



The genus *Conocephalus* (Orthoptera, Tettigonioidae) in China

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Abstract

A revision of *Conocephalus* Thunberg and its relatives from China is reported. One new combination *Conocephalus brevivalva* (Shi *et al.*, 2005), one new Chinese record *Conocephalus oceanicus* (Le Guillou, 1841) and one new species *Conocephalus shanghaiensis* **sp. nov.** are presented. The type specimens are deposited in the Shanghai Entomological Museum, CAS.

Key words: *Conocephalus*, revision, China, new species

Introduction

Conocephalus is reviewed for China. Four subgenera are represented thus far in the Chinese fauna. A rearrangement for several species is presented. We now consider that *Conanalus brevivalva* (Shi *et al.*, 2005) should be transferred to *Conocephalus* Thunberg. A record of a species new to the fauna is presented. Species are assigned to the recognized *Conocephalus* subgenera. *C. (Xiphidion) xiai*, *C. (Xiphidion) differentus*, *C. (Xiphidion) emeiensis* should be moved into the subgenus *Conocephalus*, because they possess the prosternum without spines and male cercus with two internal teeth. We consider that *C. (Anisoptera) yunnanensis* Shi et Feng, 2009 should be transferred to *Conanalus* because it bears a single spine at the apex of hind femora and bright body color. As a result, there are 21 species of *Conocephalus* known from China, including the new species, and these species belong to 4 subgenera.

Conocephalus Thunberg, 1815

Conocephalus Thunberg, 1815: 214; *Anisoptera* Bethold, 1827: 409; *Neoxiphidion* Karny, 1912: 8; *Palotta* Walker, 1869: 249; *Xiphidion* Audinet-Serville, 1831: 159; *Xiphidium* Burmeister, 1838: 707; *Xiphidium* Fieber, 1853: 170. Type species: *Gryllus* and *Tettigonia* and *conocephalus* Linnaeus, 1767

Body small. Vertex more or less laterally flat. Apex of vertex round, not surpass the frontal fastigium, and usually higher than head by lateral view. The lateral lobes of pronotum oblique triangular shaped, with a translucent gibbons' area near the hind margin above the auditory organ. Tegmina and hind wings developed or shortened. Fore and mid femora usually lack of spines at their ventral side. Hind femora with two spines on knees. Fore and mid tibiae lack of dorsal spurs, and with short ventral spurs. Tympanum on fore tibiae closed. Prosternum with or without two spines. Male cercus with inside teeth. Ovipositor sword-shaped, brim smooth or with tiny teeth.