SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. V. Gorochov. NEW DATA ON THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GENUS *DIESTRAMMENA* (ORTHOPTERA: RHAPHIDOPHORIDAE: AEMODOGRYLLINAE). – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2010. N 212: 12-15.

А. В. Горохов. Новые данные по китайским представителям рода *Diestrammena* (Orthoptera: Rhaphidophoridae: Aemodogryllinae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2010. N 212. С. 12-15.

This paper is a continuation of the previous recently published paper about the superfamily Stenopelmatoidea from China [2]. A new subspecies and two new species from Chinese provinces Sichuan and Gansu are described below: *Diestrammena* (*Gymnaeta*) *sichuana altimontana* **subsp. n**.; *D*. (*G*.) *gansu* **sp. n**.; *D*. (*Tachycines*) *denticulata* **sp. n.** New specific name *D.* (*Gymnaeta*) *sichuana* **nom. n.** is proposed instead the homonymic name *D*. (*G*.) *proxima* Gorochov, 2010. Status of *D*. (*G*.) *acutilobata* Gorochov, 2010 is clarified.

The holotypes and all other studied materials are deposited in the Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

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SYSTEMATIC PART

***Diestrammena* (*Gymnaeta*) *sichuana* Gorochov, nom. n.**

Diestrammena (*Gymnaeta*) *proxima* Gorochov, 2010 [nomen praeoccupatum, non *Diestrammena* (*Gymnaeta*) *ferecaeca proxima* Gorochov, Rampini et Di Russo, 2006].

NOTES. The name of this species, having the well-developed eyes and described from Chinese province Sichuan [2], is a primary homonym of the subspecies name proposed for the very different (almost blind) troglobiont species from Guizhou Province [3]. Herein I propose a new species name for *Diestrammena* (*Gymnaeta*) *proxima* Gorochov, 2010.

ETYMOLOGY. New name originates from the Sichuan Province.

***Diestrammena* (*Gymnaeta*) *sichuana altimontana* Gorochov, subsp. n.**

Figs 1–3

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, China: Sichuan Prov., “W Shangmeng”, 3700-3800 m, upper forest zone, 23.VII 2002, coll. I. Belousov and I. Kabak. Paratype – ♀, same data as in holotype.

DESCRIPTION. Male. It very similar to that of *D. s. sichuana*, but distinguished by following characters: body slightly smaller; coloration somewhat different (head light brown with dark brown rostrum, genae, lateral areas behind eyes, large spot under each antennal cavity, and small spots on lateral parts of clypeus and on base of mandibles; all tergites dark brown with numerous very small and lighter spots; rest of body light brown with brown, but

not very distinct, spots on legs); fore tibiae with a pair of very small dorsoapical spines; all middle tibiae with two outer and one inner ventral spines as well as with one very small median ventroapical spine; genitalia with epiphallus having almost truncate apex and somewhat narrower lateral projections, with lateral sclerotized plates triangular (not arcuate), and with dorsolateral membranous lobes distinctly shorter (Figs 1, 2).

Female. General appearance as in male; genital structures similar to those of female of *D. s. sichuana*, but ovipositor with apical part less narrow and hardly curved upwards as well as with lower valves having somewhat shorter denticulate part of ventral edge (Fig. 3).

Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 11.5, ♀ 15.8; pronotum: ♂ 4.2, ♀ 5; fore femora: ♂ 6.7, ♀ 7; hind femora: ♂ 13, ♀ 14; hind tibiae: ♂ 13.5, ♀ 14.5; ovipositor 9.3.

COMPARISON. The new subspecies differs from *D. s. sichuana*, described also from Sichuan but somewhat less high locality (3230 m), in the characters listed above.

ETYMOLOGY. This name originates from *altimontanus* (Latin) – high-mountainous.

***Diestrammena (Gymnaeta) acutilobata* Gorochov, 2010**

Diestrammena (*Gymnaeta*) *kabaki acutilobata*: Eades et al., 2010.

NOTES. This taxon was firstly described as a separate species from Chinese province Hubei. However in the internet catalogue of Orthoptera [1], there is a record that this species was originally described as a subspecies of *D. kabaki* Gorochov, 2010. This record is a mistake. *D. acutilobata* is a good species strongly differs from *D. kabaki* by different male genitalia [2].

