

广西斑腿蝗科新属和新种的记述*

(直翅目: 蝗总科)

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广西崱岗自然保护区跨越龙州、宁明二县,是桂西南左江上游岩溶地区,是历史比较悠久的北热带常绿季节性雨林区。该地区气候暖热,雨量充沛,干、湿季节交替明显,自然条件复杂,长期以来很少受到人为干扰,各种生物的发生发展接近于自然演变状态。

1979年秋末冬初作者等在参加崱岗自然资源综合考察过程中,共采到蝗总科昆虫标本53种,隶属于4科37属。另外,自1962年以来,在桂北龙胜花坪自然保护区也陆续收集到蝗虫标本32种,隶属于4科20属。现将崱岗自然保护区的3个新属4个新种和花坪自然保护区的1新属1新种,一并整理,记述于后:

所有模式标本均保存在广西科学院生物研究室。

一. 凸越蝗属 *Traulitonkinacris* You et Bi, 新属

体形较大而粗壮,具粗大刻点和稀疏绒毛。头大而短,较短于前胸背板。触角丝状,细长,到达或超过后足股节基部。头侧窝缺如。颜面略向后倾斜,颜面隆起在触角之间颇突出,在中单眼之下渐低,近唇基处消失,纵沟不到达唇基。颜面侧隆线全长明显。头顶较宽,近乎三角形,背面具中隆线。复眼长卵形,向外侧突出,其垂直直径明显长于水平直径。

前胸背板侧观较平直,不呈鞍形,中隆线明显而较低,缺侧隆线;三条横沟均明显,并都割断中隆线,沟前区较长,甚长于沟后区。前胸背板突为短圆锥形,顶端较尖。中胸腹板侧叶的长与宽近乎相等,内缘呈弧形突出,后胸腹板侧叶明显分开。前、后翅均较发达,超过后足股节中部,较远地不到达股节端部。后足股节上侧的上隆线略具细齿。后足胫节边缘光滑,不呈片状扩大,顶端缺外端刺,沿内、外缘各具刺8~9个。

腹部第一节背板侧面具有发达的鼓膜器。雄性腹部末节背板的后缘具有明显的三角形尾片。肛上板基部之半中央具纵沟,端部之半略呈三角形,端部圆形。雄性尾须侧扁,

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* 本文承蒙中国科学院上海昆虫研究所夏凯令教授热情指导、徐仁娣同志绘制插图、广西科学院生物研究室计鸿贤、林月钊参加了崱岗考察、广西植物研究所何顺清同志增补部分插图,在此一并致以诚挚的谢忱!

到达或超过肛上板端部，基部较宽，端部分叉。雌性肛上板近三角形，背面基部具有较宽的短沟，沟长不到达肛上板的中部。雌性尾须较短，侧扁，呈三角形，端部分叉。上产卵瓣端部呈弯钩状，其背面基部比较隆起，并且有较密的锥状突起；下产卵瓣略狭而短，上、下产卵瓣外缘均具钝齿。

模式种：*Traulitonkinacris bifurcatus* You et Bi, 新种

本新属近似 *Traulia* 属，但本属缺头侧窝，前胸背板沟前区和沟后区均缺丝绒般的黑色方斑。本属又近似新加坡地区的 *Traulacris* 属，但前胸背板不呈鞍形，头部不甚高于前胸背板。从体形及斑纹上又较近似 *Tonkinacris* 属，但颜面隆起在触角之间明显地向前突出，甚易区别之。

叉尾凸越蝗 *Traulitonkinacris bifurcatus* You et Bi, 新种

♂：体较大，粗壮，具粗密刻点，略具稀疏绒毛。头大而短，短于前胸背板。触角丝状，共 23 节，细长，到达后足股节基部。颜面隆起在触角之间，明显地向前突出，具粗刻点，其突出部分在中单眼之下渐低，至唇基前消失，纵沟不到达唇基。头顶稍宽，近乎三角形，背面具中隆线。复眼之间的宽度约等于颜面隆起在触角之间宽度的 1.25 倍，触角之间的宽度小于触角基节的长度。头侧窝缺如。复眼卵圆形，其垂直直径为水平直径的 1.44~1.55 倍，约为眼下沟长度的 1.46~1.65 倍。

前胸背板从侧面观较平直，不呈鞍形，中隆线较低，缺侧隆线；三条横沟明显，均割断中隆线；沟前区约为沟后区长度的 1.46~1.5 倍。前胸腹板突短圆锥形，顶端尖锐，略向后倾斜。中胸腹板侧叶间的中隔较狭，其长度为其宽度的 1.66~1.76 倍。前、后翅较发达，其长度超过后足股节中部甚长，但较远地不到达后足股节末端。后足股节上隆线具细齿。后足胫节缺外端刺，沿其内、外缘各具刺 8~9 个。

腹部末节背板的后缘具有明显的尾片。肛上板端部之半略呈三角形，基部具较深的纵沟。尾须侧扁，到达或超过肛上板端部，基部较宽，端部分二叉，上叉短小，下叉较长。

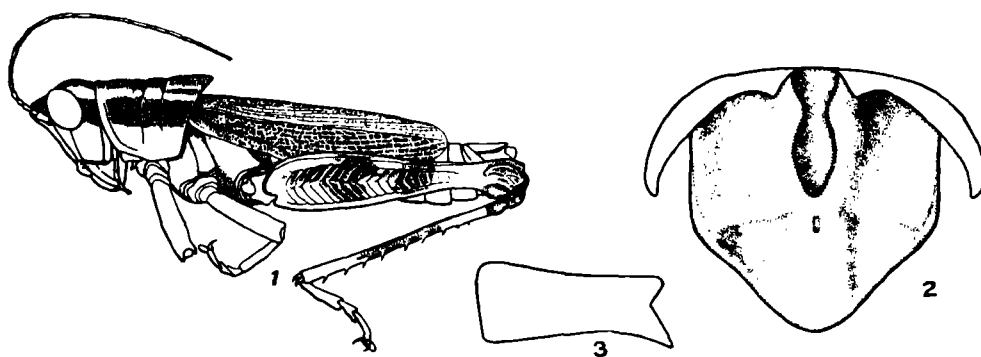


图 1-3 叉尾凸越蝗 *Traulitonkinacris bifurcatus*, 新种

1. 雄性侧面观；2. 雄性腹部末端背面观；3. 雄性尾须侧面观。

体色一般黄褐色。触角基部黄色，第 8~9 节以后黑褐色。复眼黑褐色，头顶暗黄色。从复眼后方向后沿前胸背板侧片至前翅前缘有一条黑色宽纵条纹及一条黄色或暗黄

色狭纵条纹；从两复眼之间向后沿前胸背板背面和前翅肘域形成一个较大的梭状黑斑；复眼以下的颜面和颊部以及前胸背板侧片的下部均呈蜡黄色。后翅基部本色，中、后部具有宽轮状淡黑色横纹。足蜡黄色，后足股节内、外侧均具有两个明显的粗黑斑，端部黑色。后足胫节淡黄色，基部黑色。中部约有 $\frac{1}{2}$ 形成黑环(图1)。

♀：复眼的垂直直径为水平直径的1.32~1.52倍，约为眼下沟长度的1.33~1.38倍。前胸背板沟前区的长度约为沟后区长度的1.38~1.4倍。肛上板近乎正方形，背面端部具有宽而短的纵沟，沟的长度不到达肛上板的中部。尾须侧扁，略呈三角形，端部不分叉。上产卵瓣端部弯钩状，背面基部略隆起，其上具有较密的锥状突起；下产卵瓣略狭而短，上、下产卵瓣的外缘均具钝齿。体色同雄性。

