

NEW SPECIES OF REDUVIUS
(HEMIPTERA-REDUVIIDAE-REDUVIINAE).

by

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The genus *Reduvius* which is distributed throughout the Palæarctic, Oriental and Ethiopian Regions (in the last of which it has probably the largest number of species), may be divided into several clearly defined groups, in each of which a fairly constant colour pattern and habitus prevail.

Only three species have been recorded in the Western Hemisphere, one of which, an introduction from Europe is *R. personatus*. In 1906 another species, *R. similis* from Arizona U.S.A. was described by Van Duzee. *R. sonoraensis*, described by U singer in 1942, is a brachypterous species, also from America.

In addition to species which fall into well-defined groups, there are others which cannot be so arranged. Nevertheless, it is probable that as our knowledge of the genus increases and more material becomes available, even these will fall into place.

In this paper the following groups have been proposed for the species studied, namely, *pallipes*, *minutus*, *bitumineus*, *nigricephalus*, *testaceus*, *annulatus* and *labeculatus*, taking the name in each case of a leading species.

In the *pallipes* group I have placed the species closely resembling *R. pallipes* Klug, all of which have a dark coloured head and thorax, usually wholly or partly pale stramineous legs and abdomen and pale stramineous or whitish hemelytra with a broad, median transverse blackish or brownish stripe. The membrane is usually infumate with a lateral spot and the apex white. This hemelytral pattern persists, with some variation, of course, throughout the entire group. Although the hemelytral pattern in brachypterous species like *R. maroccanus* Vidal and *R. zebra* sp. n., is not so well marked, the type of design is nevertheless the same as that of fully alate species. All the species in the *pallipes* group are eremicolous and distributed in the mediterranean sub-region, Asia Minor and Afghanistan.

In the *minutus* group I have placed small, brownish species, abundantly setose with pale stramineous legs and a dark brown transverse stripe on

the hemelytra. Representatives of this group have been recorded from Arabia, N. Nigeria, Senegal and Ceylon. In this group also, I think should be placed the Indian species, *R. cincticrus* Reuter.

No information is available regarding the habitats of members of this group.

The *bitumineus* group comprises somewhat delicate insects characterized by a dark coloured head and body, semi-hyaline hemelytra, parts of which as well as the membrane are iridescent; the membrane also has blackish suffused stripes, one on the external vein of the external cell and the other near the apical margin and parallel to it. The species *bitumineus* Hesse on which the name group is based was recorded from Great Namaqualand and Damaraland, into both of which regions, according to Hesse, stragglers from south central Africa, for example, Southern Rhodesia penetrate. Other representatives of the group have been recorded from Abyssinia, Uganda, Bechuanaland and the Transvaal. Some of the species have been captured at light in bush-steppe areas and another in a suction trap in a forest canopy. Nothing is known, otherwise of their habits.

The *nigricephalus* group embraces small, somewhat pallid insects with dark suffusion on the hemelytra. The head of species in this group is relatively small and the hemelytra long. All known species are south African, but their actual habitat is unknown.

The main distinctive features of the species which I place in the *testaceus* group are the shape of the postocular portion of the head which resembles that of some species of *Acanthaspis*, somewhat dull coloration and faintly dusky membrane. Up to the present time, the known species, which all seem to be eremicolous are *testaceus* Herrich-Schaeffer, from Mesopotamia, Caucasus, Gulistan (Afghanistan), *elegans* Jakovlev from Transcaspia and the Karakum desert, *disciger* Horváth from Buchará, *fenestralis* Reuter from Algeria and *armipes* Reuter from the Sudan.

The *annulatus* group includes fairly large, dark coloured and often strongly setose species with dark annulations on the usually pale yellow or testaceous legs. Some species have pale yellow spots on the posterior lobe of the pronotum and between the veins of the hemelytra. Judging from the localities from which species in this group have been recorded, it would seem that they are limited to bush-steppe areas. Some species have been captured at light. The group is made up of species confined, so far as is known to the Ethiopian Region.

In some respects, members of the *labeculatus* group resemble those of the group just referred to, having a similar type of colour pattern on the hemelytra. The general shape and structure of the pronotum however, is different and the posterior lobe does not bear pale areas or spots. In some species there is an indication of a metallic lustre on the darker coloured parts of the body. Usually the legs are unicolorous and dull and if annulations are present they are mostly suffused at the margins. Representatives of this group have been recorded from Arabia and various parts of the Ethiopian Region. In the main they inhabit bush-steppe areas.

As previously mentioned there are some species which do not fall naturally into any group. These, for the present, I have treated separately.

I have dealt elsewhere with another complex which I have termed the *tarsatus* group.*) This comprises a large number of species remarkably similar in coloration and facies, but exhibiting considerable range in size and differences in the genitalia. Representatives of this group appear to be confined mainly to bush-steppe country but some have been recorded from Arabia and Egypt. Other areas from which they have been recorded are Somaliland, Abyssinia, Uganda, the eastern Congo, eastern and southern Africa and also S. W. Africa.

The types of the new species described in this paper as well as some of the paratypes are in the British Museum (Natural History), London.

Paratypes of *R. infirmus* sp. n., *R. suffusus* sp. n., *R. lapidarius* sp. n., *R. lloydi* sp. n., *R. uvarovi* sp. n., *R. lituratus* sp. n., *R. agilis* sp. n., *R. longipennis* sp. n., *R. gracilis* sp. n., *R. vagepictus* sp. n., *R. errans* sp. n., *R. cervinus* sp. n., and *R. divergens* sp. n. are in the Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels.

Species of *pallipes* group.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Brachypterous | <i>R. zebra</i> sp. n. (Fig. 1). |
| — Fully alate | 2. |
| 2. Lower margin of eyes widely separated | 3. |
| — Lower margin of eyes narrowly separated | 4. |
| 3. Posterior lobe of pronotum granulose; scutellar spine very long; hemelytral pattern pale | <i>R. infirmus</i> sp. n. (Fig. 2). |
| — Posterior lobe of pronotum smooth; scutellar spine short; hemelytral pattern very dark | <i>R. maestus</i> sp. n. (Fig. 9). |
| 4. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth | <i>R. decipiens</i> sp. n. (Fig. 8). |
| — Anterior lobe of pronotum with definite sculptured pattern | 5. |
| 5. Head, pronotum and base of hemelytra black | <i>R. thesigeri</i> sp. n. (Fig. 3). |
| — Head, pronotum and base of hemelytra brownish | 6. |
| 6. Posterior femora with a sub-apical piceous annulation | 7. |
| — Posterior femora without an annulation | 8. |
| 7. Scutellar spine long and slender | <i>R. lapidarius</i> sp. n. (Fig. 7). |
| — Scutellar spine relatively short and thick | <i>R. suffusus</i> sp. n. (Fig. 4). |
| 8. Disc of scutellum strongly depressed and transversely arcuately striate | <i>R. ustulatus</i> sp. n. (Fig. 5). |
| — Disc of scutellum feebly depressed and transversely rugose | <i>R. waterstoni</i> sp. n. (Fig. 6). |

Reduvius zebra sp. n. (Fig. 1).

Colour. Head, thorax blackish. Basal segment of antennae pale stramineous, remainder dark brown. Epicranium with faint yellow spot at outer margin of ocelli. Meso and metasterna stramineous. Corium and abdomen pale stramineous. Corium with apical half, small part apically of area between clavus and CU, dark brown; apex of corium and part of external sub-apical area of membrane and a small spot at apex of membrane pale stramineous. Abdomen dorsally with wide irregular transverse dark brown suffusion at

*) 1951. *Commentationes Biologicae* XII. 10.

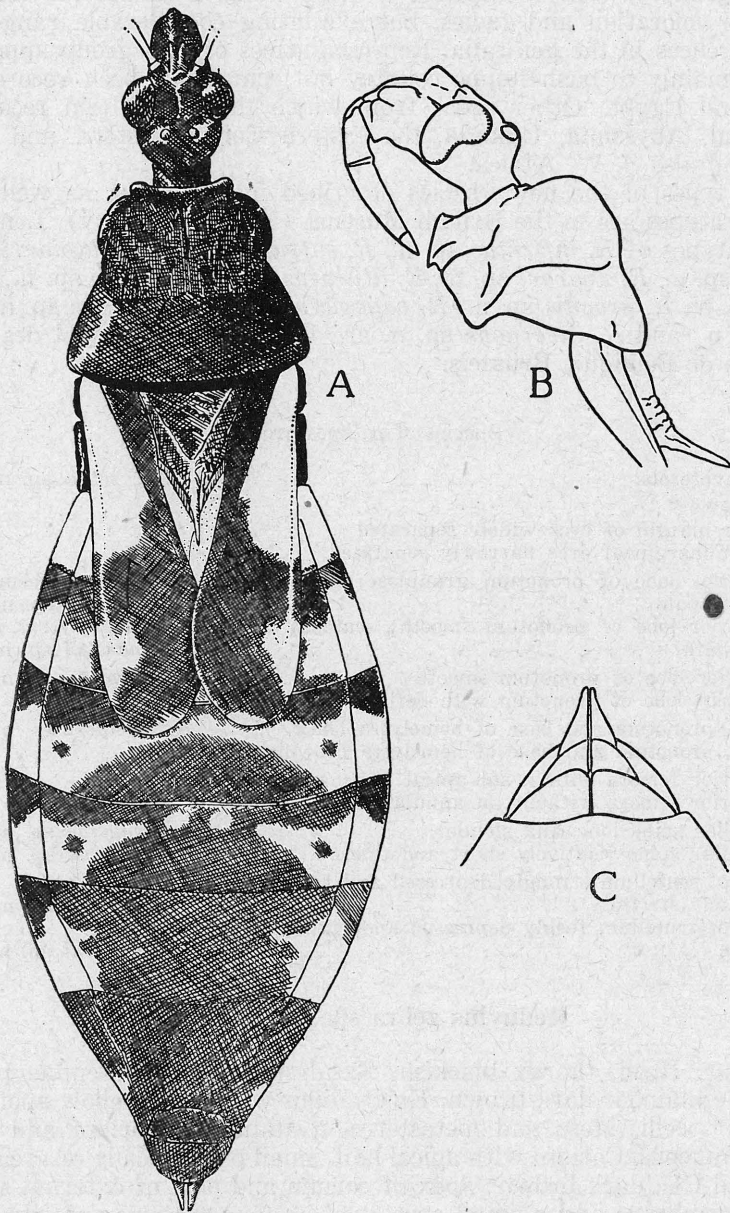


Fig. 1. — *Reduvius zebra* sp. n.

A: Whole insect, dorsal view (legs omitted) — B. Head, pronotum & scutellum, lateral view — C: Terminal segments of abdomen, ventral view.

apex of segment 2, base and apex of segments 3—5, a wide suffusion medially on segments 2—5, segment 6 almost entirely, remaining segments entirely dark brown; ventrally with a wide suffusion laterally, wider at the base on segments 3—5, segment 6 except narrowly laterally, remaining segments entirely dark brown; segments 4 and 5 mid-ventrally with a brown suffusion. Coxae dark brown; trochanters stramineous; anterior and median femora dark brown, stramineous apically; posterior femora dark brown, stramineous basally and apically; tibiae brown somewhat paler apically and stramineous basally.

Structure. Head about twice as long as posterior lobe of pronotum; vertex sulcate in basal half. Ocelli relatively small; interspace little wider than an ocellus, irregularly sculptured. Anterior lobe of pronotum globose, longer than posterior lobe; pattern distinct and moderately deeply sculptured; posterior lobe rugose with irregular transverse sulci. Scutellar spine long, acute, oblique. Hemelytra extending just beyond the apex of 3rd abdominal segment. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior tibiae very short. Anterior and median femora with short tubercles on lower surface.

Total length.	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	4.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.50 mm.

1 ♀, (type), Morocco, Agadir, 1 ♀, Sous Valley, S. of Agadir, 7. 6. 1935, W. M. W. Closely resembles *R. maroccanus* Vidal. Differs in coloration. relative length of basal segment of antennae in comparison with length of anteocular and in the length of the hemelytra.

***Reduvius infirmus* sp. n. (Fig. 2).**

Colour. Head and pronotum dark brown; vertex blackish. Scutellar spine pale stramineous. Abdomen, legs pale stramineous; abdomen ventrally apically suffused with brown. Propleural acetabula, meso and metapleura, sterna, stramineous; mesopleura anteriorly suffused with brown. Corium and membrane pale stramineous; corium medially and base of membrane with a transverse suffusion, connecting with a median transverse suffusion on membrane light brown.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; median sulcus on vertex moderately deep, widening and bifurcate anteriorly; vertex obliquely sculptured. Ocelli large, not very prominent; interspace less wide than an ocellus. Surface of anterior lobe of pronotum minutely aciculate; pattern distinct, rugose; surface of posterior lobe shagreened and with narrow transverse sulci anteriorly; remainder less strongly shagreened. Scutellum strongly shagreened; spine long, acute, sub-horizontal. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior tibiae about one-seventh as long as tibia.

Total length.	10.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	8.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.50 mm.

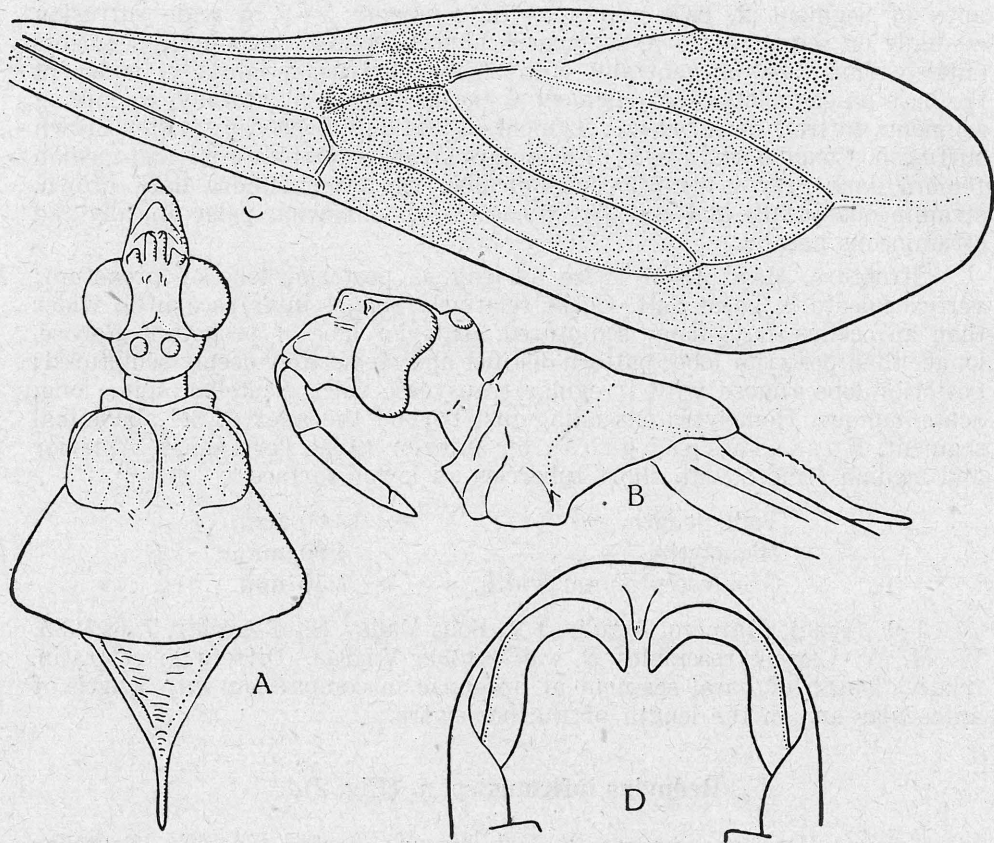


Fig. 2. — *Reduvius infirmus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view.

2♂♂ (one of which the type), British Sudan, Kordofan Province, Nahad, 26. 3. 1921, Admiral H. Lynes. (B. M. 1922—262); 1♂, Sudan, Bagnold Exped. 13. 4. 1932. Sudan Govt.

***Reduvius thesigeri* sp. n. (Fig. 3).**

Colour. Head and pronotum, except meso and metasterna blackish piceous. Corium dark stramineous, broadly blackish basally and with a median, wide transverse blackish stripe connected at apical margin with a wide, transverse blackish stripe on membrane; remainder of membrane whitish; apical margin of corium narrowly dark brown. Meso and metasternum and abdomen dark stramineous; metapleural acetabula stramineous; apical segments of abdomen ventrally blackish. Legs dark stramineous.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex deep, very narrow and bifurcate anteriorly; vertex obscurely sculptured on each side of sulcus. Ocelli large; interspace about half as wide as an ocellus. Surface of anterior lobe of pronotum almost smooth; pattern distinct, narrow, not very deeply sculptured; anterior lobe deeply and widely depressed basally; posterior lobe transversely rugulose in anterior two-thirds. Scutellum damaged. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-seventh as long as tibia.

