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A review of the genus *Aalatettix* with the description of a new species from China (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae)

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Abstract

A new species, *i.e.*, *Aalatettix nyalamensis* **sp. nov.** is described from the Xizang Autonomous Region of China. All seven known species of genus, including *A. nyalamensis* **sp. nov.**, were reviewed and a key to species of the genus *Aalatettix* is given. Type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Normal University.

Key words: Orthoptera, Tetrigidae, *Aalatettix*, new species

Introduction

The genus *Aalatettix* was erected by Zheng & Mao in 2002 with *A. longipulvillus* Zheng & Mao, 2002 from Jinghong, Yunnan province as the type species. Zheng *et al* (2011) reported *Aalatettix gibbosa* Zheng, Cao & Chen, 2011 and *Aalatettix leshanensis* Zheng, Cao & Chen, 2011; Zheng *et al* (2013) reported *Aalatettix cangshanensis* Zheng, Lin & Zhang, 2013; Zheng (2014) reported *Aalatettix hupingshanensis* Zheng, 2014 and *Aalatettix lativertex* Zheng, 2014. By then six species were included in the genus, distributed in Yunnan, Sichuan and Hunan provinces of China. While identifying tetrigides specimens provided by Professor Zhenghui Xu, collected from Xizang Autonomous Region (Tibet), one new species was found, and now it is described below.

Taxonomy

Aalatettix Zheng & Mao, 2002

Aalatettix Zheng & Mao, 2002. Journal of Shaanxi Normal University, 30(1): 93.

Zheng, 2005. Fauna of Tetrigoidea from Western China, 346.

Deng, Zheng and Wei, 2007, Fauna of Tetrigoidea from Yunnan and Guangxi, 312.

Type species: *Aalatettix longipulvillus* Zheng & Mao, 2002

Diagnosis. Body small. Vertex slightly protruding before anterior margin of eyes, with median carina, width of vertex 1.6–2.8 times of width of an eye; frontal ridge straight before lateral ocelli in profile, slightly protuberant between antennae; longitudinal furrow of frontal ridge narrow. Antennae filiform, inserted between lower margins of eyes. Pronotum ridgelike; anterior margin obtuse, apex of hind process narrowly rounded or with a concave in the middle; posterior margin of lateral lobes of pronotum with 2 concaves, the winged one extremely shallow, apex of posterior angles rounded. Wings absent or extremely degenerated, covered by pronotum. First segment of posterior tarsi longer than the third.