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A new species of *Amusurgus* (*Usgmona*) Furukawa from China (Orthoptera: Gryllidae: Trigonidiinae)

HAO-YU LIU¹, LI-CHENG CHI², FU-MING SHI^{1,3} & HAN-TAO ZHOU^{2,3}

¹The Key Laboratory of Zoological Systematics and Application, Hebei University, Baoding 071002, Hebei Province, China.

E-mail: hhyliu@hotmail.com, shif_m@126.com

²College of Ocean and Earth Sciences, Xiamen University, Xiamen 361102, Fujian Province, China. E-mail: htzhou@xmu.edu.cn

³Co-corresponding authors

Abstract. *Amusurgus* (*Usgmona*) *excavatus* Liu, Shi *et* Zhou, **sp. nov.** (China, Fujian) is described and illustrated with the male genitalia. Photos of habitus and ecological habitat are also included.

Key words: Orthoptera, Gryllidae, Trigonidiinae, *Amusurgus* (*Usgmona*), new species, China

Introduction

The taxon *Usgmona* was originally proposed by Furukawa (1970) as a genus for *U. genji*. It was synonymized with *Metiochodes* Chopard, 1932 by Ichikawa *et al.* (2000), but later was treated as a valid subgenus of *Amusurgus* Wattenwyl, 1893 (He *et al.* 2010). In *Amusurgus* (*Usgmona*), except for the type species, which is distributed in Japan and China, no species has been added to *Usgmona* until now (Eades *et al.* 2015).

During our study, a new species of *Amusurgus* (*Usgmona*) was recently discovered and is described here under the name of *A. (U.) excavatus* Liu, Shi *et* Zhou, **sp. nov.** The specimens of the new species were collected from the Mangrove Forest Nature Reserve of Zhangjiangkou (China, Fujian) (Figs. 1, 2), which is mixed with the plants of *Kandelia obovata* and *Aegiceras corniculatum*. Now this subgenus includes 2 species, and a distribution map is presented (Map. 1).

Material and methods

The insects were attracted by the chemical, a mixture of the pheromone of *Grapholitha molesta* (Busck) (Z8–12:Ac, E8–12:Ac and Z8–12:OH; the ratio of the former two components is 95: 5, the last one is in a small amount) and *Cryptophlebia ombrodelta* (Lower) (Z8–12:Ac, E8–12:Ac, Z8–12:OH and E8–12:OH; the ratio of the former two components is 96: 4, the latter two are in small amount), which was injected into a piece of plastic and placed in a lacunose box (Fig. 3). The specimens were collected by a sticking board (Fig. 4) and removed with xyloil. The crickets of the new species appear early in May. Peak abundance is seen in July and August; a few exist until October.

The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Museum, Hebei University, Baoding, China (MHBU).

The male genitalia were dissected and cleared in 10% KOH solution. The habitat photos of this species were taken by Nikon D7000 digital camera with Nikon AF-S DX Nikkor 18–200mm f/3.5–5.6G ED VR II Lens. Habitus and genitalia photos were taken by a Leica M205A microscope, multiple layers were stacked using Combine ZM. Distribution maps were prepared using the geographic information system software ArcView 3.2 (ESRI, Redlands, CA, USA), based on localities of the specimens examined for this study and those mentioned in the literature (Ichikawa *et al.* 2000; Ichikawa *et al.* 2006; He *et al.* 2010).