



A taxonomic review of genus *Scipinia* Stål (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Harpactorinae) from China

XIA HUANG¹, PING ZHAO², SHANYI ZHOU^{1,3} & WANZHI CAI^{2,3}

¹College of Life Sciences, Guangxi Normal University, Guilin 541004, Guangxi Province, China

²Department of Entomology, China Agricultural University, Yuanmingyuan West Road, Beijing 100094, China.

Email: caiwz@cau.edu.cn

³Corresponding author

Abstract

The Chinese species of the reduviid genus *Scipinia* (subfamily Harpactorinae) are reviewed, keyed, and illustrated. Three species of this genus are recognized from China. *Scipinia rotunda* is described as new to science. Diagnostic redescrptions of the two known species, *S. horrida* Stål and *S. subula* Hsiao & Ren, are provided. The diagnostic characters of the genus are slightly modified.

Key words: Reduviidae, Harpactorinae, *Scipinia*, new species, key, China

Introduction

Scipinia, a small genus of the reduviid subfamily Harpactorinae, was erected by Stål in 1861 for the Oriental species, *S. horrida*. Seven more species have since been described (Stål 1859, 1861; Reuter 1881; Breddin 1901; Distant 1903; Horváth 1919; Miller 1941; Hsiao & Ren 1981; Putshkov & Putshkov 1985, 1996; Maldonado-Capriles 1990); all of them are distributed in the Oriental and Australasian Regions. Two species, *S. horrida* Stål and *S. subula* Hsiao & Ren, have been recorded from China (Hsiao & Ren 1981). In a study of Chinese Reduviidae, we found a new species of this genus, and describe it here.

The genus is closely allied to *Irantha* Stål in general body plan and genital structure. The two genera can be distinguished by the relative lengths of the rostral segments: first and second rostral segments subequal in *Scipinia*, and first longer than second in *Irantha*. The two genera may be synonymized in the future, as sometimes it is difficult to assign the related species.

Material and methods

This study is based on materials deposited in the Entomological Museum of the China Agricultural University. Male genitalia were soaked in hot 10% potassium hydroxide solution for approximately 5 minutes to remove soft tissue, then rinsed in distilled water, and dissected under a Motic binocular dissecting microscope. All drawings were traced with the aid of a camera lucida. Dissected genitalia were placed in vials with glycerin and pinned under the corresponding specimens. Morphological terminology mainly follows that of Lent & Wygodzinsky (1979). Body length was measured from the apex of the head to the tip of the hemelytron when/ if the hemelytron reached or extended beyond the tip of the abdomen in the resting position, or from the apex