



Supplement for the genus *Phlugiolopsis* Zeuner, 1940 (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Meconematinae) from China

XUN BIAN, FU-MING SHI¹ & 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

During curation of some species from Guangxi, China and discovered 2 new species, as: *Phlugiolopsis damingshanis* Bian, Shi & Chang **sp. nov.** and *Phlugiolopsis huangi* Bian, Shi & Chang **sp. nov.**. Therefore, this paper is a supplement for *Phlugiolopsis* (Bian, Shi & Chang, 2012). The type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words: *Phlugiolopsis*, Meconematinae, Tettigoniidae, new species, China

Introduction

The genus *Phlugiolopsis* is a brachypterous group of the tribe Meconematini. Bain, Shi & Chang (2012) reviewed the genus *Phlugiolopsis*, and described 5 new species from China. Wang, Li & Liu (2012) reported 8 new species, 7 of them from China, however, *Phlugiolopsis ramosissima* Wang, Li & Liu, 2012 is a synonym of *Phlugiolopsis pectinis* Bian, Shi & Chang, and *Phlugiolopsis jinyunensis* (Shi & Zheng, 1994) should not including *Phlugiolopsis*. By now, the genus includes 20 species in the world, 16 species of which are distributed in China. Recently we checked the specimens which were collected from Guangxi, China in 2010–2011, and discovered 2 new species of the genus *Phlugiolopsis*. The type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

In the descriptions below the following conventions were adopted for specimen measurements:

Body—the distance from apex of fastigium verticis to posterior margin of tenth abdominal tergite; tegmen—the distance from base of tegmen to the apex; length of file—the straight-line distance between first and last tooth on the file; postfemur—the distance from base of postfemur to the apex of genicular lobe; ovipositor—the distance from the base of subgenital plate to the apex of ovipositor.

1. *Phlugiolopsis damingshanis* Bian, Shi & Chang **sp. nov.**

(Map 1, Figs. 1, 3: E–H, 4: A, C)

Male. Body small. Fastigium verticis conical, apex obtuse, furrowed in midline. Eyes oval, obviously protruding outwards. The mandibles are asymmetrical. Left mandible is slightly shorter than right one, teeth prominent, positioned along two-thirds the length of the internal margin; incisor elongate, sharp, dentes sharp; molar area short, low. Right mandible with stout, subacute incisor and dens. Apical segment of maxillary palpi slightly longer than subapical one, apex slightly inflated.

Pronotum short, anterior margin comparatively straight, metazona slightly raised, posterior margin obtusely rounded; lateral lobe longer than high, humeral sinus absent.

Ventral margin of all femora without spines. Procoxa with 1 small spine. Pro- and mesotibia with 4 internal spines and 5 external spines on ventral margin, and 1 pair of ventral apical spurs. Tibial tympana opened on both sides, oval. Genicular lobes of postfemur with apices obtuse; posttibia with 25–27 dorsal spines on each side, 1 pair of dorsal apical spurs and 2 pairs of ventral apical spurs.