Total length.	12.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	10.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Saudi Arabia, Oman Buraimi April 1948. W. Thesiger (B. M. 1948—290).

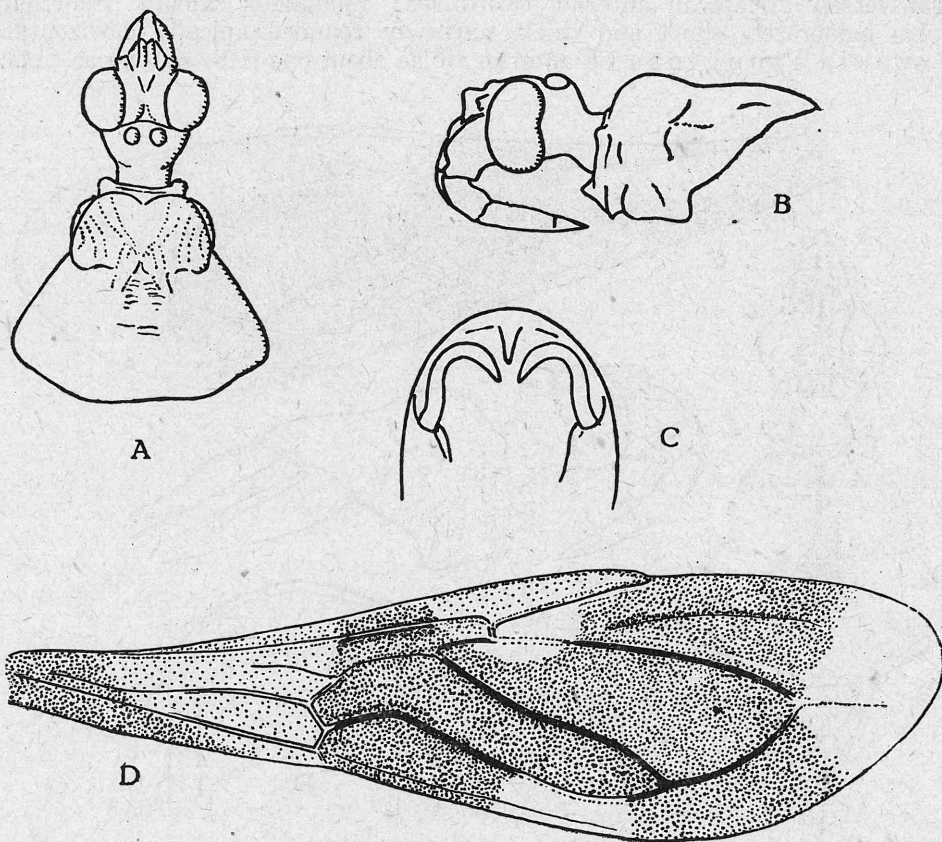


Fig. 3. — *Reduvius thesigeri* sp. n.

A: Head & pronotum, dorsal view—B: idem, lateral view—C: Pygophore, dorsal view—
D: Hemelytron.

***Reduvius suffusus* sp. n. (Fig. 4).**

Colour. Head and thorax piceous; rostrum dark brown. Abdomen dark brown suffused with stramineous mid-ventrally. Corium stramineous; clavus and middle part of area between claval suture and CU suffused with brown; medially with a wide transverse brownish stripe which continues over both cells of membrane except a small area basally laterally in outer cell and along part of inner margin; extreme apex of corium brownish. Legs stramineous; anterior coxae brown.

Structure. Head about twice as long as posterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex moderately deep basally then very narrow to base of inter-antennal projections; about midway with a short, oblique sulcus; vertex very feebly sculptured. Ocelli large; interspace less than half as wide as an ocellus; narrowly medially sulcate. Anterior lobe of pronotum almost smooth; pattern feebly sculptured; posterior lobe medially depressed and transversely striate in anterior two-thirds; remainder smooth. Scutellar spine moderately short and thick, narrowly rounded apically, horizontal. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-fifth as long as tibia.

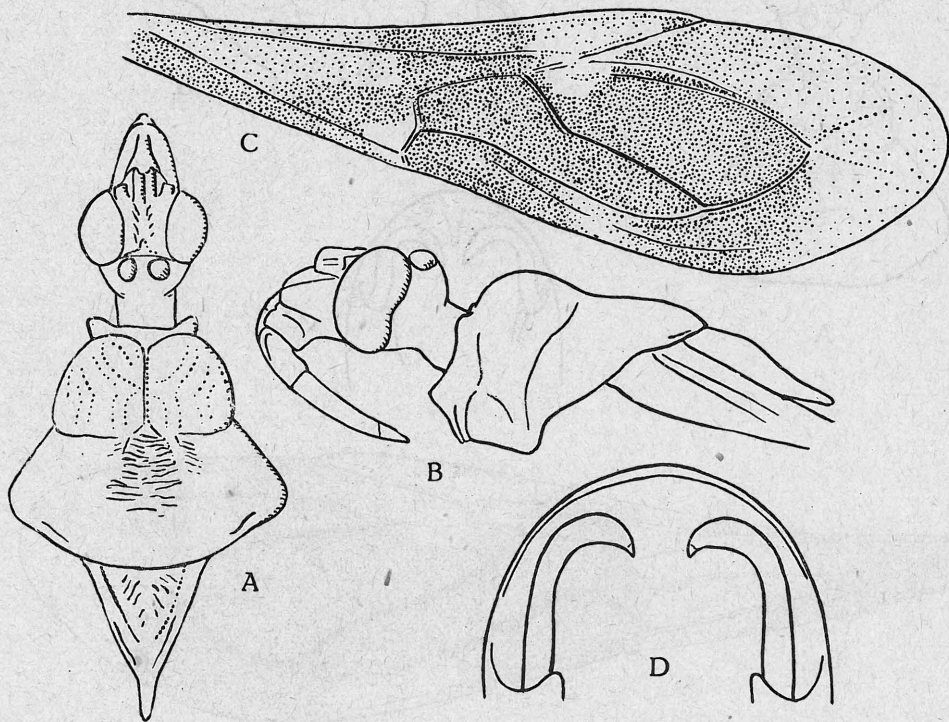


Fig. 4. — *Reduvius suffusus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Apex of pygophore.

Total length.	13.20 mm.
Hemelytra.	10.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.20 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Arabia, Ranya, 27. 5. 1936 (B. M. 1936—521), 2 ♂♂, Shari, 4. 6. 1938 (B. M. 1936—615), 1 ♂, Ranya, 23. 5. 1936 (B. M. 1936—521), 1 ♂, Hulaifa, 24. 5. 1938 (B. M. 1938—615). H. St. J. B. Philby.

***Reduvius ustulatus* sp. n. (Fig. 5).**

Colour. Head, except base, blackish. Antennae light brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum blackish. Base of head, rostrum, posterior lobe of pronotum, metapleura dark brown; pro and mesopleura, mesosternum piceous. Scutellum, metasternum, abdomen stramineous; apical segments of abdomen strongly suffused with dark brown. Hemelytra dark brown, except an area on corium medially between CU and costa, and sub-apically stramineous; apex of corium brownish; membrane with a white spot on each side medially and apically. Legs stramineous.

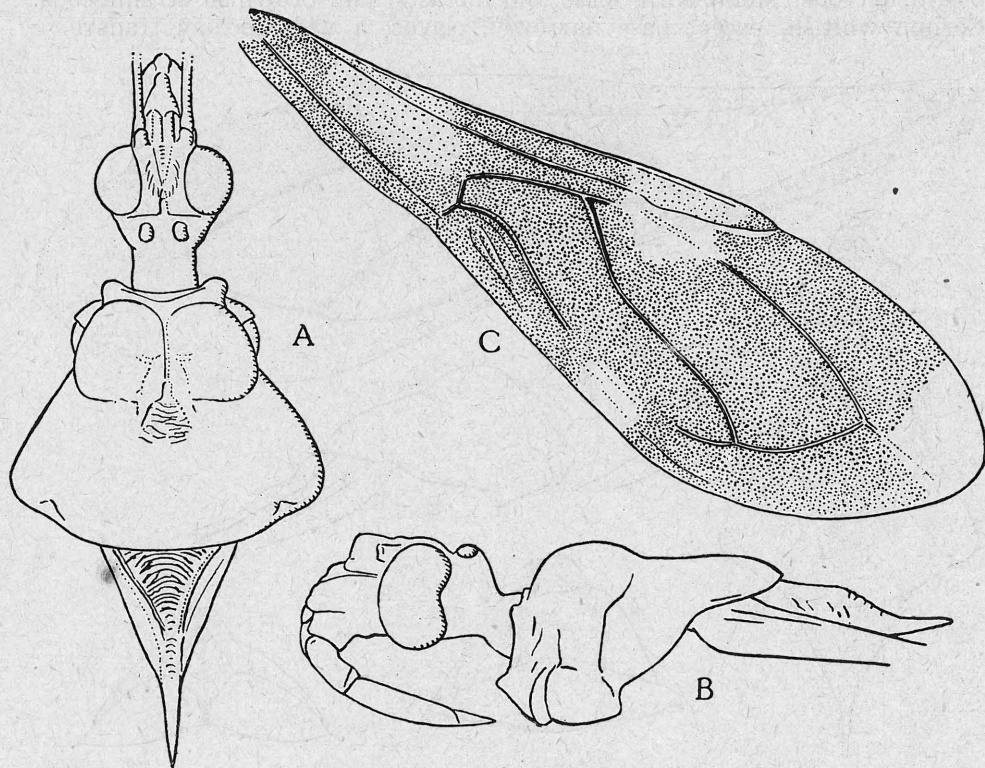


Fig. 5. — *Reduvius ustulatus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: i d e m, lateral view — C: Hemelytron.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex deep in basal half, then shallow, transversely striate and widened to base of inter-antennal projections. Ocelli moderately large; interspace wider than an ocellus. Surface of anterior lobe of pronotum smooth, pattern very feebly indicated; posterior lobe almost smooth except anteriorly, particularly on depression, transversely striate. Disc of scutellum arcuately striate; spine moderately long, acute, sub-horizontal. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one seventh as long as tibia.

Total length.	14.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Egypt, W. Fawakheir, 2. 5. 1933 (light trap), 1 ♀, Israel, El Arish, N. E. Sinai, 15. 9. 1924. C. B. Williams.

***Reduvius waterstoni* sp. n. (Fig. 6).**

Colour. Head, except base, blackish. Base, rostrum, pronotum and mesopleura, piceous. Metapleura, meso and metasternum brownish stramineous. Corium whitish, except base narrowly, clavus, a wide median transverse

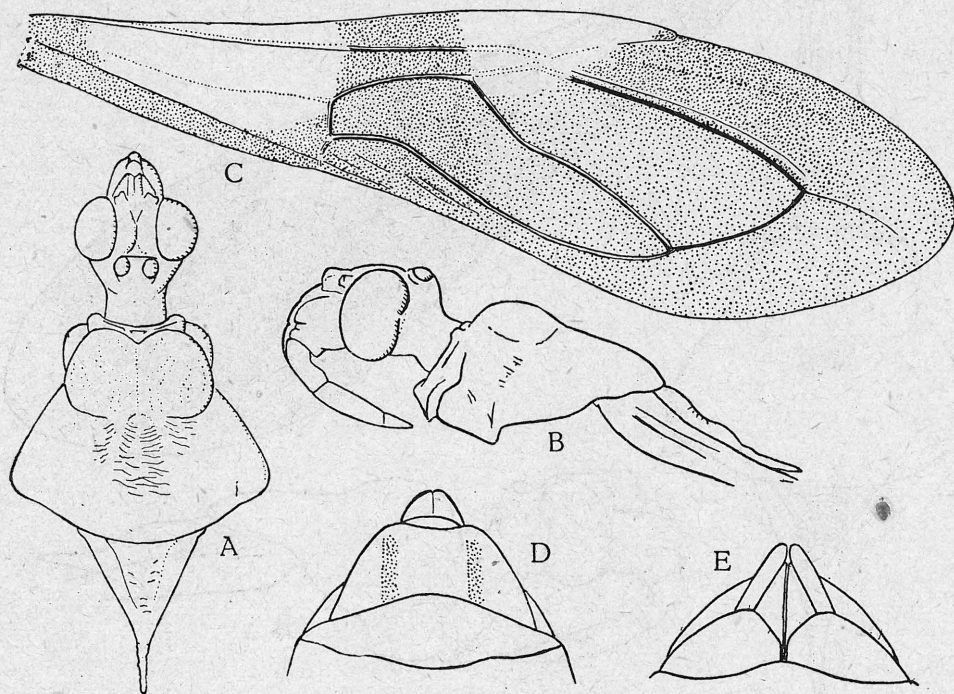


Fig. 6: — *Reduvius waterstoni* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view — E: idem, ventral view.

stripe, apex narrowly brown; membrane brown, except small area basally laterally in external cell, a narrow area on inner margin and apex whitish. Abdomen brownish stramineous. Legs stramineous.

Structure. Head a little longer than posterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex very short; vertex mostly irregularly sculptured except for V-shaped area in front of sulcus and laterally smooth. Ocelli large, prominent; interspace less wide than an ocellus, medially narrowly sulcate. Pattern on anterior lobe of pronotum not very deeply sculptured; posterior lobe, except posterior third almost smooth, transversely rugose; postero-lateral angles smooth; area near angles longitudinally striate. Disc of scutellum deeply impressed; spine slender, acute, feebly elevated. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one ninth as long as tibia.

Total length.	13.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Hejaz, Baraiman, 12 m. N. of Jiddah, 4. 12. 1944. A. R. Waterston (B. M. 1947—349).

***Reduvius lapidarius* sp. n. (Fig. 7).**

Colour. Head and pronotum, pro and mesopleura blackish piceous; pro and mesopleural acetabula, metapleura stramineous. Scutellum blackish

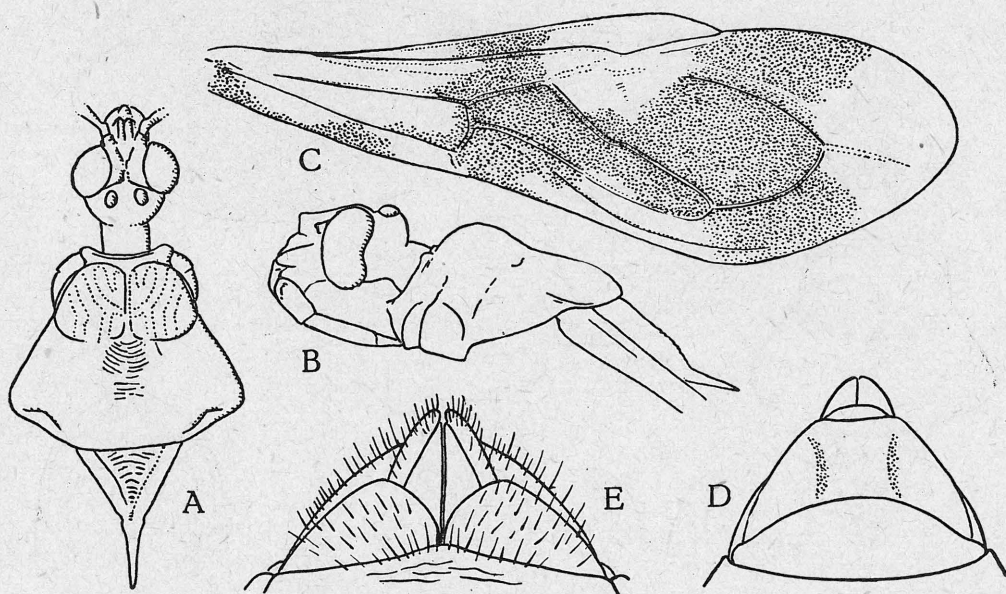


Fig. 7. — *Reduvius lapidarius* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view — E: *idem*, ventral view.

piceous; spine pale stramineous. Abdomen pale stramineous with pygophore and a wide lateral stripe which extends to lateral margins on segments 6 and 7, dark piceous. Antennae and legs pale stramineous; posterior femora with a wide brownish suffusion in apical half. Corium pale stramineous with base of and a median suffusion on clavus, irregular, median, transverse stripe, brownish; membrane very pale stramineous with internal cell, external cell, except base, costal and internal areas sub-apically infumate.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to posterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex bifurcate anteriorly; surface of vertex minutely sculptured. Ocelli large, not very prominent; interspace wider than an ocellus, irregularly longitudinally striate. Pattern on anterior lobe of pronotum distinct but not very deeply sculptured; posterior lobe transversely striate and with scattered granules anteriorly; remainder with very fine longitudinal striae and some granules laterally. Disc of scutellum with deep transverse sulci; spine slender, acute, horizontal. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-sixth as long as tibia.

Total length.	12.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	9.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.

