much and since so long, between the two neighbouring

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faunas of the Oriental Region and the Notogaean Realm. The catalogue-like list submitted below enumerates the Tetricids of the Australian, Austro-Malayan, New Zealandian, Polynesian, and Hawaiian faunal Regions.

I. subfamily: BUFONIDINAE

Bufonides BOLIVAR, 1898

Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 67.

1. **B. antennatus** BOLIVAR, I. c. p. 68 (1898). — New Guinea.
2. **B. sellatus** HINTON, Proc. Ent. Soc. London, 9, p. 31 (1940). — New Guinea.
3. **B. uvarovi** HINTON, I. c. p. 36 (1940). — New Guinea.

II. subfamily: CLADONOTINAE

Dolatettix HANCOCK, 1906

Genera Insect., 48, p. 9. — Syn. *Holoarcus* HANCOCK, 1908, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, p. 391.

4. **D. spinifrons** HANCOCK, Genera Insect., 48, p. 13 (1906). — New Guinea.
5. **D. arcuatus** DE HAAN, Bijdr. Orth., p. 166, pl. 22 (1842). (*Piezotettix*). — Syn. *Holoarcus altinotus* HANCOCK, Tr. Ent. Soc. London, p. 392 (1908); *Choryphyllum granulatum* COSTA, Ann. Mus. Zool. Napoli, 2, p. 58 (1864). — New Guinea.
6. **D. belingae** GÜNTHER, Zool. Anz., 85, p. 40 (1929) (*Holoarcus*). — Syn. *Piezotettix truncatus* WILLEMSE, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Belg., 4, p. 38 (1932). — Togola.
7. **D. intermedius** WILLEMSE, I. c., p. 39 (1932) (*Piezotettix*). — New Guinea.

Nesotettix HOLDHAUS, 1909

Wien. Denkschr. Akad., 84, p. 537.

8. **N. samoensis** HOLDHAUS, I. c. p. 540 (1909). — Samoa.
9. **N. cheesmanae** GÜNTHER, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl., 23, p. 339 (1938). — New Caledonia.

Cladonotella HANCOCK, 1908

Tr. ent. Soc. London, p. 395.

10. **C. beccari** BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Genova, 34, p. 66 (1898) (*Cladonotus*). — New Guinea.
11. **C. bicristulata** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 7 (1938). — New Guinea.

Epitettix HANCOCK, 1907

Lond. Trans. Ent., 21, p. 1.

12. *E. emarginatus* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 10 (1938). — New Guinea.

13. *E. humilicola* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 11 (1938). — New Guinea.

14. *E. lativertex* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 12 (1938). — New Guinea.

15. *E. fatigans* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 12 (1938). — New Guinea.

16. *E. tumidus* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 13 (1938). — New Guinea.

Gestroana BERG, 1898

Com. Mus. B. Aires, 1. 42. — Syn. *Gestroa* BOLIVAR (nec PINI), 1898, Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 68.

17. *G. discoidea* BOLIVAR, l. c. p. 68 (1898) (*Gestroa*). — New Guinea.

Peraxelpta SJÖSTEDT, 1932

Ark. Zool., 23A, p. 4.

18. *P. monstrosa* SJÖSTEDT, l. c. p. 4 (1932). — Australia.

Tepperotettix REHN, 1952

Locusts of Austr., vol. 1, p. 29.

19. *T. reliquia* REHN, l. c. p. 33 (1952). — Queensland.

Vingselina SJÖSTEDT, 1921

Kung. svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., 62, p. 19.

20. *V. crassa* SJÖSTEDT, l. c. p. 20 (1921). — Queensland.

21. *V. minor* SJÖSTEDT, l. c. p. 21 (1921). — Queensland.

22. *V. brunneri* BOLIVAR, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 211 (1887) (*Dio-
taurus*). — New South Wales.

23. *V. multifora* REHN, Locusts of Austr., vol. 1, p. 38 (1952). — New South Wales.

24. *V. trituberculata* SJÖSTEDT, Ark. Zool., 23A, p. 9. (1931). — Queensland.

25. *V. willemsei* GÜNTHER, Mitt. drsch. ent. Ges., 8, p. 3 (1937). — Solomon Isl.

III. subfamily: SCÉLIMENINAE

Tegotettix HANCOCK, 1913

Journ. Sarawak Mus., 1, p. 48.

