## A new species of Ländrevinae from Thailand (Orthoptera: Gryllidae)

## A.V. Gorochov

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*Repapa? paradoxa* sp. n. has the male genitalia similar to those of two related genera (partly to *Repapa* and partly to *Duolandrevus*).

A.V. Gorochov, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St. Petersburg 199034, Russia.

## Repapa? paradoxa sp. n.

(Figs 1-4)

Holotype. o, Thailand, prov. Nakhon Ratchasima, environs of Nat. Park Khao Yai, 500-1000 m, primary forest, on bark of tree at night, 26.X-4.XI.2000 [collected as larva; imago in early Jan. 2001], A. Gorochov & L. Anisyutkin (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg).

*Paratypes.*  $4 \varphi$ , same data as in holotype, but imago in XII.2000-III.2001.

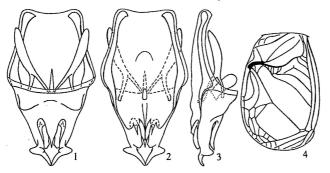
Description. Male. General appearance typical of Repapa Otte, Duolandrevus Sauss., and Vasilia Gor. Head dark brown, rather wide, with a pair of vertical keels under eyes; rostrum between antennal cavities 1.2 times as wide as scape. Pronotum dark brown, rather short, slightly widening in front. Tegmina extending to 5th abdominal tergite; dorsal part as in Fig. 4, transparent with blackish basal and apical areas, brownish spots near proximal part of diagonal vein and around mirror; lateral part with only 6-7 parallel longitudinal veins, dark brown with whitish stripe along lower edge. Legs light brown with hardly darkened apical part of hind femora; both tympana almost equal, rather small, rounded. Rest of body brownish with slightly darkened cerci and genital plate; anal plate simple, with rounded hind part. Genitalia as in Figs 1-3.

Female. General appearance as in male, but head and pronotum sometimes lighter (brown), tegmina short, extending to 1st abdominal tergite, brown or dark brown, with 6-8 parallel longitudinal veins at shorter dorsal part and 5-7 similar veins at longer lateral part; shape of tegmina typical of above-mentioned genera. Ovipositor long, with smooth acute apex.

Length (mm). Body:  $\sigma' 22$ ,  $\wp 17.5$ -20; pronotum:  $\sigma' 2.8$ ,  $\wp 2.7$ -3.4; tegmina:  $\sigma' 8$ ,  $\wp 2.1$ -2.7; hind femora:  $\sigma' 11.7$ ,  $\wp 10.7$ -14.6; hind tibiae:  $\sigma' 8.2$ ,  $\wp 7.3$ -9.6; ovipositor 10.2-14.

Comparison. This new species is included in Repapa because of the presence of a large unpaired hind median process of epiphallus, but the fitness of this character for separation from Duolandrevus is problematical. From all Repapa species, R? paradoxa differs in the well developed tegminal mirror and characteristic shape of hind lateral processes of epiphallus.

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Figs 1-4. Repapa? paradoxa sp. n.,  $\sigma'$ . 1-3, genitalia from above (1), from below (2), and from side (3); 4, dorsal part of tegmen.