3 ♂♂ (one of which the type), Egypt, Gabal Elba, W. Cansisrob, 27. 12 1938. M. Hussein Selim.

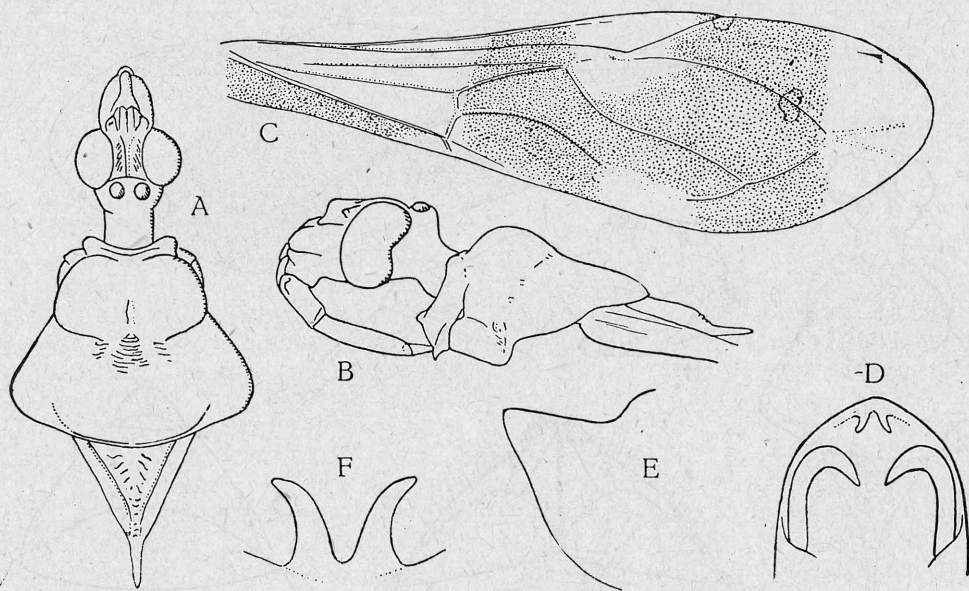


Fig. 8. — *Reduvius decipiens* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: *idem*, lateral view — F: Apical process of pygophore.

***Reduvius decipiens* sp. n. (Fig. 8).**

Colour. Antennae stramineous. Head and thorax brown; rostrum and acetabula light brown; area around ocelli stramineous; epicranium with pale stramineous spot at external margin of ocelli. Corium whitish stramineous with basal half of clavus and a transverse stripe sub-apically brown or light fuscous; membrane brownish with base of external cell, an oblong area on inner margin, and apex widely whitish. Legs stramineous. Abdomen ventrally stramineous with suffusion on segments 4—6 laterally; segments 7 and 9 entirely brown.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; vertex longitudinally striate; sulcus narrow, bifurcate anteriorly. Ocelli moderately large; interspace about three times as wide as an ocellus. Eyes very narrowly separated at lower margins. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; pattern indicated by darker lines but not sculptured; median sulcus narrow; lobe somewhat widely depressed basally; posterior lobe deeply medially depressed; anterior half transversely striate; postero-lateral margins sulcate and with posterior margin angulately rounded. Disc of scutellum deeply depressed apically, with transverse sulci within depression; spine subhorizontal, acute. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior tibiae two-sevenths as long as tibia.

Total length.	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	12.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.

1 ♂ (type), India, Quetta (B. M. 89—61).

***Reduvius maestus* sp. n. (Fig. 9).**

Colour. Head, except base and rostrum, black. Base of head, rostrum dark brown. Thorax piceous; meso and metapleural acetabula dark stramineous. Abdomen brown. Corium very pale stramineous; clavus fuscous with a faint basal suffusion, a wide transverse sub-apical stripe and extreme apex fuscous; membrane fuscous with a median whitish spot on inner and outer margins, and apex whitish. Anterior femora and tibiae piceous; remaining legs missing.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex deep in basal half, then shallow and bifurcate; vertex partly rugose; inter-antennal projections somewhat widely separated anteriorly. Ocelli large; interspace equal in width to an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; pattern somewhat obscurely sculptured; posterior lobe somewhat widely depressed medially, transversely rugose except posterior half, smooth; indications of a short, oblique carina on each side of depression. Scutellum with a deep foveole with transverse sulci within it; remainder of disc obliquely sulcate; spine feebly elevated, acute. Hemelytra extending almost to apex of abdomen. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior tibiae one-sixth as long as tibia.

Total length.	12.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	8.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.25 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Palestine, Upper Galilee, 27. 5. 1926. G. F. Hucksby (B. M. 1948—548).

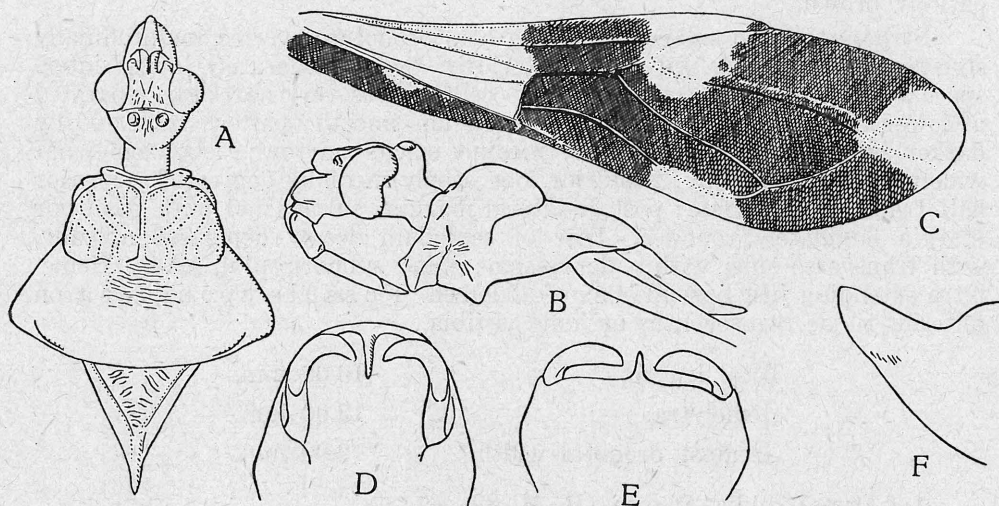


Fig. 9. — *Reduvius maestus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: idem, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Pygophore, dorsal view—E: idem, terminal view—F: idem, lateral view.

Species of *minutus* group.

1. Both lobes of pronotum widely depressed, the depression on posterior lobe transversely sulcate *R. cingalensis* sp. n. (Fig. 14).
- Anterior lobe of pronotum narrowly sulcate; posterior lobe narrowly depressed, the depression foveolate 2.
2. Anterior lobe of pronotum dark coloured; posterior lobe paler 3.
- Both lobes of pronotum dark coloured with lateral areas of posterior lobe pale *R. uvarovi* sp. n. (Fig. 13).
3. Disc of scutellum feebly depressed; surface with obscure sulci *R. calvus* sp. n. (Fig. 12).
- Disc of scutellum with a deep depression 4.
4. Posterior lobe of pronotum obscurely transversely rugose anteriorly *R. lloydi* sp. n. (Fig. 10).
- Posterior lobe of pronotum entirely smooth *R. sorex* sp. n. (Fig. 11).

***Reduvius lloydi* sp. n. (Fig. 10).**

Colour. Head piceous, paler anteriorly; antennae brownish. Anterior lobe of pronotum, pleura, except propleural epimeron, dark brown; posterior lobe of pronotum, propleural epimeron, scutellum, dark stramineous, somewhat darker on sulci; sterna, abdomen ventrally brownish stramineous; connexivum pale stramineous with a small suffused, brownish spot at base of each segment. Hemelytra pale stramineous with a suffused brownish spot on corium medially; venation darker.

Structure. Head a little shorter than pronotum; sulcus on vertex short, deep and moderately wide; ocelli moderately large; interspace about twice as wide as an ocellus with obscure longitudinal sulci. Pronotum smooth; sulcate areas on anterior lobe very shallow; posterior lobe medially and laterally longitudinally sulcate, the median sulcus about two-thirds as long as lobe, with transverse carinulae which extend beyond lateral margins of sulcus basally; lateral sulci about as long as lobe, foveolate; transverse sulcus with short, longitudinal carinulae laterally. Scutellar spine short, horizontal. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae a little less than one third as long as tibia. Setae abundant mostly long.

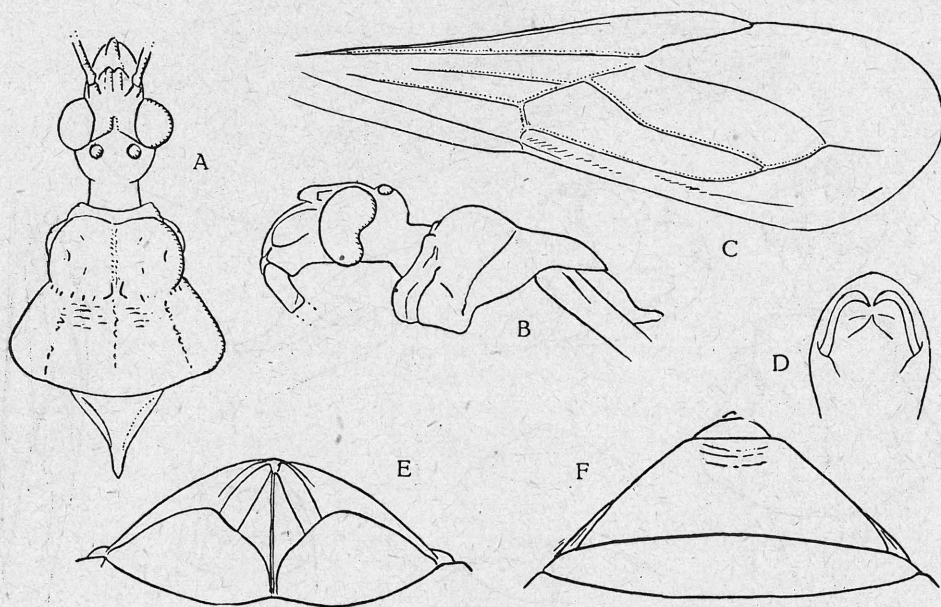


Fig. 10. — *Reduvius lloydi* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: Terminal segments of abdomen, ♀, ventral view — F: *idem*, dorsal view.

	♂	♀
Total length.	7.50 mm.	8.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	5.50 mm.	5.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	1.70 mm.	1.80 mm.

1 ♂ (type), 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, N. Nigeria, S. E. Kano, Azare, 1925. Dr Ll. Lloyd (B. M. 1935—359).

***Reduvius sorex* sp. n. (Fig. 11).**

Colour. Antennae, legs stramineous. Head piceous, paler basally; anteriorly dark brown. Rostrum, pronotum, pleura brown; posterior lobe of pronotum paler. Abdomen ventrally dark stramineous; laterally, dorsally and connexivum paler; connexivum with very pale brown spot at base of each segment. Hemelytra, pale stramineous: corium with a median suffusion, venation of cells of membrane brownish; membrane apically with faint infumate suffusion. Wings hyaline, iridescent.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex short, very deep basally, then wider, obsolescent, very shallow. Ocelli small; interspace a little more than twice as wide as an ocellus. Pronotum smooth;

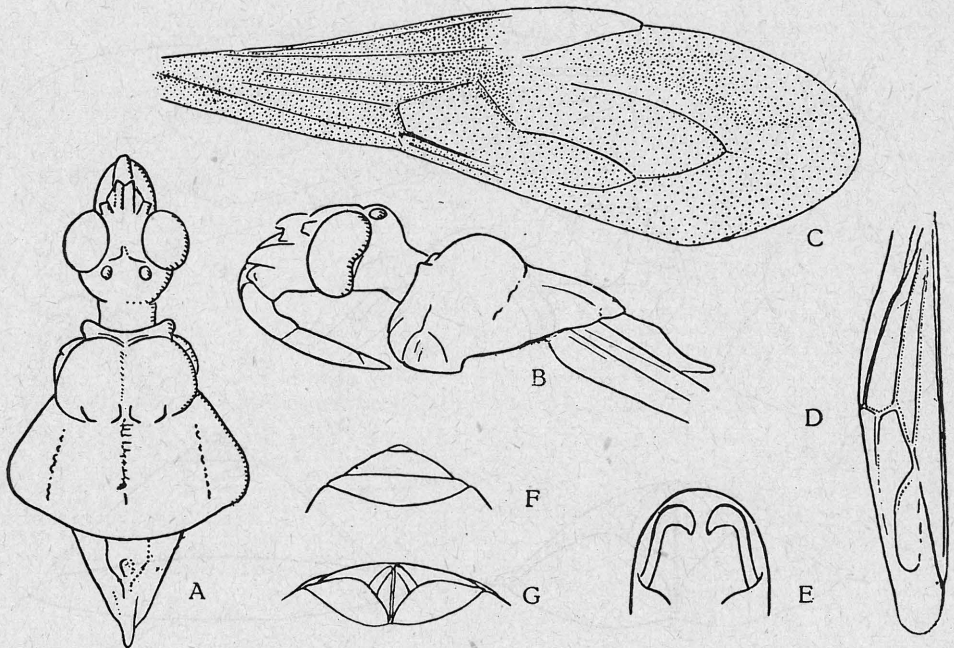


Fig. 11. — *Reduvius sorex* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron, ♂ — D: idem, ♀ — E: Pygophore, dorsal view — F: Terminal segments of abdomen, ♀, dorsal view — G: idem, ventral view.

sulcate areas on anterior lobe indistinct; posterior lobe medially and laterally sulcate, the median sulcus with transverse carinulae and extending for two-thirds the length of the lobe; lateral sulci foveolate and extending for almost the entire length of the lobe. Scutellum with disc very deeply depressed and with margins sinuate; spine sub-horizontal, rounded apically. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae nearly one-fifth as long as tibia. Setae abundant, very long. In the female paratype the hemelytra extend to about the middle of the 5th abdominal segment.

	♂	♀
Total length.	7.50 mm.	8.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	5.50 mm.	3.20 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	1.70 mm.	1.70 mm.

1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀, Senegal, Bambey, 17. 5. 1943. J. Risbec.

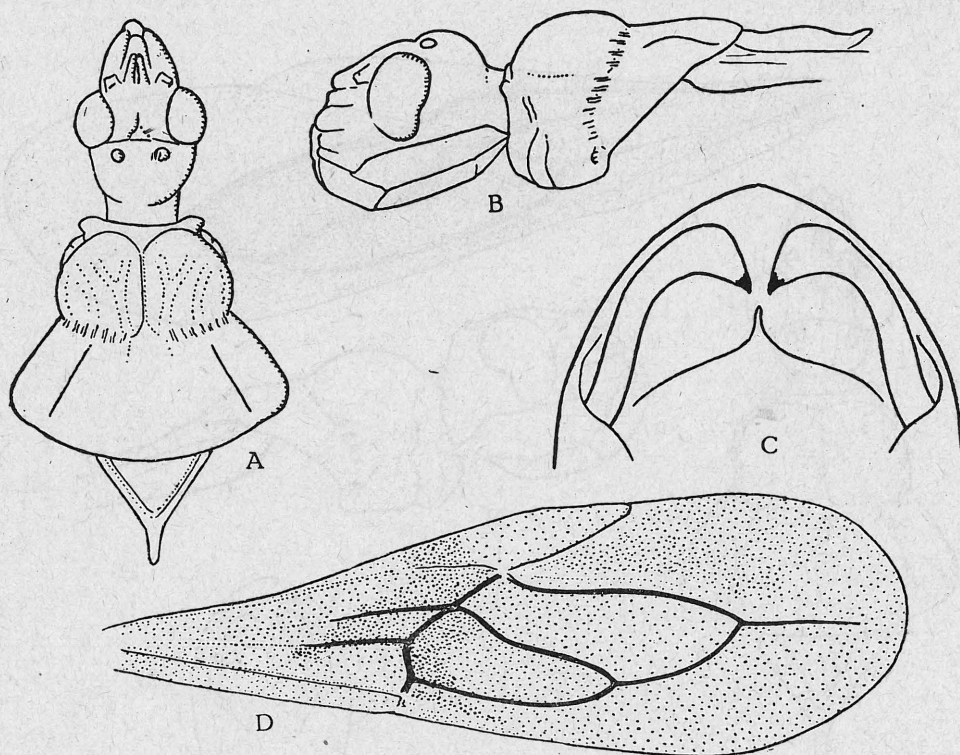


Fig. 12. — *Reduvius calvus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Pygophore, dorsal view — D: Hemelytron.

***Reduvius calvus* sp. n. (Fig. 12).**

Colour. Head, pronotum pleura, brown; abdomen ventrally brown; sterna, connexivum, stramineous, the latter with a dark brown spot at apex of each segment. Hemelytra hyaline with vein CU dark brown.

