



Remarks on the Chinese species of the genus *Anelytra* Redtenbacher, 1891 (Orthoptera, Conocephalinae)

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Abstract

A key to the Chinese species of the genus *Anelytra* Redtenbacher is presented. Four new species are described: *A. multicurvata* **sp. nov.**, *A. compressa* **sp. nov.**, *A. spinia* **sp. nov.** and *A. jinghonga* **sp. nov.**. The type specimens are kept in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words: *Anelytra*, Conocephalinae, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Anelytra* Redtenbacher contains interesting micropterous taxa. Most species were discovered in recent years from tropical and subtropical Asia. Ingrisch (1990) reported three new species from Thailand; Gorochov (1994) described 5 new species from Vietnam and China; Helfert & Sanger (1997) described one new species from Thailand. Ingrisch (1998) revised all species of the genus *Anelytra* Redtenbacher, checked the type specimens of most species, and described several new species. So far the genus *Anelytra* includes 24 species and subspecies in the world (Eades & Otte, 2009).

Bey-Bienko (1959) reported the first species from Yunnan, China, *Anelytra punctata* Redtenbacher, 1891. Gorochov (1994) re-examined the same specimens. He considered them to belong to a new subspecies, namely *Anelytra (Anelytra) adjacens soror* Gorochov, 1994. The genus *Anelytra* contains so far only one species (subspecies) from China.

This paper described 4 new species, and supplied a key to the species (subspecies) from China. The type specimens are kept in the Museum of Hebei University.

Anelytra Redtenbacher, 1891

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Type species: *Anelytra nigrifrons* Redtenbacher, 1891

Generic diagnosis. Fastigium verticis conical, apex obtuse, subobtuse or subacute. Frons shining, subrugose or rarely rugose, with few or numerous impressed dots. Pronotum slightly rugose or only subrugose along ventral margin, angle between disc and paranota often subsmooth; paranota longer than high, ventral margin subsinuate, humeral sinus hardly indicated. Anterior area of mesopleura with a conchate projection behind auditory spiracle. Male tegmen micropterous, female tegmen squamipterous. Prosternum unarmed; mesosternal lobes angularly rounded; metasternal lobes rounded. Profemur with spines on both ventral margins, meso- and postfemur on ventro-external margin only. Male tenth abdominal tergite transverse or central area or entirely prolonged behind and substraight, or slightly curved ventrad. Cerci subcylindrical or