



## 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