Structure. Head a little longer than anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex deep basally then wide and ill-defined. Ocelli small; interspace about four times as wide as an ocellus. Pronotum smooth; sulcate areas on anterior lobe not strongly defined; transverse sulcus with short, longitudinal carinulae laterally; posterior lobe deeply medially and shallowly laterally longitudinally sulcate, the lateral sulci extending to posterior margin. Scutellar spine short, feebly elevated, rounded apically. Anterior tibiae missing.

Total length.	6.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	4.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	1.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Arabia, Asir, Sabya, 2. 1945, A. R. Waterston. (B. M. 1947—349).

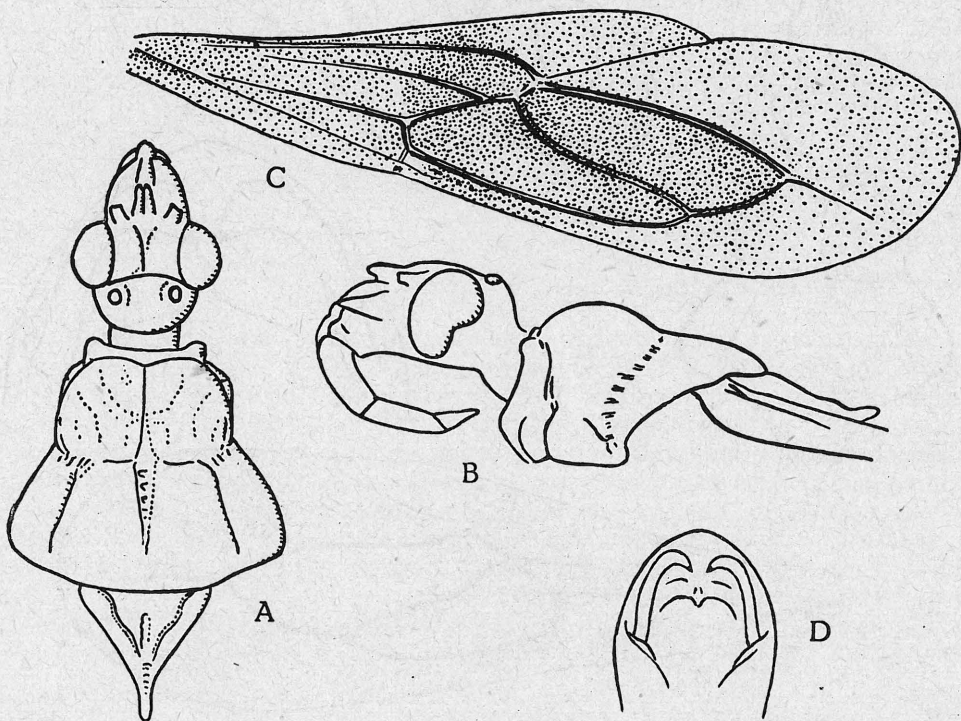


Fig. 13. — *Reduvius uvarovi* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: i d e m, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Pygophore, dorsal view.

***Reduvius uvarovi* sp. n. (Fig. 13).**

Colour. Antennae light brown. Head blackish piceous; anterior margin of bucculae, rostrum brown; base of head paler than remainder. Pronotum, pleura, dark brown; posterior lobe with lateral angles testaceous. Scutellum blackish piceous. Abdomen light brown; connexivum with a dark brown spot at base of each segment. Hemelytra pale stramineous with a wide, suffused area medially and with cells of membrane, except base of external cell, infumate; external cell faintly infumate. Wings whitish, iridescent. Legs pale stramineous; anterior and median femora apically and with a suffused median annulation, posterior femora apically and with a more strongly suffused annulation sub-apically, apex of tibiae, brownish.

Structure. Head equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex deep basally, somewhat indefinite and shallow anteriorly. Ocelli small; interspace about three times as wide as an ocellus; surface of head dorsally obscurely rugose. Pronotum glabrous; sulcate areas on anterior lobe shallow; elevated areas obscurely sculptured; posterior lobe with a deep, median, longitudinal sulcus, transversely carinate and with a longitudinal, punctate sulcus laterally. Disc of scutellum with a deep, elliptical depression; spine sub-horizontal, rounded apically. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-third as long as tibia. Whole insect with abundant, long and moderately long setae.

Total length.	7.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	6.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.70 mm.

4 ♂♂ (one of which the type), Arabia, Lith, 10 m. inland, 1. 1945, Dr. B. P. Uvarov (B. M. 1946—347).

***Reduvius cingalensis* sp. n. (Fig. 14).**

Colour. Head, except rostrum and base, piceous. Base of head, rostrum, thorax and abdomen, except connexivum, dark brown. Connexivum stramineous with an intersegmental spot, dark brown. Abdomen, laterally and mid-ventrally, except segment 7, suffused with stramineous. Legs stramineous; anterior and median tibiae with apex and a sub-basal annulation, anterior and median femora with a sub-apical annulation, brown. Corium pale stramineous with base and apical half of clavus, greater part of area between claval suture and CU, remainder with a broad transverse stripe in apical half dark brown; extreme apex of corium stramineous; membrane infumate, somewhat darker in external apical area.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex short, very deep basally, thence wider, shallow and not strongly indicated; bifurcate apically and with a low elevation between bifurcation; inter-antennal projections in profile rounded; median sulcus somewhat deep. Ocelli moderately large; interspace about one and a half times as wide as an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth, with very feeble sulci, widely medially depressed; median sulcus very narrow except at extreme base where very deep and

moderately wide; pattern absent; posterior lobe deeply medially depressed, except basally; depression with transverse foveoles; transversely rugose, except basal third; indications of a short, longitudinal carina on each side of depression; transverse sulcus between lobes with short carinulae. Disc of scutellum somewhat deeply depressed apically; margins of disc undulate; spine short, oblique, rounded apically. Hemelytra extending almost to apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one third as long as tibia. Entire insect with abundant setae.

Total length.	9.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	6.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.25 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Ceylon, Trincomali, 9. 1912, 1 ♀, same locality, 9. 1910 (B. M. 1909—80).

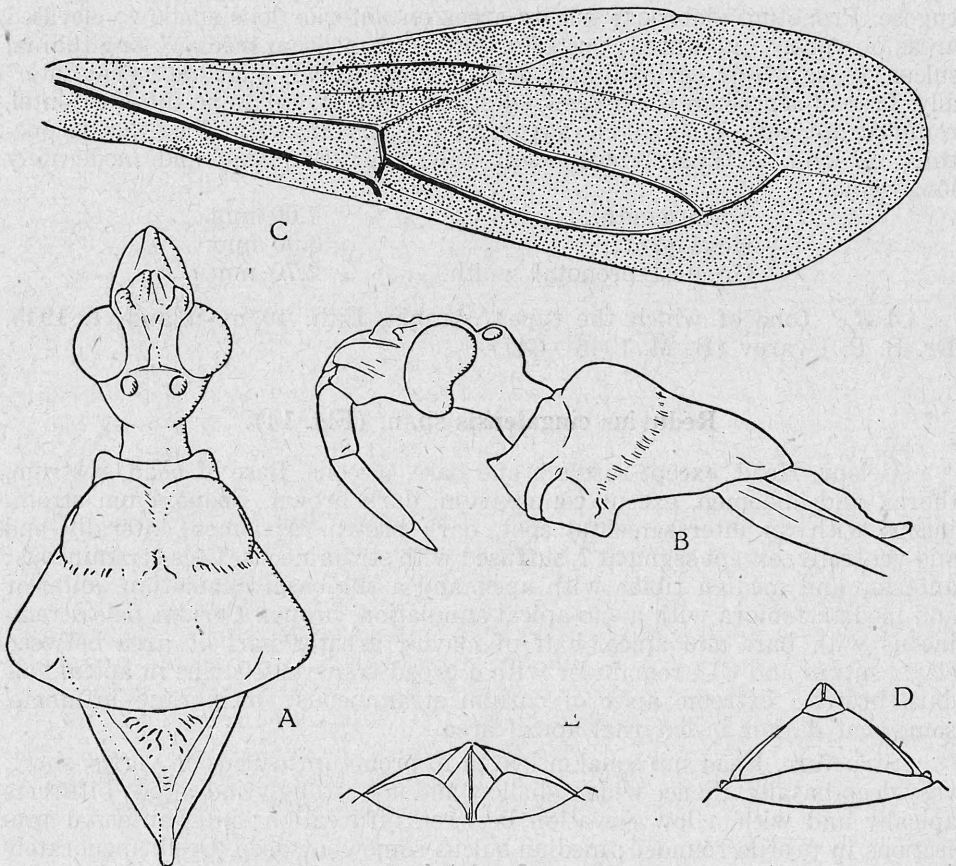


Fig. 14. — *Reduvius cingalensis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: idem, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view—E: idem, ventral view.

Species of *bitumineus* group.

1. Sulcus on vertex bifurcate anteriorly with depression between bifurcations; vertex wider than ocellar interspace 2.
— Sulcus on vertex concurrent with sulcus between interantennal projections; vertex narrower than ocellar interspace 3.
2. Sulcus on vertex wide and deep *R. vansomereni* sp. n. (Fig. 19).
— Sulcus on vertex shallow 4.
3. Apical process of pygophore with lateral angles strongly divergent, moderately long slender *R. arboricolus* sp. n. (Fig. 18).
— Apical process of pygophore with lateral angles short, divergent, rounded apically *R. lituratus* sp. n. (Fig. 16).
4. Apical process of pygophore with lateral angles moderately long, sub-parallel *R. agilis* sp. n. (Fig. 17).
— Apical process of pygophore with lateral angles short; anterior margin angulately concave 5.
5. Lateral angles of apical process of pygophore angulate; process narrow *R. barbertonensis* sp. n. (Fig. 20).
— Lateral angles of apical process of pygophore rounded; process wide *R. plagiatus* sp. n. (Fig. 15).

***Reduvius plagiatus* sp. n. (Fig. 15).**

Colour. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae brown; remaining segments stramineous. Head piceous; paler basally; apex of bucculae, rostrum light brown. Pronotum piceous; basal half of posterior lobe brown. Scutellum, pleura (except acetabula) piceous; acetabula, sterna, abdomen, legs pale stramineous. Corium stramineous, except basal half, excluding costal area, hyaline, whitish; basal half of clavus and area between claval suture and CU and corium sub-apically suffused with brown; membrane whitish with infumate suffusion and blackish suffusion at base of internal cell, along external vein of external cell and between that and costal margin. Wings whitish, iridescent.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex narrow and deep in basal half then shallow and bifurcate; vertex with irregular longitudinal sulci. Ocelli moderately large; interspace equal in width to an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; pattern very obscure; posterior lobe medially anteriorly irregularly transversely rugose in anterior half; remainder more or less smooth; anterior lobe with moderately long setae on pattern and on anterior margin of collar; posterior lobe with setae on lateral and posterior marginal areas. Disc of scutellum strongly rugose; spine very short and narrowly rounded apically. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-fifth as long as tibia. Legs with abundant, moderately long setae. Head and body setose but setae less abundant.

Total length.	11.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	8.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Abyssinia, Hawash Rly. Stn. ca. 3500 ft. (at light), 2. 9. 1926.
J. Omer Cooper (B. M. 1927—127).

***Reduvius lituratus* sp. n. (Fig. 16).**

Colour. Head black; anterior margin of bucculae, rostrum brown. Thorax, except acetabula, piceous; acetabula testaceous. Abdomen light brown; ventro-laterally suffused with piceous. Corium brown; apically and clavus, area between claval suture and CU, area between CU and M, apically very pale testaceous; membrane whitish, iridescent with blackish suffusion on internal vein basally of internal cell and along external vein of external cell and a linear suffused blackish spot near costal margin; apical area with faint brownish suffusion. Legs dark stramineous.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex narrow, bifurcate from the middle; eyes very large, sub-contiguous at the lower margins and very narrowly separated at upper margins. Ocelli large; interspace less wide than an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth;

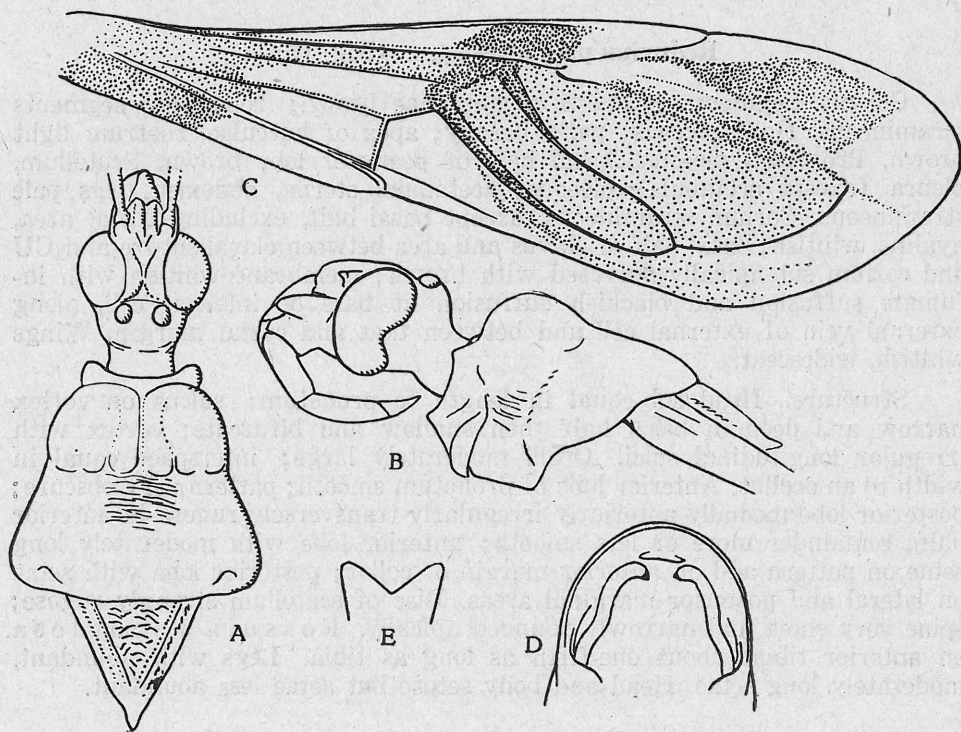


Fig. 15. — *Reduvius plagiatatus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron —
D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: Apical process of pygophore.

posterior lobe broadly depressed medially, rugose, except on each side of depression, posteriorly and on postero-lateral angles. Scutellar spine very short, oblique, acute. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one fourth as long as tibia.

	♂	♀
Total length.	14.50 mm.	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.	3.00 mm.

1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀, Bechuanaland, Ghanzi, Mongalatsila, 19. II. 1924, 1 ♀, 13. 4. 1926 (B. M. 1930—587).

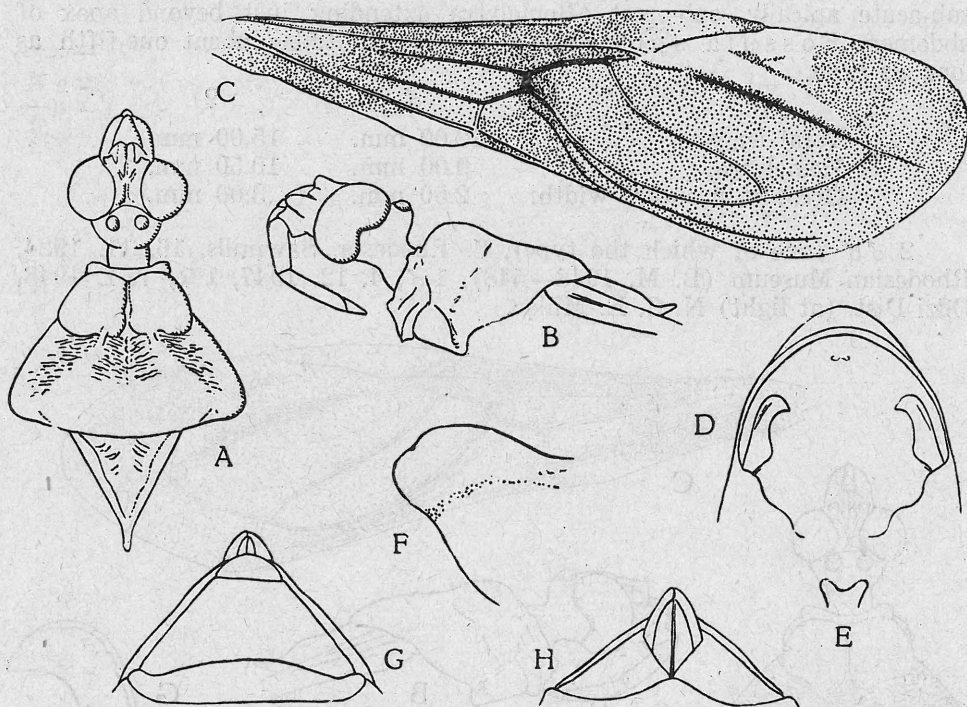


Fig. 16. — *Reduvius lituratus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: Apical process of pygophore — F: Pygophore, lateral view — G: Terminal segments of abdomen, ♀, dorsal view — H: idem, ventral view.