26. *T. corniculatus* STÅL, Oefv. Vet.-Akad. Förh., 34, p. 58 (1877) (*Xistra*). — Syn. *siebersi* GÜNTHER, Mitt. zool. Mus. Berl., 23, p. 379 (1938). — New Guinea, Philippines.

27. *T. novaeguinea* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 31 (1938). — New Guinea.

Scelimena SERVILLE, 1839

Ins. Orth., p. 762. — Syn. *Eugavialidium* HANCOCK, 1906, Genera Insect., fasc. 48, p. 21. — *Scelymena* SAUSSURE, 1861, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, (4) 1, p. 484. — *Scelhymena* BOLIVAR, 1902, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, 120, p. 581.

28. *S. eremita* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 15 (1938). — New Guinea.

29. *S. novaeguinea* BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 68 (1898) (*Gavialidium*). — New Guinea.

Criotettix BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 184. — Syn. *Acantholobus* HANCOCK, 1904, Spol. Zeyl., 2, p. 108.

30. *C. aptus* BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 72 (1898). — New Guinea.

31. *C. superfluus* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 17, p. 344 (1936). — New Guinea.

32. *C. tenuis* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 345 (1936). — New Guinea.

33. *C. angulatus* HANCOCK, Tr. ent. Soc. London, p. 399 (1909). — Dorre Isl.

Euloxilobus SJÖSTEDT, 1935

Kung. svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., (3) 15, p. 7.

34. *E. hilli* SJÖSTEDT, l. c. p. 7 (1935). — Queensland.

Loxilobus HANCOCK, 1904

Spol. Zeyl., 2, p. 108.

35. *L. pulcher* BOLIVAR, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 224 (1887) (*Criotettix*). — Queensland.

36. *L. emarginatus* DE HAAN, Temminck, Verhandl. Orth., p. 167 (1842) (*Tetrix*). — New Guinea.

37. *L. accola* REHN, Locusts of Austr., vol. 1, p. 48 (1952) (*Tetrix*). — Queensland.

38. *L. desiderus* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 22 (1938). — New Guinea.

39. *L. novaebritania* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 18 (1938). — New Britain.

40. *L. leveri* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 21 (1938). — New Guinea.

Eucriotettix HEBARD, 1929

Rev. Suisse Zool., 36, p. 573.

41. *E. molestus* GÜNTHER, Stettin. Ent. Ztg., 99, p. 175 (1938). — New Guinea.

42. *E. peregrinus* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 17 (1938). — Papua.

Abh. Statl. Mus. Drezd., 20, p. 323.

43. *S. vagans* GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 324 (1939). — New Guinea, India.

44. *S. montis-tafae* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 27 (1938) (*Mazarredia*).
— New Guinea.

IV. subfamily: METRODORINAE

Systolederus BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 194.

45. *S. affinis* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 17, p. 347 (1936). — New Guinea.

Apterotettix HANCOCK, 1904

Spol. Zeyl., 2, p. 140.

46. *A. cheesmanae* GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 32 (1938). — New Guinea.

Eurymorphopus HANCOCK, 1906

Genera Insect., fasc. 48, p. 30.

47. *E. cinctatus* BOLIVAR, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 186 (1887) (*Amorphopus*). — New Caledonia.

48. *E. godeffroyi* GÜNTHER, Abh. Statl. Mus. Drezd., 20, p. 42 (1939). — Fiji Isl.

Ophiotettix WALKER, 1871

Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., 5, p. 846. — Syn. *Tetricodina* WESTWOOD, 1874, Thes. Ent. Oxon., p. 175. — *Tettigodina* BOLIVAR, 1887, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 196.

49. *O. cynicollis* WALKER, l. c. p. 847 (1871). — Syn. *Tetricodina luteomarginata* WESTWOOD, l. c. p. 176 (1874). — Dorre Isl., Celebes.

50. *O. limosinus* VAN VOLLEN, Tijdschr. Ent., 8, p. 65 (1865) (*Tetrix*). — Waigeo.

51. *O. bürgersi* BOLIVAR, Mém. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat., 15, p. 885 (1929). — New Guinea.

52. *O. modestus* BOLIVAR, l. c. p. 887 (1929). — New Guinea.

53. *O. scolopax* BOLIVAR, l. c. p. 891 (1929). — New Guinea.

54. *O. lorentzi* BOLIVAR, l. c. p. 888 (1929). — New Guinea.

