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Article

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A review of the subfamily Centrocneminae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae) from Sumatra

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Abstract

Two genera and two species, *Neocentrocnemis signoreti* (Stål, 1863) and *Centrocnemoides sumatrana* Miller, 1956, in the subfamily Centrocneminae from Sumatra, are recognized and redescribed. The male genitalia of the two species are described and illustrated for the first time, except for the paramere of *N. signoreti*.

Key words: Centrocneminae, Sumatra, taxonomy, male genitalia

Introduction

The subfamily Centrocneminae was established in 1956 by Miller to accommodate four genera and thirty species known then. Subsequently Miller (1958), Dispons (1965), and Hsiao (1974) added three species to this subfamily (Maldonado-Capriles 1990). The most striking morphological characters of this subfamily are (1) the rostrum obviously 4-segmented, (2) membrane with two large cells, and (3) body somewhat flattened and highly tuberculate. This subfamily is a small group at the basal position of the reduviid phylogenetic tree (Carayon et al. 1958; Weirauch 2008). Two genera and two species have been reported from Sumatra (Miller 1956; Maldonado-Capriles 1990). Nearly nothing has been known about their biology except most of the specimens have been found on the trunks of trees and in one case attraction to artificial light has been reported (Miller 1956).

The subfamily is presently known only from the Oriental Region. In a study of the reduviids in the collection of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, we found two little known species of centrocnemine bugs from Sumatra. To facilitate the future identification of those taxa we here redescribe the two species, and illustrate the important morphological features.

Material and methods

Male genitalia of the reduviid were soaked in hot 10% KOH solution for approximately 5 minutes to remove soft tissue, rinsed in distilled water, and dissected under a Motic binocular dissecting microscope. Dissected genitalia were placed in vials with glycerin and pinned under the corresponding specimens. All drawings were traced with the aid of a camera lucida. Morphological terminology mainly follows those of Lent & Wygodzinsky (1979) and Davis (1966). Measurements were obtained using a calibrated micrometer. Body length was measured from the apex of the head to the tip of the hemelytron in resting position. Maximal width of the pronotum was measured across the humeral angles (including processes). All measurements are in millimeters. The distribution map was produced using the software CFF (Barbier & Rasmont 2000).

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