标本量度(毫米)：

体长：♂32~32.5；♀38~43.8。前胸背板长：♂8；♀9~11。

前翅长：♂16~17；♀18~21。后足股节长：♂16.5~17.2；♀18.5~21。

正模♂：广西南明，1980-VI-1，黎天山采；配模♀：广西龙州，1979-X-19，黎天山采；副模1♂，3♀♀：广西龙州、宁明，1980-V-22~VI-2，黎天山采。

该蝗虫分布于广西西南部北热带岩溶地貌常绿季节性雨林区，一般生活在海拔200~300米的石山坡上，主要植被为藤本灌丛，要求半荫半阳的生态条件。常和越北蝗及陇根蝗混生在一起，种群数量甚少。以大戟科人苋属 *Acalpha* 的植物、火麻树 *Laportea chingiana* H. -M. 及黄毛豆腐木 *Premna fulva* Craib 等为食，有时也加害玉米。

二. 龙州蝗属 *Longzhouacris* You et Bi, 新属

体匀称，中小型。头大而短，短于前胸背板。触角丝状，细长，到达或超过后足股节基部。头侧窝缺如。颜面倾斜，具稀疏细刻点；颜面隆起在中央单眼之下消失而极不明显。头顶略呈梯形，两侧缘向内凹入，背面具有较宽的纵沟。复眼为短卵圆形，较向外突出，其垂直直径较大于其水平直径。

前胸背板前缘中部略为突出，中央无凹口，后缘宽圆。中隆线缺如，或有时仅在沟后区隐约可见；侧隆线缺如。三条横沟均明显，沟前区较长于沟后区。前胸腹板突短锥形，端部较尖。中胸腹板侧叶长与宽大致相等，其宽度较宽于中隔的宽度。后胸腹板侧叶在凹窝后彼此相接。前翅长椭圆形，到达或略超过第二腹节的后缘；侧置，通常在背部彼此分开，有时前翅中部毗连。后翅不甚发达。后足股节上侧的上隆线略具细齿；上、下膝侧片顶端较圆。后足胫节缺外端刺，沿其外缘具刺7~9个，内缘具刺8~9个。后足跗节爪间中垫颇发达，其长度超出爪端甚长。

雄性腹部末节后缘具有小而明显的尾片，其肛上板呈倒梯形，两侧向内弯曲，端部中央呈三角形突出，背面具中纵沟和侧纵沟，中纵沟在中部消失。雄性尾须呈扁锥状，其长度到达或略超过肛上板的端部。下生殖板粗短，端部宽圆。

雌性肛上板近于菱形，基部宽，中部以后渐狭，背面中部具狭的纵沟，上产卵瓣剑状，端部略向上弯曲，下产卵瓣略较狭而短。下生殖板较狭长，其后缘中央具有三角形突出，在突出之两侧各具一齿。

模式种：*Longzhouacris rufipennis* You et Bi 新种

本属较接近印度的 *Naraiakdua* 属, 主要区别为前胸腹板突呈圆锥形, 端部狭锐, 后翅很小, 其长仅为前翅的 $\frac{1}{3} \sim \frac{1}{2}$; 雄性肛上板近乎倒梯形, 其后缘中央具三角形突出。
红翅龙州蝗 *Longzhouacris rufispennis* You et Bi, 新种

♂: 体略粗, 匀称, 中小型, 具粗密颗粒和刻点及稀疏绒毛。头大而短, 短于前胸背板, 触角 25 节, 丝状, 细长, 到达后足股节中部, 触角中段一节的长度约为其宽度的 4.42~5 倍。头侧窝消失。颜面倾斜, 具较粗大的刻点; 颜面隆起在中单眼之下消失或极不明显(图 5)。头顶略呈梯形, 前缘较平, 两侧缘明显隆起, 背面见有较宽的凹陷。复眼卵圆形, 较突出, 其垂直直径约为水平直径的 1.34 倍, 几与眼下沟等长。

前胸背板前缘的中部略突出, 缺凹口, 后缘宽圆; 中隆线不甚明显, 仅在中横沟之后隐约可见, 缺侧隆线; 三条横沟均明显, 并都割断中隆线; 沟前区的长度约为沟后区长度的 1.65~1.8 倍(图 6)。前胸腹板突为短锥形, 顶端狭锐(图 7~8)。中胸腹板侧叶的长与宽大致相等, 其宽度约为中隔宽度的 1.40~1.42 倍。后胸腹板侧叶在凹窝后彼此毗连。前翅长椭圆形, 端部狭圆, 到达或略超过第二腹节的后缘; 两前翅在背面彼此分开, 有时毗连。后翅甚小, 约为前翅长度的 $\frac{1}{3} \sim \frac{1}{2}$ 。后足股节上侧的上隆线略见细齿; 外侧在上、下隆线之间具明显的羽状平行隆线, 下膝侧片顶端较圆。后足胫节缺外端刺, 沿其外缘具刺 7~9 个, 内缘具刺 8~9 个, 具有内端刺。后足跗节到达或略超过胫节中部, 中垫发达, 其长度约为爪长的二倍。

腹部第一节背板侧面具有发达的鼓膜器, 略呈肾形; 最后一节尾片小而明显。肛上板近乎倒梯形, 两侧向内弯曲, 端部中央具有三角形突出, 背面有中纵沟和侧纵沟, 中纵沟在中部消失。下生殖板粗短, 端部宽圆。尾须侧扁, 呈扁锥状, 到达或略超过肛上板的端部。

体色一般草绿色。触角基部草绿色, 中部以后红褐色, 末端较浓。复眼深蓝色。自复眼间沿后头向后延伸至前胸背板背面具有一条深草绿色的宽纵带, 由复眼后方至前胸背板侧片也有一条较狭的深草绿色斑纹。前翅前缘红褐色, 其余部分淡红色。后翅淡红色。足淡绿色, 后足胫节草绿色, 胫节刺黑色。跗节草绿色, 爪黑色, 中垫浅褐色具白斑。

♀: 触角的长度超过前胸背板后缘, 但不到达后足股节中部。肛上板近于菱形, 背面中部具狭纵沟。上产卵瓣剑状, 端部略向上弯曲, 但不呈钩状。下产卵瓣略狭而短。下生殖板较狭长, 其后缘中央具三角形突出, 在突出之两侧缘各具一齿(图 10)。体色与雄虫大致相同。

标本量度(毫米)

体长: ♂ 21~23, ♀ 25.2~29.5。 前翅长: ♂ 5.0~5.5, ♀ 6.5~7.0。

前胸背板长: ♂ 4.0~5.2, ♀ 5.5~6.0。

后足股节长: ♂ 13.0~13.5, ♀ 14.0~16.0。

正模 ♂, 广西龙州(300)米, 1979-X-7~17, 黎天山采; 配模 ♀, 广西龙州(300)米, 1979-X-7~17, 黎天山采; 副模 34 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 广西龙州(300~400)米, 1979-X-6~XI-11, 黎天山、计鸿贤、尤其徽采。

该蝗虫在桂西南北热带岩溶地貌常绿季节性雨林区较广泛的分布于海拔 300~400 米的山坡灌丛间, 喜栖息于实竹 *Indocalamus calciculus* 上, 并以此竹叶为主要食料。虽属短翅型, 但行动活泼敏捷, 稍有惊动, 即自竹叶跳向其它竹上或向地面跳落, 隐匿于枯

