



Notes on the genus *Paraxizicus* Gorochov & Kang, 2007 (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Meconematinae) from China

FU-MING SHI¹, XUN BIAN & YAN-LIN CHANG

College of Life Sciences, Hebei University, Baoding, 071002, P.R. China

¹Corresponding author. E-mail: shfmi@yahoo.com.cn, shif_m@126.com

Abstract

The Chinese species of the genus *Paraxizicus* Gorochov & Kang are reviewed and a key is presented. Two new species are described: *Paraxizicus trilobus* **sp. nov.** and *Paraxizicus singulus* **sp. nov.**. One known species *Xiphidiopsis forcipa* Shi & Chen, 2002 is transferred to *Paraxizicus*. The type specimens are kept in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words: *Paraxizicus*, Meconematinae, Tettigoniidae, China

Introduction

Gorochov and Kang (2005) erected the genus *Paraxizicus*, described one new species, *Paraxizicus brevicercus* Gorochov and Kang 2005, and transferred *Xiphidiopsis capricercus* Tinkham, 1943 into *Paraxizicus*. Mao and Shi (2007) reviewed the genus *Paraxizicus*, reported one new species, namely *Paraxizicus spathulata* Mao & Shi, 2007, and transferred *Xiphidiopsis sinensis* Tinkham, 1944 and *Xiphidiopsis lacusicerca* Shi, Zheng & Jiang, 1995 into *Paraxizicus*. So far *Paraxizicus* includes 5 species, which are distributed in China.

We examined the holotype of the species *Xiphidiopsis forcipa* Shi & Chen, 2002, and thought it should belong to the genus *Paraxizicus*. At the same time, we described two new species from China. The type material is deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Genus *Paraxizicus* Gorochov & Kang, 2005

Paraxizicus Gorochov, Liu & Kang, 2005: 71; Mao & Shi, 2007: 63–68.

Type species: *Paraxizicus brevicercus* Gorochov & Kang, 2005.

Generic diagnosis. Body medium size. Head hypognathous; fastigium verticis conical, dorsally furrowed; eyes protruding anteriorly; apical segment of maxillary palpi almost as long as subapical one, apex enlarged. Pronotum with obviously posterior transverse sulcus, humeral sinus indistinct. Thoracic auditory spiracle completely free. Tegmina long, surpassing apices of postfemora. Hind wings a little longer than tegmina. Male tenth abdominal tergite with posterior process or without, sclerotized part of tenth tergite separated from epiproct by wide membranous area; epiproct rather small, simple, semimembranous, directed more or less downwards; cerci simple or complex, with one process on baso-ventral part or without; subgenital plate almost trapezoid or rectangle; genitalia membranous. Ovipositor long or short, comparatively curved dorsad, ventral valvulae with hooked apices. Female subgenital plate small or comparatively large; cerci conical, straight or faintly curved.