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A new record of *Larnaca* Walker, 1869 (Orthoptera: Gryllacrididae: Gryllacridinae) from China with description of a new species

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Abstract. In the paper, *Larnaca* is recorded from the Chinese fauna for the first time. A single new species, *Larnaca* (*Larnaca*) *emarginata* Bian, Guo & Shi, **sp. nov.**, is described. This extends the distribution of the genus *Larnaca* from Lao Cai prov., Vietnam to Yunnan prov. in southwestern China.

Key words: new record genus, new species, *Larnaca*, Gryllacridinae, Gryllacrididae, Orthoptera, China

Introduction

Larnaca was proposed by Walker (1869) with *Larnaca fasciata* as the type species. Karny (1925) studied the fauna of Malay Peninsula and noted the *Larnaca*-type's reduced vein. He (1937) listed 8 described species for the genus, with the work overemphasizing wing venation in the generic diagnosis. Based on the depression in female seventh abdominal sternite, Gorochov (2003) redefined the genus and subdivided it two subgenera: *Larnaca* and *Paralarnaca*, and two new species of the subgenus *Larnaca* were described from Vietnam and Thailand. Up to now, the genus included twelve species (Eades *et al.*, 2015). The most are recorded from Indonesia (Sumatra and Java) and Malaysia, and our work expands the natural distribution of the genus from Lao Cai prov., Vietnam to Southwestern China.

This is the first record of *Larnaca* in the Chinese fauna. One new species is described, *Larnaca emarginata* Bian, Guo & Shi, **sp. nov.** All type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

In the descriptions below the following conventions were adopted for specimen measurements: Body—the distance from apex of fastigium verticis to posterior margin of 10th abdominal tergite; pronotum—the distance from anterior margin of pronotum to posterior margin in midline; tegmina—the distance from base of tegmina to the apex; hind femora—the distance from base of hind femora to the apices of genicular lobes.

Genus *Larnaca* Walker, 1869

Larnaca: Walker, 1869. *Catalogue of the Specimens of Dermaptera Saltatoria in the Collection of the British Museum*, 1:190; Gorochov, 2003. *Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie*, 82(3): 643.

Diagnosis. Body moderate, robust, black to dark brown. Occiput smooth or with inconspicuous spots; fastigium verticis wider than scape. Antennal scape elongate, with a swelling on internal margin near base. Eyes prominent; median and lateral ocelli conspicuous. Anterior margin of pronotum slightly projecting, posterior margin truncate. Meso- and metasternum rounded, not or scarcely lobed. Tegmina usually much longer than pronotum and not reaching apices of hind femora, black or yellowish brown, veins reduced, blackish or darker than the cells; R vein usually simple, sometimes simply forked close to tip; Rs arising from radial stem about the middle, usually simple or arising before the middle then forked again; M vein simple, not united with R vein at base of tegmina; Cu vein simple, free. Hind wings reduced or absent, hyaline or a little somky; Rs+M with simple. Fore coxae with a small, sharp spine. Fore and middle unarmed on ventral surface, hind femora with outer spines on ventral surface. Fore and middle tibiae with 4 pairs of long and developed moving spurs on ventral surface, of the basal spurs slightly longer than apical ones; apices of middle tibiae unarmed or with 1 apical spur on inner margin. Hind tibiae with 2 rows of spines on dorsal