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Xun Bian, Fu-Ming Shi*. A NEWLY RECORDED GENUS *ZALARNACA* GOROCHOV (ORTHOPTERA: STENOPELMATOIDEA: GRYLLACRIDINAE) FROM CHINA. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2015. N 302: 10-13.

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Summary. The genus *Zalarnaca* Gorochov, 2005 and *Z. (Glolarnaca) pulcherrima* Gorochov, 2005 are recorded from China for the first time. The diagnosis of genus as well as the description and illustrations of *Z. pulcherrima* based on the Chinese specimens are given.

Key words: Orthoptera, Gryllacridinae, *Zalarnaca*, new faunistic record, China.

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Резюме. Впервые для Китая указываются род *Zalarnaca* Gorochov, 2005 и вид *Z. (Glolarnaca) pulcherrima* Gorochov, 2005. На основании изучения китайского материала приводятся диагноз рода и иллюстрированное описание *Z. pulcherrima*.

INTRODUCTION

Gorochov (2005) proposed the genus *Zalarnaca*, and described 2 new species from Vietnam: *Zalarnaca aculeata* and *Zalarnaca? lobata*. It was mainly based on the male ninth abdominal tergite with 1 pair of hook-shaped processes and tenth abdominal tergite with 1 pair of small prominences in middle. Latter, the same author (2008) subdivided the genus into 2 subgenera: *Zalarnaca* and *Glolarnaca*. The nominotypical subgenus *Zalarnaca* is characterized by a narrower frons between antennal cavities (it is narrower than scape), by long ventral spurs of fore and middle tibiae, by slender hind femora, and by straight hind tibiae; it includes nine species: *Z. (Z.) abbreviata* Gorochov, 2008, *Z. (Z.) aculeata* Gorochov, 2005, *Z. (Z.) kerinci* Gorochov, 2008, *Z. (Z.) separata* (Karny, 1926), *Z. (Z.) simalurensis* (Karny, 1931), *Z. (Z.) sotshivkoi* Gorochov, 2008, *Z. (Z.) teuthroides* (Karny, 1925), *Z. (Z.) udovitshenkoi* Gorochov, 2008, and possibly *Z. lobata* Gorochov, 2005 (Eades *et al.*, 2015). The subgenus *Glolarnaca* is mainly characterized by wide frons (the width of frons about 2.1–2.3 times width of scape), by shorter ventral spurs of fore and middle tibiae, by rather robust hind femora, and by slightly arcuate hind tibiae; it includes 3 species: *Z. (G.) globiceps* (Karny, 1929), *Z. (G.) ornatula* Gorochov, 2008, *Z. (G.) pulcherrima* Gorochov, 2008. The species of the genus are distributed in Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia and Indonesia (Eades *et al.*, 2015; Kim & Pham, 2014). The current study is the first record *Zalarnaca* from China. The examined specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University, China.

METHODS

Morphological structures were examined and measured using Leica M205A stereomicroscope. Leica DFC 450 digital imaging system was used to obtain morphological images. The measuring method follows previous convention Bian *et al.* (2013).

NEW RECORDS

Family Gryllacrididae Blanchard, 1845 Subfamily Gryllacridinae Blanchard, 1845 Genus *Zalarnaca* Gorochov, 2005

Zalarnaca Gorochov, 2005: 820; Gorochov, 2008: 89.

Type species: *Zalarnaca aculeata* Gorochov, 2005, by original designation.

DIAGNOSIS. Body small for the subfamily, fully winged. Fastigium verticis broad, ocelli absent or inconspicuous. Humeral sinus of pronotum indistinct. Tegmina and hind wings considerably surpassing apices of hind femora. Fore coxae with one small spine; fore and middle femora unarmed on ventral surface; fore and middle tibiae with 5 pairs of spurs (including a pair of apical spurs) on ventral surface; hind femora with two rows of spines on ventral surface; dorsal surface of hind tibiae with two rows of spines, and apices with a pair of dorsal and two pairs of ventral spurs. Second and third abdominal tergites with stridulatory teeth on lateral margins. Male: posterior margin of ninth abdominal tergite with 1 pair of hook-shaped processes; tenth abdominal tergite with a pair of small tuberculate processes situated between previous processes; subgenital plate simple with developed styli. Female: posterior margin of seventh abdominal sternite with one process, which pointed backwards, or only its traces.

