

中国及其邻国尖顶蚱属的分类及新种记述 直翅目 蚱科

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摘要 系统研究了分布于中国、印度和尼泊尔的直翅目蚱科尖顶蚱属 *Teredorus* 昆虫种类共计 22 种, 其中有 2 个新种, 即太白尖顶蚱 *Teredorus taibeiensis* sp. nov. 和短背尖顶蚱 *Teredorus brachinota* sp. nov., 并有 1 个新组合, 即格尖顶蚱 *Teredorus graveli* (Gunther, 1939) com. nov., 同时提供了尖顶蚱属昆虫的分种检索表和分布地区。模式标本保存于陕西师范大学动物研究所昆虫标本室。

关键词 直翅目; 蚱科; 尖顶蚱属; 新种

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直翅目蚱科尖顶蚱属 *Teredorus* 是 Hancock 于 1906 年建立, 并以采自南美洲秘鲁的 *Teredorus stenofrons* Hancock 为该属的模式种。早在 20 世纪初国外学者 Hancock 就报道了分布于印度的 *Teredorus carmichaeli* Hancock (1915) 和 *Teredorus frontalis* Hancock (1915)^[1], 1988 年郑哲民在国内首次报道了分布于中国西藏的 *Teredorus longipulvillus* Zheng (1988)^[2], 随后国内外学者相继报道了该属新发现的种类。目前, 全世界已报道和记载的直翅目蚱科尖顶蚱属昆虫共有 21 种, 除 1 种分布于南美洲外, 其余均分布于中国、印度和尼泊尔^[1-13]。

笔者在整理从中国各地采集的尖顶蚱属昆虫标本时, 发现采自河南省和陕西省的 2 个新种, 并认为 *Teredorus truncates* Shishodia 应转入 *Systolederus* 属, *Systolederus grasveli* Gunther (1939) 应转入 *Teredorus* 属。

本文记述了分布于中国、印度和尼泊尔的尖顶蚱属 22 种, 其中有 2 个新种, 并列出其分种检索表。新种的模式标本保存于陕西师范大学动物研究所昆虫标本室。

尖顶蚱属

Teredorus Hancock; 1906, Gen. Ins. Orth. Acrid. Tetr., 51

Teredorus Hancock; Hancock, 1915, Records

of the Indian Museum, 11(1): 5, 109

Teredorus Hancock; Shishodia, 1991, Rec. Zoo. Surv. India, Occ. Paper, 140: 70-71

Teredorus Hancock; Zheng, 1993, Wuyi Science Journal, 10: 13

Teredorus Hancock; Liang and Zheng, 1998, Fauna Sinica, Insecta vol. 12, Orth. Tetrigoidea, 130

Teredorus Hancock; Zheng, 2005, Fauna of Tetrigoidea from Western China, 219

Teredorus Hancock; Zheng, 2006, Entomotaxonomia, 28(1): 21-22

Teredorus Hancock; Deng, Zheng and Wei, 2007, Fauna of Tetrigoidea from Yunnan and Guangxi, 201-202

模式种: *Teredorus stenofrons* Hancock, 1906。

尖顶蚱属 *Teredorus* 特征: 体小型, 狭长, 头部不突出或略突出于前胸背板之上; 头顶向前极狭, 使 2 个复眼在前端几乎相接; 颜面隆起在触角之间略突出, 在中央单眼处凹陷; 触角着生于复眼下缘之间或下缘之下; 前胸背板背面光滑, 中隆线明显或不明显; 后突长锥形, 不到达、到达或超过后足股节顶端; 前胸背板侧片后缘具 2 个凹陷, 后角向下, 顶圆形; 前翅长卵形; 后翅到达或超过后突的顶端; 后足跗节第 1 节与第 3 节等长或长于第 3 节。

