



First record of the assassin bug subfamily Centrocnemidinae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae) from Vietnam, with the description of a new species

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Abstract

The reduviid subfamily Centrocnemidinae is reported from Vietnam for the first time, with a new species, *Centrocnemis schaeferi* Truong, Li & Cai. The new species is distinguished from other members of the genus *Centrocnemis* by the black spots and confluent suffusions on the posterior pronotal lobe, the rostrum and the membrane of forewings, and whitish tubercles on the apical and basal portions of the corium.

Key words: Centrocnemidinae, *Centrocnemis*, new species, taxonomy, Vietnam

Introduction

Centrocnemidinae is a small subfamily at the basal position of the phylogenetic tree of Reduviidae (Carayon *et al.* 1958; Weirauch 2008). Miller (1956) reviewed this subfamily and assigned the 30 included species to four genera: *Centrocnemis* Signoret, *Neocentrocnemis* Miller, *Paracentrocnemis* Miller, and *Centrocnemoides* Miller. Subsequently Miller (1958), Dispons (1965), and Hsiao (1974) added three species to this subfamily (Maldonado-Capriles 1990). Recently, Li *et al.* (2009) redescribed and illustrated two species of *Neocentrocnemis* and *Centrocnemoides* from Sumatra with special reference to the male genitalia. Up to now 34 species have been known in the subfamily, including the new one described here.

Centrocnemis is the second largest genus in the subfamily Centrocnemidinae, with ten species prior to this study. This genus can be easily distinguished from other centrocnemidine genera by a large subapical process on the lower surface of the anterior tibia (Fig. 1). Members of this genus are all distributed in northern India and Malaysia (Miller 1956). During a study of reduviids held in the collection of Vietnam Academy of Science and Technology, a new species of this genus was discovered. This now forms the first record of the genus *Centrocnemis* as well as the subfamily Centrocnemidinae from Vietnam.

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 was placed in vial with glycerin and pinned under the corresponding specimen. 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, and expressed in millimeters. Body length was measured from the apex of the head to the tip of the hemelytron in