***Diestrammena* (*Gymnaeta*) *gansu* Gorochov, sp. n.**

Figs 4–8

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, China: Gansu Prov., "S Gansu, upper part of Yantanghe River", 33°13'33'' N, 104°45'51'' E, 1450-2264 m, 25.VII 2004, coll. I. Kabak and I. Belousov. Paratype – ♀, same data as in holotype.

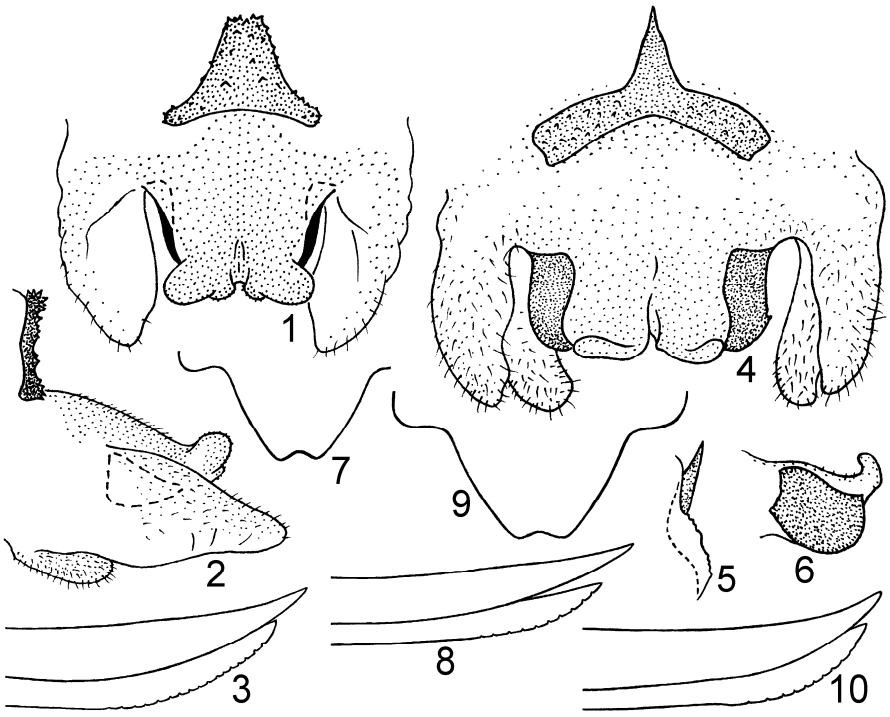
DESCRIPTION. Male. General appearance more or less similar to that of *D. sichuana* including shape of rostral tubercles (see Gorochov, 2010: *D. proxima*). Head brown with light brown vertex (behind rostrum and medial halves of eyes) and mouthparts excepting upper part of clypeus; pronotum light brown with a few brown spots along hind edge and several small and less distinct darkish spots on fore half of lateral lobes; other tergites also light brown, but with brown lateral areas and darkish small spots between these areas; rest of body light brown with weakly distinct slightly darker spots on legs (only apical parts of femora somewhat darker, brown). Fore tibiae with two pairs of ventral spines and four apical ones (a pair of long ventral spines, small one between them, and small inner dorsal spine); middle tibiae with similar spines, but with additional outer dorsal one; hind tibiae with 48-54 inner and 49-55 outer dorsal spines; apical spines of these tibiae normal for this genus (inner dorsal of them longest and extending to proximal part of apical basitarsal denticle). Genitalia as in Figs 4-6.

Female. General appearance as in male, but hind tibiae with 59-65 dorsal spines; genital plate similar to that of female of *D. sichuana altimontana*, but with more rounded lateral lobules (Fig. 7); ovipositor rather long (hind femur 1.25 times as long as ovipositor) and almost straight, with apical part as in Fig. 8.

Length (in mm). Body: ♂ 12, ♀ 13; pronotum: ♂ 4.6, ♀ 5.5; fore femora: ♂ 7.5, ♀ 7.4; hind femora: ♂ 15.3, ♀ 16; hind tibiae: ♂ 15.8, ♀ 16.7; ovipositor 13.

