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The saucer bug genus *Ctenipocoris* Montandon, 1897 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Naucoridae): new species from Guyana and India and catalog of world species

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Abstract

The saucer bug genus *Ctenipocoris* (Naucoridae: Laccocorinae: Ctenipocorini) is circumtropical and represented by nine species that are seldomly collected. Most non-genitalic features differ negligibly among species, thereby making identifications tenuous; however, some of these features and previously unreported male genitalia provide useful interspecific distinctions. Although the genus is in need of revision and assigning species names to specimens collected in the Neotropics generally is not possible, provided here are the descriptions of *Ctenipocoris sagittatus* **sp. nov.** from Guyana and Venezuela with a unique arrow-shaped aedeagus and hemelytral markings, and *C. reticulatus* **sp. nov.** from India with a reticulate pattern on the hemelytral membrane and unique male genitalia. Also provided here is a catalog of species of *Ctenipocoris*.

Key words: Nepomorpha, saucer bug, species description, Guyana, India

Introduction

The circumtropical genus *Ctenipocoris* Montandon, 1897a is represented by nine species worldwide and was considered to possibly be a taxon in decline because it is uncommonly collected and apparently discontinuous in distribution (Sites 2022). The genus is represented by six Neotropical species, two Indochinese, and one Afrotropical. It appears to be morphologically conserved as relatively few external characters are available by which to distinguish species, and original descriptions did not provide details of male genitalia. Nonetheless, Herrera (2013) presented a provisional key to the American species of *Ctenipocoris* using external morphological features from the original descriptions and observations from his examination of three species.

The *Ctenipocoris* fauna of Asia is represented by *C. sinicus* Zettel, 2012 from China, known only by the female holotype, and by *C. asiaticus* Montandon, 1897a, the type species of the genus occurring from Myanmar to Indonesia.

Presented here are descriptions of two new species of *Ctenipocoris*, one from Guyana and Venezuela, and the other from India. Although external morphology is generally not interspecifically diagnostic in this genus, the new species from Guyana has a unique form of the aedeagus and a distinctive hemelytral feature. The new species from India has hemelytral markings and a molecular signature that are distinctive, and is geographically distantly removed from the known range of the two other Asian species.

Materials and Methods

The holotypes were measured for body length and width and major structures, and all measurements are in mm. Body length and width for paratypes also are given, including as a mean and range for *C. sagittatus* **sp. nov.** Length of the body is measured from the anterior margin of the head to the posterior margin of the abdomen, and width at the widest point, across abdominal segment II. Abdominal segment numbers are expressed as Roman numerals. Images of specimens were obtained by use of a Leica M205C stereo microscope coupled with the Leica Application

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Suite V4.10 Extended Depth of Focus module, followed by image preparation with Photoshop v. 27.4.0 (Adobe Systems Inc., San Jose, California). The margin of the female subgenital plate (mediosternite VII) is an important diagnostic character in many saucer bugs, but it is often difficult to see clearly because of heavy setation and lack of contrast with other terminal segments. Thus, the setae were physically removed and other terminal segments digitally removed for the subgenital plate images presented here. Specimens are housed in the repositories as noted for each species. In the catalog of species of *Ctenipocoris*, the repository and sex of the holotype are given.

Repository abbreviations

CAS	California Academy of Sciences (San Francisco)
CSBD	Center for Study of Biological Diversity, University of Guyana (Georgetown)
IRSN	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique (Brussels)
MACN	Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales (Buenos Aires)
MCSN	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale (Genoa)
MZUCR	Museo de Zoología de la Universidad de Costa Rica (San José)
NHMW	Naturhistorisches Museum (Vienna)
RMCA	Royal Museum of Central Africa (Tervuren)
SEMC	Snow Entomological Museum Collection (Lawrence)
UMC	University of Missouri (Columbia)

Systematics

Laccocorinae Stål, 1876

Ctenipocorini Sites, 2022

***Ctenipocoris* Montandon, 1897**

I have examined specimens from multiple localities in the Neotropics from Belize and Guyana south to Argentina and found the characters in the key by Herrera (2013) to differ negligibly among specimens. However, male genitalia, particularly the parameres, appear to be instructive and I was able to distinguish four morphospecies among the specimens examined. Unfortunately, three of the Neotropical holotypes are female and two of the three male holotypes apparently no longer have genitalia associated with them; thus, assigning identities to unknown specimens is not realistic until a revision that includes species redescriptions with details of the male genitalia from specimens collected at type localities is available. Nonetheless, one Neotropical morphospecies was sufficiently distinct in the shape of the aedeagus and with an unusual hemelytral character not seen in other specimens from the Americas that it justifies description as a new species.

