



New species and taxonomic rearrangements of Anostomatid Crickets (Orthoptera: Stenopelmatoidea: Anostomatidae) from the Neotropics

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Abstract

This paper describes and illustrates a new species of the genus *Anabropsis* (Anostomatidae: Anabropsinae) from Colombia, we group the species of this genus were grouped into three groups: Mexicana, Alata and Apter. A brief review of the genus *Apotetamenus* (Anostomatidae: Lutosinae) is also given including a new species from the Colombian rainforest; also *A. clipeatus* is redescribed and a new distribution data are provided. Finally *A. politus* (Brunner, 1915) is designated as synonym of *A. clipeatus*.

Key words: Anabropsinae, Lutosinae, *Anabropsis*, *Apotetamenus*, diversity, Neotropics

Resumen

Se describe e ilustra una nueva especie del género *Anabropsis* (Anostomatidae: Anabropsinae) proveniente de Colombia. Además, se agrupan las especies de este género en tres grupos: Mexicana, Alata y Apter. Se realiza una breve revisión del género *Apotetamenus* (Anostomatidae: Lutosinae), del cual se describen una especie provenientes de las selvas lluviosas de Colombia; se redescribe a *A. clipeatus* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1888; aportando nuevos datos de distribución y se establece a *Apotetamenus politus* (Bruner, 1915) como sinónimo de *A. clipeatus*.

Palabras clave: Anabropsinae, Lutosinae, *Anabropsis*, *Apotetamenus*, diversidad, Neotrópico

Introduction

The King Cricket family Anostomatidae is represented in the Neotropics by five subfamilies: Anabropsinae, Cratomelinae, Leiomelinae, Anostomatinae and Lutosinae (pantropical), in addition to the tribe Glaphyrosomatini and the genus *Dolichochoaeta*, these last two not yet being assigned to a subfamily (Eades *et al.*, 2012; Johns 1997). The Anostomatidae is commonly confused with Gryllacrididae and Tettigoniidae. It differs from Gryllacrididae in the presence of a tympanum on the fore tibia and from Tettigoniidae by the absence of a stridulatory-file mechanism on the tegmina. Instead the majority of Anostomatidae have femoro-abdominal stridulation (Karny 1929, 1937; Gorochov 2001b). These characters also help to delimit the superfamilies Stenopelmatoidea, Tettigonoidea and Grylloidea, both morphologically and in acoustic behavior (Gorochov 2001b, Desutter-Grandcolas. 2003, Montealegre-Z 2005). The taxonomic history of these groups has been controversial, since in the past they were considered as subfamilies within Gryllacrididae such as Stenopelmatidae, Schizodactylidae and Rhaphidophoridae (Gorochov 2001b).

Methodology

The work was carried out based on review of entomological collections. **COLOMBIA**—Museo de Historia Natural