



## A new species of the genus *Duolandrevus* (Orthoptera: Gryllidae: Landrevinae) from China

LIBIN MA<sup>1,4</sup>, ANDREJ V. GOROCHOV<sup>2</sup> & YALIN ZHANG<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>College of Life Sciences, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an, China, 710119. E-mail: libinma@snnu.edu.cn

<sup>2</sup>Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia, 199034. E-mail: orthopt@zin.ru

<sup>3</sup>Key Laboratory of Plant Protection Resources and Pest Management, Ministry of Education, Entomological Museum, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, China, 712100

<sup>4</sup>Corresponding author

### Abstract

A bark cricket genus *Duolandrevus* Kirby, 1906 is discussed here. These species are brownish with depressed bodies, with reduced elytra, lack hind wings and live in the bark of dead trees or branches. *Duolandrevus* are distributed from the south of China and Japan to the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago and New Guinea. Only one species, *Duolandrevus hongkongae* Otte, 1988, was recorded in China. Here, one additional species, *Duolandrevus (Eulandrevus) unguiculatus* **sp. nov.** is described from Southern China. Its description and illustrations and the key to the subgenera of *Duolandrevus* worldwide are given.

**Key words:** Grylloidea, bark crickets, *Eulandrevus*, taxonomy, new species, key to subgenera

### Introduction

*Duolandrevus* crickets are known as bark crickets and inhabit dead tree trunks, rotting wood or dead branches and twigs of trees. *Duolandrevus* was proposed by Kirby (1906) as a replacement name for the incorrect subgeneric name *Landrevus* Saussure (1877). This replacement was forced by the following reasons: first, Saussure's *Landrevus* is an unjustified emendation of the generic name *Landreva* Walker, 1869; second, type species of both the genus *Landreva* and the subgenus *Ectolandrevus* Saussure, 1877 have only outer tympana on the fore tibia and may belong to the same subgenus, but Saussure's *Landrevus* has two (outer and inner) tympana on the fore tibia and cannot be included in the subgenus *Landreva*. Chopard (1968, 1969) considered *Duolandrevus* as a separate genus. Later, several subgenera of *Duolandrevus* (*Eulandrevus* Gorochov, 1988; *Bejorama* Otte, 1988; *Jorama* Otte, 1988; *Vietlandrevus* Gorochov, 1999; *Spinolandrevus* Gorochov, 1999; *Surdolandrevus* Gorochov, 2003; *Platylandrevus* Gorochov, 2005) were described by Gorochov (1988, 1999, 2003, 2005) and Otte (1988), but it is necessary to note that some of them (*Eulandrevus*, *Bejorama* and *Jorama*) were originally described as genera and reduced in rank by Gorochov (1996, 1999).

Now, the genus *Duolandrevus* includes more than 50 species (Eades, Otte, Cigliano, & Braun, 2015) and is distributed from the southern part of China and Japan to the Philippines, the Malay Archipelago and New Guinea. Only one subgenus (*Eulandrevus*) is known in China (Ma, 2011). This subgenus contains about ten species distributed mainly in the northern part of Indochina, but only a single species, *D. hongkongae* Otte, 1988, is recorded from China (Fig. 1), and two species, *D. dendrophilus* (Gorochov, 1988) and *D. sonorous* (Gorochov, 1988), are known from the nearest part of Vietnam. Possibly, *D. hongkongae* is a junior synonym of *D. dendrophilus*, but some authors believe that this synonymy is in need of examination (Eades *et al.*, 2015). Here, an additional new species of this subgenus is described from Yunnan Province of China (Fig. 1).