COMPARISON. The new species is similar to *D. kabaki*, *D. belousovi* Gor., and *D. improvisa* Gor. in the structure of male genitalia, but distinguished by the somewhat different coloration and shape of epiphallus. From all the other species of *Gymnaeta* Ad. described from Gansu for only females, the new species differs in the length of ovipositor (in *D. berezowskii* Ad. and *D. brevicauda* Karny, hind femur is 2-3 times as long as ovipositor, and in *D. longicauda* Karny, this ratio is about 1.05).

ETYMOLOGY. This name originates from the Gansu Province.



Figs 1-10. *Diestrammena.* 1-3) *D. sichuana altimontana* subsp. n.; 4-8) *D. gansu* sp. n.; 9, 10) *D. denticulata* sp. n. Male genitalia from above (1, 4) and from side (2); distal part of ovipositor from side (3, 8, 10); epiphallus from side (5); dorsomedial lobe of male genitalia from side (6); female genital plate from below (7, 9).

Diestrammena (Tachycines) denticulata **Gorochov, sp. n.**

Figs 9, 10.

MATERIAL. Holotype – ♀, China: Sichuan Prov., "NE Danba, Guonyongcheng", 30°56'46'' N, 102°02'05'' E, 2748 m, 8.VIII 2004, coll. I. Kabak and I. Belousov. Paratypes: 1 ♀, same data as in holotype; 2 ♀, Sichuan Prov., "NW Danba, S Piar", 30°54'55''–31°01'20'' N, 101°31'54''-32'34'' E, 3220-3486 m, 11-18.VIII 2004, coll. I. Kabak and I. Belousov.

DESCRIPTION. Female (holotype). General appearance more or less similar to that of *D. sichuana* and *D. gansu* including shape of rostral tubercles – these tubercles distinctly shorter than in *D. asynamora* (Ad.) and with less acute (almost rounded) apex. Head almost uniformly light brown; pronotum light brown with a few large brown spots on lateral lobes; all other tergites brown with somewhat lighter lateral areas, but mesonotum with additional light median spot, the metanotum and two anterior abdominal tergites with additional lightish median line; legs light brown with several very weakly darkish spots on distal part of hind femora and on hind tibiae; rest of body (excepting reddish brown ovipositor) very light, yellowish. Fore and middle tibiae with two pairs of ventral spines and five apical spines (a pair of long ventral spines, one short median ventral spine, and a pair of short dorsal spines); hind femora with 10-11 inner and 6-10 outer ventral denticles; hind tibiae with 72-76 inner and 72-77 outer dorsal denticles; apical spines of these tibiae normal for this genus (inner dorsal of them longest and extending to base of apical basitarsal denticle). Genital plate similar to that of *D. gansu* (Fig. 9); ovipositor moderately long (hind femur about 1.35 times as long as ovipositor) and weakly arcuate, with apical part as in Fig. 10.

Variations. One of paratypes somewhat lighter (its thoracic tergites light brown with only rather small darkish spots); other paratypes slightly darker (thoracic tergites brown with light median line and with a few small light areas on lateral pronotal lobes).

Male unknown.

Length (in mm). Body 17-22; pronotum 5.5-6; fore femora 7.3-8.2; hind femora 16-17.5; hind tibiae 16.2-17.7; ovipositor 12-13.

COMPARISON. The new species differs from all other representatives of the subgenus *Tachycines* Ad. in the following combination of characters: coloration is almost not spotted, rostral tubercles short, female genital plate with the apical notch, and ovipositor moderately long and with the distinctly curved apex (Fig. 10).

ETYMOLOGY. This name originates from *denticulatus* (Latin) – denticulate.

1. Eades, D.C., Otte, D., Cigliano, M.M. & Braun, H. 2010. *Orthoptera Species File Online.* http://osf2.orthoptera.org/HomePage.aspx
2. Gorochov, A.V. 2010. New species of the families Anostostomatidae and Rhaphidophoridae (Orthoptera: Stenopelmatoidea) from China. *Far Eastern Entomologist*, 206: 1–16.
3. Gorochov, A.V., Rampini, M. & Di Russo, C. 2006. New species of the genus *Diestrammena* (Orthoptera: Rhaphidophoridae: Aemodogryllinae) from caves of China. *Russian Entomological Journal*, 15(4): 355–360.

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