Reduvius agilis sp. n. (Fig. 17).

Colour. Vertex black; anteocular and postocular brown; apex of anteocular, rostrum light brown. Thorax, abdomen brown; scutellar spine light brown. Base and apex of corium yellowish; remainder brownish, except apical half of area between claval suture and CU and between CU and M,

hyaline, iridescent; clavus brownish, except apex hyaline, iridescent; membrane hyaline, iridescent with brown suffusion on internal vein of internal cell and on external vein of external cell and with a suffused brownish spot sub-apically.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex moderately deep and wide; vertex a little wider than ocellar interspace; ocelli large; interspace about as wide as an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; pattern absent; posterior lobe deeply medially depressed; surface rugose, except basal third smooth; rugosities within depression more or less transverse; depression with a very narrow, median sulcus and indications of a short carina laterally anteriorly. Scutellum a little longer than wide; disc deeply depressed medially and irregularly rugose; spine short, sub-acute apically, sub-erect. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-fifth as long as tibia.

	♂	♀
Total length.	12.00 mm.	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	9.00 mm.	10.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.50 mm.	3.00 mm.

2 ♂♂ (one of which the type), S. Rhodesia, Sawmills, 16. 11. 1924, Rhodesian Museum (B. M. 1948—548), 1 ♂, 4. 12. 1947, 1 ♀, 7. 1. 1948, Odzi Dist. (at light) N. C. E. Miller.

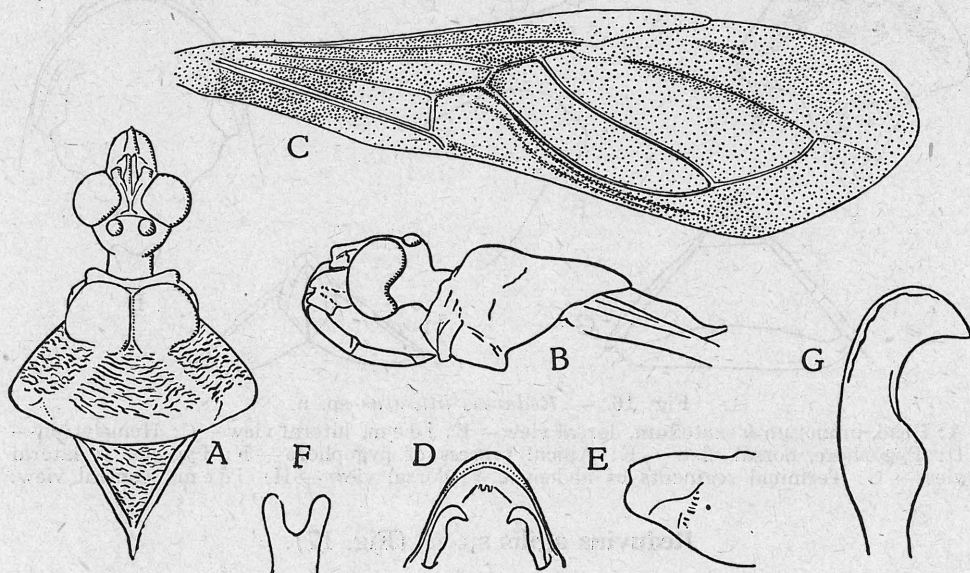


Fig. 17. — *Reduvius agilis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: idem, lateral view — F: Apical process of pygophore — G: Harpago.

***Reduvius arboricolus* sp. n. (Fig. 18).**

Colour. Head, except rostrum, thorax, abdomen ventrally piceous; pygophore brown. Rostrum and abdomen dorsally brown. Corium and clavus basally, basal half of costal area, apex dark yellow; apex of clavus, greater part of area between claval suture and CU, hyaline, iridescent; remainder of corium infumate; membrane hyaline, iridescent with blackish suffusion on internal vein of internal cell, along external vein of external cell and sub-apically. Legs dark yellow,

Structure. Head equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex very narrow; vertex a little wider than space between ocelli; transverse sulcus very deep; ocelli large; interspace medially sulcate, less wide than an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum glabrous with pattern very obscure; posterior lobe widely depressed anteriorly with a very narrow longitudinal sulcus within depression and a short, oblique carina on each side of it; surface irregularly transversely rugose, except basal third smooth. Scutellum much longer than wide; disc moderately deeply depressed, obscurely rugose; spine short, sub-acute, oblique. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one-fifth as long as tibia. Whole insect abundantly setose.

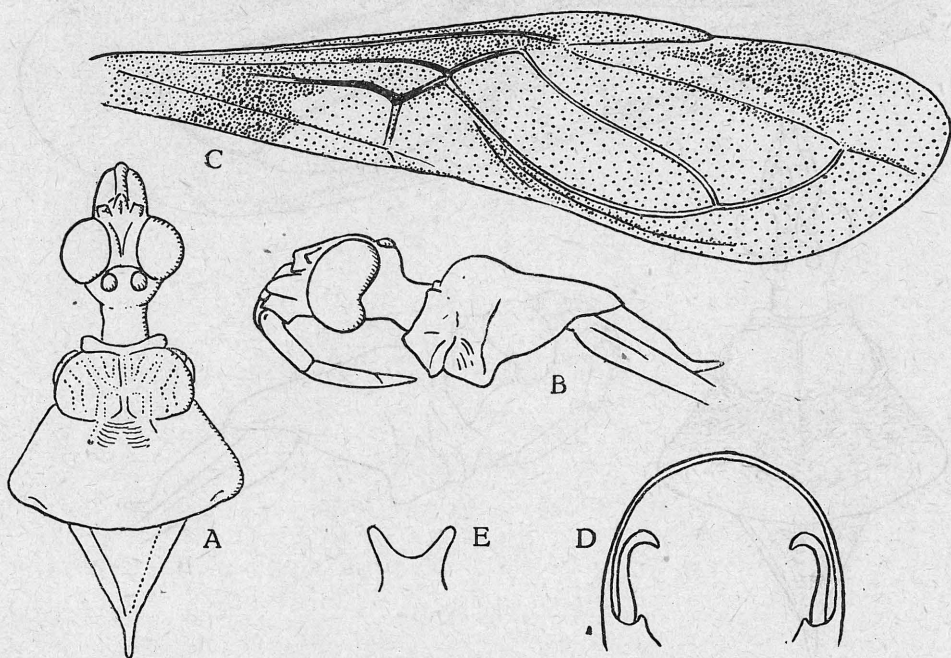


Fig. 18. — *Reduvius arboricolus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: Apical process of pygophore.

Total length.	12.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	9.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Uganda, Bwamba, Mamirimiri, 26. 2. 1949; W. H. R. Lumsden (in suction trap catch, forest canopy, 00.0100 hr.).

***Reduvius vansomereni* sp. n. (Fig. 19).**

Colour. Antennae, rostrum brown. Head black with a pale area at external margin of ocelli. Thorax piceous; scutellum, pleura darker. Corium sub-hyaline, pale testaceous; clavus and external area of corium suffused with fuscous; extreme apex of corium externally narrowly brown. Membrane whitish, strongly suffused with infumate except apex and a narrow area at basal external angle and parallel to external vein of external cell; apically near outer margin and along external vein of external cell with blackish suffusion; basal veins of cells blackish. Legs testaceous.

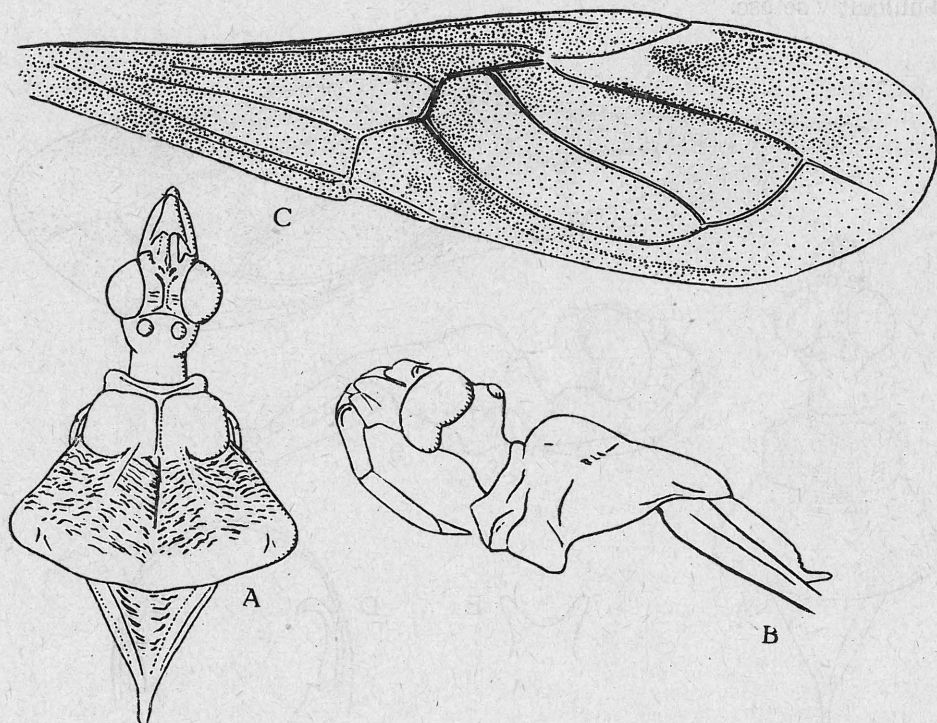


Fig. 19. — *Reduvius vansomereni* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex very narrow, then widely divergent; elevated area between bifurcations with a narrow sulcus concurrent with sulcus between inter-antennal projections; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli large; interspace sub-equal in width to an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; pattern obscure; posterior lobe strongly medially depressed with indications of an oblique carina on each side of depression; irregularly transversely rugose, except extreme base, smooth. Disc of scutellum moderately deeply depressed and transversely sulcate; spine short, sub-acute, straight, oblique. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-sixth as long as tibia.

Total length.	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	10.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.

2 ♀♀ (one of which the type), Kenya, Suna, S. Kavirondo, 6. 1947, van Someren.

***Reduvius barbertonensis* sp. n. (Fig. 20).**

Colour. Antennae, rostrum brown. Head black. Thorax brown; pro and mesopleural acetabula and all metapleura light brown. Abdomen and legs stramineous. Corium stramineous with a median spot on clavus and a transverse stripe sub-apically brown; membrane faintly infumate, very pale apically and at base of external cell; base of internal cell suffused with pale

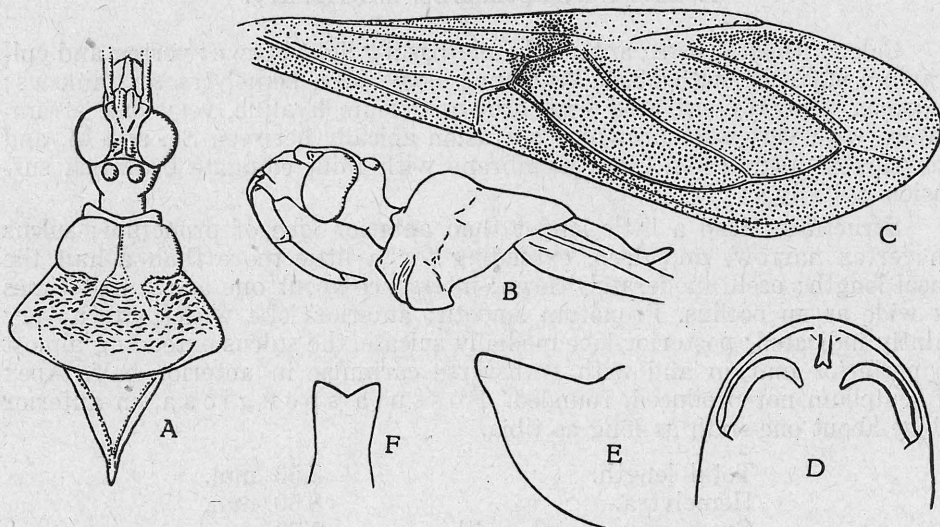


Fig. 20. — *Reduvius barbertonensis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: idem, lateral view — F: Apical process of pygophore.

fuscous; sub-apically externally with a faint brownish stripe; external vein of external cell with some brownish suffusion on each side.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex narrow, bifurcate anteriorly; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli large; interspace sub-equal in width to an ocellus with a narrow median sulcus. Eyes very narrowly separated at lower margins. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth, very deeply medially sulcate; posterior lobe deeply triangularly depressed, with a carina on each side of depression; surface in depression transversely striate; remainder rugose except posterior third between lateral depressions smooth. Scutellar spine short, oblique narrowly rounded apically. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. *Fossula spongiosa* about one-fourth as long as tibia.

Total length.	11.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	8.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Transvaal, Barberton, 29. 11. 1926; S. J. Taylor (at light). (B. M. 1948—548).

Species of *nigricephalus* group.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Eyes separated at lower margins | 2. |
| — Eyes contiguous at lower margins | <i>R. herero</i> (Fig. 23). |
| 2. Pygophore in profile feebly concave | <i>R. longipennis</i> sp. n. (Fig. 21). |
| — Pygophore in profile strongly concave | <i>R. gracilis</i> sp. n. (Fig. 22). |

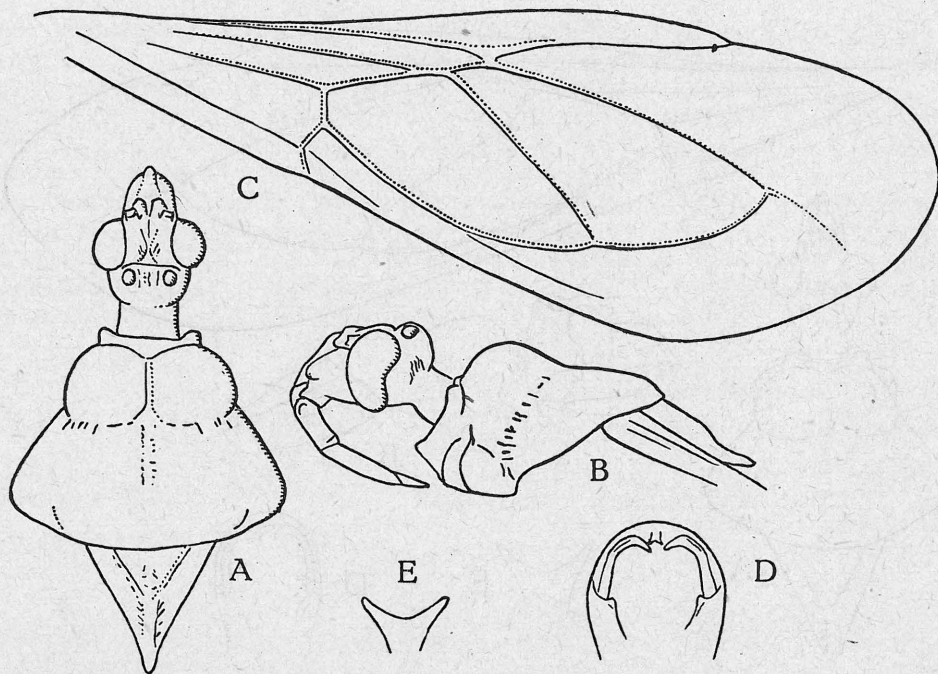
***Reduvius longipennis* sp. n. (Fig. 21).**

Colour. Head brown; anteriorly and basally light brown; vertex and epicranium suffused with black. Antennae, body, legs, hemelytra stramineous; abdomen ventrally suffused with brown. Corium hyaline, very pale stramineous, with very pale brownish suffusion apically between Sc. and M, and on veins of membranal cells; membrane with faint elongate brownish suffusion apically.

Structure. Head a little longer than anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex narrow, and deep, extending for a little more than a half the basal length; ocelli moderately large; interspace about one and a half times as wide as an ocellus. Pronotum smooth; anterior lobe with pattern very faintly indicated; posterior lobe medially sulcate, the sulcus extending almost to posterior margin and with transverse carinulae in anterior half. Apex of scutellum not produced, rounded. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior tibiae about one-sixth as long as tibia.

Total length.	8.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	8.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.70 mm.

5 ♂♂ (one of which the type), S. Africa, Deelfontein, Col. Sloggett (B. M. 1903—109).

Fig. 21. — *Reduvius longipennis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: idem, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Pygophore, dorsal view—E: Apical process of pygophore.

