Zootaxa 1150: 43–52 (2006)
www.mapress.com/zootaxa/

ISSN 1175-5326 (print edition)
ZOOTAXA
ISSN 1175-5334 (online edition)

1150

Description of *Schistocerca cohni* n. sp. and redescription of *S. socorro* (Dirsh) (Orthoptera: Acrididae: Cyrtacanthacridinae) from Mexico

HOJUN SONG

Department of Entomology, Museum of Biological Diversity, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43212, USA. E-mail: song.131@osu.edu

Abstract

Schistocerca cohni n. sp. is described from central Mexico and a Socorro Island endemic species, *S. socorro*, is redescribed with status change and justified emendation. Male external and internal genitalia are described and illustrated. Biology of the endemic species briefly described.

Key words: Orthoptera, Acrididae, Cyrtacanthacridinae, *Schistocerca*, taxonomy, new species, Mexico, Socorro Island

Introduction

Schistocerca Stål is the largest and the most diverse locust genus within a subfamily Cyrtacanthacridinae, containing about 50 species, widely distributed throughout the New World (Dirsh 1974; Song 2004a). Four species in the genus are known to swarm through density-dependent phase polyphenism (Harvey 1981). The most well-known is the desert locust, *S. gregaria* (Forskål), which produces severe pest problems throughout North Africa and the Middle East. A majority of the species are, however, non-swarming, sedentary grasshoppers (Song 2004b). These sedentary species have radiated into many habitats, but they are generally arboreal and prefer to feed on herbaceous plants (Dirsh 1974). Except for the agriculturally important species and a few sedentary species, not much is known about their biology.

In a synonymic catalogue, Kirby (1910) listed 19 species from Mexico. Since then, Rehn (1913) described a subspecies from Clarion Island, and Hebard (1932) added another species from Jalisco. In his revision, Dirsh (1974) reduced these to six species and ten subspecies from Mexico, but some of his distribution records came from erroneous identification and unreliable species concept. The genus has gone through two partial revisions

Accepted by D. Rentz: 30 Aug. 2005; published: 14 Mar. 2006