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Corrigendum

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Diversity and distribution of cave crickets in the genus *Micropathus* Walker, 1869, threatened short-range endemics from Tasmanian wet forest (Orthoptera: Rhaphidophoridae) — Corrigendum

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The present corrigendum corrects the authorship of *Micropathus* in the title of Beasley-Hall & Eberhard (2025) and technical errors that occurred during the production process.

Corrigendum for the title

Page 239, Title:

The genus authority was incorrectly given as “*Micropathus* Walker, 1869”. The correct authority is “*Micropathus* Richards, 1964”. This error is confined to the title; the rest of the text uses the correct authority. The authors apologise for the oversight and any confusion caused.

List of technical errors

Due to an error in the production process, several sections of text were inadvertently omitted from the published article. The production team regrets that these errors occurred during the final production stage and apologises for the inconvenience. The corrections are as follows:

Materials and methods

Page 241, line 4:

“(summarised in Fig.)” should read “(summarised in Fig. 1a)”

Page 241, lines 11–12:

“and a GenBank accession supplied (*COI*).” should read “and a GenBank accession supplied for the cytochrome oxidase subunit I gene (*COI*).”

Treatment of *Micropathus* Richards, 1964

Page 241, Etymology, line 3:

“or the Romance ‘pata’ ()” should read “or the Romance ‘pata’ (‘paw’, ‘claw’)”

Page 241, Description, lines 2–3:

“brown patterning (e.g.,)” should read “brown patterning (e.g., Figs 3, 5).”

Page 242, lines 12–13:

“vs species always lacking those the surface is completely unarmed;” should read “vs species always lacking those spines, i.e., the surface is completely unarmed;”

Page 242, line 15:

“generally bear 25– linear spines” should read “generally bear 25–48 linear spines”

Page 242, lines 25–26:

“Similarly, *Tasmanoplectron* bears linear spines on both the dorsal as well as ventral surfaces of the middle tibia” should read “Similarly, *Tasmanoplectron* – which occurs on the Forestier and Tasman Peninsulas – bears linear spines on both the dorsal as well as ventral surfaces of the middle tibia”

Page 242, Remarks, line 5:

“note that Richards referred to the distinctive lobes” should read “Finally, we note that Richards referred to the distinctive lobes”

Key to the species of *Micropathus* Richards, 1964

Pages 243–244:

Due to multiple production errors in the published key, the corrected key is presented here in full.

1. Ventral surface of hind femur variably armed with linear spines. Male subgenital plate rounded, often not readily distinguishable from preceding sternite 9 (e.g., Fig. 9c) 2
 - Ventral surface of hind femur without linear spines. Male subgenital plate bulbous, pronounced from preceding sternite 9 (e.g., Figs 6c, 8c) 5
2. Body colouration predominantly dark brown with mid brown patterning (Fig. 7). Hind femur with ventral linear spines variably present both retrolaterally and prolaterally. Female subgenital plate concave distolaterally, bearing two long, distomedial lobes (Fig. 2d). Male suranal plate with straight proximal margin, notched distally (Fig. 2d) *M. fuscus* Richards, 1968
 - Body colouration mid brown (e.g., Fig. 5). Hind femur with ventral linear spines variably present retrolaterally only, prolateral surface always unarmed 3
3. Female subgenital plate strongly concave laterally and with horn-like projections at distolateral corners (Fig. 2a). Proximal margin of male suranal plate forming three rounded lobes (Fig. 2a), distal margin rounded *M. montanus* Richards, 1971
 - Female subgenital plate straight to convex laterally, convex distolaterally (Fig. 2b–c) 4
4. Distolateral portion of female subgenital plate with broadly square, sclerotised corners; two sclerotised lobes at distal margin separated by wide medial notch (Figs 2c, 9e). Proximal margin of male suranal plate forming three rounded lobes; distal margin with faint medial notch (Fig. 2c, 9b)
 - *M. zubat* Beasley-Hall sp. nov.
 - Distolateral portion of female subgenital plate rounded; two lobes originating from medial surface of plate and separated by a furrow; distal margin of plate with a deep but narrow medial notch (Figs 2b, 4b). Male suranal plate oval-shaped and rounded at proximal and distal margins (Fig. 2b)
 - *M. cavernicolus* Richards, 1964