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尖顶蚱属分种检索表

- 1(42) 后足第 1 附节下具 3 个垫
- 1(3) 缺前、后翅; 前胸背板后突仅到达后足股节中部; 前胸背板侧片后缘仅具 1 凹陷。分布于印度 1. 柏哈尖顶蚱 *T. bhattacharyi* Shishodia, 1991
- 3(2) 具前、后翅; 前胸背板后突到达或超过后足股节顶端; 前胸背板侧片后缘具 2 个凹陷
- 4(15) 体型较大, 狭长, 体长(头顶至前胸背板后突顶端)为体最宽处(前胸背板侧片后角之间的宽度)在 4 倍以上
- 5(6) 后足股节具 2 条明显的白环; 体较大, 雌体长 17~18 mm; 前翅网状脉明显, 呈淡白色; 雌性产卵瓣狭长, 上瓣之长度为最宽处的 4 倍。分布于广西、陕西、甘肃、云南、河南、安徽、浙江、江西、福建; 国外分布于印度和尼泊尔 2. 卡尖顶蚱 *T. carmichaeli* Hancock, 1915
- 6(5) 后足股节不具白色或淡色环纹
- 7(8) 前翅顶宽圆; 后足附节第 1 节长于第 3 节, 第 1 节下的第 3 垫大于第 1、2 垫。分布于西藏 3. 长垫尖顶蚱 *T. longipulvillus* Zheng, 1988
- 8(7) 前翅顶狭圆; 后足附节第 1 节与第 3 节等长, 第 1 节下的 3 个垫等长
- 9(12) 体较大, 雄体长 15.5 mm, 雌体长 16.5~17.5 mm
- 10(11) 体长为体宽的 5 倍; 雌性下生殖板后缘中央凹陷; 后足胫节暗褐色; 体背不具黄色纵条纹。分布于福建 4. 武夷山尖顶蚱 *T. wuyishanensis* Zheng, 1993
- 11(10) 体长为体宽的 6.5 倍; 雌性下生殖板后缘中央三角形突出; 后足胫节黑色; 体背具黄色纵条纹。分布于云南 5. 黄条尖顶蚱 *T. flavistriata* Zheng, 2006
- 12(9) 体较小, 雄体长 9.0~10.5 mm, 雌体长 12.5~14.5 mm
- 13(14) 体长为体宽的 4.0()~4.8()倍; 侧单眼位于复眼前缘下 1/3 处; 前胸背板后突超过后足股节顶端部分长 2()~4() mm; 前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长 2.5~4.0()倍或 4.5()倍; 前翅长为宽的 2()~3()倍; 后翅到达前胸背板后突的顶端。分布于海南、广西 6. 海南尖顶蚱 *T. hainanensis* Zheng, 1993
- 14(13) 体长为体宽的 5.3()倍; 侧单眼位于复眼前缘的中部; 前胸背板后突超过后足股节顶端部分长 4.5 mm(); 前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长 3.6()倍; 前翅长为宽的 2.8()倍; 后翅超过前胸背板后突的顶端。分布于广西、湖南 7. 广西尖顶蚱 *T. guangxiensis* Zheng et Shi, 2003
- 15(4) 体型较小, 粗短, 体长(头顶至前胸背板后突顶端)为体最宽处(前胸背板侧片后角之间的宽度)3.3~3.7 倍
