



Revision of the Papua New Guinea genus *Elemacoris* Miller (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Harpactorinae)

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Abstract

The species of the Papua New Guinea genus *Elemacoris* in the reduviid subfamily Harpactorinae are revised. Two species, *E. vittatus* Miller, 1958 and *E. doesburgi* Zhao, Constant & Cai, **sp. nov.**, are described or redescribed, illustrated, and keyed. The diagnostic characters of the genus are modified. The type specimens of the new species are preserved in the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences.

Key words: Reduviidae, Harpactorinae, *Elemacoris*, new species, Papua New Guinea

Introduction

Elemacoris Miller was established by Miller in 1958 with *Elemacoris vittatus* Miller, from Papua New Guinea, as type species. Up until now, this has been the only species in the genus (Miller 1958; Putshkov & Putshkov 1985; Maldonado-Capriles 1990). The genus is characterized by head and anterior pronotal lobe tuberculate, posterior pronotal lobe rugose, and fore femur with a long subapical spine. Nothing has been published about its biology and ecology. In our recent examination of the Papua New Guinea reduviids in the collections of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences we found a new species of the genus, *Elemacoris doesburgi* **sp. nov.**, herein described. The Papuan material was collected using diverse methods (e.g., fogging, light trap) by Dr. Olivier Missa during a study on the biodiversity of the Curculionidae (Coleoptera) in the canopy of the Baiteta Forest.

Material and methods

This study is based on materials deposited in the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences. Male genitalia were soaked in hot 10% potassium hydroxide solution for approximately 5 minutes to remove soft tissue, 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 and Wygodzinsky (1979). Body length was measured from the apex of the head to the tip of the hemelytron if the hemelytron reached or extended beyond the tip of the abdomen in resting position, or from the apex of the head to the tip of the abdomen if the hemelytron did not reach the tip of the abdomen. The maximal width of the pronotum