枝落叶层间不动，故不易发觉。此蝗虫常与二斑野蝗生活在同一生境。

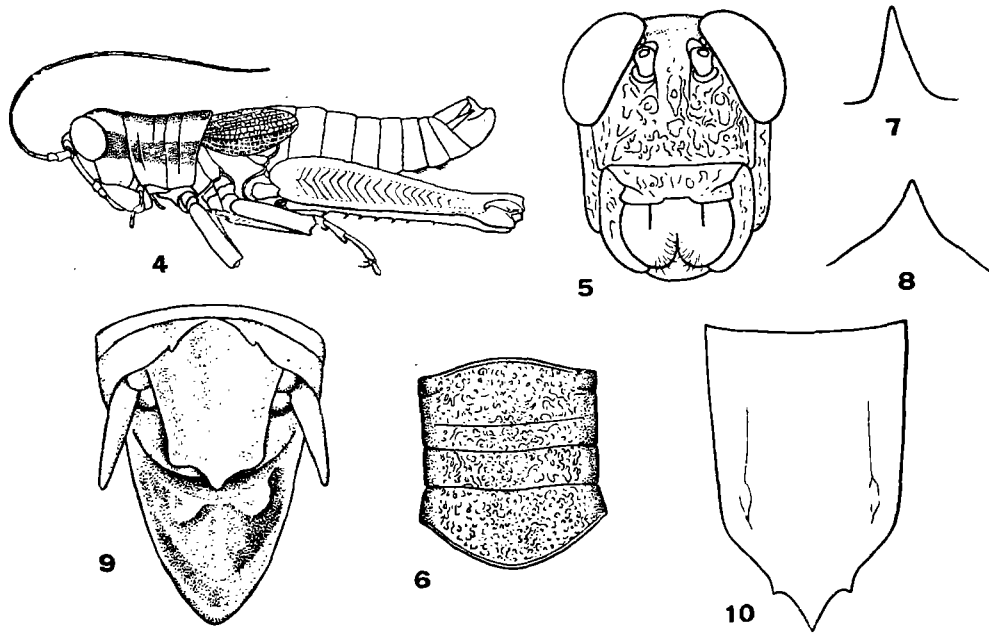


图 4~10 红翅龙州蝗 *Longzhouacris rufipennis*, 新种

4. 雄虫侧面观; 5. 头部正面; 6. 前胸背板背面; 7. 前胸腹板突侧面观;
8. 前胸腹板突正面观; 9. 雄虫腹端背面观; 10. 雌虫下生殖板。

三、伴越蝗属 *Paratonkinacris* You et Li, 新属

体粗大，具细密刻点。头大而短，明显的短于前胸背板。触角丝状，细长，到达或略超过后足股节基部。颜面倾斜，颜面隆起在中央单眼之上较平坦，单眼之下具纵沟，侧缘几乎平行，不到达唇基。颜面侧隆线全长明显，向下展开。头侧窝消失。头顶向前倾斜，不超过触角基节，前缘宽圆，中央具纵沟，其在复眼间之宽度，明显地长于触角基节。复眼卵圆形。

前胸背板前缘平直，中央无缺口，后缘为较宽之三角形；中隆线仅在沟后区明显，有时在雌性全长可见；缺侧隆线；三条横沟均明显，除雌性的部分个体外，一般均割断中隆线，后横沟甚近后端。前胸腹板突短锥形，端部较尖。中胸腹板侧叶长与宽大致相等，中隔的宽度小于侧叶的宽度。后胸腹板侧叶在凹窝后彼此明显地分开。前翅较长，超过后足股节中部甚长；后翅略短。后足股节上侧的上隆线无细齿，下膝侧片端部狭圆。后足胫节端部之半的边缘圆形，顶端缺外端刺，沿其外缘具刺 10~11 个，内缘具刺 11~12 个。

雄性腹部末节背板的后缘具有乳头状尾片，肛上板略呈长三角形，背面中央具纵沟，自基部向后延伸，略不到达端部。下生殖板粗短，端部形成狭片，顶端平切。雄性尾须侧扁，基部较宽，端部细狭，并略向上弯。雌性中胸腹板侧叶的宽度略大于其长度，亦略大于中隔的宽度。后胸腹板侧叶之间的中隔较宽，近乎正方形。上产卵瓣狭长，边缘具钝齿；下产卵瓣略短，其下外缘的基部具钝齿。下生殖板长而较宽，其后缘中央具有

三角形突出。

模式种：*Paratonkinacris vittifemoralis* You et Li 新种

本属近似*Tonkinacris*，其区别为：前翅较长，到达后足股节的4/5~5/6，其中部及后缘缺暗色纵条纹。雄性下生殖板端部形成狭片，顶端平切。又从体形外表看较近似*Fruhstorferiola*，但本新属前翅较短，不到达腹端，及头顶在复眼之间的距离较宽，其宽度大于触角基节之长度。

斑腿伴越蝗 *Paratonkinacris vittifemoralis* You et Li, 新种

♂：体较大，匀称，具粗密刻点和稀疏绒毛。头短，明显地短于前胸背板。头顶颇向前倾斜，不超过触角基节，前缘宽圆，中央具纵沟，其在复眼间之宽度大于触角基节之长度。触角22节，丝状，细长，其长度超过前胸背板的后缘，到达或略超过后足股节基部；触角中段一节的长度为其宽度的5倍。头侧窝消失。复眼卵圆形，其垂直直径为水平直径的1.33~1.36倍，约为眼下沟长度的1.5~1.62倍。头部和颜面具有刻点，颜面隆起在中央单眼之上较平坦，单眼之下具纵沟(图12)。

前胸背板较长，圆柱状，侧观背面较平；前缘平直，后缘宽圆；中隆线仅在沟后区明显，缺侧隆线；三条横沟均明显，并都割断中隆线，后横沟位近后端，沟前区的长度约为沟后区长度的1.47~1.5倍。前胸腹板突圆锥形，顶端较尖，略向后倾斜。前、后翅均较发达，前翅到达后足股节的4/5~5/6。后足股节上侧的上隆线无细齿；下膝侧片顶端钝圆。后足胫节端部之半边缘圆形，顶端缺外端刺，沿其外缘具刺10个，内缘具刺10~11个。

腹部第一节背板侧面具发达的鼓膜器。腹部末端背板的后缘具乳头状尾片。肛上板三角形，背面中央具纵沟，从基部向后延伸，略不到达端部；基部较宽，端部较狭。下生殖板粗短，端部突出，形成狭片。尾须侧扁，基部较宽，端部细狭略向上弯曲(图16)。

体黄绿色。触角基部淡黄绿色，中部黄褐色，端部暗褐色。复眼暗褐至黑褐色。后头及前胸背板均为褐色。从复眼后方至前胸背板侧面有一条黑色宽纵带。前翅褐色，后翅浅褐色。足黄绿色，后足股节内、外侧均有两个大黑斑，端部黑色(图13)。胫节蓝色，基部黑色，有一个淡色环。跗节暗绿色，中垫黑褐色。腹部黄绿色。

♀：体形较大。触角24节，不到达后足股节基部。有时少数个体前胸背板的中横沟不割断中隆线。中胸腹板侧叶较宽，其宽度为其长度的1.05~1.13倍；后胸腹板侧叶之间的中隔近乎正方形。上产卵瓣狭长，边缘具钝齿，下产卵瓣略短，其下外缘的基部具钝齿。下生殖板长而较宽，其后缘中央具有三角形突出。体色同雄虫。