- 16(19) 体较大, 体长在 12~14 mm
- 17(18) 侧面观, 头顶不突出于复眼之前; 头顶与颜面隆起呈圆角形; 颜面隆起在复眼前直, 不凹陷; 前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长的 5.5 倍; 前翅长为宽的 1.7 倍; 中足股节宽与前翅能见部分等宽。分布于陕西、广西 8. 巴山尖顶蚱 *T. bashanensis* Zheng, 1993
- 18(17) 侧面观, 头顶突出于复眼之前; 头顶与颜面隆起呈直角形; 颜面隆起在复眼前凹陷; 前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长的 6.5 倍; 前翅长为宽的 3.1 倍; 中足股节宽狭于前翅能见部分宽。分布于陕西 9. 太白尖顶蚱 *T. taipeiensis* Zheng et Xu, sp. nov.
- 19(16) 体较小, 体长在 10.5 mm 以下
- 20(21) 前胸背板后突略超过后足股节顶端; 前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长的 20 倍; 体长为体宽的 3.3 倍。分布于河南 10. 短背尖顶蚱 *T. brachinota* Zheng et Xu, sp. nov.
- 21(20) 前胸背板后突超过后足股节顶端部分较长, 一般到达后足胫节基 1/4~1/3 处
- 22(23) 雄性体长 10.5 mm; 前胸背板后突超过后足股节顶端部分较短, 前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长的 6.6 倍; 雌性下生殖板后缘具 3 齿。分布于贵州、浙江 11. 贵州尖顶蚱 *T. guizhouensis* Zheng, 1993
- 23(22) 雄性体长 6.0~8.5 mm; 前胸背板后突超过后足股节顶端部分较长, 前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长的 3~5 倍; 雌性下生殖板后缘不具 3 齿
- 24(25) 前胸背板背面全黑色。分布于湖北 12. 黑背尖顶蚱 *T. ebenotus* Zheng et Li, 2001
- 25(24) 前胸背板背面非黑色
- 26(33) 头顶突出于复眼之前, 侧面观明显可见
- 27(30) 触角着生于复眼下缘之下
- 28(29) 前胸背板中隆线在肩部之前断裂, 在肩部后完整; 沟前区侧隆线断裂不完整; 后翅超出后突的顶端, 超出部分长度 1.8 mm; 后足第 1 附节下之第 3 垫长度为第 1、2 垫之和。分布于印度 13. 格尖顶蚱 *T. graveli* (Günther, 1939), com. nov.
- 29(28) 前胸背板中隆线全长完整; 沟前区侧隆线完整; 后翅到达后突的顶端; 后足第 1 附节下之 3 个垫等长; 雌性下生殖板后缘具 2 个齿。分布于陕西 14. 二齿尖顶蚱 *T. bidentatus* Zheng et Huo, 2000
- 30(27) 触角着生于复眼下缘之间

