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## Description of a new species of the genus *Henricohahnia* Breddin (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Harpactorinae) from China, with a key to Chinese species

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### Abstract

*Henricohahnia parva* sp. nov. is described and illustrated based on the specimens collected from Yunnan Province of China. It represents the smallest-sized species of the genus *Henricohahnia* Breddin so far known. A key to the eight Chinese species of the genus is provided.

**Key words:** China, Harpactorinae, *Henricohahnia*, new species, taxonomy

### Introduction

The genus *Henricohahnia* was erected by Breddin in 1900 with *H. wahnschaffei* as the type species. The genus is a small one in the reduviid subfamily Harpactorinae with 18 species (including the new one described herein) in the world (Breddin 1900; Distant 1903, 1903/1904; Miller 1954, 1958; Muraleedharan 1976; Hsiao & Ren 1981; Maldonado-Capriles 1990; Putshkov & Putshkov 1985, 1996; Ren 2001; Cai *et al.* 2003). The members of the genus are narrowly distributed in the Oriental and Australian regions, and can be easily recognized by the following specialized morphological characters: clypeus is strongly anteriorly produced, spine- or cone-shaped; head, pronotum and legs have setigerous tubercles. The genus *Henricohahnia* belongs to the tribe Dicrotelini proposed by Stål in 1859. The tribe includes 15 genera and over 40 species known so far. In the recent field collecting of Chinese reduviids from Yunnan Province, a small-sized unknown species of *Henricohahnia* was found and herein described.

### Materials and methods

This study is based on the materials deposited in the Entomological Museum of China Agricultural University, Beijing. Male genitalia of the reduviid was soaked in hot 10% potassium hydroxide solution for approximately five minutes to remove soft tissue, rinsed in distilled water, and dissected under a Motic binocular dissecting microscope. All drawings were traced with the aid of a camera lucida. Morphological terminology follows that of Cai *et al.* (2003). Measurements were obtained using a calibrated micrometer. Body length was measured from the apex of the head to the tip of the hemelytra in resting position. Maximum width of pronotum was measured across humeral angles (including humeral tubercles).

**Biological information.** The new species stays on the flowers of beech tree, *Lithocarpus* spp. (Fagaceae), during daytime in April to June. They often hide among the flowers of the beech tree and probably prey on the flower visiting insects, such as small longicorn beetles, bees and so on. Owing to the so high beech tree, the collectors must use a 9-meter-long insect net to catch them (Fig. 22).

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