



A new genus of tribelocephaline assassin bugs from Borneo (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae)

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Abstract

Enigmocephala deinorhyncha **gen. n., sp. n.** (Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Tribelocephalinae: Tribelocephalini) is described based on an apterous female from Borneo. The new genus differs sharply from all other genera within the subfamily Tribelocephalinae by its unique labium. A key for the identification of the genera of Tribelocephalini is presented. *Acanthorhinocoris* Miller, 1940 is transferred from Tribelocephalini to Opistoplatyini.

Key words: Heteroptera, Reduviidae, Tribelocephalinae, taxonomy, new genus, new species, Borneo

Introduction

Tribelocephalinae are an exclusively palaeotropical, moderately species-rich subfamily within the Reduviidae (assassin bugs). Only very few data are available on their habits, however; most of them probably live on the ground, among debris (Villiers 1943) or at least some species under boulders (Ambrose 1999). The subfamily currently contains 15 genera with nearly 130 described species, about 100 of them belonging to the two large and diverse genera *Tribelocephala* Stål, 1853 and *Opistoplatys* Westwood, 1834 (cf. Maldonado Capriles 1990, Putshkov & Putshkov 1988).

Based on the fore wing venation, Villiers (1943) subdivided Tribelocephalinae into two tribes, Opistoplatyini and Tribelocephalini. Tribelocephalini are characterized by the presumably synapomorphic loss of the fore wing's Cu-PCu cross vein (according to the traditional interpretation of reduviid fore wing veins by Davis [1961], Lent & Wygodzinsky [1979] and others). However, no synapomorphies are known for defining Opistoplatyini (they were originally defined by the plesiomorphic retention of Cu-PCu). The monophyly of both tribes needs testing.

Maldonado Capriles (1996) erected another tribe, Xenocaucini, for the accommodation of the curious Afrotropical genus *Xenocaucus* China & Usinger, 1949. However, nearly all the unique characters of this genus used by Maldonado Capriles for defining Xenocaucini (aptery, absence of compound eyes, antennal segment I with concavity for the reception of remaining segments) are possibly due to strong adaptation to the ground-living life habits, and therefore it seems quite possible that *Xenocaucus* simply represents a specialized evolutionary lineage within Tribelocephalini or Opistoplatyini.

Among unidentified materials deposited in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna, an apterous specimen representing an undescribed tribelocephaline was found and is described in the present paper. Because of its several unique characters, it cannot be placed in any of the existing genera; therefore, a new genus is established for its accommodation.