First female description of *Glyphonotus sinensis* Uvarov, 1939 (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Tettigoniinae) from China

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Abstract

First description of the female of *Glyphonotus sinensis* from China is provided. Detailed characteristics of head, pronotum, leg spination, wings, and female abdominal apex are given. Important and necessary illustrations of female of the species are presented.

**Key words:** First female description, *Glyphonotus sinensis*, katydid, China

Introduction

*Glyphonotus* was established for the type species *Locusta thoracica* Fischer von Waldheim by Redtenbacher (1889). It was considered as type genus of the subfamily Glyphonotinae. Subsequently, Glyphonotinae was regarded as the tribe Glyphonotini of the Tettigoniinae by Rentz and Colless (1990), based on the numerical phenetic and cladistic studies. Presently, *Glyphonotus* includes seven species and subspecies (Otte *et al.* 2012). *Glyphonotus sinensis* Uvarov, 1939 was based on one male type collected in Tianshan Mountain in Northern part of Xinjiang Province in China (Uvarov 1939). However, Uvarov (1939) didn’t give description of female. He just mentioned that measurements and a photograph of the female were given in his 1933 paper, where he treated the material as *G. thoracicus*. In Uvarov (1933), however, there is no detailed description about those materials. While examining specimens collected from Tianshan Mountain in Xinjiang Province in China, two female specimens of *G. sinensis* were discovered. This is the first female description of the species. The terminology used is that of Rentz and Colless (1990). The examined specimens were deposited in Collections of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS).

*Glyphonotus sinensis* Uvarov, 1939


First Description of female: Head ovoid, fastigium narrow, occiput convex and smooth. Fastigium verticis well-produced, dorsally sulcate, distinctly narrower than first segment of antenna. Fastigium frontis inversely ovoid; dorsal apex distinctly narrower than fastigium verticis, separated with fastigium verticis by a rather wide gap. Compound eye rounded, obliquely set, greatly bulging, ventral margin not extending beyond ventral margin of antennal scrobe (Figs. 1, 2, 3). Antenna thick, long. Prosternum spiniform. Pronotum with caudal margin angulate, lateral carinae parallel; surface without median carina; surface of disk tuberculate and rugose, with two deeply