

THREE NEW SUB-FAMILIES OF REDUVIIDAE

(Hemiptera-Heteroptera)

FOR

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In 1948, Villiers (Réduviides de l'Afrique noire, Faune de l'Empire Français, p. 171), proposed a new sub-family-*Tegeinae* to receive the genus *Phonolibes* Stål (1854, Oefv. Vetensk. Ak. Förh., p. 238), represented in the Ethiopian Region and characterized, according to him, by the 2-segmented rostrum, which, in the resting position, lies close to the head and which has a very short, thick basal segment, and a very long, straight, slender 2nd. segment.

Presumably Villiers based this sub-family on the Indo-Malayan genus *Tegea* Stål —1863, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. (4), 3, p. 43—, but this genus (except as regards the type of rostrum), has only minor morphological affinities with *Phonolibes* from which it differs in the shape of the head, the 2-segmented rostrum, the nodulose femora, which, as well as the tibiae, are strongly setose, the setae being mostly of the secretory type, the very large posterior lobe of the pronotum on which are strong, arcuate carinae sub-dorsally and in having harpagones.

Ecologically also, their habitats and mode of life are widely different. *Tegea* spp. are diurnal and frequent trunks and foliage of trees, while *Phonolibes* spp. are nocturnal, being rarely seen in the daytime and some cases are found in the nests of Termites or under logs lying on the soil, a frequent habitat of some species of termite, among which may be mentioned *Allodoterme schultzei* Silv.

In view of the considerable differences between *Phonolibes* and *Tegea*, I propose that the sub-family *Tegeinae* should

include only the genus *Tegea*, and a new sub-family, *Phonolibinae*, for the genera *Phonolibes* and *Lophocephala* Lap. (1832, Ess. p. 12), should be established.

With regard to the sub-genus of *Tegea-Campylorhyncha* Stål (1870, Oef. Vetensk. Ak. Förh., p. 691). This differs from *Tegea* in having a curved rostrum composed of 3 segments, the 1st. segment very thick, the 2nd. segment thick, and the 3rd. segment feebly curved outwards. On account of these differences I propose that *Campylorhyncha* be elevated to generic rank.

The characters of *Phonolibes* are the somewhat elongate head, which is constricted immediately behind the eyes, the very widely separated ocelli, the 3-segmented rostrum (the articulation between the 2nd. and 3rd. segments is usually very feebly demarcated, a fact which, no doubt, has given rise to the impression that the rostrum is composed of 2 segments only), the thick 3rd. and 4th. antennal segments and the absence of harpagones.

In *Lophocephala* there is a stridulatory furrow and the harpagones are lacking. In *Phonolibes*, both the furrow and harpagones are absent.

The second sub-family I propose is for the reception of a small species from Northern Nigeria which has the following characters, rostrum with basal segment very short, segments 2 and 3 straight, moderately thick and almost equal in length (segment 3 a little shorter than 2), stridulatory furrow present, hemelytra entirely membranous with the costal area of the corium prolonged almost to the apex of the membrane, femora feebly nodulose.

The characters which separate it from the *Harpactorinae* are the relative proportions of the rostral segments and the structure of the hemelytra.

From the *Tegeinae* it is distinguished by the type of rostrum and hemelytra, the more or less elongate head, the relatively shorter and narrower posterior lobe of the pronotum, the absence of carinae from the posterior lobe of the pronotum and by the presence of a stridulatory furrow.

From the *Phonolibinae* it differs in the structure of hemelytra and rostrum.

Regarding the stridulatory furrow which was formerly regarded as a characteristic of the *Reduviidae*, it should be pointed

out that it is absent from several representatives of the *Harpactorinae* and from old World *Apiomerinae*.

PERISSORHYNCHINAE subfam. nov.

Perissorhynchus gen. nov.

