Notes on the Genus *Apotrechus* (Orthoptera: Gryllacrididae: Gryllacridinae) from China

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Abstract

A key to the species of the genus *Apotrechus* Brunner von Wattenwyl from China is presented. A new species and a new combination are reported: *A. bilobus* sp. nov., *A. parvospinus* (Liu & Yin, 2002) com. nov. The specimens recorded here are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words: Stenopelmatoida, Gryllacridinae, *Apotrechus*, new species, new combination, China

Introduction

Brunner von Wattenwyl (1888) proposed the genus *Apotrechus*, with the type species *Apotrechus unicolor*. Gorochov (2002) erected the genus *Apterolararaca*, which resembles the genus *Apotrechus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1888, but it differs from the former in: hind femora of male with numerous strong inner spines and only 1 small outer spine on ventral margins; hind tibiae distinctly curved.

So far, the genus *Apotrechus* includes eight species in the world, four of which are recorded in China. In this paper, one new species of *Apotrechus* is identified and described under the name of *Apotrechus bilobus* sp. nov. and one new combination is clarified. The specimens recorded here are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

*Apotrechus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1888


Type species. *Apotrechus unicolor* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1888.

Generic diagnosis. Body small to medium. Wings absent. Fastigium verticis broad, nearly rounded, without lateral carinae; middle ocellus absent, ocellae absent or inconspicuous. Lateral lobes of pronotum longer than high, humeral sinus indistinct. Fore and middle femora unarmed; fore coxae with 1 spine; fore tibiae with 5 pairs of spurs (including 1 pair of apical spurs) on ventral margins; middle tibiae with 4 or 5 pairs of spurs (including 1 pair of apical spurs) on ventral margins; middle tibiae with 1 inner upper apical spur; hind femora with 2 rows of small spines on ventral margins; hind tibiae somewhat arched, with very small or without spines. Second and third abdominal tergites with stridulatory teeth on lateral margins. In male, ninth abdominal tergite enlarged, cuculliform, apex split; subgenital plate without styli; cerci short. In female, subgenital plate broad and long; ovipositor very short.