

FIGURE 28. Distribution of Diminutiva Group species.

***Aglaothorax oreibates* Cole, Weissman, and Lightfoot, sp. nov.**

Fig. 28 (distribution), Fig. 33 (male and female habitus, calling song, male and female terminalia, karyotype), Plate 6 (male terminalia), Plate 9 (female subgenital plate), Plate 13 (male titillators), Plate 15 (male calling song).

**Common name.** Ventura Shieldback.

**History of recognition.** None.

**Type material.** HOLOTYPE MALE: USA, California, Ventura County, Highway 33, 34.51633N, 119.27758W, 649 m, 11-VII-2018, DB & DW Weissman, S18-26, R19-17, T19-11, D175, SING1000 [DNA extraction], MLNS Catalog # R19-017 [sound archive], 8444746 [specimen barcode], deposited in CAS, Entomology type #20380. PARATYPES: (n=14) USA, CA, Ventura Co., same data as holotype, CAS, 4♂, 1♀; Harmon Canyon, 948 Scenic Way Drive, Ventura, 34.29458, -119.20121, 219 m, 23-V-2016, JA Cole, AMNH, 1♂; same data except LACM, 3♂, 1♀; same data except, JAC, 1♂; Wheeler Gorge Camp, 34.51824, -119.27108, 1870 m, 11-VII-2018, d B & d W Weissman, CAS, 3♀.

**Measurements.** (mm, ♂n=6, ♀n=5) Hind femur ♂15.45–17.31, ♀15.15–18.64, pronotum total length ♂9.24–10.91, ♀7.44–9.25, prozona length ♂3.85–4.51, ♀3.88–5.24, metazona dorsal length ♂5.08–6.41, ♀3.15–4.01, pronotum constriction width ♂2.85–3.57, ♀2.85–3.35, metazona dorsal width ♂6.51–7.43, ♀5.01–6.37, head width ♂4.10–4.40, ♀4.18–4.83, ovipositor length ♀10.75–14.00.

**Distribution.** Western Transverse Ranges of California.

**Habitat.** Coastal sage scrub and chaparral, including exurban areas adjacent to natural habitat.

**Seasonal occurrence.** Scant records show a long season with spring (23-V-2016, JA Cole, LACM) through fall (18-X-2020, A. Abela, LACM) adult activity.

**Stridulatory file.** (n=2) length 3.8 mm, 98–101 teeth, tooth density 26.2±0.6 (25.8–26.6) teeth/mm.

**Song.** (n=8) Typical small *Aglaothorax* song with widely spaced pulse trains produced slowly enough to count. Pulse trains 60±20 ms in length are produced at a rate of 5.14±0.34 s<sup>-1</sup>. Mean peak frequency is 11.91±0.86 kHz. Variable length echemes contain 19–42 (mean 28±7) pulse trains. Silent intervals between echemes are brief and last 12±3 (range 5–16) s.

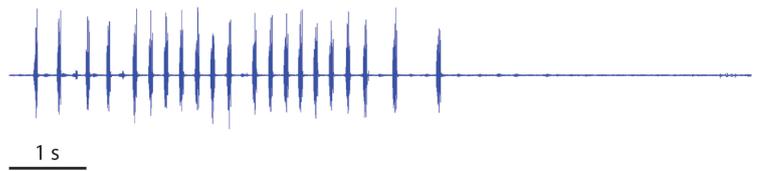
**Karyotype.** (n=5) 2n♂=24 (22t+Xty t), paratopotype T19-5 (S18-26).

**Recognition.** Morphology, DNA, geography. Body size averages large for the Diminutiva Group. The heart-shaped male supra-anal plate and apical mesal tooth on the male paraproct processes separate most Morsei Group species. The long titillator arms, characteristic of the Diminutiva Group in general, serve to eliminate *A. constrictans* and Morsei Group species, which possesses short titillator arms. The gentle lateral curve and narrowed base of the titillators separate this species from *A. dactyla*, *A. diminutiva*, and *A. poecilnotum*, which have strongly curved titillator arms without a basal constriction. The female subgenital plate of *A. oreibates* has lateral processes that are

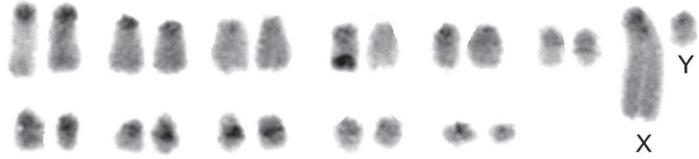
male HOLOTYPE USA. CA: Ventura Co.  
CAS8444746