***Ctenipocoris sagittatus* Sites, sp. nov.**
(Figs. 1–9)

Description. Macropterous male. HOLOTYPE, length 8.88; maximum width 5.16. Paratypes (n = 6), length 8.88–9.36 (mean = 9.11); maximum width 5.00–5.44 (mean = 5.25). General shape elliptical, broadly rounded anteriorly, narrowly rounded posteriorly; widest across embolia at abdominal segment II (Fig. 1). Overall dorsal coloration brown, with dark-brown hemelytra, lighter-brown pronotum, black scutellum, and yellow legs and embolar margins (Fig. 1). Dorsal surface densely punctate. Ventrally, dark-brown to black, except yellow embolia, pronotum lateral margins, and legs (Fig. 2).

Head. Length 1.28; maximum width 3.16. Eyes convergent anteriorly, synthlipsis 1.04; narrow band of cuticle posterior and laterad to eye; eyes flat and not raised above level of vertex or pronotum. Anterior margin between

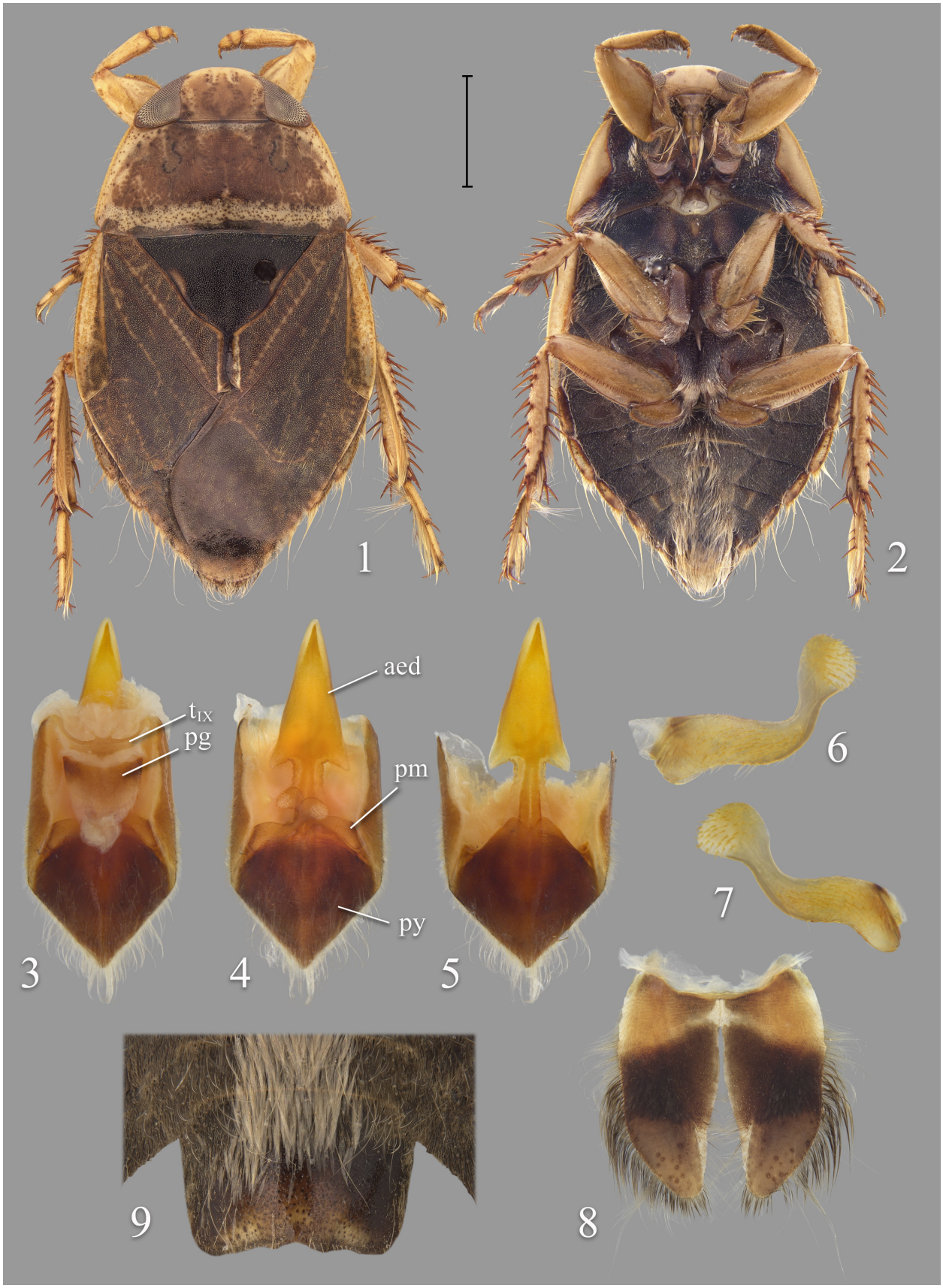
eyes convex, extending anteriorly in front of eyes 12% of head length; posterior margin between eyes straight. Labrum width 1.5× length, triangular, apex narrowly rounded. Labium orange-brown, with three visible segments, extending 0.62 beyond labrum. Antennal segment proportions 5:10:16:9, length 0.80, each segment moderately setose with hair length approximately half diameter of segments.

