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Revision in the generic name of the cricket, *Luzaropsis mjobergi* Chopard, 1926 of tribe Luzaropsini (Phalangopsidae: Phalangopsinae)

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Abstract

The present paper deals with the revision in the generic name of the phalangopsid cricket, *Luzaropsis mjobergi* Chopard (1926) as *Paraluzaropsis*, based on significant differences in certain morphological and the male genitalia characters. The male of *Paraluzaropsis mjobergi* (Chopard) has been described for the first time with suitable plates and line diagrams that was collected from South India. A key to the existing genera of the tribe Luzaropsini has been presented.

Key words: Phalangopsinae**,** Luzaropsini, *Luzaropsis*, *Paraluzaropsis*, India

Introduction

The tribe name Luzaropsini was established by A. V. Gorochov (1986) for the first time with *Luzaropsis* Chopard, 1925 as the type genus by original designation that presently comprises 3 genera (*Larandopsis* Chopard, 1924, *Luzaropsis* Chopard, 1925 and *Terrozacla*, Gorochov, 2014) and their 11 registered species (Cigliano *et al*., 2020). According to Gorochov (1986, 2014), this tribe is characterized by an almost semi-globular head with latero-dorsal eyes, short tegmina, and the males with or without stridulatory apparatus. In the male genitalia, development of a moderately large spermatophore, absence of characteristic folds before the formula (mold of spermatophore attachment plate) and an underdeveloped endoparamere is notable. Ovipositor is separately visible with its apex upturned.

In the present paper, we revise the genus of the reported species, *Luzaropsis mjobergi* Chopard, 1926 as *Paraluzaropsis mjobergi* (Chopard, 1926), collected from Vagamon Heights of the Sahyadari hill ranges located in the state of Kerala, South India, supported with plates and line diagrams. Possibility of such a revision was earlier expressed by Gorochov (2003) and also confirmed by Desutter-Grandcolas (2012) in their publications. In his comments, Gorochov (2003) opined that *Luzaropsis mjobergi* Chopard, 1930 from Kalimantan has been known from a single female and that it most likely belongs to another genus. Likewise, Desutter-Grandcolas (2012) mentioned that *L. mjobergi* resembles other species of the genus in leg morphology, but has a subgenital plate that is short, transverse and with a straight apical margin; suggesting that it certainly belongs to another genus.

Materials and methods

Specimens of the reported species was procured from the Orthoptera collections maintained in the Dr. Kalyan Singh Kushwaha Insect Museum (*Dr. Kalyan Singh Kushwaha Keet Sangrahalya*), Department of Entomology, Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture and Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India.

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