标本量度(毫米)：

体长：♂27.4~31.6，♀34~40.2。 前胸背板长：♂6.5~7，♀8~9.2。

前翅长：♂16.7~17.6；♀20~20.9。 后足股节长：♂15.1~16；♀19.5~19.6。

正模♂：广西龙胜(700米)，1979-VII-29，黎天山，配模♀：广西龙胜(700米)，1979-VII-24，尤其傲；副模2♂♂，2♀♀；广西龙胜(700~900米)，1979-VII-26~29，黎天山、尤其傲。

该蝗虫主要分布在广西北部海拔700~900米的中亚热带山地常绿阔叶落叶混交林

区，喜生活在山沟附近的灌丛间，要求较荫凉的生境。以鸭脚木 *Schefflera octophylla* 为食料，常与中华越北蝗混生在一起，种群数量较少。

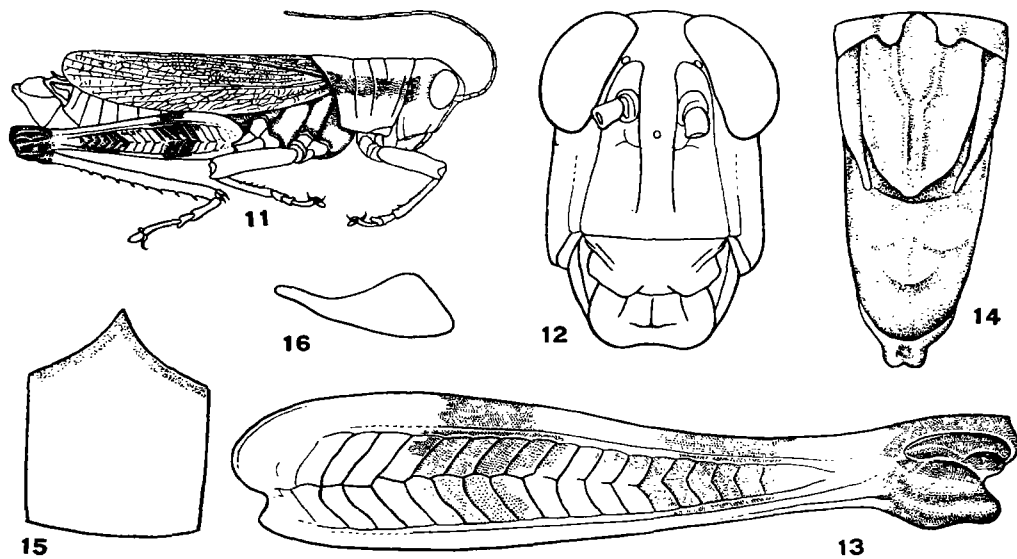


图 11~16 斑腿伴越蝗 *Paratonkinacris vittifemoralis*, 新种

11. 雄虫侧面观; 12. 头部正面观; 13. 后足股节外侧;
14. 雄性腹端背面观; 15. 雌性下生殖板; 16. 雄性尾须。

四. 陇根蝗属 *Longgenacris* You et Li, 新属

体粗壮，中等大小，具较密的绒毛。头大而短，短于前胸背板。触角丝状，细长，超过前胸背板的后缘。颜面侧面观向后倾斜，颜面隆起全长具纵沟，两侧缘几乎平行。头顶颇向前倾斜，背面中央低凹，缺中隆线，在复眼之间较狭，其最狭处明显地较狭于颜面隆起在触角之间的宽度。复眼较小，短卵形，其垂直直径略长于水平直径，约为眼下沟长度的 1.5~2 倍。

前胸背板较长，前缘为圆弧形，后缘略成钝角形突出。中隆线在沟前区较弱，沟后区较明显，缺侧隆线；中横沟较浅，前横沟和中横沟均呈波浪形，三条横沟都割断中隆线；沟前区较长于沟后区。前胸腹板突短锥状，顶端尖锐。中胸腹板侧叶宽大于长，并大于中隔的宽度。后胸腹板侧叶在凹窝后彼此分开。前、后翅都发达，不到达或刚到达后足股节端部。后足股节上侧的上隆线无细齿。上、下膝侧片顶端宽圆。后足胫节具较密的绒毛，缺外端刺，沿外缘具刺 9~10 个，内缘具刺 10~11 个。后足附节爪间中垫较大，其长度超过爪的中部。

腹部第一节背板侧面有发达的鼓膜器。腹端末节背板后缘中央分开，具有 2 个小三角形尾片。雄性肛上板呈三角形，背面中央具纵沟，近基部两侧各有一短隆起，近端部两侧各有一长方形隆起。雄性下生殖板略呈短锥形，端部略向上延伸，形成短柱状突起。尾须侧扁，基部较宽，端部较狭。雌性肛上板背面中部具横沟及宽而短的纵沟。雌性尾须短锥形，其长度超过肛上板的中部。上、下产卵瓣端部均弯曲呈钩状。

模式种: *Longgenacris maculacrina* You et Li, 新种

本新属近似 *Ognevia* 属, 其主要区别为: (一) 头顶较狭, 其在复眼间之最狭处明显地较狭于颜面隆起在触角之间的宽度; (二) 复眼较大, 其纵径明显地大于其横径, 也明显地大于眼下沟之长度; (三) 前胸腹板突较短小, 基部较粗, 端部甚尖锐。

也与 *Fruhstorferiola* 较近似, 但本新属之复眼为短卵形, 雄性尾须端部不膨大, 雌性下生殖板后缘仅具中央齿。

斑边陇根蝗 *Longgenacris maculacarina* You et Li, 新种

♂: 体粗壮, 中等大小, 具有较密的绒毛。触角 26 节, 丝状, 细长, 超过前胸背板的后缘。颜面侧面观向后倾斜, 颜面隆起侧缘几乎平行, 不到达唇基, 在触角之间纵沟较深, 并延伸到头顶前端。头顶颇向前倾斜, 背面中央低凹, 复眼间之距离较狭于颜面隆起在触角之间的宽度(图 18)。复眼较小, 短卵形, 其垂直直径为水平直径的 1.25~1.29 倍, 约为眼下沟的 1.6~2 倍(图 19)。

前胸背板前缘为圆弧形, 后缘略为钝角形突出, 侧片前下角近乎直角。中隆线在沟前区较弱, 在沟后区较明显, 无侧隆线, 前横沟和中横沟均呈波浪状, 前横沟较短, 中横沟不甚明显, 三条横沟均割断中隆线, 后横沟位近后端, 沟前区的长度为沟后区长度的 1.30~1.50 倍。前胸腹板突短锥状, 顶端尖锐。中胸腹板侧叶的长和宽几等长, 侧叶间中隔的长度为其宽度的 1.18~1.36 倍。后胸腹板侧叶的后端部分彼此分开。前、后翅较发达, 不到达或刚到达后足股节端部。后足股节粗短, 其上侧的上隆线无细齿, 上、下膝侧片端部宽圆。后足胫节具较密的白色绒毛, 端部无外端刺, 沿其外缘具刺 9~10 个, 个别 14 个, 内缘具刺 10~11 个。后足跗节到达或略超过胫节的中部, 爪间中垫较发达, 超过爪的中部甚长。