Thorax. Pronotum mostly medium-brown with yellow areas behind eyes, laterally, and on posterior transverse band; densely punctate; lateral margins nearly straight, convergent anteriorly, explanate; sparsely covered with short setae, except setae longer and more evident near lateral margin; posterior margin nearly straight at margin with scutellum, angling slightly anteriad at clavus; anterior margin straight between eyes; transverse line of medium-brown punctures defining anterior margin of band in posterior 1/3; width 2.3× length; length at midline 2.00; maximum width at posterolateral corners 4.52. Probasisternum dark-brown and pruinose with a sharp midventral ridge; prosternellum medium-brown and glabrous; propleuron mostly dark-brown and pruinose, with glabrous yellow lateral band and medium-brown immediately behind procoxae. Elongate light-colored setae laterally in posterior half of pruinose area of propleuron. Scutellum mostly black, with light markings mid-length of lateral margins, densely punctate, triangular, with lateral margins shallowly sinuate, width 1.7× length, width 3.08, length 1.84. Hemelytra densely punctate, mostly dark-brown with light-colored linear markings suggestive of venation on corium and along intraclaval suture; yellow at lateral margin of embolium. Claval commissure length 1.00. Embolium length 3.00, greatest width 0.68; lateral margin nearly straight to shallowly convex in proximal 2/3, curvature slightly greater in distal third. Hind wings well-developed. Mesobasisternum pruinose, dark-brown with lighter-colored, wide, longitudinal submedian bands; midline with tubercle at anterior margin followed posteriorly with poorly developed tumescence and erect light-colored hairs on midline. Metasternellum (=metaxyphus), digitate, yellow, with elongate light-colored hairs. Metapleuron pruinose, dark-brown anteriorly and lighter posteriorly.