55. *O. westwoodi* BOLIVAR, l. c. p. 887 (1929). — New Guinea.

Solomotettix GÜNTHER, 1939

Abh. Statl. Mus. Drezd., 20, p. 44.

56. **S. leveri** GÜNTHER, Zool. Anz., 11, p. 199 (1935) (*Hyboella*). — Solomon Isl.

Mazarredia BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 194. — Syn. *Prosoaltus* HANCOCK, 1913, Journ. Sarawak Mus., 3, p. 47.

57. **M. annamensis** GÜNTHER, Abh. Statl. Mus. Drezd., 20, p. 50 (1939). — Anna Isl.

58. **M. reducta** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 17, p. 348 (1936). — New Guinea.

Melainotettix GÜNTHER, 1939

Abh. Statl. Mus. Drezd., 20, p. 85.

59. **M. gibbosus** BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 73 (1898) (*Mazarredia*). — New Guinea.

60. **M. bürgersi** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 26 (1938) (*Mazarredia*). — New Guinea.

61. **M. schlaginhaufeni** GÜNTHER, Vjsch. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 79, p. 336 (*Mazarredia*). — New Guinea.

62. **M. rammei** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 25 (1938). (*Mazarredia*). — New Guinea.

Camelotettix HANCOCK, 1907

Tr. ent. Soc. London, p. 233.

63. **C. curvinotus** HANCOCK, 1. c. p. 233 (1907). — New Guinea, Bali, Timor.

64. **C. steini** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 30 (1938). — New Guinea.

Pseudoparatettix GÜNTHER, 1937

Treubia, 16, p. 186.

65. **P. difficilis** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 33 (1938). — New Guinea.

66. **P. comes** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 34 (1938). — New Guinea.

Amphinotus HANCOCK, 1915

Rec. Ind. Mus., 11, p. 96. — Syn. *Isandrus* REHN, 1929, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad., 81, p. 514.

67. **A. exertus** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 24 (1938). — New Guinea.

68. **A. abbreviatus** BOLIVAR, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 237 (1887) (*Mazarredia*). — Fiji Isl.

Amphinotulus GÜNTHER, 1939

Abh. Statl. Mus. Drezd., 20, p. 135.

69. **A. overbecki** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 136 (1939). — New Guinea, Java.

70. **A. cheesmanae** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 137 (1939). — New Guinea.

71. **A. truncatus** BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 75 (1898) (*Mazarredia*). — New Guinea.

Hydrotettix UVAROV, 1926

Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (9) 17, p. 654.

72. **H. cheesmanae** UVAROV, 1. c. p. 655 (1926). — Tahiti.

73. **H. asperus** UVAROV, 1. c. p. 656 (1926). — Tahiti.

74. **H. marquesanus** HEBARD, Bull. Bishop Mus., 114, p. 124 (1935). — Marquesas Isl.

75. **H. samoanus** CHOPARD, Ins. Samoa, 1, fasc. 2, p. 55 (1929) (*Aptero-tettix*). — Samoa Isl.

76. **H. hivoanus** TINKHAM, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (11), 1, p. 29 (1938). — Marquesas Isl.

Pseudohyboella GÜNTHER, 1938

Nova Guinea, 2, p. 8.

77. **P. weylandiana** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 8 (1938). — New Guinea.

Moloccasia REHN, 1948

Ent. News, 59, p. 155. — Syn. *Thymoites* GÜNTHER, 1939, Abh. Statl. Mus. Drezd., 20, p. 224.

78. **M. buruana** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 225 (1939) (*Thymoites*). — Buru Isl.

Thyrus BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 254.

79. **T. tiaratus** BOLIVAR, 1. c. p. 254 (1887). — Fiji Isl.

80. **T. uvarovi** GÜNTHER, Zool. Anz., 111, (7—8.) p. 200 (1935). — Solomon Isl.

Austrohyboella REHN, 1952

Locusts of Austr., vol. 1, p. 55.

81. **A. gibbera** REHN, 1. c. p. 58 (1952). — Nord Territory.

Cyphotettix REHN, 1952

Locusts of Austr., vol. 1, p. 60.

82. **C. camelus** REHN, 1. c. p. 63 (1952). — Australia.

83. **C. tindalei** REHN, 1. c. p. 68 (1952). — Australia.

Perenotettix REHN, 1952

Locusts of Austr., vol. 1, p. 71.