- 31(32) 雌性下生殖板后缘平直;后足股节下侧外面非黑色。分布于广东 15. 平缘尖顶蚱 *T. flatimarginus* Zheng et Liang, 2000
- 32(31) 雌性下生殖板后缘中央三角形突出;后足股节下侧外面黑色。分布于广西 16. 白边尖顶蚱 *T. albimarginus* Zheng et Zhou, 1996
- 33(26) 头顶不突出于复眼之前,侧面观在复眼前不可见
34(39) 雌性下生殖板后缘中央三角形突出或具尖角形突出
- 35(38) 雌性下生殖板后缘中央三角形突出
- 36(37) 颜面隆起在触角之间部分的宽度与触角基节等宽;前胸背板后突超出后足股节顶端部分长约 2 mm;前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长的 2.5 倍;前翅长为宽的 3 倍。分布于印度、尼泊尔 17. 额尖顶蚱 *T. frontalis* Hancock, 1915
- 37(36) 颜面隆起在触角之间部分的宽度为触角基节宽的 1.5 倍;前胸背板后突超出后足股节顶端部分长约 4 mm;前胸背板总长为后突超出后足股节顶端部分长的 3 倍;前翅长为宽的 1.9 倍。分布于福建 18. 福建尖顶蚱 *T. fujianensis* Zheng et Li, 2001
- 38(35) 雌性下生殖板后缘呈尖角形突出。分布于广西 19. 突缘尖顶蚱 *T. prominemarginis* Zheng et Jiang, 1993
- 39(34) 雌性下生殖板后缘中央凹陷
40(41) 雌性下生殖板后缘中央略凹陷。分布于广西 20. 凹缘尖顶蚱 *T. camurimarginus* Zheng et Jiang, 1998
- 41(40) 雌性下生殖板后缘中央深凹陷,凹底具 1 个突起。分布于贵州 21. 习水尖顶蚱 *T. xishuiensis* Zheng, Li and Shi, 2003
- 42(1) 后足第 1 跗节下具 2 个垫。分布于陕西 22. 二垫尖顶蚱 *T. bipulvillus* Zheng, 2006
- 1(42) First segment of hind tarsi with three pulvilli
- 2(3) Elytra and wings absent; hind process of pronotum only reaching the middle of hind femora; hind margin of lateral lobe of pronotum only with one concave. Distribution in India 1. *T. bhattacharyi* Shishodia, 1991
- 3(2) Elytra and wings present; hind process of pronotum reaching or extended beyond the apices of hind femora; hind margin of lateral lobe of pronotum with two concavity
- 4(15) Body larger, slender, its length(from vertex to the top of hind pronotal process) larger than its width(width between posterior angles of lateral lobes of pronotum) over 4 times
- 5(6) Hind tibia with two distinctly white rings; body large, length of body(female) 17 ~ 18 mm; netted veins of elytra distinct, whitish; ovipositor slender, length of upper valve longer than its width by about 4 times. Distribution in Guangxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, Yunnan, Henan, Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian; India and Nepal 2. *T. carmichaeli* Hancock, 1915
- 6(5) Hind tibia without white ring
- 7(8) Elytra widely rounded at the apices; first segment of hind tarsi longer than the third; third pulvillus of first segment of hind tarsi longer than the first and second pulvilli. Distribution in Xizang 3. *T. longipulvillus* Zheng, 1988
- 8(7) Elytra narrow and long; first segment of hind tarsi equal to the third; three pulvilli of first segment of hind tarsi equal in length
- 9(12) Size larger, length of body 15.5 mm() or 16.5 ~ 17.5 mm()
- 10(11) Length of body larger than its width about 5 times; posterior margin of subgenital plate of female concave at the middle; hind tibia dark brown; without a longitudinal yellow stripe on the disc of pronotum. Distribution in Fujian 4. *T. wuyishanensis* Zheng, 1993
- 11(10) Length of body larger than its width about 6 times; posterior margin of subgenital plate of female with a triangular convex in the middle; with a longitudinal yellow stripe on the disc of pronotum. Distribution in Yunnan 5. *T. flavistriata* Zheng, 2006
- 12(9) Size smaller, length of body 9.0 ~ 10.5 mm() or 12.5 ~ 14.5 mm()
- 13(14) Length of body larger than its width about 4.0() ~ 4.8() times; lateral ocelli placed lower one-third of anterior margin of eyes; hind process of pronotum surpassing the top of hind femur 2() ~ 4() mm; length of pronotum about 3.5 ~ 4.0() or 4.5() times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; length of elytra 2() ~ 3() times its width; wings reaching the top of hind process. Distribution in Hainan, Guangxi 6. *T. hainanensis* Zheng, 1993
- 14(13) Length of body larger than its width about 5.3() times; lateral ocelli placed middle of anterior margin of eyes; hind process of pronotum surpassing the top of hind femur 4.5() mm; length of pronotum about 3.6() times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; length of elytra 2.8() times its width; wings surpassing the top of

