



Notes on the genus *Korinchocoris* Miller (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Reduviinae), with the description of a new species from Laos

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Abstract

Korinchocoris venulus Zhang, Zhao, Ishikawa & Cai, **sp. nov.** in the subfamily Reduviinae is described and illustrated from Laos. A modified diagnosis is given for the genus, recorded for the first time from Laos, along with a key to the six known species.

Key words: Reduviidae, Reduviinae, *Korinchocoris*, new species, Laos, key to species

Introduction

Korinchocoris, a small reduviine genus, was established by Miller in 1941 with *Korinchocoris chinai* Miller as type species. The genus is closely related to *Neocheronea* Miller, 1956, *Cheronella* Miller, 1956, *Cheronea* Stål, 1863, *Iphithereuta* Breddin, 1903, and *Junghuhnidia* Breddin, 1903. All the members of the group of genera have narrow distributions in the Oriental Region and each genus has limited number of species. The members of this group of genera can be easily distinguished from other reduviids by wide and raised veins on corium (Figs. 1, 9), which may represent an apomorphic character for a monophyletic group. But the differences among those genera are obscure and may need redefinition.

The genus *Korinchocoris* was placed originally in the subfamily Harpactorinae by Miller (1941) probably based on the presence of the discal cell of corium, but it was subsequently transferred to the subfamily Reduviinae with no justification (Miller 1948, 1954). Only five species of this genus have been described prior to this study (Miller 1941, 1948; Putshkov & Putshkov 1985; Maldonado-Capriles 1990). In a study of the Laotian reduviids in the collections of the Laboratory of Entomology, Tokyo University of Agriculture we found an undescribed species, the sixth species of this genus, *Korinchocoris venulus* **sp. nov.**, herein described. The taxonomic status of the new species is questionable in the proper sense of the genus because it is easily distinguished from the other species under the genus *Korinchocoris* by the special structure of the discal cell (Figs. 1, 9). In the present paper, we temporarily assign it to the genus *Korinchocoris*. No information is available of the biology of the species of *Korinchocoris*.

Material and methods

All drawings were traced with the aid of a camera lucida. Morphological terminology mainly follows that of Lent and Wygodzinsky (1979). Measurements, in millimeters, 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