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A new genus for a new species of Podoscirtini from southeast Tibet (Orthoptera: Gryllidae; Podoscirtinae; Podoscirtini)

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Most of the Chinese species of the tribe Podoscirtini are distributed in southern areas of China, especially in Yunnan Province and Hainan Island (Eades *et al.* 2015). Motuo County is located in southeast Tibet. In this area, altitude decreases from north to south sharply. The climate in Motuo is wet and warm, which makes the animals and plants are very different from those elsewhere in Tibet (Fig. 1, A). In 2014, two representatives of Podoscirtini were found in Motuo. One of them is *Valiatrella bimaculata* (Chopard, 1928) (Fig. 1, B). Another representative is the new species described in this paper. It belongs to a new genus strongly different from all the other genera of this tribe recently reviewed by Gorochov (2002–2006, 2010). Type material of this species is deposited at the Biological History Museum of East China Normal University (ECNU) and Shanghai Entomology Museum (SEM).

Taxonomic part

Orthoptera
Gryllidae
Podoscirtinae
Podoscirtini
***Xuanwua* gen. nov.**
Type species *Xuanwua motuoensis* **sp. nov.**, here designated

Diagnosis. Size and external structure of body typical for tribe Podiscirtini but with following features: body medium sized; head rather small, shining, dorsoventrally depressed, with angular rostrum in profile, and with scape somewhat wider than minimum space between antennal cavities; pronotum also shining, transverse, clearly narrowing to head, and with rather low lateral lobes (Figs 1, C, D; 2, A, B); male metanotal gland with two shallow concavities occupying most part of metanotum and laterally and posteriorly outlined by more or less developed but partly obliterated ridges (these concavities with numerous short hairs: Fig. 3, A); fore and middle legs moderately short and robust, with fore tibia almost quadrangular in transverse section and having outer tympanum open (ovoid) and inner tympanum slit-like; hind legs moderately long and less robust (femur rather weakly thickened in proximal part), with tibia having rather short articulated spines and no unarticulated denticles between them, and with basitarsus having 3 pairs of dorsal denticles; tegmina shining, long (almost reaching apices of hind tibiae) but somewhat shorter than hind wings (Figs 1, C, D; 2, A, B); in male, tegmina with transverse and almost straight stridulatory vein, normal structure of oblique veins and of chords, rather large and almost ovoid (slightly longitudinal) mirror having one dividing vein in middle part, long and narrow border-like cell around distal half of mirror, very long apical area of dorsal field (Figs 2, A; 4, A), and several almost parallel branches of *Sc* situated more or less obliquely in lateral field (costal area of this field with numerous crossveins in proximal part, with crossveins located only between basal parts of Sc branches in middle part, and almost without crossveins in rest part); in female, dorsal tegminal field with several oblique longitudinal branches and wide areas between them having dense net from irregular small cells forming by modified crossveins, and lateral tegminal field with *Sc* branches situated as in male and with cross venational most as in dorsal field (Figs 1, C; 2, B); male anal plate symmetrical, with two pairs of short lobes in posterior half (outer lobes rounded and smooth, inner ones almost angular and covered with numerous punctures; Fig. 3, B and Fig. 4, E); male genital plate large and nearly triangular.

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