- hind process. Distribution in Guangxi, Hunan 7. *T. guangxiensis* **Zheng et Shi**, 2003
- 15(4) Body smaller, short, its length larger than its width about 3.3 ~ 3.7 times
- 16(19) Body larger, length of body 12 ~ 14 mm
- 17(18) Vertex not protruding before eyes in profile; vertex and frontal ridge forming a rounded angle; frontal ridge before eyes straight, not concave; length of pronotum about 5.5 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; length of elytra 1.7 times its width; width of midfemur equal the width of elytra. Distribution in Shaanxi, Guangxi ...
..... 8. *T. bashanensis* **Zheng**, 1993
- 18(17) Vertex protruding before eyes in profile; vertex and frontal ridge forming right angle; frontal ridge before eyes concave; length of pronotum about 6.5 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; length of elytra 3.1 times its width; width of midfemur narrower than the width of elytra. Distribution in Shaanxi
..... 9. *T. taibeiensis* **Zheng et Xu**, sp. nov.
- 19(16) Body smaller, length of body under 10.5 mm
- 20(21) Hind process of pronotum surpassing the top of hind femur slightly; length of pronotum about 20 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur. Distribution in Henan 10. *T. brachinota* **Zheng et Xu**, sp. nov.
- 21(20) Hind process of pronotum surpassing the top of hind femur longer, reaching one-fourth or one-third of basal part of hind tibia
- 22(23) Length of body 10.5 mm (); length of pronotum about 6.6 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; hind margin of subgenital plate of female tricuspid. Distribution in Guizhou, Zhejiang
..... 11. *T. guizhouensis* **Zheng**, 1993
- 23(22) Length of body 6 ~ 8 mm (); length of pronotum about 3 ~ 5 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; hind margin of subgenital plate of female not tricuspid
- 24(25) Pronotum black. Distribution in Hubei 12. *T. ebenotus* **Zheng et Li**, 2001
- 25(24) Pronotum not black
- 26(33) Vertex protruding before eyes visible in profile
- 27(30) Antennae inserted under the lower margin of eyes
- 28(29) Midkeel of pronotum interrupted before shoulders and complete behind; lateral keels of prozona interrupted; hind wing surpassing the top of hind process; the third pulvilli as long as the combined length of first and second pulvilli. Distribution in India 13. *T. graveli* (**Gunther**, 1939) **com. nov.**
- 29(28) Midkeel of pronotum complete; lateral keels of prozona complete; hind wing reaching the top of hind process; three pulvilli equal in length; hind margin of subgenital plate of female with two teeth. Distribution in Shaanxi
..... 14. *T. bidentatus* **Zheng et Huo**, 2000
- 30(27) Antennae inserted the lower margin of eyes
- 31(32) Hind margin of subgenital plate of female straight; lower side of hind femur not black. Distribution in Guangdong
..... 15. *T. flatimarginus* **Zheng et Liang**, 2000
- 32(31) Hind margin of subgenital plate of female with a triangular convex in the middle; lower side of hind femur black. Distribution in Guangxi 16. *T. abbimarginus* **Zheng et Zhou**, 1996
- 33(26) Vertex not protruding before eyes and not visible in profile
- 34(39) Hind margin of subgenital plate of female with a triangular convex in the middle or sharp angular
- 35(38) Hind margin of subgenital plate of female with a triangular convex in the middle
- 36(37) Width of frontal ridge which between antennae equal the width of coax of antenna; length of hind process which surpassing the top of hind femur about 2 mm; length of pronotum about 2.5 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; length of elytra 3 times its width. Distribution in India and Nepal 17. *T. frontalis* **Hancock**, 1915
- 37(36) Width of frontal ridge which between antennae 1.5 times the coax of antenna; length of hind process which surpassing the top of hind femur about 4 mm; length of pronotum about 3 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; length of elytra 1.9 times its width. Distribution in Fujian 18. *T. fujianensis* **Zheng et Li**, 2001
- 38(35) Hind margin of subgenital plate of female sharp angular. Distribution in Guangxi
..... 19. *T. prominemarginis* **Zheng et Jiang**, 1993
- 40(41) Hind margin of subgenital plate of female concave in the middle slightly. Distribution in Guangxi
..... 20. *T. camurimarginis* **Zheng et Jiang**, 1998
- 41(40) Hind margin of subgenital plate of female concave in the middle deeply, with a convex in the base. Distribution in Guizhou
..... 21. *T. xishuiensis* **Zheng, Li and Shi**, 2003
- 42(1) First segment of hind tarsi with two large pulvilli. Distribution in Shaanxi 22. *T. bipulvillus* **Zheng**, 2006