腹部第一节背板侧面具有较发达的鼓膜器, 末节背板后缘分开, 具有两个小三角形尾片。雄性肛上板略呈三角形, 背面中央具纵沟, 其基部较宽, 端部较狭; 背面基部两侧各具一短隆线, 端部两侧各具长方形隆起(图 23)。下生殖板呈短锥形, 末端突出, 形成短柱状突起。尾须侧扁, 基部较宽, 端部较狭, 顶端宽圆(图 20)。

体黄褐色。触角浅黄褐色, 端部褐色。复眼黑褐色。前胸背板黄褐色, 背面具不规则的暗色斑, 后缘在靠近翅基处有一小黑斑。前翅黄褐色, 翅基亦具黑斑。后翅本色。足黄褐色, 后足股节外侧的下侧隆线上有两个黑色短纵纹, 股节端部黑色。后足胫节浅蓝色, 跗节黄褐色, 爪和中垫均黑色。

♀: 触角 25 节, 复眼的垂直直径约为眼下沟长度的 1.44~1.46 倍。有时少数个体前胸背板的前横沟不割断中隆线。肛上板背面中部具横沟及宽而短的纵沟。尾须短锥形。上、下产卵瓣端部均弯曲成钩状。下产卵瓣基部外缘具齿。下生殖板较长, 在其端部两侧各具短纵隆起, 其后缘中央具有一端部尖锐的三角形突起(图 22)。体色同雄虫。

标本量度(毫米):

体长: ♂ 26~27.6; ♀ 34.2~36.8。 前胸背板长: ♂ 7~7.8; ♀ 9~9.2。

前翅长: ♂ 18~19.6; ♀ 21.5~23。 后足股节长: ♂ 15~15.8; ♀ 17.5~18.9。

正模 ♂, 广西龙州(200~300 米), 1980-VI-7, 黎天山。配模 ♀, 广西龙州(200~300 米), 1980-VI-7, 黎天山。副模 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; 广西龙州(200~300 米), 1979-X-7~17, 尤其徽、计鸿贤、黎天山; 8 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀; 广西龙州(200~300 米), 1980-

VI-7~8,黎天山、林日钊等采。

该蝗虫分布于桂西南热带岩溶地貌常绿季节性雨林区,海拔200~400米的山坡灌丛间,不甚活泼,以八角枫 *Alanginum chinense*、九里明 *Senecio scandens*、白背桐 *Mallotus apelta* 等植物为食料。种群数量很少,常与叉尾凸越蝗、越北蝗、四川凸额蝗及越北腹露蝗混生。

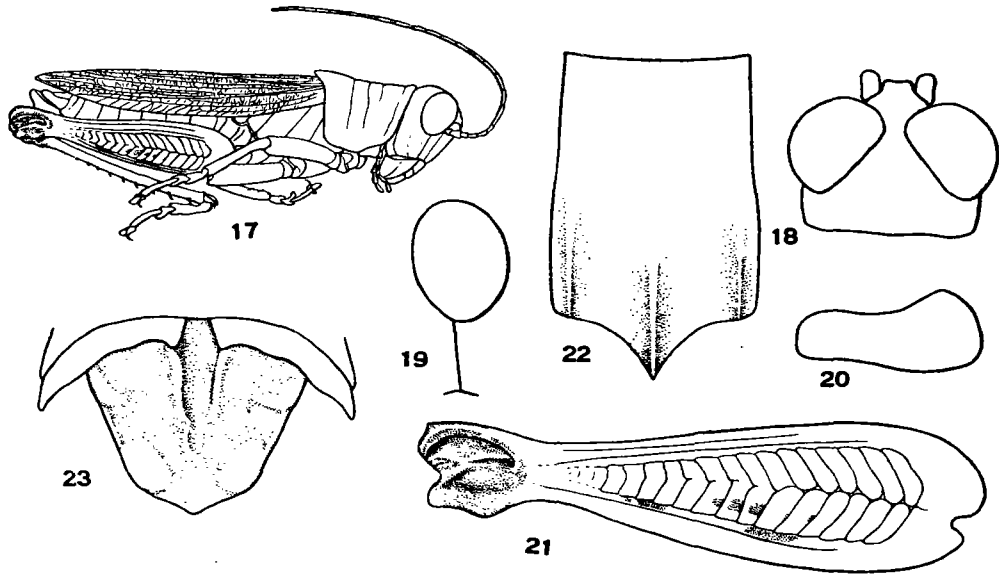


图17~23 斑边腕根蝗 *Longgenacris maculacarina*, 新种

17.雄虫侧面观; 18.头部背面观; 19.复眼及眼下沟; 20.雄性尾须; 21.后足股节侧面观;
22.雌性下生殖板; 23.雄性腹部末端背面观。

五. 野蝗属 *Fer* Bolivar I. 1918

二斑野蝗 *Fer bimaculiformis* You et Li, 新种

♂体匀称,中等大小。头大而短,短于前胸背板。触角26节,丝状,细长,超过前胸背板后缘。颜面向前倾斜,侧观与头顶组成锐角。颜面隆起在触角间略为突出,在中央单眼之下具纵沟并延伸到唇基。头侧窝缺如。复眼卵圆形,其垂直直径为水平直径的1.42~1.67倍,约为眼下沟长度的2.44~2.65倍。

前胸背板前缘圆弧形,后缘向后突出略呈三角形。中隆线较弱,在沟后区较明显。缺侧隆线;三条横沟均明显,都割断中隆线;沟前区较长,约为沟后区长度的1.44~1.66倍。前胸腹板突基部圆柱状,端部略圆,微向后倾斜。中胸腹板侧叶长与宽大致相等,侧叶间的中隔较宽,中隔的长度为其最狭处的1.61~2.71倍。后胸腹板侧叶在凹窝之后彼此毗连。前翅和后翅都很发达,到达或略不到达后足股节末端。后足股节上侧的上隆线无细齿,在端部形成小的锐刺,上膝侧片顶端较圆,下膝侧片顶端形成锐刺(图25)。后足胫节端部略扩大,边缘圆形,具外端刺,但很小,不易看见,有时在雄性仅一足有之,沿其外缘具刺8个,内缘具刺10~12个。后足跗节爪间中垫较发达,其长

度几与爪等长。

腹部第一节背板侧面具有发达的鼓膜器。肛上板略呈等腰三角形，端部较尖，背面基部具有一条明显的纵沟，其长度不到达中部。下生殖板呈短锥状，端部钝圆。尾须圆锥形，端部之半较细，顶端尖锐。

体浅灰黄色。触角基节淡黄褐色，中部灰色，端部黄色。复眼黑褐色，颜面具有较密的黑刻点。从复眼后缘通过前胸背板侧片上部沿前翅的前缘形成一条较宽的黑色纵带。后翅污黑色。中胸侧板之后侧片具有一条黑色斜纹。后足股节外侧有两个小黑斑，股节基部之半外侧下缘具有黑色狭纵条纹，内侧和端部均为淡红色。后足胫节黑色，基部淡红色，淡红色之前并有一不完整的淡色环。附节灰蓝色，爪黑色。腹部背面黑色。

♀：触角 26 节，不到达或刚到达前胸背板后缘。肛上板长三角形，基部具中纵沟。上、下产卵瓣外缘均具细齿，下产卵瓣较狭长。下生殖板狭长，其后缘中央具三角形突起。体色同雄虫。