Zalarnaca (Glolarnaca) pulcherrima Gorochov, 2008

Figs 1–13

Zalarnaca (Glolarnaca) pulcherrima: Gorochov, 2008: 93, figs 4–6, 55, 56, 62 (holotype – male, Vietnam: Hoa Binh Province, Mai Chau District, Pa Co village: in the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg); Kim & Pham, 2014: 68.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **China:** Hainan, Changjiang, Bawangling, 26.V 2014, 1♂, coll. Jiao Jiao; Hainan, Lingshui, Diaoluoshan, 7.V 2014, 1♀, coll. Guang-Lin Xie; Guangxi, Jiuwanshan, 6.VIII 2015, 3♂, coll. Zhi-Lin Chen.

DESCRIPTION (Chinese specimens). MALE. Body medium for the genus, robust. Head between antennal cavities low, about 2.4 times as broad as scape (Fig. 1). Eye elongate, about as long as scape; ocelli inconspicuous; scape faintly longer than predicel. Face with a minute, undulating carina (Fig. 3). Pronotum with surface relatively smooth (Figs. 2, 3). Fore coxae with a small, sharp spine. Fore and middle tibiae with 5 spurs on each side of ventral surface, the apical of which is minute. Hind femora with 6–9 inner and 11 outer small spines on ventral surface, outer ones obviously longer than inner ones; hind tibiae faintly arcuate, dorsal surface with 6 pairs of smaller spines, apices with 2 minute dorsal spurs and 4 ventral spurs. Tegmina surpassing the apices of hind femora. Hind wings faintly longer than tegmina. Abdominal stridulatory pegs obviously smaller, present as a single row on second abdominal tergite and a widely spaced, parallel double rows on third abdominal tergite. Lateral margins of apex of ninth abdominal tergite with a pair of hooks which pointed upwards and inwards, between of the hooks deeper concave; posterior margin of tenth abdominal tergite with a pair of tuberculate processes in middle, almost between above-mentioned hooks (Figs 4–5, 6). Cerci elongate, projecting well beyond apex of abdomen. Subgenital plate broad, posterior margin with a shallow concavity in middle (Fig. 6). Styli slender, conical, apices obtuse, located on lateral parts of subgenital plate near apex.



Figs 1–13. *Zalarnaca (Glolarnaca) pulcherrima*, male (1–7) and female (8–13). 1, 8 – head in frontal view; 2, 3, 9, 10 – head and pronotum (2, 10 – in dorsal view; 3, 9 – in lateral view); 4–7, 11–13 – apex of abdomen (4, 11, 12 – in lateral view; 5 – in apical view; 6, 13 – in ventral view; 7 – in ventral and faintly apical view).

FEMALE. Body faintly larger, appearance is similar to that male (Figs. 8–10). Posterior margin of seventh abdominal sternite with semicircular lobe, which faintly concave in middle (Fig. 13). Basal area of subgenital plate broad, posterior margin of this plate triangularly concave in middle. Ovipositor short, strongly upcurved, with dorsal and ventral margins smooth, and with apices subacute (Figs. 11–12).

COLORATION. Body brown. Head pale brown, its dorsum with 3–5 small blackish spots, its face with 4 pairs of small black brown spots; inner margins of scape and pedicel, and basal flagellar segments black brown, the other segments of flagellum blackish. Pronotum

pale brown with black posterior parts of disc and lateral lobes, pronotal disc with 4 pairs of small dark brown spots. Tegmina brown, hind wings tawny. Distal area of femora, basal area and distal area of fore and middle tibiae, and all spines on hind femora black. Apices of hooks on male ninth abdominal tergite black; apical part of processes of tenth abdominal tergite blackish brown.

LENGTH (in mm): Body: ♂ 18.0–18.5, ♀ 19.0; body with wings: ♂ 19.4–19.7, ♀ 20.3; pronotum: ♂ 5.3–5.5, ♀ 6.1; tegmen: ♂ 13.9–14.3, ♀ 14.8; postfemur: ♂ 8.6–9.0, ♀ 9.4; ovipositor: 9.7.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam, China (Guangxi, Hainan). Herein this species is firstly recorded from China.

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