太白尖顶蚱 新种 图

Teredorus taibeiensis sp. nov.

雌性：体小型，狭长；体长（自头顶至前胸背板后突顶）为体宽（前胸背板侧片后角之间的宽度）的3.5倍；头部略突出于前胸背板水平之上；背侧面观，头顶极向前狭，两复眼很接近，中隆线明显；侧面观，头顶与颜面隆起呈直角形，在复眼前可见，颜面隆起在侧单眼前凹陷，在触角之间弧形突出，在中央单眼处凹陷；颜面隆起在触角之间部分的宽度明显狭于触角基节的宽度。触角丝状，15节，中段1节的长度为宽度的4倍，触角着生于复眼下缘之下。复眼圆球形，突出；侧单眼位于复眼前缘下1/3处。前胸背板较平滑，密具细小颗粒；前缘平直，中隆线全长明显，侧面观，背板上缘平直；沟前区侧隆线平行；肩角钝角形，后突长锥形，超过后足股节顶端而达后足胫节基1/3处，其超出部分长约2 mm，前胸背板总长为超出后足股节顶端部分长的6.5倍；前胸背板侧片后缘具2个凹陷，后角顶圆形。前翅长卵形，顶狭圆，长为宽的3.1倍，网状脉明显；后翅发达，到达后突的顶端。前足股节上、下缘平直，中足股节较狭长，上、下缘平直，中足股节的宽度狭于前翅能见部分的宽度；后足股节粗壮，上侧中隆线具较大的锯齿，膝前齿及膝齿尖锐；后足跗节第1节长于第3节，第1跗节下之1、2垫小，第3垫大，各垫顶钝。产卵瓣较粗短，上瓣之长为宽的2.4倍，上、下瓣均具细齿。下生殖板长宽近相等，侧缘明显向内收缩，后缘中央三角形突出。

体黑褐色；后翅黑色；前、中足股节及胫节上具2个黑环，第1跗节及第2跗节端部黑色；后足股节下侧外面黑色；后足胫节黑色，具2个褐色环。

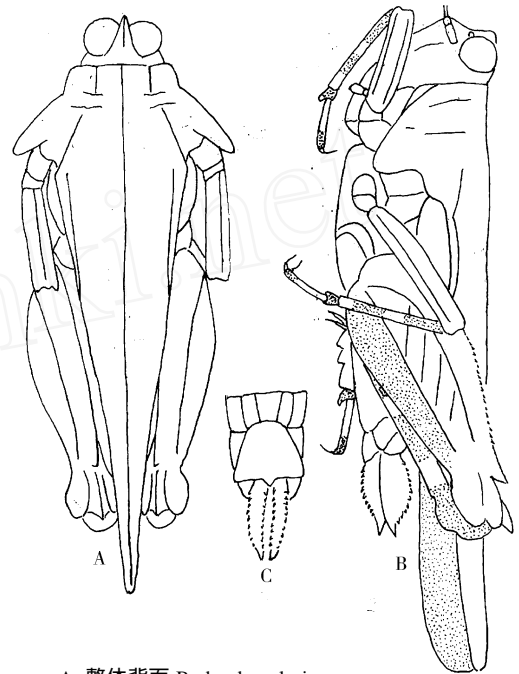
雄性：未知。

体长（头顶至前胸背板顶端）：14.0~14.2 mm；前胸背板长：13.5~14.0 mm；后足股节长：7.5~7.7 mm。

正模：陕西太白（蒿坪寺），2005-07-13，许升全采；副模1，同正模。

该新种近似于二垫尖顶蚱 *Teredorus bipulvillus* Zheng (2006) 及巴山尖顶蚱 *Teredorus bashanensis* Zheng (1993)，主要区别见表1。

词源：种名以模式产地“太白(太白)”为名。



A. 整体背面 Body, dorsal view;
B. 整体侧面 Body, lateral view;
C. 雌性腹端腹面, terminalia, ventral view.

图1 太白尖顶蚱, 新种

Fig. 1 *Teredorus taibeiensis* sp. nov.