***Reduvius gracilis* sp. n. (Fig. 22).**

Colour. Head brown with blackish suffusion on vertex and epicranium. Thorax dark stramineous. Legs pale stramineous. Corium pale stramineous; membrane whitish, strongly iridescent.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex moderately deep, narrow, about half as long as vertex; surface of vertex smooth except at base of antennal tubercles with short, oblique sulci. Pronotum smooth; sulcate areas on anterior lobe indistinct; posterior lobe medially and laterally sulcate; the median sulcus basally foveolate and almost as long, lateral sulci as long as lobe. Disc of scutellum depressed apically; spine very short, rounded apically. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-fifth as long as tibia. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen by one third of their length.

Total length.	7.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	6.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.00 mm.

1 ♂ (type), 1 ♂, Cape Province, Matjesfontein, 1.—6. 9. 1928 (B. M. 1928—515), 1 ♂, Montagu, 23.—30. Sept. 1924 (B. M. 1924—437), 2 ♂♂, Montagu, 1.—21. Oct. 1924; R. E. Turner (B. M. 1924—466).

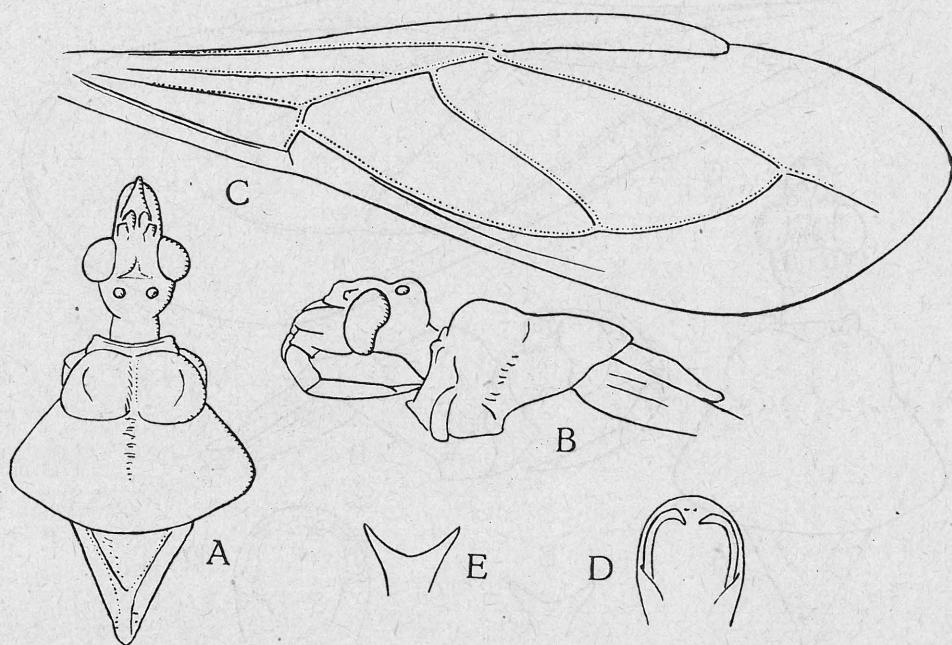


Fig. 22. — *Reduvius gracilis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Pygophore, dorsal view—E: Apical process of pygophore.

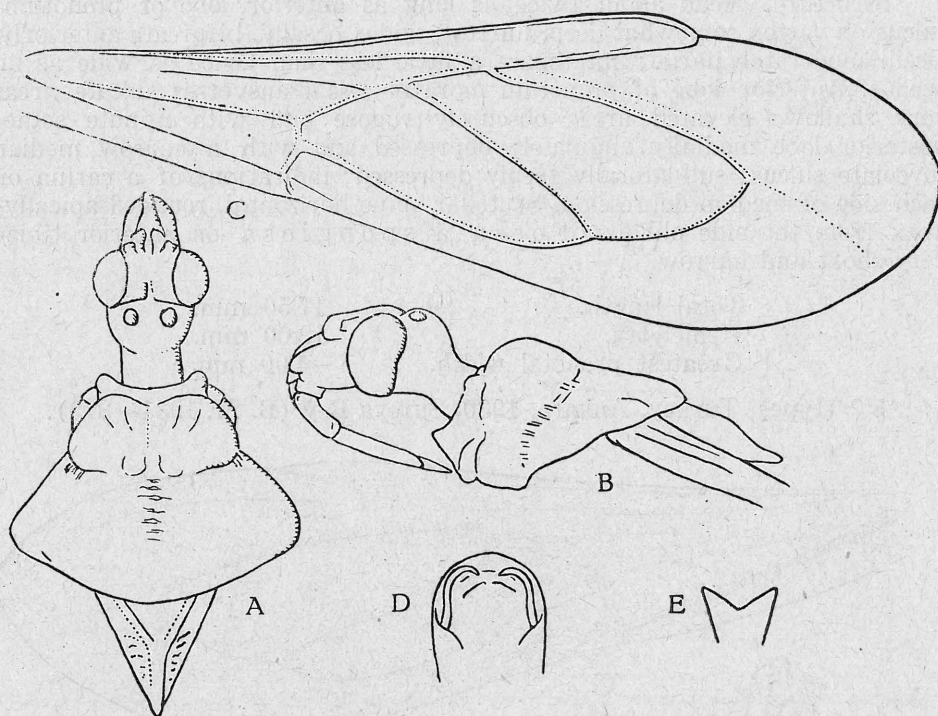
***Reduvius herero* sp. n. (Fig. 23).**

Colour. Head dark brown; base of head, rostrum, thorax dark stramineous. Legs, abdomen pale stramineous. Corium pale stramineous, translucent; membrane faintly infumate.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; vertex sulcate in basal half only, the sulcus narrow and deep. Ocelli large; interspace equal in width to an ocellus. Pronotum smooth; sulcate areas on anterior lobe shallow; posterior lobe deeply medially sulcate, the sulcus with transverse carinulae. Disc of scutellum with arcuate sulci; spine very short, rounded apically. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-seventh as long as tibia.

Total length.	7.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	7.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.00 mm.

1♂ (type), S. W. Africa, Okahandja, 30. 3. 1928; R. E. Turner (B. M. 1928—249).

Fig. 23. — *Reduvius herero* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron —
D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: Apical process of pygophore.

Species of *testaceus* group.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Surface of pronotum granulose | <i>R. exilis</i> sp. n. (Fig. 26). |
| — Surface of pronotum smooth | 2. |
| 2. Scutellum horizontally produced apically | <i>R. verniciosus</i> sp. n. (Fig. 24). |
| — Scutellum not produced, rounded apically | <i>R. camelus</i> sp. n. (Fig. 25). |

***Reduvius verniciosus* sp. n. (Fig. 24).**

Colour. Antennae, legs, body dark stramineous: vertex, postocular laterally suffused with piceous: ocellar area black; epicranium with a suffused yellowish spot along outer margin of ocelli. Corium stramineous with a brownish area sub-apically extending across base of cells of membrane; remainder of membrane testaceous pale infumate. Wings faintly infumate, iridescent; venation brown.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex somewhat deep, narrow, wider basally, bifurcate anteriorly. Ocelli moderately large; interspace a little less than twice as wide as an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum more or less transverse; sulcate areas very shallow; elevated areas obscurely rugose and with minute setae; posterior lobe medially angulately depressed and with a narrow median foveolate sulcus; sub-laterally feebly depressed; indications of a carina on each side of median depression. Scutellar spine horizontal, rounded apically; apex from the side oblique. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae very short and narrow.

Total length.	17.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	12.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	4.00 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Turkey, Ankara, 1930, Sureya Bey (B. M. 1931—379).

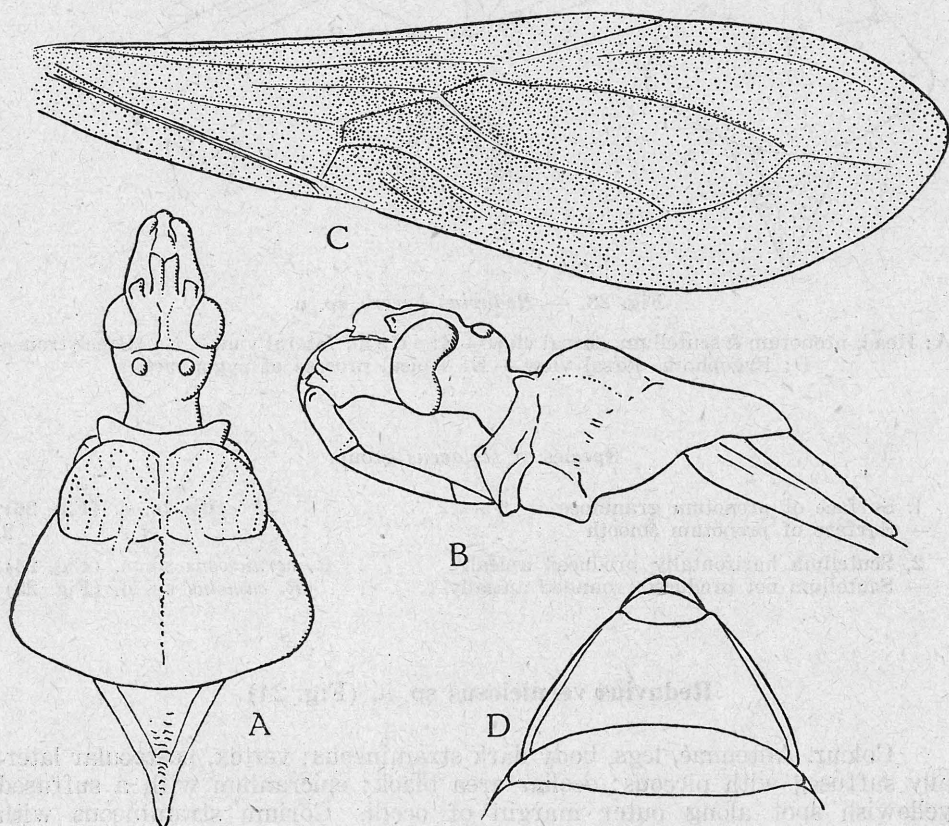


Fig. 24. — *Reduvius verniciosus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: i d e m, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view.

***Reduvius camelus* sp. n. (Fig. 25).**

Colour. Antennae dark stramineous. Head light brown; vertex and epicranium suffused with black except along margins of ocelli. Body and legs dark stramineous; disc of scutellum piceous. Corium stramineous with a brownish suffusion sub-apically; membrane pale infumate, venation darker. Wings very pale infumate, iridescent; venation brown.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex deep, about half as long as vertex, the surface of which obscurely rugose. Ocelli moderately large; interspace twice as wide as an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; sulcate areas shallow; elevated areas obscurely rugose and with abundant short setae; posterior lobe medially anteriorly depressed with a very narrow, median, foveolate sulcus; somewhat

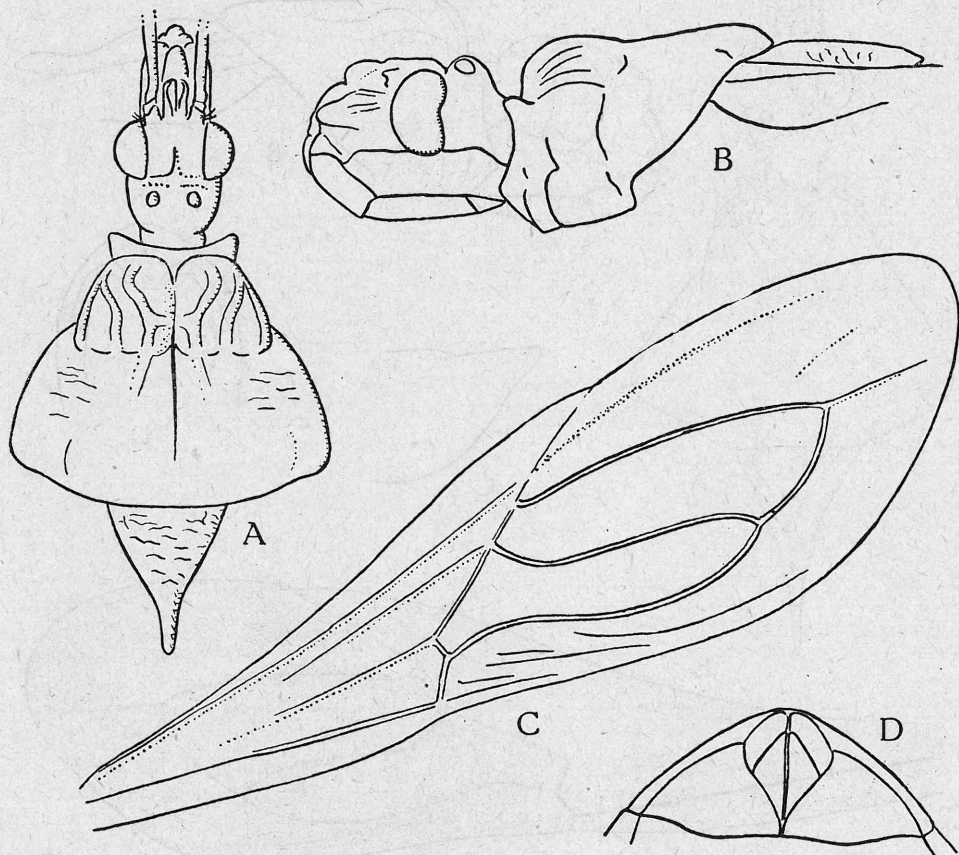


Fig. 25. — *Reduvius camelus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Terminal segments of abdomen, ventral view.

depressed laterally; entire lobe with abundant very short setae. Scutellum narrowly rounded apically; apex not produced. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae very short; anterior and median femora with abundant short setae on lower surface.

Total length. 17.00 mm.

Hemelytra. 12.00 mm.

Greatest pronotal width. 3.50 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Iraq, Kurdistan, Uglá Post on road Mosul-Nisibin (at light), 28. 6. 1932; B. P. Uvarov (B. M. 1932—329).

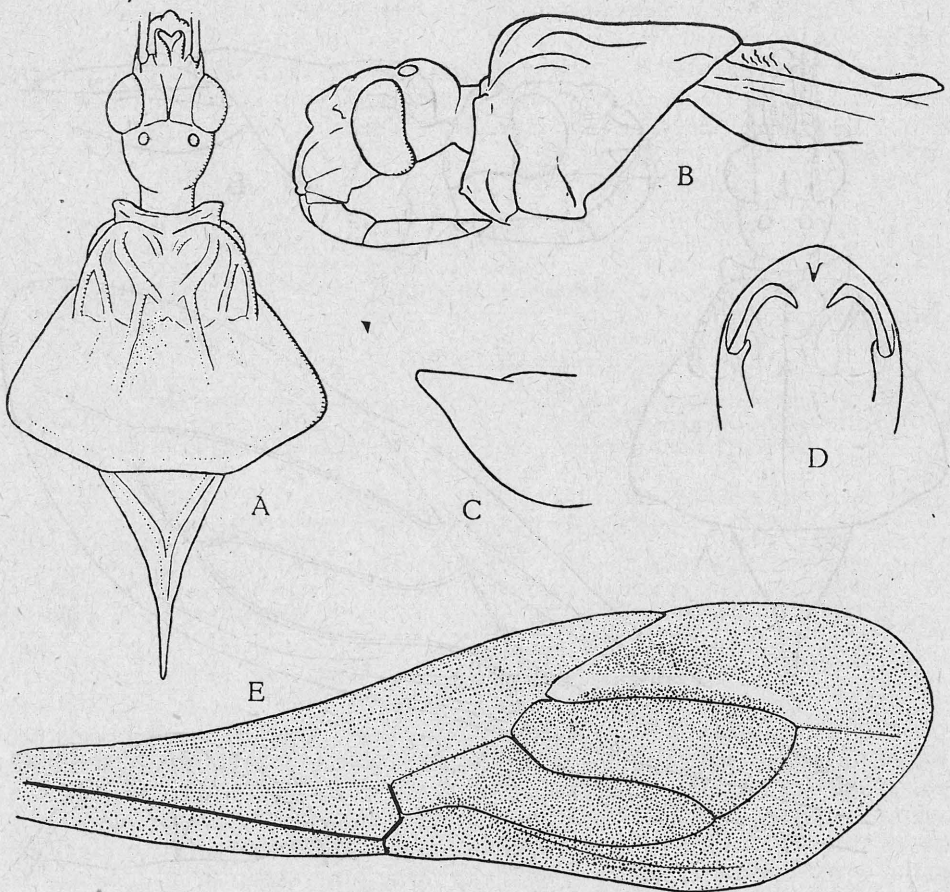


Fig. 26. — *Reduvius exilis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Pygophore, lateral view — D: idem, dorsal view — E: Hemelytron.

Reduvius exilis sp. n. (Fig. 26).

