

菊蝗属一新种记述(直翅目: 蝗科)*

毕道英

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菊蝗属 (*Phlaeobida* Bolivar I. 1902) 已知有两种, 即狭翅菊蝗 *Ph. angustipennis* Bol. 1902 和松巴哇菊蝗 *Ph. sumbawae* Ramme 1941, 主要分布于东洋区。过去我国尚未有过本属的报道, 这次我们在整理海南蝗虫标本中, 发现有一个新种, 现记述于后。模式标本保存于中国科学院上海昆虫研究所。

海南菊蝗 *Phlaeobida hainanensis*, 新种 (图 1—3)

雄性: 体小型, 细长, 略较侧扁, 具细刻点。颜面侧观颇向后倾斜, 与头顶组成锐角, 颜面隆起侧缘明显, 在中单眼之上近乎平行, 其下向外展开, 直达上唇基; 中央形成凹沟, 并具细刻点。颜面侧隆线明显, 略为弯曲。头顶较长(图 2), 前伸超过触角基部第一节, 前缘为圆弧三角形, 表面在中部之前较平, 中央并具有短纵隆线, 其后略为隆起, 中部具弧形浅凹沟。头侧窝缺如。后头略为隆起, 具粗刻点。触角细长, 其长超过前胸背板后缘, 基部之半近乎扁平, 端部之半较细长。复眼为长卵形, 其长径约为眼下沟长度的 2 倍, 为其横径的 1.5 倍。

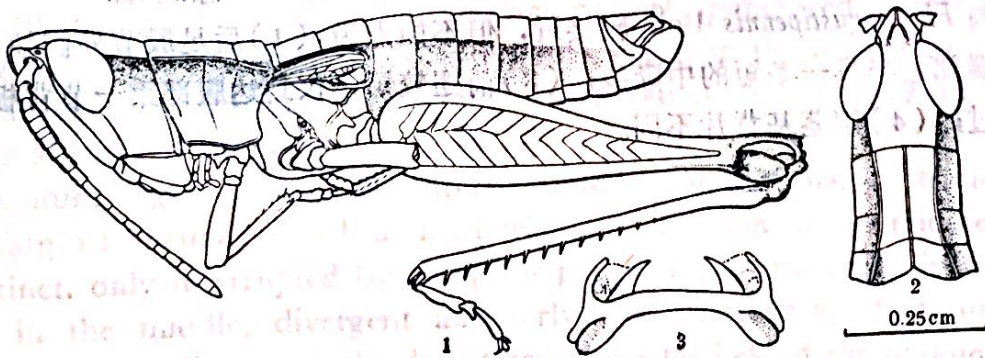


图 1—3 海南菊蝗 *Phlaeobida hainanensis*, 新种 ♂
1. 整体侧面; 2. 头、前胸背板背面; 3. 阳茎基背片

前胸背板中部略缩狭, 前缘平直, 后缘中央具较深三角形凹口; 中、侧隆线均明显隆起, 两侧隆线中部近乎平行, 其前端与后端略向外展开; 前、中横沟在背面均不明显, 仅后横沟明显地切断中隆线, 后横沟位于后端, 沟前区的长度为沟后区长度的三倍。前胸背板侧片之前下角为钝角, 后下角近乎直角, 后缘略向内凹。中胸腹板侧叶间之中隔较宽, 其宽明显大于长。前、后翅均不发达, 鳞片状, 侧置(图 1), 前翅不到达或刚到

* 承蒙夏凯龄先生指导, 插图由徐仁娣同志绘制, 特此致谢。

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PHLAEOBIDA* BOLIVAR I. (ORTHOPTERA: ACRIDIDAE)

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In the present paper a new species of the genus *Phlaeobida* Bolivar is described from Hainan Island of Guangdong Province. Type specimens are deposited in Shanghai Institute of Entomology, Academia Sinica.

Phlaeobida hainanensis Bi et Chen, sp. nov. (Figs. 1—3)

♂: Size small, form elongate, slightly compressed laterally, forming with fastigium of vertex an acutely rounded angle; frontal ridge with distinct keels, reaching the clypeal margin, upper half with the keels nearly parallel, lower half, below the median ocellus, slightly divergent, its surface shallowly sulcate, finely punctate. Lateral facial keels slightly curved. Fastigium of vertex longer, over reaching the top of the first antennae joint, anterior margin rounded triangular, its surface nearly flat, with a small median longitudinal carinula and with a slight transverse impression behind the middle. Temporal foveolae absent. Occiput convex with an indication of a median keel, surface rugosely punctured. Antennae long, reaching beyond the hind margin of pronotum, joints in the basal half depress, in the apical half more elongate. Eyes long oval, about twice as long as the subocular sulcus or about 1.5 times as long as its broad.

Pronotum slightly constricted in the middle, anterior margin truncate, posterior margin subtruncate with a small triangular incision in the middle; median keel distinct, only interrupted by the principal sulcus, lateral keels distinct, nearly parallel in the middle, divergent anteriorly and posteriorly; first and second transverse sulcus indistinct on the disc; third sulcus far behind the middle; prozona about 3 times as long as the metazona; the lateral lobe longer than high, lower margin ascendant from its middle towards the anterior angle, anterior angle obtuse, posterior angle nearly rectangular, hind margin subconcave. Mesosternal lobes about as long as broad, their interspace distinct broader as long.

Elytra and wings rudimentary, scale like, lateral (fig. 1), reaching or not reaching the hind margin of the first abdominal tergite, wings minute.

Hind femora slender, upper keel smooth and terminating into a minute tooth, kneelobes rounded. Hind tibiae as long as the hind femora, rounded, outer margin with 11—12 spines, inner margin with 11—12 spines, external apical spine absent. Hind tarsi short, first joint about inner spurs slightly longer than the outer ones. Hind tarsi short, first joint about as long as the two others together. Claws short, equal. Pulvilli somewhat short-

er than the claws. Abdomen slightly compressed. Tympanium present, large.

Supra-anal plate triangular, apex obtuse surface with a basal median sulcus and a median impression on the apical half, cercus short, conical, reaching a little behind the supra-anal plate, Subgenital plate short, apex subacute. Epiphallus bridge-shaped as fig 3.

♀: Size larger than the male. Antennae short, not reaching the hind margin of pronotum. Eyes oval, about 1.5 times as long as the subocular sulcus. Supra-anal plate long triangular, apex rounded, surface with a median longitudinal sulcus in the basal half. Cercus short, conical, not reaching the apex of the supra-anal-plate. Valves of ovipositor broad and short, margin obtuse. Subgenital plate much longer as broad, hind margin with a small triangular projection in the middle.

General coloration yellowish-brown, behind the eye with a broader blackish brown stripe, extending posteriorly along the lateral keels of pronotum to the lateral part of abdomen, where the stripe is indistinct. Elytra dark brown. Hind femora yellowish brown, knee blackish brown. Hind tibia dark olivaceous green, with the base black.

Holotype ♂, Allotype ♀, Guangdong: Hainandao Baisha, 1959, III, 20. Collected by Jin Gen-tao.

Paratype 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Guangdong: Hainandao Jianfengling, 1980, X, 2. Collected by Chen Zhi-qing.

This species is closely related to *Ph. angustipennis* Bol., from which it may be distinguished by following features:

1. Hind femura without brownish band externally;
2. Apical half of the fastigium with a short median keel;
3. Tegmina very short, reaching or less reaching the hind margin of the first abdominal tergite;
4. There is much difference of Epiphallus between the two.