REVIEW OF THE GENUS CONOCEPHALUS (ORTHOPTERA: TETTIGONIIDAE) IN MONGOLIA

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Summary. An annotated list of four Mongolian species of the genus Conocephalus Thunberg, 1815 is given and a key to species is provided. The macropterous form of C. beybienkoi Storozhenko, 1981 is found for the first time and described. The distribution map of the species in Mongolia is also given.

Key words: bush crickets, fauna, key, macroptera form, Asia.

INTRODUCTION

The genus Conocephalus Thunberg, 1815 consists of about 160 species and subdivided into 9 subgenera worldwide (Cigliano et al., 2023). In Mongolia four species in two subgenera have been recorded (Günter, 1970; Chogsomzhav, 1989; Benediktov, 1997, 2006; Gantigmaa & Myagmar, 2022). Present paper is based on material collected by first author in provinces Khovd and Dornod from July to August 2015, 2017 and 2019. Specimens were identified in the laboratory of Entomology, Institute of Biology, Mongolian Academy of Science using keys to species by Storozhenko (2004) and Zhou at al. (2010). To show spatial distribution of the species in Mongolia, we used ArcGis 10.5. Photographs were taken with a Camera Canon 7D markII and stacked using Helicon Focus software. The final illustrations were post-processed for contrast and brightness using Adobe® Photoshop® software.

RESULTS
Subfamily Conocephalinae
Tribe Conocephalini

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Genus Conocephalus Thunberg, 1815

Conocephalus (Amurocephalus) chinensis (Redtenbacher, 1891)
Figs 1, 2

Conocephalus (Amurocephalus) chinensis: Zhou et al., 2010: 58; Storozhenko, 2004: 73; Storozhenko et al., 2015: 45; Sergeev et al., 2018: 15; Gantigmaa & Myagmar, 2022: 324.

MATERIAL. Mongolia: Dornod Province, western shore of Buir Lake, 47°38’ N, 117°34’ E, 583 m, 31.VII 2015, 4 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 nymphs (Myagmar); KharaejNature Reserve, near the Ymaat spring, 47°38’N, 112°05’E, 1136 m, 27.VII 2017, 5 nymphs (Myagmar).

REMARKS. Data about distribution of this species in Mongolia were recorded for the first time by Benediktov (1997) in southern coast of Uvs Lake based on oscillograms of acoustic signals produced by male. The southern coast of Uvs Lake is western limit of the current distribution for this species. The species typically found in wet meadows with dense vegetation.

DISTRIBUTION. Mongolia (Fig. 9), Russia (the southern parts of Transbaikalia and the Far East, including Sakhalin and Kurile Islands), China (Hunan, Heilongjiang, Jilin, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Hebei, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangsu, Shanghai, Jiangxi), Korea, Japan.

Conocephalus (Anisoptera) fuscus (Fabricius, 1793)
Fig. 3

Conocephalus (Anisoptera) discolor: Storozhenko, 2004: 75; Zhou et al., 2010: 58.
Conocephalus (Anisoptera) fuscus: Storozhenko et al., 2015: 47; Gantigmaa & Myagmar, 2022: 326.

MATERIAL. Mongolia: Mongolian Altai Mts., Uench River, 46°06’N, 92°02’E, 1452 m, wet meadow, 31.VII 2019, 4 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 nymphs (Myagmar); the same locality, 02.VII 2017, 4 nymphs (Myagmar).

REMARKS. This species was firstly recorded from Bodonch and Bulgan rivers in Mongolian Altai (Günther, 1970). The species typically found in wet meadows with dense vegetation. Adults occur in Mongolia at the end of July.

DISTRIBUTION. Temperate zone of Europe and Asia from Atlantic to Pacific Ocean (Storozhenko, 2004). In Mongolia, this species is recorded only in the river basins of the Dzungaria Gobi (Fig. 9).

Conocephalus (Anisoptera) dorsalis (Latreille, 1804)
Figs 4–6


MATERIAL. Mongolia: Mongolian Altai Mts., Uench River, 46°06’N, 92°02’E, 1452 m, wet meadow, 31.VII 2019, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 nymphs (Myagmar).

REMARKS. It is the southeastern point of the world current distribution of this species. The species typically found in wet meadows with dense vegetation. In meadow of Uench River this species habits together with C. fuscus.
DISTRIBUTION. Mongolia (Fig. 00), Europe (except the North), Turkey, Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Russia (European part, the southern parts of W Siberia including Altai, Krasnoyarsk Region and Khakassia).


Conocephalus (Anisoptera) beybienkoi Storozhenko, 1981
Figs 7, 8

MATERIAL. Mongolia: Dornod Province, western shore of the Buir Lake, 47°38’ N, 117°34’ E, 583m, 31 VII 2015, 1 ♂ (brachyptera form), 2 ♀ (macroptera form) (Myagmar).

REMARKS. This species was firstly recorded from Mongolia by Gantigmaa & Myagmar (2022). The species typically found in wet meadows with dense vegetation. On the western shore of Buir Lake the species habits together with C. chinensis. The long-winged form of C. beybienkoi is found for the first time and described below.

DISTRIBUTION. Mongolia (Fig. 9), Russia (south of the Chita and Amur regions, Khabarovsk and Primorsky Territory), NE China, Japan (Hokkaido).

Fig. 8. Conocepalus beybienkoi, long-winged female, lateral view.

DESCRIPTION OF MACROPTERA FORM. Long-winged female (Fig. 8) is similar to typical brachyptera form and characterized as follow: fastigium of vertex relatively broad, 1.5–2 times narrower than 1st segment of antennae; lateral lobes of pronotum with distinct humeral sinus; fore femora 1.1–1.2 times shorter than pronotum; hind femora ventrally with 1–2 outer rudimentary spines; subgenital plate trapezoidal; ovipositor weakly upcurved, 1.2–1.3 times shorter than hind femur, but differs by tegmina reaching the half of hind tibia and hind wings on 3mm longer than tegmina. Body in macropterous form green or greenish brown; dorsal surface of head and pronotum with a brown longitudinal strip; tegmina unicolors without spots and stripes; legs green or greenish brown; ovipositor pale brown.

MEASUREMENTS (in mm). Female, forma macroptera: length of body 16–18; pronotum 2.6–2.9; tegmen 17–18; hind femur 10.5–11; ovipositor 9–9.5.

Key to Mongolian species

1(2) Fastigium of vertex 2.4-3.3 times narrower than 1st antennal segment (Fig. 1). Ovipositor straight and short, 1.5–1.7 times shorter than hind femur (Fig. 2) ........... C. chinensis
2(1) Fastigium of vertex 1.3–2.1 times narrower than 1st antennal segment (Fig. 4). Ovipositor longer or only 1.3 times shorter than hind femur ....... C. fuscus

3(4) Posterior margin of male X tergite with short lophi directed downward (Fig. 3). Ovipositor 1.2–1.3 times longer than than hind femur ........................................... C. fuscus
CONCLUSION

While only four species of *Conocephalus* are recorded in Mongolia, it is significant region for understanding of distribution of the genus in Asia. The Mongolian Altai is the most southeastern locality of *C. dorsalis* in Asia, while Dornod Province limit eastern boundary of *C. beybienkoi* distribution. Nowadays *C. chinensis* is widely distributed in north Mongolia (Fig. 9), but southern coast of Uvs Lake is western limit of the current distribution for this species.

![Image of distribution map of *Conocephalus* spp. in Mongolia.](image)

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank Dr. S.Yu. Storozhenko (Vladivostok, Russia) for verifying identification of some dubious species. An anonymous reviewer kindly commented on earlier drafts of the manuscript.

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