Legs. All leg segments except coxae yellow, coxae brown. Profemur without punctation or other markings; posterior margin with sparse rows of stout setae and fine elongate setae; basal 3/4 of anterior margin with dense pad of setae without associated spines; tight cluster of elongate setae extending anteriorly from near base of anterior margin. Protibia with occlusal surface flattened and with increasingly robust setae along dorsal and ventral edges, those on ventral edge enlarging to form triangular distal dense tomentose pad; tarsus two-segmented, articulated, with continuation of dense distal pad of tibia; pretarsal claws double, articulated. Procoxa golden-brown, lateral surface with elongate light-colored setae. Meso- and metacoxae partially recessed into thorax and flattened laterally to accommodate flexed femora. Meso- and metafemora with row of elongate setae on anteroventral margin and brush-line of short setae in basal 2/3 of posterior margin; mesofemur with row of more stout setae near middle of ventral surface; metafemur with row of stout orange spines on ventral surface closer to posterior margin. Mesotibia lateral margin with 15–20 stout reddish-brown spines, sparse elongate setae, and 2–3 combs of 3–4 short spines; dense comb of short spines at apical rim dorsomedially; dense distal pad of tomentose setae that continues on tarsi. Metatibia lateral margin with approximately 20 stout reddish-brown spines; dense comb of short spines at apical rim dorsomedially. Meso- and metatarsi with long, pale swimming hairs. Meso- and metapretarsi with paired claws slender, curved, with basal tooth. Leg measurements as follows: foreleg, femur 1.96, tibia 1.22, tarsomeres 1–2 0.26, 0.28; middle leg, femur 2.00, tibia 1.56, tarsomeres 1–3 0.18, 0.53, 0.40; hind leg, femur 2.40, tibia 2.60, tarsomeres 1–3 0.24, 0.84, 0.74.

Abdomen. Dorsally with lateral margins of III–V exposed, yellowish-brown. Lateral margin smooth, with row of short yellow setae, elongate setae on posterior ¼ of III–VII. Posterolateral corners of III–VI broadly rounded, VII narrowly rounded. Terga VI and VII symmetrical, without accessory genitalic processes. Tergum VIII basal third yellow, middle third black, distal third brown, lateral lobes evenly convex in distal half of lateral margin, medial lobes (pseudoparameres) not evident, apparently fused with lateral lobes (Fig. 8). Ventrally mostly dark-brown to black, with pile of fine, short, recumbent setae. Midline with dense band of setae, individual elongate thin setae sparsely distributed on mediosternites III–VII lateral to dense band of setae. Lateral margin with thin glabrous yellow band. Glabrous patches on laterosternites II–VII. Pygophore anterior margin between parameres with pronounced concavity at midline giving appearance of two submedian lobes (Figs. 3, 4); posterior apex acute and with thick brush of setae (Figs. 3–5). Parameres symmetrical, crisscrossing over base of aedeagus (Fig. 4), elongate, with rounded club-like apex and stout spine-like setae on club and over most of basal half (Figs. 6, 7). Aedeagus sagittate in apical half (Figs. 4, 5), keeled ventrally.

Macropterous female. Paratypes (n = 10), length 7.52–9.60 (mean = 9.15); maximum width 4.48–5.76 (mean = 5.48). Similar to male in general structure and coloration except as follows: Abdomen dorsally with lateral margins



FIGURES 1–9. *Ctenipocoris sagittatus* **sp. nov.** (1) dorsal habitus of holotype; (2) ventral habitus of holotype; (3) genital capsule; (4) genital capsule without terga IX and X (proctiger); (5) genital capsule without parameres (pygophore partially broken ventrally); (6) left paramere; (7) right paramere; (8) male 8th abdominal tergum; (9) female subgenital plate. aed=aedeagus, pg=proctiger, pm=paramere, py=pygophore, t_{IX}=tergum IX. Size bar = 2 cm and applies to only Figs. 1, 2.

of III–VI exposed. Protibia with tomentose pad greatly reduced. Mesotibia with dense distal pad of tomentose setae reduced to small cluster of setae at posteroventral corner. Mediosternite VII (subgenital plate) 0.59× as long as wide, width 1.60, length 0.94; posterior margin with submedian lobes creating a median concavity and shallow lateral concavities; posterolateral corners rounded; posterior 1/3 light-brown to yellow (Fig. 9).

Diagnosis and comparative notes. This species can be distinguished by the arrow-shaped aedeagus and incomplete yellow lines on the corium and along the intraclaval suture. The nearest described species is *Ctenipocoris brasiliensis* (De Carlo, 1968a) from Pará, northern Brazil; it is known from only the male holotype, which is missing its genitalia and has yellowish patches on the corium rather than incomplete yellow lines. Although male genitalia are not available for most of the *Ctenipocoris* type specimens, all undetermined neotropical males I have examined (Brazil: Amazonas, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Roraima; Colombia, Paraguay, Peru) have a linear rather than sagittate aedeagus. Of these, the parameres of *C. sagittatus* are distinct from all but the specimen from Amazonas Brazil, which does not have a sagittate aedeagus nor the yellow-lined corium.

