

A new species of *Mirollia* Stål from China (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Phaneropterinae)

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Mirollia deficientis sp. n. from China is distinguished from all other congeners by the proportions of body parts in combination with the shape of rostrum, male cerci, and male genital lobes.

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Mirollia deficientis sp. n. (Figs 1-6)

Holotype. ♂, China, Zhejiang Prov., Anjie County, Longwangshan, ca. 1000 m, at light, 20.IX.2004, S. Belokobylskij (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg).

Description. *Male* (holotype). General appearance typical of this genus. Coloration greenish with numerous greyish brown dots on upper part of head and pronotum, very sparse ones on lower part of epicranium, moderately sparse reddish dots on lateral lobes of pronotum, light brown antennae bearing numerous darker spots, dark brown proximal lobe of dorsal part of upper tegmen (bordered by rather small greenish areas along proximal, distal, and medial edges), transparent stridulatory areas of lower tegmen and most part of hind wings (excepting greenish apical part exposed behind tegmina). Head rostrum moderately curved in profile (as in *M. fallax* B.-Bien.; Gorochov, 1998: Fig. 87). Tegmina with 5 branches of R; stridulatory apparatus typical of *Mirollia*. Cerci and apex of genital plate as in Figs 1-4. Lateral lobes of genitalia moderately long, lamellar, provided with small denticles at apex; medial lobes of genitalia much shorter, each of them divided into two apical parts: short and widely truncated lateral projection and longer and narrower

medial process having rounded apex with several moderately small denticles (Figs 5, 6).

Female unknown.

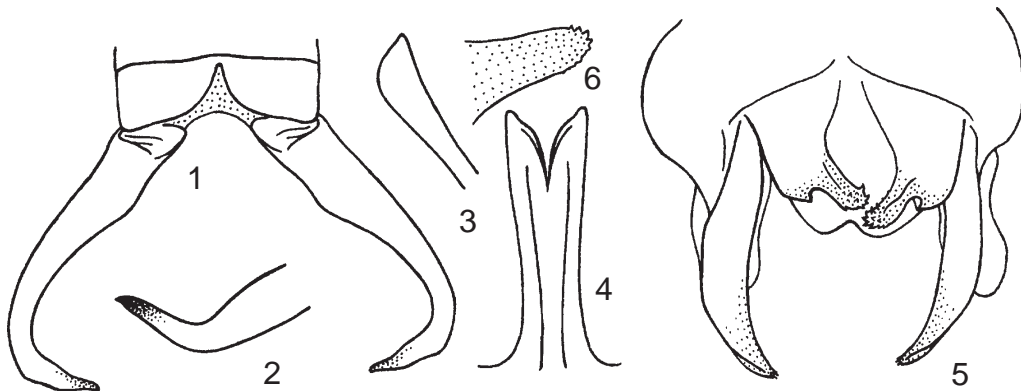
Length (mm). Body 20; body with wings 34; pronotum 4.7; tegmina 25; hind femora 14.

Comparison. The new species is similar to *M. quadripunctata* Ingr., *M. beybienkoi* Gor., and *M. bispina* Gor. & Kang in the shape of the apex of the male genital plate, but differs in the longer male cerci and different shape of lateral lobes of the male genitalia; from two latter species, additionally, in the short lateral projection of medial lobes of the male genitalia; from *M. foliolum* Gor., in the curved rostrum of head; from *M. rufonotata* Mu, He & Wang, in the distinctly longer pronotum and shorter tegmina; from other congeners, in the different shape of the apex of the male genital plate and many other characters (including some mentioned above).

References

Gorochov, A.V. 1998. New and little known katydids of the genera *Stictophaula*, *Arnobia*, and *Mirollia* (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae: Phaneropterinae). *Russ. entomol. J.*, **7**(1-2): 1-14.

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Figs 1-6. *Mirollia deficientis* sp. n., ♂: 1, abdominal apex (without genital plate) from above; 2, apex of right cercus from behind; 3, 4, apex of genital plate from side (3) and from behind-below (4); 5, 6, genitalia from above (5) and apex of their lateral lobe from side (6).