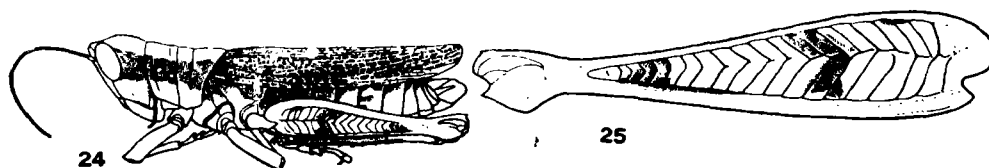


图 24~25 二斑野蝗 *Fer bimaculiformis* You et Li, 新种

24. 雄虫侧面观；25. 后足股节侧观。

标本量度(毫米)：

体长：♂ 25.9~26.9，♀ 29.6~33.8。 前胸背板长：♂ 5.2~5.8，♀ 7~7.4。

前翅长：♂ 16.4~18，♀ 18.1~20。 后足股节长：♂ 13~14.1；♀ 15~16.8。

正模♂，广西龙州(200~300米)，1979-X-20，尤其微；配模♀，广西龙州(200~300米)，1979-X-19，黎天山；副模 5♂♂，5♀♀，广西龙州(200~300米)，1979-X-11~21，尤其微、计鸿贤、黎天山等采。

本种近似越南河内之暗翅野蝗 *Fer coeruleipennis*，但有以下主要区别：(一)本种体型显著较小；(二)二斑野蝗的后足股节外侧具有两个明显的黑色斜斑，后足胫节大部分为黑色，颇易区别。

该蝗分布于桂西南北热带岩溶地貌常绿季节性雨林区，海拔 200~300 米的山坡灌丛间，喜栖息在实竹上，比较活跃，一遇惊动即飞向其它竹杆的背面藏匿。以竹叶为食，常与红翅龙州蝗混生在一起。

DESCRIPTION OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF CATANTOPIDAE FROM GUANGXI

(Orthoptera: Acridoidea)

You Qijing¹⁾ Li Tianshan²⁾ Bi Daoying³⁾

In the present paper, four genera and five species of Catantopidae from the forest region of Longgang are described as new to science.

All type specimens are kept in the Biological Laboratory, Guangxi Academia.

Traulitonkinacris You et Bi, gen. nov.

A member of the group Trauliini, resembling the genus *Traulia* Stal, but differing from it in the structure of temporal foveola absent and pronotum without velvety black spots on the disc. In size, shape, and pattern *Traulitonkinacris*, new genus, comes close to the genus *Tonkinacris* Carl but differs in having the frontal ridge projecting distinctly between the antennae.

Body robust, size large, finely and rugosely punctate, sparsely hairy. Head seen in profile reclinate, shorter than the pronotum. Antennae slender, filiform, reaching the base of hind femora. Temporal foveola absent. Frontal ridge projecting distinctly between the antennae, below the median ocel gradually indistinct or absent to the clypeal margin, shallowly sulcated and not to the clypeal margin, lateral facial keels distinct. Eyes strongly prominent sideways, long oval, the height of the eye longer than its horizontal diameter; interocular distance broader than the frontal ridge. Fastigium of vertex sloping, not separated from the frontal ridge by a transverse keel; forming with the frontal ridge a rounded angle, its general form elongate triangular, with the apex rounded or rounded truncate. Occiput subconvex, often with a fine median carinula, lateral facial keels distinct, slightly curved.

Pronotum longer than broad, metazona slightly seen in profile straight, anterior margin slightly rounded, posterior margin triangularly rounded; lateral keels absent, median keel more distinct especially in the metazona, cut by three transverse sulci, transverse sulci more or less distinct, second and third both on the disc and on the lobes, third sulcus far behind the middle. Lateral lobe longer than high, lower margin ascending from its middle anteriorly and posteriorly, anterior angle broadly rounded, posterior angle obtusely rounded. Elytra and wings fully developed, reaching a little beyond the middle of hind femur, broad, apex narrowly rounded. Hind femora strong and relatively thick, with the upper carina dentate, terminating into a small spine; kneelobes obtuse. Hind tibia not dilated apically, margin smooth, with 8-9 inner and

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8-9 outer spines, outer apical spine absent. Prosternal tubercle short, conical, apex sharply pointed. Mesosternal lobes about as broad as long, their inner margins widened posteriorly. Metasternal lobes separated by a distinct interspace. Tympanum well developed, large.

Male: Hind margin of last tergite triangularly excised in the middle, with a small tubercle on both sides. Supraanal plate triangular, apex obtuse, disc with a basal median sulcus. Cercus laterally compressed, reaching a little behind the apex of supraanal plate. Subgenital plate short, bent upwards, apex more or less obtuse.

Female: Supraanal plate more or less triangular, disc with a basal median sulcus not reaching the middle. Cercus short, lamellate at the base. Valves of ovipositor short, of the usual type, apex slightly hooked, margins somewhat crenulate. Subgenital plate longer than broad, posterior margin triangularly expanded.

Type species: *Traulitonkinacris bifurcatus* You et Bi, sp. nov.

***Traulitonkinacris bifurcatus* You et Bi, sp. nov.**

♂. Size large, rugosely punctate and sparsely hairy. Antennae with 23 joints, reaching the base of the hind femora. Eyes long oval, the vertical diameter about 1.44-1.55 times the horizontal diameter and about 1.46-1.65 times the subocular distance of the cheek, interocular distance broader, about 1.25 times the frontal ridge between the antennae. Pronotum with the prozona almost 1.46-1.5 times as long as metazona. Mesosternal interspace about 1.66-1.76 times longer than the width. Hind margin of last tergite medially broadly interrupted, on both sides with a small triangular tubercle. Cerci laterally compressed, tip distinctly bilobed as shown in the figure.

Colouration: General colouration yellowish brown. Antennae with seven basal segments yellowish and the rest dark brown. Postocular bands distinct on each side of head, continued posteriorly to the hind border of the pronotum and further continued into the end of the elytra. Vertex with a broad longitudinal blackish brown stripe, beginning at the hind margin of the eye, continued in the disc of pronotum and further continued along the posterior margin of elytra. Wings hyalinous, with broad transversal band on the middle. Hind femur yellow, both internally and externally with two broad blackish bands, knee black, kneelobes bordered with black. Hind tibia yellowish, at the base black and at the middle with a broad black ring.

♀. Size larger than the male. Eyes long oval, the vertical diameter about 1.32-1.52 times longer than the horizontal diameter and about 1.33 times longer than the subocular distance. Pronotum with the prozona almost 1.33-1.4 times longer than the metazona. Cercus laterally compressed, tip not bilobed. Valves of ovipositor short, dorsal valves and ventral valves of ovipositor both serrated. Coloration more or less the same as male.

Length of body: ♂ 32-32.5 mm; ♀ 38-43.8 mm.

Length of pronotum: ♂ 8.0 mm; ♀ 9-11 mm.

Length of elytron: ♂ 16-17 mm; ♀ 18-21 mm.

Length of hind femur: ♂ 16.5-17.2 mm; ♀ 18.5-21 mm.

Type ♂, allotype ♀, Guangxi: Ningming, forest region of Longgang (200-300 m), 1980-V-22~12, by Li Tianshan. Paratype 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Guangxi: Longzhou, 1979-X-19, by Li Tianshan.

***Longzhouacris* You et Bi, gen. nov.**

This new genus is nearest to the genus *Naraiakdua* Henry, 1940, from India; it differs in the shape of prosternal tubercle and in the supra-anal plate with a median triangular teeth at the hind margin; cerci conical, compressed and hind wings much smaller.