Habitat description. The type locality was given in the field notes as a large, vegetated marsh.

Etymology. The specific epithet *sagittatus* (Latin) is in reference to the arrow-shaped aedeagus.

Repositories. The holotype will be deposited in the Center for Study of Biological Diversity, University of Guyana (CSBD), and paratypes in the Enns Entomology Museum, University of Missouri (UMC) and the Snow Entomological Museum Collection, University of Kansas (SEMC).

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: **GUYANA**, Region 9, Ziida Karisihizi (Lake), nr. Kusad Mts., 2.8298833, -59.8060167, elev. 123 m, 25 October 2013, coll: Short, Isaacs, Salisbury, GY13-1025-01A. PARATYPES: same data as holotype (9♂, 22♀ UMC; 1♂, 2♀ SEMC)**. VENEZUELA**, Apure State, 44 km N of Rio Capanaparo, 7°20.175'N, 67°43.868'W, 49 m, 11 September 2007, leg. A.E.Z. Short, AS-07-004 (1♀ SEMC).

Ctenipocoris reticulatus **Sites, sp. nov.**
(Figs. 10–18)

Description. Macropterous male. HOLOTYPE, length 8.24; maximum width 4.76. Paratypes (n = 1), length 8.08; maximum width 4.64. General shape elliptical, broadly rounded anteriorly and posteriorly; widest across embolia at abdominal segment II (Fig. 9). Overall dorsal coloration brown, with medium-brown hemelytra, lighter-brown pronotum, black scutellum, and yellow legs and embolar margins (Fig. 10). Dorsal surface densely punctate. Ventrally, brown with thoracic pleura and sterna, head, and legs lighter (Fig. 11).

Head. Length 1.20; maximum width 2.80. Eyes convergent anteriorly, synthlipsis 0.72; narrow band of cuticle posterior and laterad to eye; eyes flat and not raised above level of vertex or pronotum. Anterior margin between eyes convex, extending anteriorly in front of eyes 3% of head length; posterior margin between eyes nearly straight. Labrum width 1.7× length, triangular, apex broadly rounded. Labium yellow, with three visible segments, extending 0.72 beyond labrum. Antennal segment proportions 5:9:13:10, length 0.72, moderately setose with hair length approximately half diameter of segments.

Thorax. Pronotum yellow with dark-brown punctures and brown median and submedian area; densely punctate; lateral margins nearly straight, convergent anteriorly, explanate; sparsely covered with elongate recumbent setae; posterior margin nearly straight at margin with scutellum, angling slightly anteriad at clavus; anterior margin nearly straight between eyes; transverse line of brown punctures defining anterior margin of band in posterior 1/3; width 2.3× length; length at midline 1.80; maximum width at posterolateral corners 4.12. Probasisternum yellow and pruinose with a sharp midventral ridge; prosternellum yellow and glabrous; propleuron mostly dark-brown and pruinose, with glabrous yellow lateral band and yellow-brown immediately behind procoxae. Elongate light-colored setae laterally in posterior half of pruinose area of propleuron. Scutellum black, with light markings mid-length of lateral margins extending posteriorly to near apex, densely punctate, triangular, with lateral margins straight in anterior half, shallowly concave in posterior half, width 1.8× length, width 2.84, length 1.60. Hemelytra densely punctate, mostly medium-brown with irregular light mottling on corium and clavus. Membrane with reticulate pattern created by light lines separating medium-brown polygons (Fig. 10). Embolium yellow with corium coloration medially in posterior half. Claval commissure length 0.96. Embolium length 3.00, greatest width 0.62; lateral margin evenly and shallowly convex throughout length. Hind wings well-developed. Mesobasisternum pruinose, yellow; midline with tubercle at anterior margin followed posteriorly with poorly developed tumescence and erect light-colored hairs on

midline. Mesoepisternum and mesoepimeron brown. Metasternellum (=metaxyphus), digitate, acuminate, yellow, with elongate light-colored hairs. Metaepisternum yellow.

