



A new species of *Tafalisca* Walker, 1869 from the Iguazu National Park, Brazil (Grylloidea, Eneopteridae, Tafaliscinae)

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Abstract

The aim of this work was to describe a new cricket species from the Iguazu National Park, Southeastern Brazil. We characterize the genitalia and external morphology of *Tafalisca paranaensis* n. sp. and the genitalia of *Tafalisca paulista* Rehn, 1918 providing a comparison between these species.

Key words: Tafaliscini, cricket, Neotropical, Atlantic Forest, taxonomy

Resumo

O objetivo deste trabalho foi descrever uma nova espécie de grilo do Parque Nacional do Iguaçu, Sul do Brasil. Nós caracterizamos a genitália e a morfologia externa de *Tafalisca paranaensis*, sp. n. e a genitália de *Tafalisca paulista* Rehn, 1918 fornecendo uma comparação entre estas espécies.

Palavras chave: Tafaliscini, grilo, Neotropical, Mata Atlântica, taxonomia

Introduction

The genus *Tafalisca* was erected by Walker (1869) for the species *T. lurida*, which morphological description was based on one female collected at Costa Rica.

Rehn (1918) described *Tafalisca paulista*, a new species from city of Franca, state of Sao Paulo, Brazil. That author considered *T. paulista* as a closely related species to *T. brasiliiana* Saussure, 1878 (without type locality) and *T. bahiensis* Saussure, 1878 (type locality: Bahia, Brazil) and provided a description of its external morphology, without genitalia characterization. In that work, Rehn grouped *T. paulista* in the subfamily Eneopterinae.

Desutter (1987) created the subfamily Tafaliscinae, but provided no definition, adding three tribes to this taxon: Paroecanthini Gorochov, 1986 and two new ones, Diatrypini and Tafaliscini, both undefined. In a later work, Desutter (1988) provided the definitions of Tafaliscinae and its related tribes, erecting a new one, Neometrypini.

The monogeneric tribe Tafaliscini is characterized for these combination of characters: robust body; fifth joint of maxillary palpi rounded in the apex; tegmina and hind wings well developed; tegmina without stridulatory apparatus and strong longitudinal venation; hind tibia with four internal and five external spines; tympanum absent; ovipositor dorso-ventrally flattened (Desutter, 1988; Mesa & Garcia-Novo, 2001).

Tafaliscini is a widely distributed tribe in Neotropical region, being found in Costa Rica, Guadalupe, West Amazonia, Guyana, Bahia State and Southeast of Brazil. *Tafalisca* actually comprises 18 species and most of descriptions do not point the type localities (Desutter, 1988; Eades & Otte, 2010).