84. **P. cyclopyga** REHN, l. c. p. 74 (1952). — Australia.

V. subfamily: BATRACHIDEINAE

Syn. nov. *Batrachinae* auct.

Saussurella BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 303.

85. **S. calosoma** GÜNTHER, Vjsch. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 79, p. 339 (1934). — New Guinea.

Palaisioscaria GÜNTHER, 1936

Nova Guinea, 17, p. 348.

86. **P. calosoma frenatum** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 19, p. 45 (1938). — New Guinea.

87. **P. serana** GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 43 (1938). — New Guinea.

88. **P. bürgersi** GÜNTHER, l. c. p. 44 (1938). — New Guinea.

VI. subfamily: TETRICINAE

Syn. nov. *Tetricinae* auct.

Euparatettix HANCOCK, 1904

Spol. Zeyl., 2, p. 108.

89. **E. novaeguinea** BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 125 (1898) (*Paratettix*). — New Guinea.

90. **E. pacificus** GÜNTHER, Zool. Anz., 11, p. 203 (1935). — Solomon Isl.

Paratettix BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 270.

91. **P. pullus** BOLIVAR, Ann. Mus. Genova, 39, p. 77 (1898). — New Guinea, Fiji Isl.

92. **P. cultratus** BOLIVAR, l. c. p. 77 (1898). — New Guinea.

93. **P. femoralis** BOLIVAR, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 277 (1887). — Syn. *bolivari* SJÖSTEDT, Kung. svenska Vetensk. Handl., 62, p. 17 (1921). — *mediocris* SJÖSTEDT, l. c. (3) 15, p. 12 (1935). — Sydney.

94. **P. parvus** SJÖSTEDT, Kung. svenska Vetensk. Handl., 62, p. 17 (1921). — Syn. *nigrescens* SJÖSTEDT, l. c. p. 17 (1921). — Australia.

95. **P. spathulatus** STÅL, Eugénies Resa, Zool., 5, p. 348 (1860) (*Tettix*). —

Syn. *productus* SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 14 (1935). — *curvinotum* SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 12 (1935). — Australia.

96. **P. australis** WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., 5, p. 836 (1871) (*Tettix*). — Syn. *albolimbatus* SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 12 (1935). — *biplaginus* SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 13 (1935). — South Australia.

97. **P. argillaceus** ERICHSON, Arch. Naturgesch., 8, p. 251 (1842) (*Tettix*). — Syn. *inalatus* SJÖSTEDT, Ark. Zool., 23A, p. 6 (1932). — *dunkensi* SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 6 (1932). — *longipennis* SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 11 (1935). — *histrion* SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 13 (1935). — Australia.

98. **P. compactus** CHOPARD, Mus. Samoa, 1, p. 54 (1929). — Samoa Isl.

99. **P. nanus** SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 7. (1932). — Australia.

100. **P. latifartigi** SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 15 (1935). — Australia.

101. **P. gibbus** SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 15 (1935). — Australia.

102. **P. crassus** SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 14 (1935). — Australia.

103. **P. vexator** GÜNTHER, Nova Guinea, 2, p. 36 (1938). — New Guinea.

104. **P. infelix** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 39 (1938). — New Guinea.

105. **P. timidus** GÜNTHER, 1. c. p. 39 (1938). — New Guinea.

Tettix LATREILLE, 1902

Hist. Nat. Crust. Ins., 3, p. 284. — Syn. *Acrydium* GEOFFROY, 1764, Hist. Ins., 1, p. 390. — *Acridium* SCHRANK, 1801, Fauna Boica, 2, p. 30. — *Tettix* CHARPENTIER, 1841, Germ. Zeitsch. Ent., 3, p. 315. — *Bulla* SCHRANK, 1781, Enum. Ins. Austr., p. 242.

106. **T. prisca** BOLIVAR, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 261 (1887). — Nord Australia.

107. **T. irrupta** BOLIVAR, 1. c. p. 262 (1887). — Australia.

108. **T. albescens** WALKER, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., 5, p. 838 (1871). — Australia.

109. **T. longipennis** HANCOCK, Tr. ent. Soc. London, p. 412 (1898). — Australia.

longipennis var. **mutabilis** HANCOCK, 1. c. p. 413 (1898). — Australia.

110. **T. meleager** SJÖSTEDT, Kung. svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., 62, p. 263 (1921). — Australia.

meleager var. **modesta** SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 263 (1921). — Australia.