Size medium, rugosely and more finely punctate. Head shorter than pronotum. Antennae long, very slender, filiform, reaching the base of the hind femora. Face seen in profile reclinate, coarsely punctured, frontal ridge projecting between the antennae, terminating just below the median ocellus, its sides nearly parallel, shallowly sulcate in the lower portion; lateral facial keel less distinct. Fastigium of vertex sloping, lateral margins only slightly narrowing anteriorly, anterior margin obtusely rounded; its surface with a deep and broad median sulcus; eyes large and globular, ovate, longer than broad; dorsal inter-ocular space narrower than the frontal ridge; a deep and broad sulcus below the eye.

Pronotum rounded, without lateral carinae, median carina scarcely visible only on the metazona; three transverse sulci well developed, and a punctate transverse groove on the sides, just behind the front margin; second sulcus near the middle, third sulcus behind the middle; lateral lobe a little longer than high; lower margin from the middle ascending posteriorly and anteriorly but ascending more anteriorly, posterior angle rectangularly rounded. Prosternal spine short, conical, apex acute. Mesosternal lobes about as long as broad, their interspace narrower than the lobe. Metasternal lobes touching each other behind the foveolae. Elytra and wings abbreviated, lateral, long oval, not touching each other in the middle, only rarely touching each other; wing shorter than the elytron, rudimentary. Anterior and median legs normal. Hind femur not flattened, keels smooth, except the basal half of upper keel which is sparsely serrate; kneelobes obtuse. Hind tibia with margins obtuse, outer apical spine absent. Hind tarsi long, second joint shorter than the first one, third joint shorter than the two others together. Arolium large, longer than the claws.

Male: 10th abdominal tergite divided at the center, each side with a triangular tooth. Supraanal plate broad, triangular, apex more acute, disc with a basal median broad oval impression reaching the middle. Cercus straight, conical. Subgenital plate short, conical, apex obtuse.

Female: Supraanal plate long, triangular, apex obtuse, disc with median longitudinal sulcus, reaching the top of the supraanal plate. Cercus short, conical. Valves of ovipositor long, straight, apex slightly curved, lower valves shorter than the upper ones, margin smooth. Subgenital plate longer than broad, posterior margin with a triangular median projection, each side with a small tooth.

Type species: *Longzhouacris rufipennis* You et Bi, sp. nov.

***Longzhouacris rufipennis* You et Bi, sp. nov.**

♂. Antennae, laid back, extending to about the middle of the hind femur, 25-jointed, the length of middle joints about 4.42–5 times the width. Temporal foveola absent. Face seen in profile reclinate, coarsely punctured, fastigium of vertex strongly sloping downwards. Eyes long oval, prominent, the vertical diameter about 1.34 times

the horizontal and almost as long as subocular distance. Pronotum in front margin slightly produced in the middle, hind margin forming a broadly rounded angle, a feeble trace of a median carina on metazona, prozona about 1.65–1.68 the length of metazona. Hind femur with upper keel very feebly serrated at the basal half. Hind tibia with 7–9 spines on the outer, 8–9 on the inner. Hind tarsus about half the length of the hind tibia. Arolium long, about 2 times the length of the claw. Tympanal organs well developed. General form of supraanal plate as shown in fig. Cerci conical, compressed at base with apex pointed, reaching or a little beyond the supraanal plate.

Coloration: General coloration greenish yellow. Antennae reddish brown, yellowish green at base and dark brown at apical portion. Eyes greenish blue. Head and pronotum with broad dark green bands as shown in fig. Elytra with the anterior half brownish red, the posterior half pale red. Wings pale red. Hind femora bright green. Hind tibiae dark green, the tibial spines black. Hind tarsi yellowish green, their claws green at base, black at tip.

♀. Antennae a little shorter, just beyond the base of the hind femur. Supraanal plate triangular, long, disc with median longitudinal sulcus and at the middle with a short transverse ridge. Lower valves of ovipositor at the base with a small tooth. Subgenital plate as shown in fig. General coloration same as the male.

Length of body: ♂ 21–23 mm; ♀ 25.2–29.5 mm.

Length of pronotum: ♂ 4.0–5.8 mm; ♀ 5.5–6.0 mm.

Length of elytron: ♂ 5.0–5.5 mm; ♀ 6.5–7.0 mm.

Length of hind femur ♂ 13.0–13.5 mm; ♀ 15.0–16.0 mm.

Type ♂, allotype ♀, Guangxi: Longzhou (300 m), 1979-X-7~17, by Li Tianshan. Paratype 34 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Guangxi: Longzhou (300–400 m), 1979-X-6~11, by Li Tianshan, You Qijing and Ji Hongxian.

***Paratonkinacris* You et Li, gen. nov.**

This new genus resembles closely the genus *Tonkinacris* Carl. 1916, but is well differentiated from it by its male subgenital plate and its elytra. The male subgenital plate with the apical portion modified into a thin plate, apex broadly rounded. The elytra longer, nearly reaching the apex of hind femur, without any longitudinal bands. This new genus appears also to be closely related to the genus *Fruhstorferiola* Willems 1922, differing in the elytra shorter, not reaching the top of abdomen, in its female subgenital plate with only one median triangular tooth at the hind margin and the shape of its male cerci.

Body robust, size large, finely rugosely punctate. Antennae longer, reaching a little beyond the base of hind femur. Head shorter than the pronotum, frons seen in profile reclinate, frontal ridge distinct, margins nearly parallel, sulcated and finely punctate; lateral facial keels distinct, slightly curved, divergent downwards; fastigium of vertex sloping in front, not reaching beyond the basal antennal joint, between the eyes sulcated. Eyes large, globose, prominent. Pronotum longer than broad, seen from above subparallel-sided, seen in profile straight, anterior margin straight, posterior margin obtuse-angularly produced; lateral keels absent; disc rugosely punctate, the three transvers sulci distinct, with prozona longer than metazona; median carina evident on prozona,

more distinct on metazona. Lateral lobe longer than high, hind margin moderately oblique. Prosternal spine conical, apex subacute. Mesosternal lobes as broad as long, their interspace narrower than the lobe. Metasternal lobes separated. Elytra and wings reaching far beyond the middle of hind femur. Hind femur short and thick, upper keel smooth, kneelobes obtuse. Hind tibia not dilated apically, there are 10-11 outer and 10-11 inner spines, including the inner apical spine, outer apical spine absent.

♂. Posterior margin of last tergite in the middle excised, each side with a distinct tubercle. Supraanal plate triangular, with a median longitudinal strip of area on a slightly higher plane than the sloping and shallowly depressed areas laterad of it; the median longitudinal area just referred to bears a distinct longitudinal groove from the base extending to apex; near the side margins at the base with distinctly indicated longitudinal carinae and another pair of longitudinal carinae near the tip. Cerci better shown by figures than description, curved inwards and upwards, laterally compressed. Subgenital plate short, bent upwards, apex bearing a tongue-shaped plate.

♀. Cerci short, conical, not reaching beyond the supraanal plate. Valves of ovipositor at the apex slightly hooked, margins with finer serration or smooth. Subgenital plate longer than broad, posterior margin with a more prominent triangular projection.

Type species: *Paratonkinacris vittifemoralis* You et Li, sp. nov.

***Paratonkinacris vittifemoralis* You et Li, sp. nov.**

♂. Body robust. Antennae reaching a little beyond the base of hind femur, joints elongate, the length about 5 times longer than the width. Temporal foveolae absent. Eyes large, the vertical diameter about 1.33-1.36 times the horizontal diameter and about 1.5-1.62 times the subocular distance. Pronotum longer than broad, third sulcus far behind the middle, the prozona about 1.47-1.5 times the length of the metazona. Genitalia as figured.

