



Notes on the genus *Aulacogenia* Stål (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Stenopodainae) from China, with the description of a new species

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Abstract

A new stenopodaine reduviid, *Aulacogenia zhangii* **sp. nov.**, from China is described and illustrated. The new species belongs to the *acutangula* group. A key to the Chinese species of this genus is provided.

Key words: Reduviidae, Stenopodainae, *Aulacogenia*, China, new species, key

Introduction

The genus *Aulacogenia* Stål occurs in the Oriental Region as far as known and, until now, consisted of nineteen species (Stål 1870; Distant 1903; Bergroth 1913; Miller 1940, 1954; Zhao *et al.* 2005). The genus can be easily distinguished by a combination of the following features: the dull-colored body, the gular region strongly excavated, a pair of conical spines between the antennal tubercles, and a very short third antennal segment. Miller (1940, 1954) described and keyed most species of the genus, and divided them into two species groups: the *corniculata* group and the *acutangula* group. Zhao *et al.* (2005) revised the Chinese species of this genus, modified the diagnostic characters of the Miller's two species groups, and provided a key to the species.

Five species in the genus have been recorded from China, that is, *A. corniculata* Stål, *A. errabunda* (Distant), *A. dentata* Zhao & Cai, *A. dilatata* Cai & Tomokuni, and *A. papilla* Zhao & Cai (China 1940; Hoffmann 1944; Miller 1954; Hsiao & Ren 1981; Li 1990; Hua 2000; Zhao *et al.* 2005). During our 2006 expedition to Yunnan, the province with richest biodiversity in China, we found a new species of the genus, which we describe here.

Material and methods

Male genitalia were soaked in hot 10% potassium hydroxide solution for approximately 5 minutes to remove soft tissue, then rinsed in distilled water, and dissected under a Motic binocular dissecting microscope. All drawings were traced with the aid of a camera lucida. Dissected genitalia were placed in vials with glycerin and pinned under the corresponding specimen. Morphological terminology mainly follows that of Lent & Wygodzinsky (1979). Measurements were made with a calibrated micrometer. Body length was measured from the apex of the head to the tip of the abdomen in resting position. Maximal width of the pronotum was