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A new species of *Apteranabropsis* Gorochov, 1988 from Guangxi, China (Orthoptera: Anostostomatidae: Anabropsinae: Anabropsini) with key to known species

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Abstract. This paper describes and illustrates a new species of the genus *Apteranabropsis* (Anostostomatidae: Anabropsinae) from Guangxi, China, namely *Apteranabropsis guangxiensis* Bian & Shi **sp. nov**. A key to all known species of *Apteranabropsis* is provided.

Key words: Anostostomatidae, Anabropsinae, new species, key, China

Introduction

The superfamily Stenopelmatoidea is represented in China by two families: Anostostomatidae and Gryllacrididae (Eades *et al.*, 2015). The raspy crickets Gryllacrididae have been studied in China and many new species were described (Guo & Shi, 2011, 2012; Shi *et al.*, 2012; Bian *et al.*, 2013ab, 2014, 2015). This paper is a further step in understanding the other family, Anostostomatidae, the Chinese king crickets.

The genus *Apteranabropsis* was established by Gorochov (1988) for *Anabropsis miser* Bey-Bienko, 1968 and five species previously of the genus (*Anabropsis sinica* Bey-Bienko, 1962, *Anabropsis cervicornis* Karny, 1930, *Anabropsis frater* Brunner-Wattenwyl, 1888, *Anabropsis griffinii* Karny, 1930 and *Anabropsis tonkinensis* Rehn, 1906). The classification of the genus is mainly based on tibial tympana, the shape of processes of metathoracic sternite, absence of wings or the presence of only very short wings and the shape of male subgenital plate. Johns (1997) thought *Apteranabropsis griffinii* (Karny, 1930) was a synonym of *Paterdecolyus panteli* Griffini, 1913. Gorochov (1998) gave detailed descriptions for *Apteranabropsis tonkinensis*, *Apteranabropsis cervicornis* and *Apteranabropsis sinica.* The species *Apteranabropsis sinica* was figured and described by Bey-Bienko (1962) based on two specimens, while the holotype (male) was collected from Daweishan, Pingbian, Yunnan and the paratype (female) from Simao, Yunnan. The holotype have obvious differences from paratype in: dorsal surface of male occiput without longitudinal median carina, different number of spines of hind legs and undeveloped longitudinal ridges on the pterothoracic and abdominal tergites. According to these differences, Gorochov (2001) proposed a new species name with the paratype, *Apteranabropsis costulata*. He (2001, 2010) also described two new species of the genus, namely *Apteranabropsis minuta* Gorochov, 2001 and *Apteranabropsis paracostulata* Gorochov, 2010. Up to now, *Apteranabropsis* includes eight species and are mainly distributed in China (Yunnan Province), India, Nepal and Vietnam.

The purpose of the study is to describe one new species of *Apteranabropsis* from Guangxi, China and provide the key to known species.

Material and method

Specimens are deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Morphological structures were examined and measured using Leica M205A stereomicroscope. Leica DFC 450 digital imaging system was used to obtain morphological images. The following abbreviations were used for the specimen measurements: body length (**BL**)—in male, the distance from the apex of fastigium verticis to the posterior margin of tenth abdominal tergite; in female, the distance from the apex of the fastigium verticis to the apex of the

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