Legs. All leg segments yellow. Profemur without punctation or other markings; posterior margin with sparse rows of short, stout setae and fine, elongate setae; basal 3/4 of anterior margin with dense pad of setae without associated spines; tight cluster of elongate setae extending anteriorly from near base of anterior margin. Protibia with occlusal surface flattened and with increasingly robust setae along dorsal and ventral edges, those on ventral edge enlarging to form triangular distal dense tomentose pad; tarsus two-segmented, articulated, with continuation of dense distal pad of tibia; pretarsal claws double, articulated. Procoxa lateral surface with elongate light-colored setae. Meso- and metacoxae partially recessed into thorax and flattened laterally to accommodate flexed femora. Meso- and metafemora with row of elongate setae on anteroventral margin and row of short setae in basal 2/3 of posterior margin; mesofemur with row of more stout setae near middle of ventral surface; metafemur with row of stout orange spines on ventral surface closer to posterior margin. Mesotibia lateral margin with 15–20 stout reddish-brown spines, sparse elongate setae, and 5–6 combs of 3–4 short spines; dense comb of short spines at apical rim dorsomedially; dense distal pad of tomentose setae that continues on tarsi. Metatibia lateral margin with approximately 20 stout reddish-brown spines; dense comb of short spines at apical rim dorsomedially. Meso- and metatarsi with long, pale swimming hairs. Meso- and metapretarsi with paired claws slender, curved, with negligible basal tooth. Leg measurements as follows: foreleg, femur 1.70, tibia 1.10, tarsomeres 1–2 0.20, 0.18; middle leg, femur 1.92, tibia 1.30, tarsomeres 1–3 0.16, 0.48, 0.32; hind leg, femur 2.34, tibia 2.42, tarsomeres 1–3 0.24, 0.94, 0.66.

Abdomen. Dorsally with lateral margins of IV–V narrowly exposed. Lateral margin smooth, with row of short yellow setae, elongate setae on posterior ¼ of III–VII. Posterolateral corners of III–VI broadly rounded, VII narrowly rounded. Tergum VIII dark-brown laterally, lighter mesad, with lateral lobes evenly convex in distal half of lateral margin; obtusely rounded medial lobes (pseudoparameres) in basal 1/3 (Fig. 17). Ventrally mostly brown and covered with light-colored recumbent setae. Midline with dense band of setae, individual elongate thin setae sparsely distributed on mediosternites III–VII lateral to dense band of setae. Lateral margin with thin glabrous band; each segment brown anteriorly, yellow posteriorly. Glabrous patches on laterosternites II–VII. Pygophore anterior margin produced between parameres with apex broadly rounded to truncate; posterior apex acute and with thick brush of setae (Figs. 12–14). Parameres symmetrical, touching each other at midline anterior to apex of pygophore (Fig. 13), elongate, margins gently curved, covered with short spine-like setae on dorsal surface (Figs. 15, 16). Aedeagus with apical half elliptical with lateral margins evenly curved and becoming straight at apex (Figs. 12–14).