111. **T. pulchripes** SJÖSTEDT, 1. c. p. 264 (1921). — Australia.

Hedotettix BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 283.

112. **H. amplus** SJÖSTEDT, Kung. svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., 62, (3) p. 15 (1921). — Australia.

Coptotettix BOLIVAR, 1887

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 31, p. 287.

113. **C. goeorgyii** STEINMANN (nom. nov.). — Syn. *planus* BOLIVAR, 1887 junior homonym of *planus* WALKER, 1871. — Nord Australia.

gyoergyii gibbus STEINMANN (nom. nov.). — Syn. *planus gibbus* SJÖSTEDT, 1935, l. c. p. p. 9 (1935). — New South Wales.

114. *C. fretorum* REHN, Locusts of Austr., vol. 1, p. 90 (1952). — Australia.

115. *C. mastrucatus* REHN, l. c. p. 93 (1952). — Australia.

116. *C. darlingtoni* REHN, l. c. p. 96 (1952). — Australia.

117. *C. strigatus* REHN, l. c. p. 100 (1952). — Australia.

118. *C. quinquecarinatus* SJÖSTEDT, Ark. Zool., 23A, (11), p. 8 (1931). — Australia.

119. *C. lacernosus* REHN, l. c. p. 106 (1952). — Australia.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Die Dorschrecken des indoaustralischen Faunengebietes (Orthoptera, Tetracidae)

Die Dorschrecken sind über den größten Teil unserer Erde verbreitet, jedoch wissen wir über die geographische Verbreitung ihrer einzelnen Arten und Gattungen, ferner über ihr tiergeographisches Bild nur wenig und sie können erst nach einer eingehenderen Durchforschung des Fachschrifttums überblickt werden. Insbesondere bezieht sich dies auf die Notogäa, die eine breite Überdeckung mit dem benachbarten orientalischen Faunengebiet, das beinahe 50% der Arten dieser Familie enthält, zeigt. Das Tierreich der Notogäa besteht aus 5 Faunengebieten, als Zentralgebiet mit Australien und Neuguinea. Dazu gehören im Osten und Nordosten, sowie im Norden die Inselwelt von Polynesien und Mikronesien, ferner im Südosten Neuseeland und die umliegenden Inseln. Ihre dem orientalischen Faunengebiet zu liegende Grenze läßt sich über die Molukken-, Baru-, Banda- und Timor-See ziehen, so zählen wir die Inseln Ceram, Kei und Aru hierher, jedoch Buru und Timor nicht. An dieser Grenzlinie hat DE LATTIN — die Meinung von mehreren Autoren zusammenfassend — 3 Grenzen bzw. 2 Zonen ausgebildet. Demnach bildet die über die Celebes-See, die Makassar-Straße, die Flores- (Sunda-) See und die Lombok-Straße verlaufende (WALLACESCHE) Linie — die die Philippinen, Borneo, Java und Bali von Celebes und den von Lombok östlich dahinziehenden Kleinen Sundainseln trennt — eine solche Grenze der orientalischen Arten, bis wohin sich die letzteren 100%-ig und die indoaustralischen Arten überhaupt verbreiten können. Östlich der WALLACESCHEN Linie zog WEBER eine neuere Linie, die an den Inseln Talaud, Sula und Babar vorbeiläuft und die Maluku- und Timbar-Inseln von den vorherigen trennt. Die Linie WEBERS bedeutet eine solche Grenze, bis welcher sich die orientalischen Arten gegen Osten und die indoaustralischen gegen Westen bis zu je 50% verbreiten können. Schließlich zog LYDEKKER zwischen den Maluku- und Timbar-Inseln bzw. zwischen Neuguinea, den Kei- und Aru-Inseln über die Ceram- und Arafura- (Alfuren-) See eine neuere Linie, die für die östliche Verbreitung der orientalischen Arten eine Grenze bildet und zugleich eine solche Grenze der indoaustralischen Arten ist, bis welche diese sich 100%-ig verbreiten können.

Die Linien von WALLACE, WEBER und LYDEKKER versuchen eigentlich die seit jeher vielumstrittene Grenzfrage zwischen den beiden benachbarten Faunenreichen zu lösen. In dem obigen katalogenartigen Verzeichnis reiht der Verfasser die bekannten Tetraciden der australischen, austromalaischen, neuseeländischen, polynesischen und hawaiischen Faunengebiete auf.