Size small. Head and body including lateral areas of abdomen dorsally, with dense pubescence and patches of tomentose pubescence on head, pleura and abdomen; head and body also with

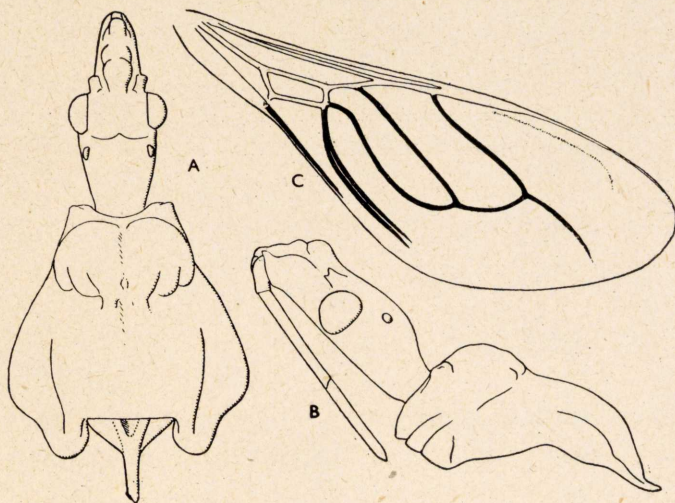


Fig. 1: *Perissorhynchus lloydi* gen. et sp. n. A) Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B) Head and pronotum, lateral view. C) Hemelytron.

abundant, moderately long, glandular setae. Antennae moderately thick; basal segment longer than anteocular; tylus strongly elevated basally, the elevation rounded and with a transverse sulcus. Ocelli small, lateral. Anterior lobe of pronotum shorter than posterior lobe, deeply and widely sulcate, except anteriorly; posterior lobe rugose tuberculate, medially shallowly sulcate in anterior two-thirds; basal lateral angles strongly produced, rounded. Scutellum much longer than wide, produced apically. Femora feebly incrassate and feebly nodulose, subapically.

Type species, *Perissorhynchus lloydi* sp. n. (Fig. 1).

Colour. Head, except tylus and base, piceous. Antennae, tylus, base of head, thorax and rostrum brown. Scutellum piceous with spine brownish yellow. Abdomen piceous, except ventrally and ventro-laterally brown; connexivum yellowish with brown spot in basal half of each segment. Veins of corium brown, of membrane piceous. Legs brown; femora somewhat darker apically. Setae fulvous; tomentose pubescence whitish.

Structure. Basal segment of antennae sub-equal in length to segments 2 and 3 together, basally strongly constricted. Ocellar interspace equal to width of vertex between eyes. Disc of scutellum triangularly depressed; spine horizontal, thick, about twice as long as disc. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen.

Total length	8.50 mm.
Hemelytra	6.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	2.50 mm.

1 ♀ (holotype), N. Nigeria, Azare, 1924, Dr. Ll. Lloyd. (B. M. 1924-442.)

περισσό = strange

ὄνυχος = a beak.

The third new sub-family which I propose, is for an extremely small species from the Philippine Is., and is characterized as follows, *Visayanocorinae* sub-fam. nov.¹

Size very small. Glabrous. Head pyriform in outline from above without ocelli or transverse sulcus. Eyes not prominent; facets large and convex. Basal segment of rostrum longer than remaining segments together and sulcate laterally. Stridulatory furrow present. Pronotum unarmed; anterior lobe without median sulcus. Scutellum with a very long apical spine. Legs long, slender; anterior femora and tibiae with isolated, robust setae; anterior tibiae with a large, flattened, acute projection on inner surface apically; segment 2 of tarsi much longer than remaining segments together; coxae much longer than wide. Corium with vein R absent and M anastomosed with Cu.

¹ Visayan, a tribe inhabiting the Philippine Islands.

Visayanocoris gen. nov.