表1 太白尖顶蚱与近缘种之主要区别

Table 1 Difference between *T. taibeiensis* sp. nov. and its allies

二垫尖顶蚱 <i>T. bipulvillus</i>	太白尖顶蚱 <i>T. taibeiensis</i>	巴山尖顶蚱 <i>T. bashanensis</i>
头部侧面不突出于前胸背板之上	头部侧面略突出于前胸背板之上	头部侧面突出于前胸背板之上
颜面侧观隆起, 在复眼前不凹陷	颜面侧观隆起, 在复眼前凹陷	颜面侧观隆起, 在复眼前不凹陷
头顶侧观突出于复眼前, 明显可见	头顶侧观突出于复眼前, 明显可见	头顶侧观不突出于复眼前, 不可见
头顶与颜面隆起呈钝角形	头顶与颜面隆起呈直角形	头顶与颜面隆起呈圆角形
前胸背板总长为超出后股节顶端部分长的4.6倍	前胸背板总长为超出后股节顶端部分长的6.5倍	前胸背板总长为超出后股节顶端部分长的5.5倍
前翅长为宽的3.2倍	前翅长为宽的3.1倍	前翅长为宽的1.7倍
中足股节宽略狭于前翅宽	中足股节宽狭于前翅宽	中足股节宽与前翅等宽
后足第1跗节下具2个大垫	后足第1跗节下具3个垫	后足第1跗节下具3个垫

短背尖顶蚱 新种 图

Teredorus brachinota sp. nov.

雄性：体小型，较粗短。体长(自头顶至前胸背板后突顶)为体宽(前胸背板侧片后角之间的宽度)的3.3倍；头部明显突出于前胸背板水平之上；头顶极狭，前端尖锐，突出于复眼之前，中隆线明显，直延伸至后头；侧面观头顶在复眼前可见，颜面隆起在复眼前直，不凹陷；颜面隆起在触角之间部分的宽度狭于触角基节的宽度。触角丝状，15节，中段1节的长度为宽度的5倍，触角着生于复眼下缘之下。复眼圆球形，突出；侧单眼位于复眼前缘中部略下处。前胸背板较平，前缘平直，中隆线全长明显，侧面观，背板上缘平直；侧隆线在沟前区直，平行；肩角钝角形；后突楔状，刚超过后足股节顶端，其超出部分长约0.4 mm，前胸背板总长为超出后足股节顶端部分长的20倍；前胸背板侧片后缘具2凹陷，后角向后向下，顶圆形。前翅长卵形，顶狭圆，长为宽的2.14倍，网状脉明显；后翅较短，略不到达后突的顶端。前、中足股节上、下缘平直，中足股节的宽度明显宽于前翅能见部分的宽度；后足股节粗壮，上、下侧中隆线具

细锯齿，膝前齿及膝齿尖锐；后足附节第1节下之1、2垫小，第3垫大，各垫顶钝。下生殖板短锥形，顶平截。

体淡褐色；复眼深褐色；触角深褐色；后翅黑色；前中足胫节黑色，中部具2白色环，第1附节及第2附节端部黑色；后足股节外侧淡褐色，内侧黑色，下侧内面黑色，外面淡褐色；后足胫节黑色，中部具2白色环；第1~6腹节背板黑色，其余淡白色，所有腹板均黑色。