Colour. Head brown, paler basally and apically; vertex and epicranium suffused with black; vertex also with ferruginous suffusion; epicranium with a spot between ocelli and along margin of ocelli ferruginous. Anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum brown. Remainder of body, legs stramineous. Corium pale stramineous with brown venation; venation of cells of membrane brown; cells of membrane, except base of internal cell, infumate; external vein of external cell and apical area of membrane with dark brown suffusion; apical area also with very pale stramineous V-shaped spot.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex narrow, bifurcate medially; interantennal projections widely expanded apically. Ocelli moderately large; interspace a little more than twice as wide as an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth, except elevated areas minutely shagreened; posterior lobe minutely shagreened, medially and laterally depressed with a carina on each side of median depression; carinae extending almost to posterior margin. Scutellum, including spine nearly twice as long as wide; spine horizontal, sub-acute apically. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-seventh as long as tibia.

Total length.	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	9.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.20 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Arabia, Adwa, 3. 6. 1938; H. St. J. B. Philby (B. M. 1938—615).

Species of *annulatus* group.

1. Pronotum unicolorous or with very faint pale areas on posterior lobe; postero-lateral angles with a short tubercle . . . *R. vagepictus* sp. n. (Fig. 27).
- Pronotum with large pale areas on posterior lobe; postero-lateral angles produced, acute 2.
2. Anterior lobe of pronotum pale yellow; postero-lateral angles strongly produced, acute; fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one third as long as tibia *R. curvidens* sp. n. (Fig. 29).
- Anterior lobe of pronotum pale yellow anteriorly only; postero-lateral angles moderately produced, acute; fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae almost one half as long as tibia *R. nyasanus* sp. n. (Fig. 28).

Reduvius vagepictus sp. n. (Fig. 27).

Colour. Antennae, bucculae, rostrum brown. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, blackish piceous; posterior lobe, pleura, sterna piceous; acetabula paler; posterior lobe with an obsolescent yellowish spot sub-laterally; scutellum piceous. Corium fuscous with a spot extending across clavus sub-basally, a large suffused spot at apex of area between claval suture and CU and a spot sub-apically pale yellow; extreme apex dark yellow; membrane with a somewhat obscure yellowish spot near base of external vein of internal cell. Wings whitish iridescent. Abdomen ventrally brown, very pale mid-ventrally; laterally narrowly yellowish with quadrate piceous spots

coalescing with piceous spots in basal half of each segment of connexivum; abdomen dorsally light brown. Legs dark yellow; tibiae with suffused basal, apical and median annulations, femora with sub-median and apical annulations dark brown.

Structure. Head equal in length to pronotum; vertex rugose; sulcus moderately wide and deep, somewhat wider anteriorly and concurrent with sulcus between inter-antennal projections; transverse sulcus very deep medially. Ocelli large; interspace a little less wide than an ocellus, with a deep median sulcus. Anterior lobe of pronotum minutely shagreened, except pattern which is not elevated, somewhat obscurely sculptured; posterior lobe rugose; postero-lateral angles with a short tubercle. Disc of scutellum deeply depressed apically and irregularly sulcate; spine long, oblique, from the side feebly curved; acute. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae

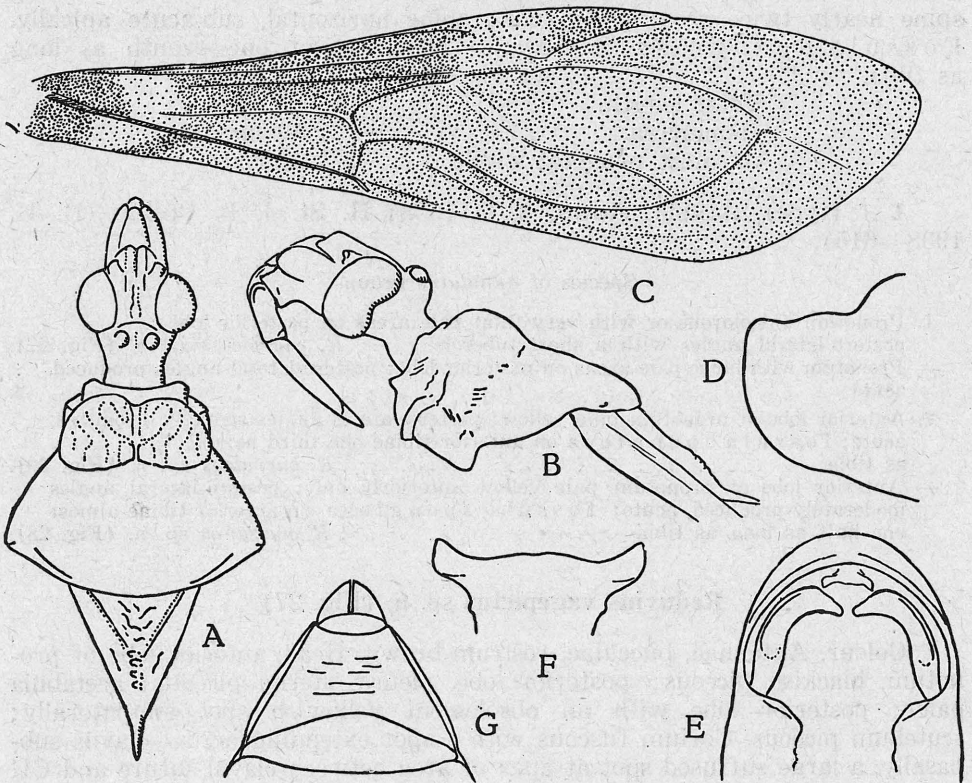


Fig. 27. — *Reduvius vagepictus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Pygophore, lateral view—E: *idem*, dorsal view—F: Apical process of pygophore—G: Terminal segments of abdomen, ♀, dorsal view.

a little more than one-fourth as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula triangular, sub-acute with side adjacent to fossula concave.

	♂	♀
Total length.	16.00 mm.	17.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	13.00 mm.	13.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.50 mm.	3.80 mm.

1 ♂ (type), 2 ♀ ♀, Uganda, Bwamba, Hakitengya, Mar. 1948 (at light), W. H. R. Lumsden (B. M. 1949—576).

***Reduvius nyasanus* sp. n. (Fig. 28).**

Colour. Basal segment of antennae piceous; basally and apically testaceous; remaining segments testaceous. Head and rostrum brown; vertex and epicranium darker; epicranium with an obscure brownish spot at external margin of ocelli. Thorax piceous; anterior lobe of pronotum anteriorly, posterior lobe with two ovate spots, acetabula yellowish. Abdomen dorsally

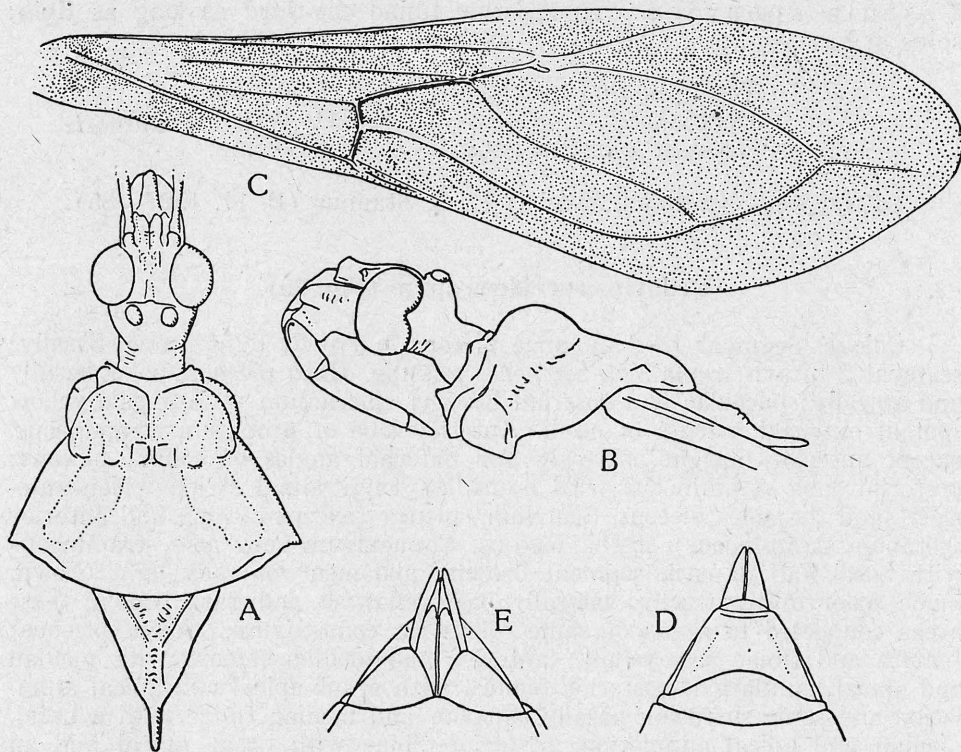


Fig. 28. — *Reduvius nyasanus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view — E: *idem*, ventral view.

light brown; connexivum pale stramineous with basal half of each segment piceous; ventrally dark brown with a pale yellow spot on segments 2—6 coinciding with pale area of connexivum; segment 2—5 mid-ventrally pale yellow. Corium pale fuscous with a spot sub-basally, sub-apically and between claval suture and CU apically, pale stramineous. Coxae stramineous suffused with piceous; legs pale stramineous; anterior and median tibiae with basal, median and apical annulation, posterior tibiae with basal, apical and an annulation in basal half, femora with a median and apical annulation, piceous; the median annulation on anterior and median femora interrupted on lower surface.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; vertex rugose, the rugosities almost straight and longitudinal on anterior area; remainder smooth; median sulcus wide, somewhat narrowed medially; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli moderately large; interspace less wide than an ocellus; medially sulcate. Sculpturation on anterior lobe of pronotum somewhat obscure; posterior lobe rugose, feebly depressed medially anteriorly; posterolateral angles triangularly produced, sub-acute. Disc of scutellum moderately deeply depressed with transverse sulci within depression. Hemelytra damaged. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one-third as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula feeble, sub-conical.

Total length.	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm. (approx.).
Greatest pronotal width.	3.80 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Nyasaland, Zomba; H. S. Stannus (B. M. 1927—85).

***Reduvius curvidens* sp. n. (Fig. 29).**

Colour. Segment 1 of antennae piceous, narrowly light brown basally; segment 2 brown; remaining segments missing. Head piceous, paler basally and apically; bucculae and rostrum brown; epicranium with a pale yellow spot at external margin of ocelli. Anterior lobe of pronotum stramineous, except anterior margin narrowly and external angles of collar, piceous; posterior lobe stramineous with a median longitudinal stripe wider anteriorly and the sides piceous. Scutellum, pleura (except median and anterior acetabula stramineous) sterna piceous. Connexivum very pale stramineous with basal half of each segment brown; abdomen ventrally light brown, much paler mid-ventrally; laterally pale yellowish and dark brown, these areas connected to areas of same colour on connexivum. Coxae piceous; femora and tibiae pale yellow; anterior and median femora with median and apical annulation, posterior femora with a sub-apical and apical annulation and some suffusion basally, anterior and median tibiae with a basal, median and apical annulation, posterior tibiae with basal, apical and an annulation in basal half, piceous. Corium stramineous with a suffusion sub-basally, in apical two-thirds of clavus, in middle of area between claval suture and CU and between M and costa, and apically fuscous; membrane

testaceous with wide suffusion at base of internal cell and sub-apically fuscous; external cell with pale yellowish suffused spot basally.

Structure. Head a little shorter than pronotum; vertex on each side of sulcus with diagonal sulci except at base of antennal tubercles, smooth; sulcus very deep and narrow at extreme base, shallow medially, somewhat deeper anteriorly and concurrent with sulcus between inter-antennal tubercles. Ocelli large; interspace sulcate, less wide than an ocellus. Eyes narrowly separated at lower margins. Pattern on anterior lobe of pronotum indistinct, obscurely sculptured; posterior lobe feebly medially depressed anteriorly; rugose; postero-lateral angles strongly produced, acute. Scutellum damaged. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one-third as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula very short, rounded. Whole insect with abundant long setae.

Total length.	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	12.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.20 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Angola; C. Wellman (B. M. 1908—138).

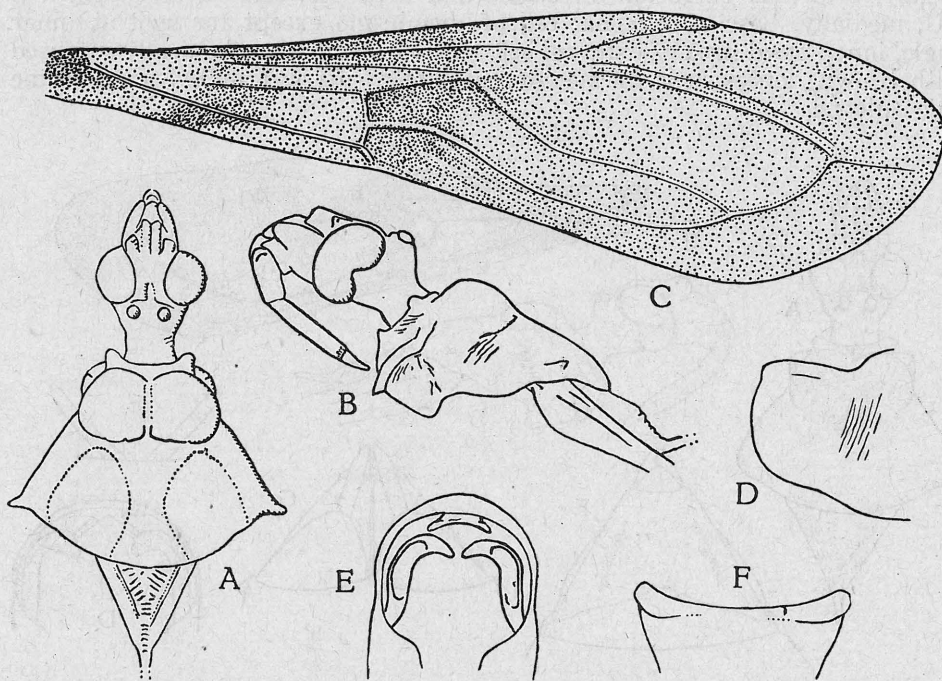


Fig. 29. — *Reduvius curvidens* sp. n.

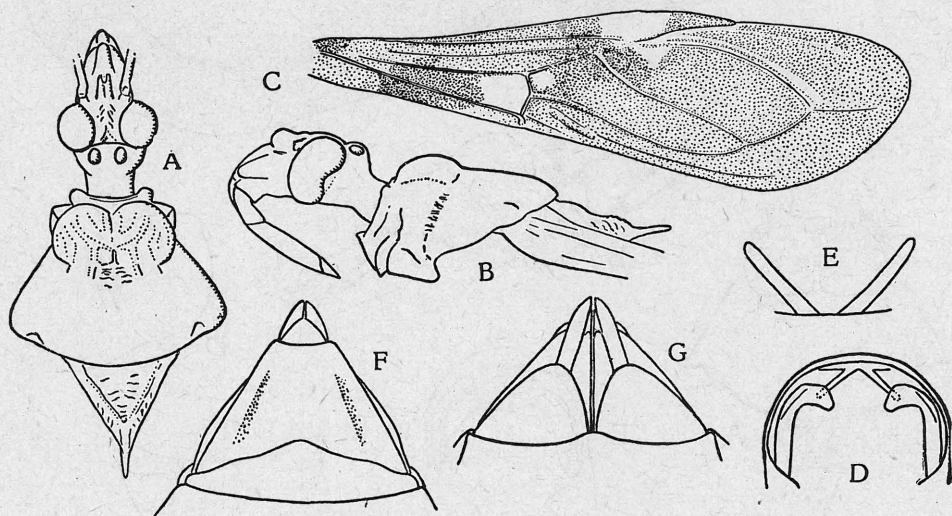
A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, lateral view — E: *idem*, dorsal view — F: Apical process of pygophore.

Species of *labeculatus* group. ♂♂.

1. Apical process of pygophore composed of two widely divergent rods 3.
2. Apical process of pygophore bifurcate, the bifurcations narrow, sub-acute apically and anterior margin of process concave *R. viator* sp. n. (Fig. 34).
- Apical process of pygophore bifurcate, the bifurcations rounded apically and anterior margin of process more broadly concave *R. cervinus* sp. n. (Fig. 32).
3. Rods narrow, apically narrowly rounded *R. errans* sp. n. (Fig. 30).
- Rods wide, truncate apically *R. divergens* sp. n. (Fig. 33).
- Rods rounded apically with the sub-apical margin sub-acutely produced *R. ursinus* sp. n. (Fig. 31).

***Reduvius errans* sp. n. (Fig. 30).**

Colour. Head piceous; apical segment of rostrum light brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum, pleura (except acetabula and propleural epimeron, stramineous), sterna piceous; posterior lobe of pronotum stramineous suffused with piceous except postero-lateral angles and medially, posteriorly. Abdomen ventrally piceous except laterally and segments 2—4 medially light brown; connexivum with piceous spot at base of each segment. Legs stramineous; coxae brown; femora apically brown; anterior and median tibiae suffused with piceous apically. Hemelytra pale stramineous with blackish suffusion basally, brownish suffusion on clavus and area between claval suture and CU, medially, base of internal cell of membrane except for spot at inner angle, inner basal area of external cell, corium medially and apically suffused with brown; outer area of membrane faintly suffused with brown. Setae pale fulvous.