Coloration: General coloration yellowish green. Antennae yellowish brown, apical joints dark brown. Eyes dark brown. Behind the eye with a broad blackish brown postocular band, continuing along the sides of pronotum. Vertex and the disc of pronotum brown. Lateral lobe brown in the upper and yellowish in the lower part. Elytra brown, with the anterior margin black. Wings lighter brown. Hind femur yellowish green, upper area with two black broad transverse bands, continuing both on the inner area and on the outer area, one near the middle and the other one at the middle of apical half; besides these bands there is a small black spot at the base of the supra-internal area, knee black. Hind tibia blackish blue, at the base black with a narrow yellow post-basal ring; spines black. Hind tarsus greenish blue from above, yellowish brown from below.

♀. Body larger than male. Antennae 24 jointed, not reaching the base of the hind femur. Supraanal plate broad triangular, with a median longitudinal broad groove, apex obtuse. Cercus short. Valves of ovipositor with margins subsmooth or crenulate. Coloration as the male.

Length of body: ♂ 27.4-31.6 mm; ♀ 34-40.2 mm.

Length of pronotum: ♂ 6.5-7.0 mm; ♀ 8-9.2 mm

Length of elytron: ♂ 16.7-17.6 mm; ♀ 20-20.9 mm.

Length of hind femur: ♂ 15.1–16 mm; ♀ 19.5–19.6 mm.

Type ♂, allotype ♀, Guangxi: Longsheng (700 m), 1979-VII-24~29, by Li Tianshan. Paratype 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Guangxi: Longsheng, (700–900 m), 1979-VII-26~29, by Li Tianshan and You Qijing.

***Longgenacris* You et Li, gen. nov.**

This new genus is nearest to *Ognevia* Ikonn, 1911, it differs in the eyes large, in the interocular distance narrower and in the shape of prosternal tubercle. It shows affinity also with *Fruhstorferiola* Willemsse, 1922, but differs in the shape of male cercus and in the female subgenital plate.

Body robust. Size medium, densely pubescent. Antennae filiform, reaching beyond the hind margin of pronotum. Head seen in profile slightly reclinate, frontal ridge distinct, sulcate, margins nearly parallel. Vertex somewhat convex, fastigium of vertex strongly sloping, its surface impressed, anteriorly passing into the frontal ridge. Eyes oval, interocular distance narrow, distinctly narrower than the frontal ridge.

Pronotum seen in profile with the prozona straight in the male, subconvex in the female; anterior margin rounded, posterior margin angulately rounded; median keel indistinct in the prozona, but distinct in the metazona, interrupted by the transverse sulci, lateral keels absent; submarginal sulcus distinct on the lobes, less so on the disc; first and second transverse sulcus distinctly undulated, first transverse sulcus only on the disc, second and third both on the disc and on the lobes, third sulcus far behind the middle of pronotum; lateral lobe a little longer than high; posterior angle nearly rectangularly rounded, posterior margin substraight. Prosternal spine short, conical, apex pointed. Mesosternal lobes broader than long, inner margin rounded, their interspace longer than broad in the male and nearly as long as broad in the female; metasternal lobes in the male subcontiguous, in the female distinctly separated.

Elytra and wings well developed, reaching or a little before the apex of hind femur, with the anterior and posterior margin slightly narrowing apically, apex narrowly rounded. Wing subcycloid. Hind femur short, thick, keels smooth, kneelobes obtuse, upper keel terminating not into a short spine. Hind tibia not widened apically, margins obtuse, with 10–11 inner and 9–10 outer spines, outer apical spine absent.

Male: Posterior margin of last tergite at the middle interrupted, each side with a small projection. Supraanal plate subtriangular, apex obtuse angulate, disc with a median sulcus, on both sides impressed and with some irregular low ridges as shown in fig. Cercus flattened, broad at the base, with the upper and lower margin slightly narrowing apically, apex rounded. Subgenital plate short, curved upwards, at the top with a small apical tubercle.

Female: Supraanal plate triangular, apex obtuse, disc with shallow median sulcus at the base. Cercus short, reaching beyond the middle of supraanal plate, conical, apex obtuse. Valves of ovipositor at the apex hooked, margins smooth, lower valves with a blunt tooth at the base. Subgenital plate longer than broad, posterior margin with an elongate acute angulate median projection, on both sides without lateral projections.

Type species: *Longgenacris maculacarina* You et Li, sp. nov.

***Longgenacris maculacarina* You et Li, sp. nov.**

♂. Body robust, size medium, with dense fine hairs. Antennae filiform, 26-jointed, reaching beyond the hind margin of pronotum. Frontal ridge with margins nearly parallel, not reaching the margin of clypeus, the sulcus above the antennae deeper and extending upwards to the top. Fastigium of vertex sloping, disc impressed, interocular distance narrower, distinctly narrower than the frontal ridge. Eyes oval, the vertical diameter about 1.25–1.29 times longer than the horizontal and about 1.6–2.0 times longer than the subocular distance. Pronotum with prozona longer, the length of prozona about 1.30–1.50 times longer than the metazona. Elytra and wings well developed, reaching or not reaching the apex of hind femur. The supraanal plate and cercus as shown in figures.

Coloration: General coloration yellowish brown. Antennae yellowish brown, tip dark. Eyes blackish brown. Pronotum yellowish brown, disc with irregular small spots and each side sometimes with an indistinct narrow black stripe, the hind margin at the shoulder with a small black spot. Elytra yellowish brown, with a small shining black spot at the base. Wings hyalinous. Hind femur yellowish brown, the externo-lower carina with two short, narrow black stripes, the one near the middle and the other one near the basal third of the hind femur, knee black. Hind tibia bluish, with the base black, the very apex dark, spines black. Hind tarsi yellowish brown. Claws and arolium black.

♀. Antennae 25-jointed. Eyes long oval, the vertical diameter about 1.44–1.46 times longer than the subocular distance. Subgenital plate as shown in figure. General coloration as the male.

Length of body: ♂ 26.0–27.6 mm; ♀ 34.2–36.8 mm.

Length of pronotum: ♂ 7.0–7.8 mm; ♀ 9.0–9.2 mm.

Length of elytron: ♂ 18.0–19.6 mm; ♀ 21.5–23.0 mm.

Length of hind femur: ♂ 15.0–19.6 mm; ♀ 17.5–18.9 mm.

Type ♂, allotype ♀, Guangxi: Longzhou, (200–300 m), 1980–VI–7, by Li Tianshan. Paratype 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Guangxi: Longzhou (200–300 m), 1979–X–7~17, by You Qijing, Ji Hongxian and Li Tianshan, 8 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, Guangxi: Longzhou (200–300m), by Li Tianshan and Lin Rizhao.

***Fer bimaculiformis* You et Li, sp. nov.**

This new species is well differentiated from the genotype *Fer coeruleipennis* Bolivar I. 1918, from Tonkin, Vietnam, by a much smaller size, and by its hind femur with two distinct oblique black bands at the outer area, and the hind tibia black.

Type ♂, allotype ♀, Guangxi: Longzhou, in the forest region of Longgan, (200–300 m), 1979–X–19~20, by You Qijing and Li Tianshan. Paratype 5 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Guangxi: Longzhou, (200–300 m), 1979–X–11~21, by You Qijing, Ji Hongxian and Li Tianshan.