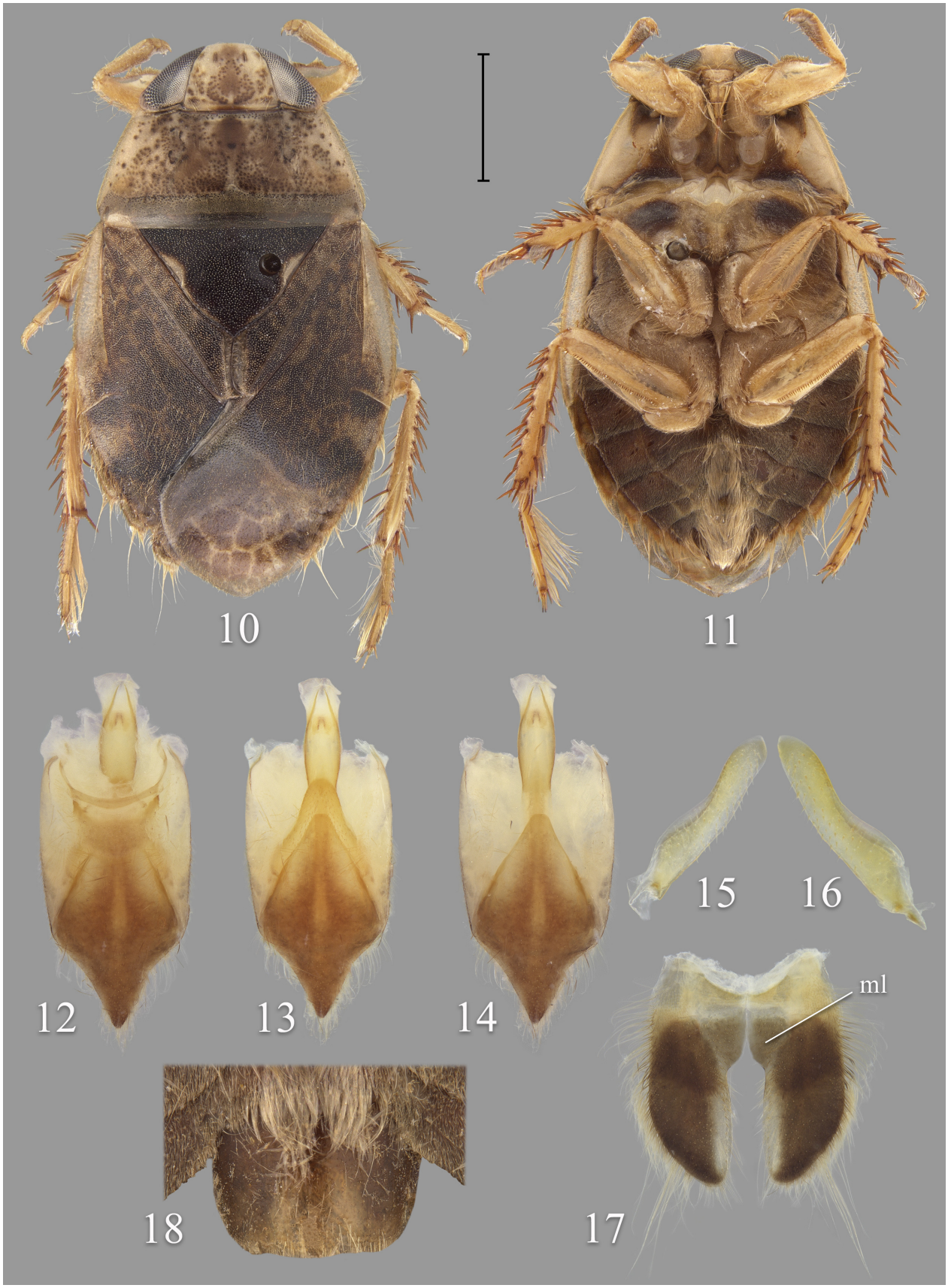
Macropterous female. Paratypes (n = 1), length 8.08; maximum width 4.92. Similar to male in general structure and coloration except as follows: Protibia with tomentose pad greatly reduced. Mesotibia with dense distal pad of tomentose setae reduced to small cluster of setae at posteroventral corner. Mediosternite VII (subgenital plate) brown, heavily setose, 0.78× as long as wide, width 1.16, length 0.90; posterior margin shallowly sinuous; posterolateral corners rounded (Fig. 18).

Diagnosis and comparative notes. The reticulate pattern on the membrane of the right hemelytron easily distinguishes this species from *C. asiaticus* and *C. sinicus*. Further, this species is smaller in comparison to the male and female specimens of *C. asiaticus* from Thailand in the UMC collection, which average 8.3 × 5.1 (n=12), although Montandon (1897a) gave it as 7.8 × 5.2 mm; and even smaller than *C. sinicus* at 9.4 × 5.7 (Zettel 2012). The new species is also proportionately narrower than both *C. asiaticus* and *C. sinicus*. In addition, the aedeagus shape of *C. reticulatus* **sp. nov.** is unique; it is evenly and gently bulbous distal to the parameres, whereas it is more abruptly widened closer to the apex in *C. asiaticus* (see Zettel 2012); males of *C. sinicus* are unknown. In the molecular phylogeny of Sites (2022), *C. asiaticus* and *C. reticulatus* **sp. nov.** were recovered as sister species separated by substantial molecular distance, which further supports the concept of distinct species, and these together were sister to *C. africanus* Poisson, 1948.

