



One new species of *Hemielimaea* Brunner von Wattenwyl from China

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Abstract

One new species *Hemielimaea* (*Hemielimaea*) *adeviara* sp. nov. from China is described. Characteristics of the stridulatory file on underside of male left tegmen, male stridulatory area on left and right tegmen, and abdominal apex of male and female are provided. Important and necessary illustrations of the new species are presented. The type specimens are deposited in Collections of Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China (IZCAS).

Key words: new species; *Hemielimaea*; katydid; China

Introduction

Hemielimaea was established by Brunner (1878) for a single species *Hemielimaea chinensis* Brunner, 1878, which was described from China. Subsequently, several new species were described from Taiwan Island, Northern Vietnam and Thailand. Ingrisch (1998) considered *Hemielimaea* as one subgenus of *Elimaea* Stål, 1874, whereas, Gorochov (2004) restated *Hemielimaea* as a valid genus in the tribe Elimaeini, and divided it into two subgenera. Recently, Ingrisch and Gorochov (2007) provided a review of *Hemielimaea*, with detailed description of available species including male stridulatory apparatus, male stridulatory file, male sclerotised genitalia, and female genitalia. Currently, the genus consists of 2 subgenera and 14 species worldwide, with 6 species in China. Here we describe one new species from Guangxi Province, southwestern of China. The terminology of the male stridulatory apparatus and measurements follows Ingrisch & Gorochov (2007: figs. 5, 8).

Hemielimaea (*Hemielimaea*) *adeviara* sp. nov., Liu, Song and Yuan

Holotype, 1 male, IOZ(E)361403, China: Guangxi Prov., Longsheng, Tianpingshan Mt., 740m, 1963.VI.17, Coll. Wang Shuyong (IZCAS).

Paratype: 1 female, IOZ(E)361386, China: Guangxi Prov., Longsheng, Neicuijiang, 840m, 1963.VI.7, Coll. Wang Chunguang (IZCAS).

Description

Male. Stridulatory vein 3.5 mm long (Fig. a), slightly shorter than greatest width of pronotal disc in posterior area (3.6 mm). Stridulatory vein on underside of left tegmen with about 350 densely arranged narrow teeth, which becoming smaller from centre to both ends (Fig. 1c,d). Mirror of right tegmen longer than wide (2.9 against 2.5 mm); distance between proximal heavily sclerotized vein and apex of mirror 3.5 mm; maximal width of dorsal tegminal part behind mirror 2.8 mm (Fig. 1b). Epiproct approximately rectangular, longer than wide (Fig. 1f). Cerci 5.0 mm long (Fig. 1f,g), with straight, rounded basal part which is slightly descending and slightly narrowed mediad; curved mediad in apical half, slightly swollen in apical 5/6 part, and then gradually narrowed forming a cone with acute tip. Subgenital plate curved in an about 40° angle (Fig. 1g), upcurved area with approximately parallel lateral margins, apical part not deviating, and only with a distinct narrow angular notch at apex (Fig. 1e). Phallic complex with unpaired bifurcate sclerite, long, stout, dorsal margin sinuate, serrate in lateral view (Fig. 1h); similar to those of other species in the subgenus *Hemielimaea*.