雌性：未知。

体长：7.5 mm；前胸背板长：8 mm；后足股节长：5 mm。

正模：河南内乡，2004-07-21，许升全采。

该新种近似于贵州尖顶蚱 *Teredorus guizhouensis* Zheng(1993)，主要区别见表2。

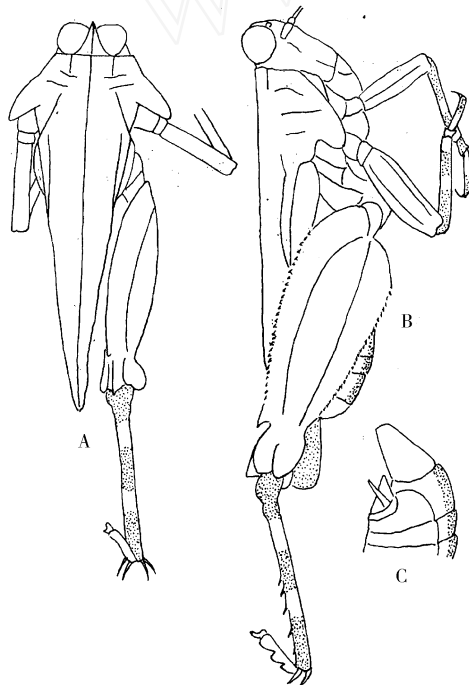
词源：种名以拉丁词“brachy(短)”及“nota(背板)”为名。

表2 短背尖顶蚱与贵州尖顶蚱之主要区别

Table 2 Difference between *T. brachinota* sp. nov.

and *T. guizhouensis*

贵州尖顶蚱 <i>T. guizhouensis</i>	短背尖顶蚱 <i>T. brachinota</i>
体长为体宽的3.6倍	体长为体宽的3.3倍
前胸背板后突超出后足股节顶端部分长1.5 mm	前胸背板后突超出后足股节顶端部分长0.4 mm
前胸背板总长为超出后足股节顶端部分长的6.6倍	前胸背板总长为超出后足股节顶端部分长的20倍
前翅长为宽的2.8倍	前翅长为宽的2.1倍
中足股节宽小于前翅宽	中足股节宽大于前翅宽
后足第1附节下之3个垫等长	后足第1附节下之1、2垫小，第3垫大
后足股节下侧黑色	后足股节下侧内面黑色，外面非黑色



A. 整体背面 Body, dorsal view;
B. 整体侧面 Body, lateral view;
C. 雄性腹端侧面, terminalia, lateral view.

图2 短背尖顶蚱, 新种

Fig. 2 *Teredorus brachinota* sp. nov.

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A Review of the Genus *Teredorus* Hancock (Orthoptera: Tetrigidae) from China and Adjacent Countries with Description Two New Species

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Abstract The *Teredorus* Hancock from China and adjacent countries was reviewed, with 22 species recorded, including two new species: *Teredorus taibeiensis* sp. nov. and *Teredorus brachinota* sp. nov., and a new combination *Teredorus graveli* (Gunther, 1939), com. nov.. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Normal University.

This new species is allied to *Teredorus bipulvillus* Zheng (2006) and *Teredorus bashanensis* Zheng (1993). It differs from both in: 1) frontal ridge concave before eyes in profile; 2) vertex and frontal ridge forming right angle and protruding before eye in profile; 3) length of pronotum about 6.5 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur. It differs from the former in: 1) head protruding above the pronotum; 2) first segment of hind tarsi with three pulvilli. It differs from the latter in: 1) length of elytra 3.1 times its width; 2) width of midfemur narrower than the width of elytra.

Length of body: 14.0 ~ 14.2 mm; length of pronotum: 13.5 ~ 14.0 mm; length of hind femur: 7.5 ~ 7.7 mm.

Holotype, Shaanxi: Taibei, 107° E, 34° N, 13-July-2005, collected by Xu Sheng-quan; paratype 1, same data as holotype.

Etymology: The specific name is derived from the type locality "Taibei".

This new species is allied to *Teredorus guizhouensis* Zheng (1993) but differs in: 1) length of body 3.3 times its width; 2) hind process of pronotum surpassing the top of hind femur about 0.4 mm; 3) length of pronotum about 20 times as long as length of hind process which is beyond hind femur; 4) length of elytra 2.14 times its width; 5) width of midfemur larger than the width of elytra; 6) third pulvillus of first segment of hind tarsi larger than the first and second pulvilli; 7) lower outer side of hind femur not black.

Length of body: 7.5 mm; length of pronotum: 8 mm; length of hind femur: 8 mm.

Holotype, Henan: Neixiang, 111° E, 33° N, 21-July-2004, collected by Xu Sheng-quan.

Etymology: The specific name is derived from the Greece "brachy" and "nota".

Key words Orthoptera; Tetrigidae; *Teredorus*; new species

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