Adenopygus: a new genus and two new species of Luzarinae cricket of Brazilian Atlantic Forest (Orthoptera: Grylloidea)

MARCIO P. BOLFARINI1 & FRANCISCO DE A. G. DE MELLO1,2
1Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”, Instituto de Biociências, Departamento de Zoologia. Distrito de Rubião Júnior, s/n, 18618-000 Botucatu, São Paulo, Brazil
2Corresponding author. E-mail: framello@ibb.unesp.br

Abstract

The aim of the present work is to describe Adenopygus, a new genus with two species of luzarine phalangopsid crickets from the Atlantic Forest on the Mantiqueira fault escarpment of southeastern Brazil.

Key words: Orthoptera, Grylloidea, Phalangopsidae, new taxa, description

Introduction

Desutter (1990) recognized three clusters of genera within the tropical American Luzarinae crickets (Phalangopsidae) and referred to them as groups A, B and C. Group C was defined on the basis of four autapomorphies proposed by Desutter (1990, 1995): 1) endophallic apodeme: tendency toward loss of the lateral lamellae and development of the basal portion (only) of the mid-dorsal crest; 2) presence of a sclerite on the base of the spermatheca channel, shaped as a very long cone; 3) loss of sclerite C of the pseudepiphallic arm; 4) development of the base of the pseudepiphallic arm (sclerite B) into a large, free spine (see Desutter-Grandcolas 1992a, b for the condition of sclerite B of the pseudepiphallic arm in Lerneca and Smicrotes, respectively). Desutter (1990) listed the following genera as belonging to Group C: Lerneca Walker 1869, Gryllosoma Hebard 1928, Tairona Hebard 1928, Eidmanacris Chopard 1956 and Strinatia Chopard 1970. Later, Desutter-Grandcolas (1995) added other genera to the group: Prosthacusta Saussure 1874, Cophella Hebard 1928, Smicrotes Desutter-Grandcolas 1991, Aracamby Mello 1992, Cacruzia Mello 1992, Koilenoma Desutter-Grandcolas 1993 and Microlerneca Mello 1995. De Mello & Andrade (2003) added 5 more genera: Endophallusia de Mello 1990, Lernecopsis de Mello 1995, Zeecksohniella de Mello 1992, Guabamima de Mello 1992 and Ottedana de Mello & Andrade 2003. Adenopygus, the genus treated here is closely related to Ottedana, which is monotypic and was proposed for O. cercalis, from Campos do Jordão, State of São Paulo, Brazil. Both genera share the overall appearance of the body; the horizontal orientation of the male paraprocts; the short, pilose, metathoracic fore wings; and the presence of a glandular supra-anal plate in the male. This last structure bears numerous short tubular bristles that secrete a substance that agglutinates when the specimen is fixed in alcohol.