

New Species of *Anaplecta* BURMEISTER, 1838 (Blattaria) from Chiapas Amber, Mexico

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Order Blattaria (cockroaches) originated in Late Carboniferous (Brongniart 1885, Zhang et al. 2012) and during its evolution adapted to various environments gaining diverse morphological adaptations including diversification of orders Mantodea (mantises) and Isoptera (termites) during Late Jurassic/Early Cretaceous (Vršanský 2002, Vršanský & Aristov 2014). Generic composition of fossil cockroaches of Cenozoic era is considered modern since with two exceptions (Anisyutkin & Gröhn 2012, Vršanský & Labandeira 2015) it is identical with the generic composition of living species. A new species of genus *Anaplecta* from Simojovel amber (Mexico: Chiapas), represented by single specimen, is reported herein, coming from Mazantic Shale, stratigraphically positioned right above the Oligocene/Miocene boundary at 23 Ma (Vega et al. 2009). Cockroach, less than 5 mm long, is characterised by slender body, prolonged mouthparts bearing long palpomeres with distinct flattened triangular terminal palpomere, large eyes, and long slender legs with distinctly long tibial spines. Some leg- and palp segments differ in dimensions on left side and right side of the body, indicating slight dextro-sinistral asymmetry (visualisation includes the first partial visual 3D extraction). In contrast to *Supella mioce-nica* Vršanský et al. 2011, but in concordance with other Cenozoic amber species, the present cockroach does not show any significantly primitive

characters. The genus *Anaplecta* is cosmopolitan and 10 species live also in Mexico including Chiapas today. The new species is only the second (Vršanský et al 2011; *Ischnoptera* Burmeister, 1838 reported by Solorzano-Kraemer 2007) cockroach described from this amber. In addition to indigenous genera mentioned above and those characteristic for America, the present found is the first Cenozoic American occurrence of a living cosmopolitan genus. *Supella* Shelford, 1911, although known from the Chiapas amber apparently went extinct in Americas and today it is still present in other continents.

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