

**Two new species of the emesine assassin bug genus *Ploiaria*  
(Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Reduviidae)  
from Indonesia**

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**Abstract.** Two new species of the emesine reduviid genus *Ploiaria* Scopoli, 1786, *P. stysi* sp. nov. and *P. paveli* sp. nov., are described from Bali and Flores, Indonesia. *Ploiaria stysi* sp. nov. differs from *P. maai* Wygodzinsky, 1966, by the male antennal segments I and II lacking long setae, the procoxa 1.3 times as long as the pronotum, the anteroventral series of the profemur beginning with two basal spine-like setae distinctly placed from other spine-like setae, the parameres not overlapping each other in rest, etc. *Ploiaria paveli* sp. nov. is distinguished from *P. halosydne* Wygodzinsky & Usinger, 1960, by the body length more than 12 mm, the anteroventral series of the profemur beginning with one basal spine-like seta distinctly placed from other spine-like setae, the metafemur pale in apical part, etc.

**Key words.** Heteroptera, Reduviidae, Emesinae, Leistarchini, *Ploiaria*, new species, Indonesia, Bali, Flores

### Introduction

With more than 120 species the worldwide genus *Ploiaria* Scopoli, 1786 (Reduviidae: Emesinae) is the morphologically most diverse and most speciose genus within the tribe Leistarchini (cf. MALDONADO CAPRILES 1990). This genus is characterized among related genera by the following combination of characters: head ventrally lacking spine-like setae, medially emarginated posterior margin of the prosternum, posterior pronotal lobe covering only the extreme base of the mesonotum, non-spined scutellum and metanotum, profemora lacking a process with several spine-like setae, and three-segmented protarsi. Wing polymorphism is common within the genus and macropterous, brachypterous and apterous forms are found not only between species but also in individuals belonging to the same species.

By 1966, eight species of *Ploiaria* had been described or recorded from Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, and New Guinea (WYGODZINSKY 1966, MALDONADO CAPRILES 1990). However,