5. Lobes originating from medial surface of female subgenital plate, measuring at least half length of plate (Figs 2g, 6e). Male suranal plate with rounded proximal margin and a moderate medial notch on distal margin (Figs 2g, 6b). Male subgenital plate pale and with a prominent triangular apex (Fig. 6c) *M. ditto* Beasley-Hall sp. nov.
– Lobes originating from distal margin of female subgenital plate, measuring less than half length of plate 6
6. Body colouration mid brown. Lobes on female subgenital plate measuring around a quarter length of plate and separated at their bases by a medial furrow (Figs 2e, 8e). Distal margin of male suranal plate uninterrupted or with a faint medial notch (Fig. 8b). Male subgenital plate uniform in colour to preceding sternite and with a rounded, poorly pronounced apex (Fig. 8c)
..... *M. tasmaniensis* Richards, 1964
– Body colouration uniformly dark brown. Distal margin of male suranal plate uninterrupted (Fig. 2f). Lobes on female subgenital plate short, measuring around an eighth length of plate, and touching at their bases (Fig. 2f). Female subgenital plate rounded laterally and distally
..... *M. kiernani* Richards, 1974

Treatment of *Micropathus cavernicolus* Richards, 1964

Page 247, Fig. 4 caption:

“a. Original drawing by Richards (1964) showing lobes of the distal margin projecting laterally ().” should read “a. Original drawing by Richards (1964) showing lobes of the distal margin projecting laterally.”

Treatment of *Micropathus ditto* Beasley-Hall sp. nov.

Page 248, Diagnosis, line 3:

“(Figs 2, 6b)” should read “(Figs 2g, 6b)”

Page 249, line 4:

“remain in contact throughout their length (Figs 6e).” should read “remain in contact throughout their length (Figs 2g, 6e).”

Page 249, Etymology, line 1:

“Named after , a Pokémon from the video game franchise of the same name.” should read “Named after Ditto, a Pokémon from the video game franchise of the same name.”

Treatment of *Micropathus fuscus* Richards, 1968

Page 253, Diagnosis, line 5:

“(Fig. 2).” should read “(Fig. 2d).”

Treatment of *Micropathus kiernani* Richards, 1974

Page 255, Diagnosis, lines 2 and 4:

“(Fig. 2)” should read “(Fig. 2f)”

Treatment of *Micropathus montanus* Richards, 1971

Page 256, Diagnosis, lines 4 and 6:

“(Fig. 2)” should read “(Fig. 2a)”

Treatment of *Micropathus tasmaniensis* Richards, 1964

Page 257, Diagnosis, line 3:

“(Figs 2, 8b)” should read “(Figs 2e, 8b)”

Page 257, line 4:

“(Figs 2, 8e)” should read “(Figs 2e, 8e)”

Page 259, Remarks, line 2:

“(Fig.)” should read “(Fig. 1b)”

Treatment of *Micropathus zubat* Beasley-Hall sp. nov.

Page 260, Diagnosis, line 4:

“(Figs 2, 9b)” should read “(Figs 2c, 9b)”

Page 260, line 8:

“(Figs 2, 9e)” should read “(Figs 2c, 9e)”

Discussion

Page 262, line 9:

“has been observed feeding on eggs of *Micropathus ditto* Beasley-Hall sp. nov.” should read “has been similarly observed feeding on eggs of *Micropathus ditto* Beasley-Hall sp. nov.”

Page 264, lines 1–2:

“In addition to the new species mentioned above, we have also undertaken a revision of *Micropathus* more.” should read “In addition to the new species mentioned above, we have also undertaken a revision of *Micropathus* more broadly.”

Page 264, line 11:

“further reinforced that Tasmania is a biodiversity hotspot for Rhaphidophoridae.” should read “This study has further reinforced that Tasmania is a biodiversity hotspot for Rhaphidophoridae.”

Table 1

Page 263, table caption:

“**Summary of distribution, habitats, and conservation status of *Micropathus* spp.**” should read “**Table 1.** Summary of distribution, habitats, and conservation status of *Micropathus* spp.”

Reference

Beasley-Hall P.G. & Eberhard S.M. 2025. Diversity and distribution of cave crickets in the genus *Micropathus* Walker, 1869, threatened short-range endemics from Tasmanian wet forest (Orthoptera: Rhaphidophoridae). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 1012: 239–267.

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