Basal segment of antennae three times as long as segment 2; segments 3 and 4 sub-equal in length. Head longer than pronotum. Anterior acetabula prominent and distinctly visible from

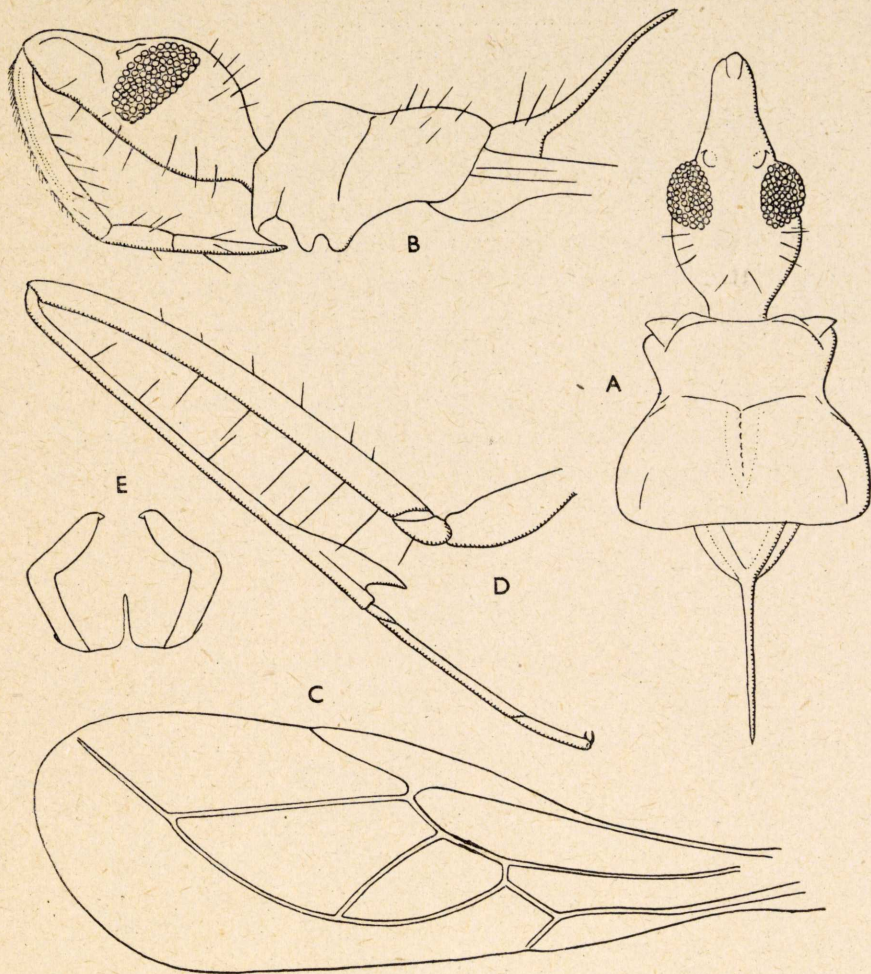


Fig. 2: *Visayanocoris nitens* gen. et sp. n. A) Head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view. B) Idem, lateral view. C) Hemelytron. D) Anterior leg. E) Apical margin of pygophore and harpagones, terminal view.

above. Posterior lobe of pronotum with a moderately wide, median, longitudinal sulcus. Disc of scutellum as wide as long; spine twice as long as disc. Sides of abdomen parallel. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen.

Type species, *Visayanocoris nitens* sp. n. (Fig. 2).

Colour. Piceous. Hemelytra greyish; venation brown. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae piceous; segments 3 and 4 whitish with narrow brown annulations visible under high magnification.

Total length	3.00 mm.
Hemelytra	2.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width	0.75 mm.

1 ♂ (holotype), Philippine Is. Luzon, Mt. Makiling, Baker.

The relationship of this new sub-family is very difficult to define. The shape of the head is approximately similar to that of Tribelocephines, the relatively long coxae and slender legs suggest relationship with the *Emesinae*. Its position, it is thought, is between the *Acanthaspinae* and the *Piratinae*.

NOTE.—The type of *Perissorrhynchus lloydi* sp. n. is in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History) London and the type of *Visayanocoris nitens* sp. n. is in the collection of the Helsinki Museum, Finland.