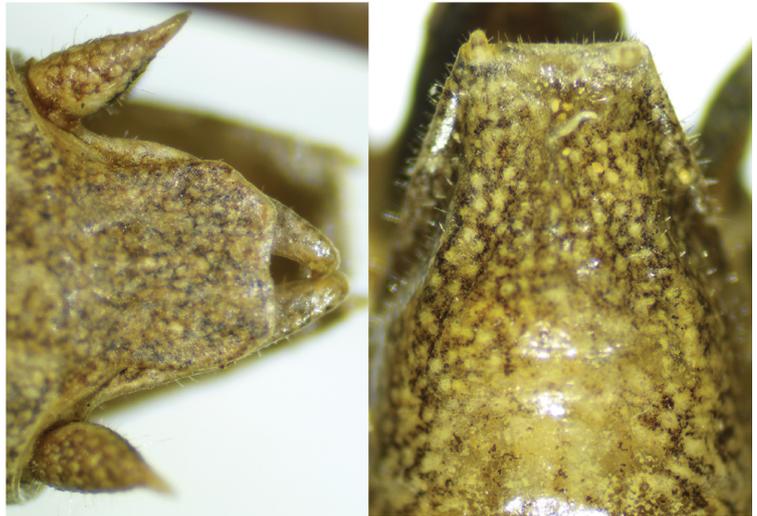
calling song PARATOPOTYPE USA. CA: Ventura Co. 21.3°C  
S18-26, R19-15



karyotype PARATOPOTYPE USA. CA: Ventura Co. S18-26, T19-5



male terminalia HOLOTYPE USA. CA: Ventura Co. CAS8444746  
R V



female PARATYPE  
USA. CA: Ventura Co. JAC000002644



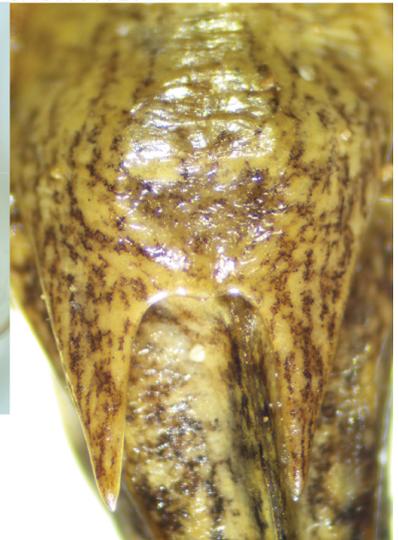
male PARATYPE  
USA. CA: Ventura Co. JAC000002641



titillators PARATOPOTYPE USA. CA: Ventura Co. CAS8444737



female subgenital plate PARATYPE  
JAC000002644



**FIGURE 33.** *A. oreibates* male and female habitus, calling song, male and female terminalia, and karyotype. Idiogram shows karyotype  $2n\sigma=24$ .

of moderate length, thick at the base and tapered to a blunt apex. This condition eliminates *A. dactyla* in which females have longer, narrower, and sharper lateral processes. The lateral processes meet the subgenital plate caudal margin at a curve, unlike the right angle of *A. diminutiva*. Females may be morphologically indistinguishable from those of *A. acrolophitus* and *A. poecilonotum*, but *A. oreibates* is not known from the north slope of the Transverse Ranges or the Santa Ynez Mountains.

**Etymology.** Gr. *ore* a mountain + *bates* one that walks or haunts.

**Notes.** The type series were raised from eggs laid by two wild caught females collected on oatmeal trails on 11-VII-2018 from S18-26 and S18-28, and treated as described on p. 6. From 21-VII until 17-VIII, they laid some 15–20 eggs which were kept at room temperature, in moist soil, until 29-X-2018, and then refrigerated at 3°C where they remained until 15-III-2019, when they were returned to room temperature. First hatching occurred on 2-IV-2019 with 12 eggs total hatching by 22-IV-2019. The first adults appeared 10-VI-2019.

**Material examined.** In addition to Type Material above, USA, CA, Ventura Co., Lockwood Valley, 34.732482, -119.042048, 18-X-2020, A Abela, LACM, 1♀.