

A new species of *Leptopsis* Desutter-Grandcolas, 1996 from Ecuador (Orthoptera: Gryllidae: Phalangopsinae)

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Leptopsis ecuadori sp. n. from the eastern part of Ecuador (Amazonia) is described. It differs from all known congeners in the characteristic structure of the male genitalia.

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The name *Leptopsis* was suggested instead the homonymic generic name *Stenotes* Desutter-Grandcolas, 1992. The tribal position of this genus is not very clear, but it is possible that *Leptopsis* belongs to Phalangopsini. Originally, this genus included 4 species from Peru and Colombia. Here, a new species from Ecuador is added.

Leptopsis ecuadori sp. n.

Holotype. ♂, Ecuador, eastern part, 80-85 km E of town Lago Agrio, environs of lake Lago Grande on Rio Cuyabeno, very low-lying primary forest, on forest floor, 2-9.XI.2005, A. Gorochov & A. Ovtshinnikov (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg).

Paratypes. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as in holotype (Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg).

Description. *Male* (holotype). Body shape similar to that of other congeners: head high, with distinct ocelli and narrow rostrum (scape almost 1.5 times as wide as rostrum between antennal cavities); pronotum slightly longer than wide; legs very long (especially metatarsi) and with elongate tympana on both sides of fore tibiae; tegmina rounded, almost scale-like, extending to middle part of 1st abdominal tergite, partly covered by each other (medial part of left tegmen covered by that of right tegmen), and without traces of venation. Third abdominal tergite with median angular inflation at hind edge; 4th tergite with a pair of wide and low tubercles partly

fused with each other at middle of fore part (Fig. 2); anal plate as in Fig. 1; genital plate elongate and with slightly concave apex; genitalia as in Figs 3-5. Coloration intensely brown with not very distinct lightish ornament on head, sparse whitish spots on each antennal flagellum, light longitudinal median line on pronotal disc as well as on 1st and 2nd abdominal tergites, lightish spot in lower part of each pronotal lobe, weakly spotted legs, light sternites, and lightish medial part of 4-8th abdominal tergites.

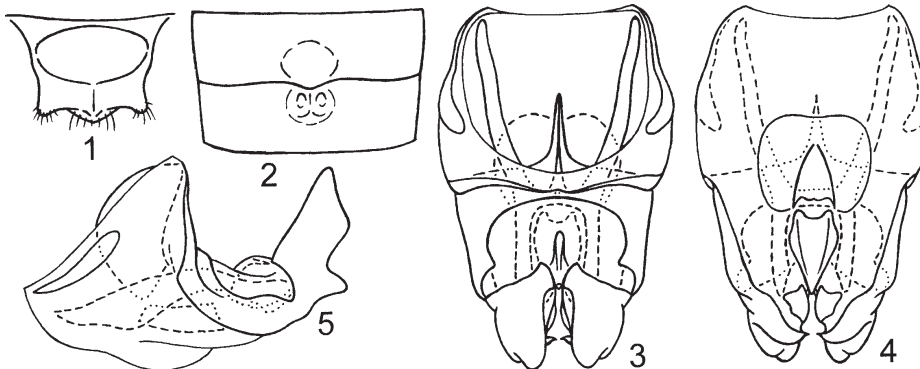
Variation. In second male, lateral parts of abdominal tergites dark brown (almost blackish) and with short and oblique light strokes on 5-7th tergites.

Female. Body shape as in male, but tegmina absent, anal plate simple (rounded triangular), and genital plate short. Coloration as in second male (paratype), but median part of 3rd-8th abdominal tergites dark with only several small light spots and longitudinal strokes. Ovipositor rather long and with narrow acute apex.

Length (mm). Body: ♂ 11-11.5, ♀ 12-12.5; pronotum: ♂ 2.6-2.7, ♀ 2.7-2.8; tegmina, ♂ 1.7-1.8; hind femora: ♂ 12.5-13, ♀ 12.5-13; ovipositor 9.5-9.8.

Comparison. *L. ecuadori* sp. n. differs from *L. zumun* (Des.-Gr.), *L. nauta* (Des.-Gr.), and *L. saussurei* (Des.-Gr.) in the upper distal parts of epiphallus angular (Fig. 5); from *L. chopardi* (Des.-Gr.), the new species is distinguished by these epiphallic parts not hooked and the endoparameral apodemes longer (Figs 3, 4).

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Figs 1-5. *Leptopsis ecuadori* sp. n., ♂ (holotype): 1, anal plate from above; 2, 3rd and 4th abdominal tergites from above; 3, genitalia from above; 4, same from below; 5, same from side.