Habitat description. No information about the habitat at the type locality is available.

Etymology. The specific epithet *reticulatus* (Latin) is in reference to the network-like pattern on the hemelytral membrane.

Repositories. The holotype and paratypes are deposited in the Enns Entomology Museum, University of Missouri. Two females from the type series had been dissected to remove muscle tissue for DNA extraction; thus, they are not included as paratypes.



FIGURES 10–18. *Ctenipocoris reticulatus* **sp. nov.** (10) dorsal habitus of holotype; (11) ventral habitus of male paratype; (12) genital capsule; (13) genital capsule without terga IX and X (proctiger); (14) genital capsule without parameres; (15) left paramere; (16) right paramere; (17) male 8th abdominal tergum; (18) female subgenital plate. ml=medial lobe. Size bar = 2 cm and applies to only Figs. 10, 11.

Type material examined. HOLOTYPE ♂: **INDIA**: Karnataka, Agumbe Ghats, N13°29.462', E75° 04.221', 9 October 2004, Miller, Cameron, & Svenson. PARATYPES: same data as holotype (1♂, 1♀ UMC); Karnataka, MVL 04 Jog Falls Sm East, 7 October 2004, N14° 13.492', E74° 52.542' (1♂ UMC).

Additional material examined. **INDIA**: Karnataka, Agumbe Ghats, N13°29.462', E75° 04.221', 9 October 2004, Miller, Cameron, & Svenson, DNA extracted (2♀ UMC).

Catalog of species of *Ctenipocoris* Montandon, 1897

***Ctenipocoris africanus* Poisson, 1948**

1948. *Ctenipocoris africana* Poisson, 219
1960. *Heleocoris faradjensis* La Rivers, 100 (syn. by Polhemus & Polhemus 2008, 297)
Distribution: Cameroon, Congo, Tanzania, Uganda
Type repository and sex: RMCA, ♂

***Ctenipocoris asiaticus* Montandon, 1897**

1897a. *Ctenipocoris asiaticus* Montandon, 374
Distribution: Indonesia (Java), Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam
Type repository: MCSN, ♂

***Ctenipocoris brasiliensis* (De Carlo, 1968)**

1968a. *Heleocoris brasiliensis* De Carlo, 101
1987. *Ctenipocoris brasiliensis*: Polhemus, 370
Distribution: Brazil
Type repository and sex: MACN, ♂

***Ctenipocoris oscari* Herrera, 2013**

2013. *Ctenipocoris oscari* Herrera, 339
Distribution: Costa Rica
Type repository and sex: MZUCR, ♀

***Ctenipocoris peruvianus* (La Rivers, 1974)**

1974. *Heleocoris peruvianus* La Rivers, 12
2008. *Ctenipocoris peruvianus*: Polhemus & Polhemus, 297
Distribution: Peru
Type repository and sex: CAS, ♂

***Ctenipocoris plaumanni* (De Carlo, 1968)**

1968b. *Heleocoris plaumanni* De Carlo, 196
2004. *Ctenipocoris plaumanni*: López Ruf, 23
Distribution: Brazil
Type repository and sex: MACN, ♂

***Ctenipocoris reticulatus* Sites 2026**

2026. *Ctenipocoris reticulatus* Sites
Distribution: India
Type repository and sex: UMC, ♂

***Ctenipocoris sagittatus* Sites 2026**

2026. *Ctenipocoris sagittatus* Sites
Distribution: Guyana, Venezuela
Type repository and sex: CSBD, ♂

***Ctenipocoris schadei* (De Carlo, 1940)**

1940. *Heleocoris schadei* De Carlo, 432
2004. *Ctenipocoris schadei*: López Ruf, 23
Distribution: Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay
Type repository and sex: MACN, ♀

***Ctenipocoris sinicus* Zettel 2012**

2012. *Ctenipocoris sinicus* Zettel, 28
Distribution: China
Type repository and sex: NHMW, ♀

***Ctenipocoris spinipes* (Montandon, 1897)**

1897b. *Heleocoris spinipes* Montandon, 447
2004. *Ctenipocoris spinipes*: López Ruf, 23
Distribution: Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela
Type repository and sex: IRSN, ♀

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