Fig. 30. — *Reduvius errans* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Pygophore, dorsal view—E: Apical process of pygophore—F: Terminal segments of abdomen, ♀, dorsal view—G: *idem*, ventral view.

Structure. Head as long as posterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex wide and deep, bifurcate anteriorly. Ocelli large; interspace a little less wide than an ocellus; space between lower margins of eyes equal to width of segment 2 of rostrum at the apex. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth; elevated area very feebly sculptured; posterior lobe obscurely rugose, except posteriorly; median depression with transverse carinulae. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about half as long as tibia.

	♂	♀
Total length.	13.50 mm.	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	10.50 mm.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	2.80 mm.	3.40 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Arabia, Ardha, 8. 1. 1937, 1 ♂, Husainiya, 12. 12. 1936, 2 ♀♀, Mishqa, 9. 12. 1936, 1 ♀, Hiban, 21. 12. 1936, 1 ♀, Maina, 22. 12. 1936; H. St. J. B. Philby (B. M. 1937—228), 1 ♀, Asir nr. Sabya, 1. 1945, 3 ♀♀, Asir, Huveria 20 m., S. of Qunfidha, 1 ♀, Asir, Sabya, 9. 2. 1945; A. R. Waterston (B. M. 1947—349).

***Reduvius ursinus* sp. n. (Fig. 31).**

Colour. Antennae brown. Head blackish; rostrum brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum, except collar, scutellum, pleura, except acetabula, sterna,

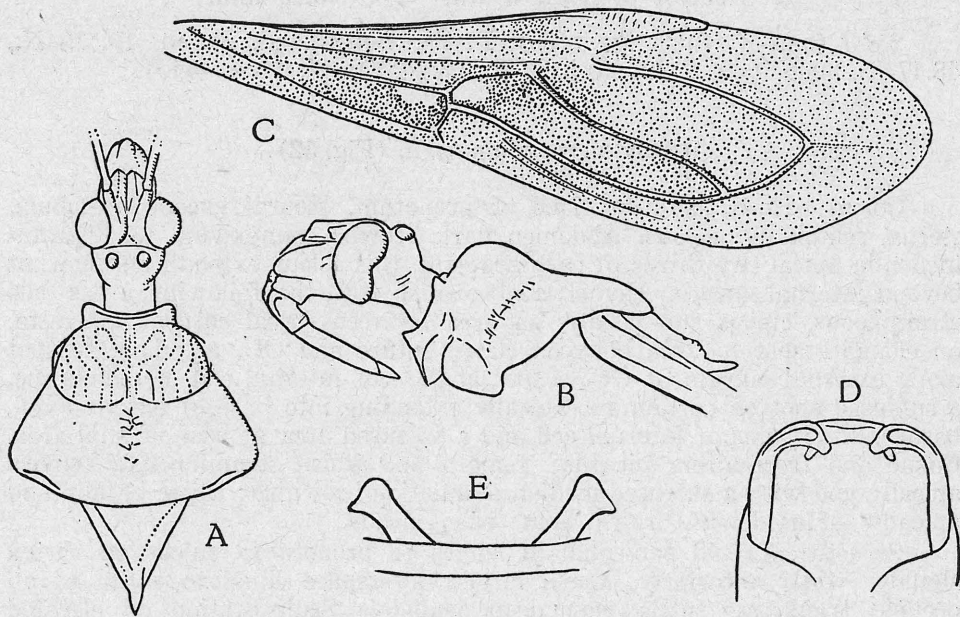


Fig. 31. — *Reduvius ursinus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: Apical process of pygophore.

piceous; collar, posterior lobe of pronotum dark testaceous; postero-lateral angles paler; acetabula dark stramineous. Abdomen piceous; connexivum pale stramineous with an irregular piceous spot basally on segment 2—6; segment 7 piceous with faint stramineous suffusion apically. Coxae and trochanters piceous; femora stramineous, broadly dark brown apically; tibiae stramineous, narrowly suffused with brown apically and basally. Hemelytra stramineous; clavus basally and apically, area between claval suture and CU suffused with brown; this area with a pale stramineous spot apically; corium with a brownish suffusion sub-apically; membrane with suffusion along inner margin, base of internal cell, base and external half of external cell, and on outer area brown; both cells with a pale stramineous spot basally. Setae on antennae piceous; on head, body, legs and hemelytra pale fulvous.

Structure. Head twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex shallow, bifurcate. Ocelli moderately large; interspace wider than an ocellus. Space between lower margins of eyes equal to width of segment 2 of rostrum. Sculptured areas on anterior lobe of pronotum feebly elevated; sculpturation feeble; surface of posterior lobe feebly rugose. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about half as long as tibia. Whole insect with abundant moderately long, fine setae.

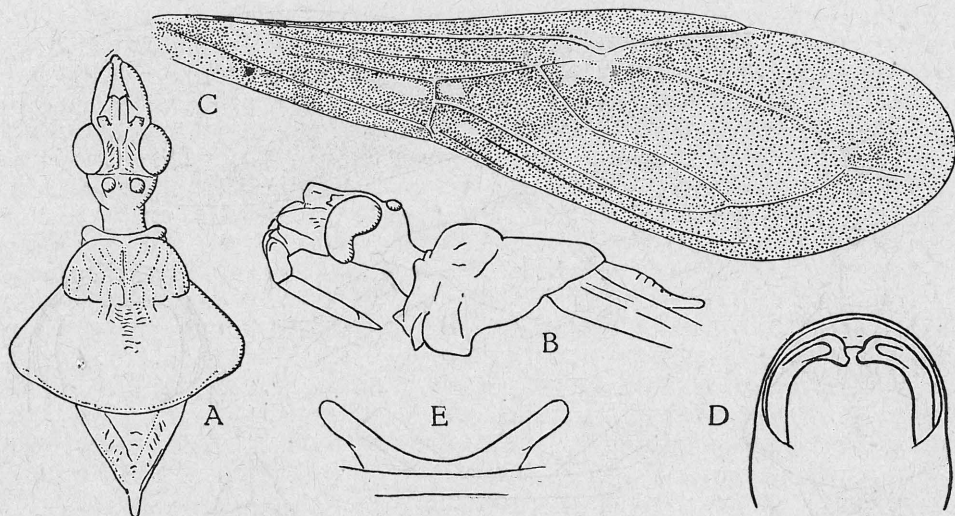
Total length.	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	10.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.

2♂♂ (one of which the type), British Somaliland, Buran, 10. 13 N., 48.47 E., 3000 ft. 9. 1930; Maj. T. H. Twigg (B. M. 1930—540).

***Reduvius cervinus* sp. n. (Fig. 32).**

Colour. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, pleura, except acetabula, sterna, scutellum piceous. Abdomen dark brown; connexivum pale stramineous in apical two-thirds of each segment, this colour extending somewhat beyond internal margin. Hemelytra brownish with the following areas pale stramineous, clavus sub-basally, an area between claval suture and costa, an elongate spot in area between claval suture and CU, an elongate spot along external margin of CU, a spot at base of internal cell of membrane, a suffused spot on corium sub-apically extending into base of external cell, basal half of veins of internal cell and a suffused area at base of anal area. Coxae and trochanters piceous; femora and tibiae stramineous; femora apically and with a suffused median annulation brownish; tibiae basally and apically suffused with brown. Setae pale fulvous.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex shallow, wider anteriorly. Ocelli large; interspace equal to width of an ocellus; transverse sulcus very deep medially. Sculpturation on elevated areas of anterior lobe of pronotum very feeble; posterior lobe feebly rugose, medially anteriorly feebly depressed with indications of a carina on each side of depression. Scutellar spine short, oblique, feebly dorso-ventrally

Fig. 32. — *Reduvius cervinus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: idem, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Pygophore, dorsal view—E: Apical process of pygophore.

compressed. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae half as long as tibia. Whole insect abundantly setose.

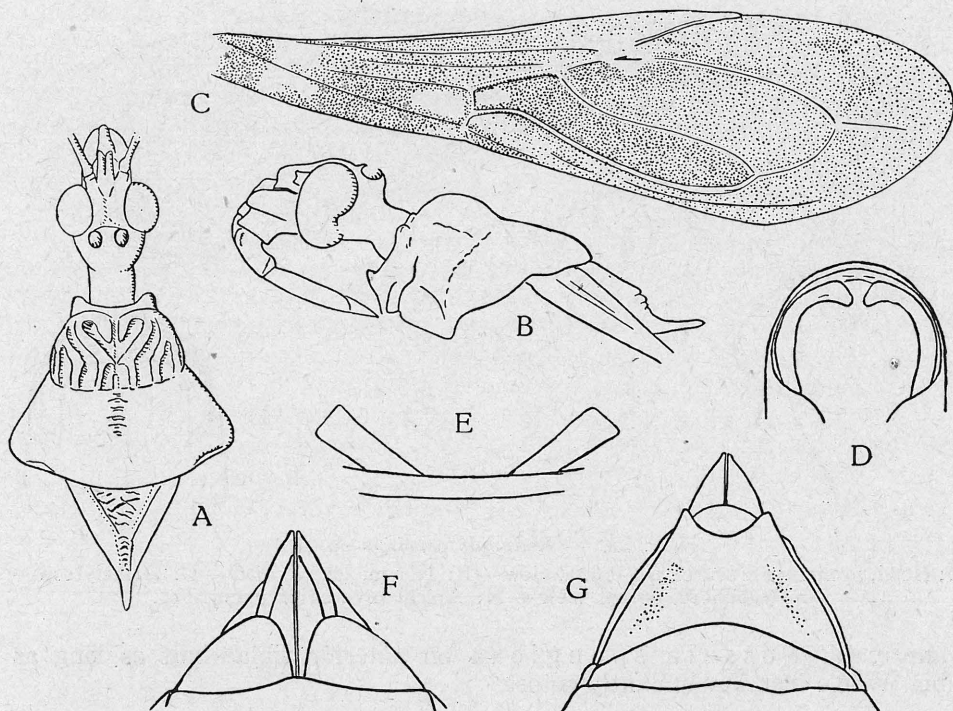
Total length.	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	12.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.50 mm.

7 ♂♂ (one of which the type), N. Rhodesia, N'Changa; C. T. Macnamara (B. M. 1931—179).

Reduvius divergens sp. n. (Fig. 33).

Colour. Antennae dark stramineous. Head piceous; rostrum and base of head paler. Anterior lobe of pronotum piceous; elevated areas paler; posterior lobe testaceous with faint piceous suffusion medially and sublaterally; scutellum, sterna, propleural episternum, meso and metapleura, except acetabula, testaceous; propleural epimeron testaceous. Abdomen dark brown; connexivum with apical half of segments 2—5, inner apical half of segments 6 and 7 pale stramineous. Legs stramineous; femora narrowly apically and with a very faint median suffusion brownish; tibiae basally and apically suffused with brown. Hemelytra brownish with very pale stramineous areas at base and apex of area between claval suture and CU, on corium sub-basally, between CU and M, at inner basal angle of internal cell of membrane and sub-costal vein.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex shallow, bifurcate anteriorly. Ocelli large; interspace equal in width to an ocellus. Elevated areas on anterior lobe of pronotum obscurely sculptured;

Fig. 33. — *Reduvius divergens* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: idem, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Pygophore, dorsal view—E: Apical process of pygophore—F: Terminal segments of abdomen, ♀, ventral view—G: idem, dorsal view.

posterior lobe obscurely rugose, medially anteriorly depressed and sublaterally longitudinally sulcate. Disc of scutellum transversely, apically and obliquely basally carinulate; spine moderately long, oblique and feebly dorsoventrally compressed. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae a little less than half as long as tibia.

	♂	♀
Total length.	14.00 mm.	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.00 mm.	3.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Uganda, Lodwar, Turkana Province, 1934 (various dates), 9 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Kenya, Marsabit, 1934. Lake Rudolf-Rift Valley Expedition (B. M. 1935—267).

***Reduvius viator* sp. n. (Fig. 34).**

Colour. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum piceous, head somewhat darker. Scutellum piceous. Posterior lobe of pronotum, propleura, except acetabula, brownish with a faint coppery lustre; meso and metapleura, except acetabula sterna, abdomen ventrally piceous; acetabula testaceous. Connexivum piceous

with apical half of each segment stramineous, this colour extending somewhat beyond internal margin; abdomen dorsally brownish. Coxae piceous; trochanters, femora and tibiae stramineous; femora in apical half broadly, tibiae apically narrowly suffused with brown. Hemelytra brownish with base and a small spot at base of internal cell of membrane very pale stramineous. Setae pale fulvous.

Structure. Head a little shorter than pronotum; sulcus on vertex shallow, bifurcate from the middle; vertex with irregular sulci. Ocelli large; interspace somewhat wider than an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth, except elevated areas obscurely rugose; these areas strongly setose; posterior lobe rugose, less so posteriorly. Scutellum with disc and sides strongly sulcate the sulci in apical half of disc transverse; spine short, oblique, rounded apically and with small annular constrictions. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae half as long as tibia.

Total length. 12.00 mm.

Hemelytra. 8.50 mm.

Greatest pronotal width. 2.70 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Abyssinia, Hawash Rly. Stn. ca. 3500 ft. (at light), 2. 9. 1926; J. Omer Cooper (B. M. 1927—127).

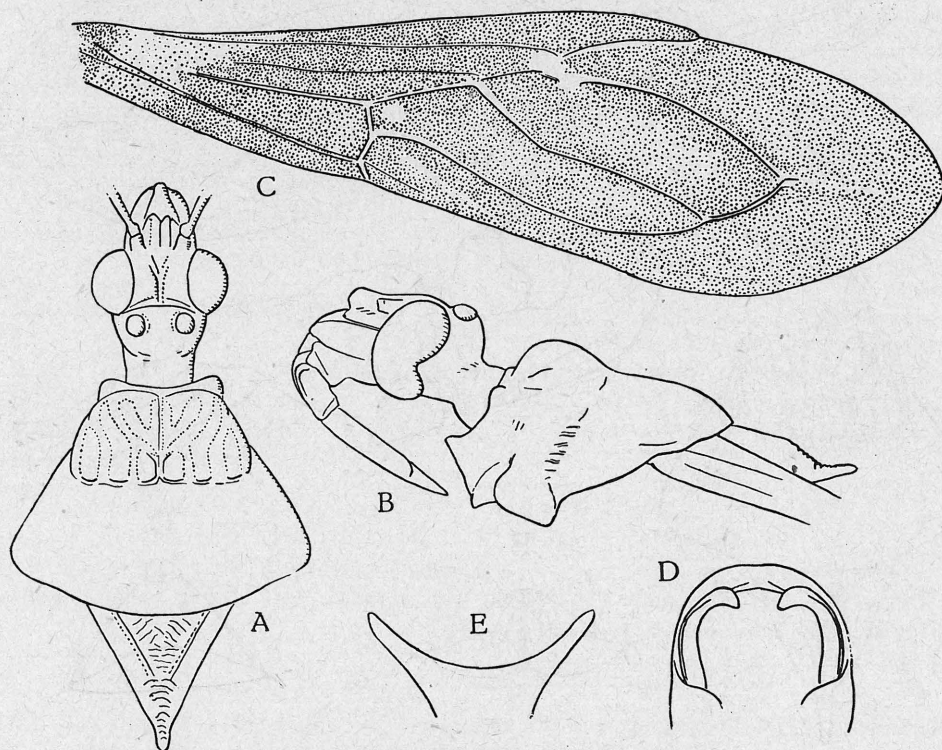


Fig. 34. — *Reduvius viator* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: i d e m, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Pygophore, dorsal view — E: Apical process of pygophore.

Key to *labeculatus* group ♀♀.

1. Femora with a median apical annulation; tibia with a basal median and apical annulation. *fuscus* sp. n. (fig. 39).
- Femora and tibia not so coloured 2.
2. Femora unicolorous. *nigeriensis* sp. n. (fig. 37).
- Femora not unicolorous 3.
3. Pronotum black. *nigrocupreus* sp. n. (fig. 36).
- Pronotum not black 4.
4. Posterior lobe of pronotum piceous with suffused yellow spots. *cristiferus* sp. n. (fig. 38).
- Posterior lobe of pronotum brown suffused with testaceous posteriorly. *modestus* sp. n. (fig. 35).

***Reduvius modestus* sp. n. (Fig. 35).**

Colour. Rostrum, antecular, brown; bucculae paler; remainder of head black; epicranium with suffused yellow spot at external margin of ocelli; apex of antennal tubercles light brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum, pleura (except acetabula, stramineous), sterna, piceous; carinae on anterior lobe

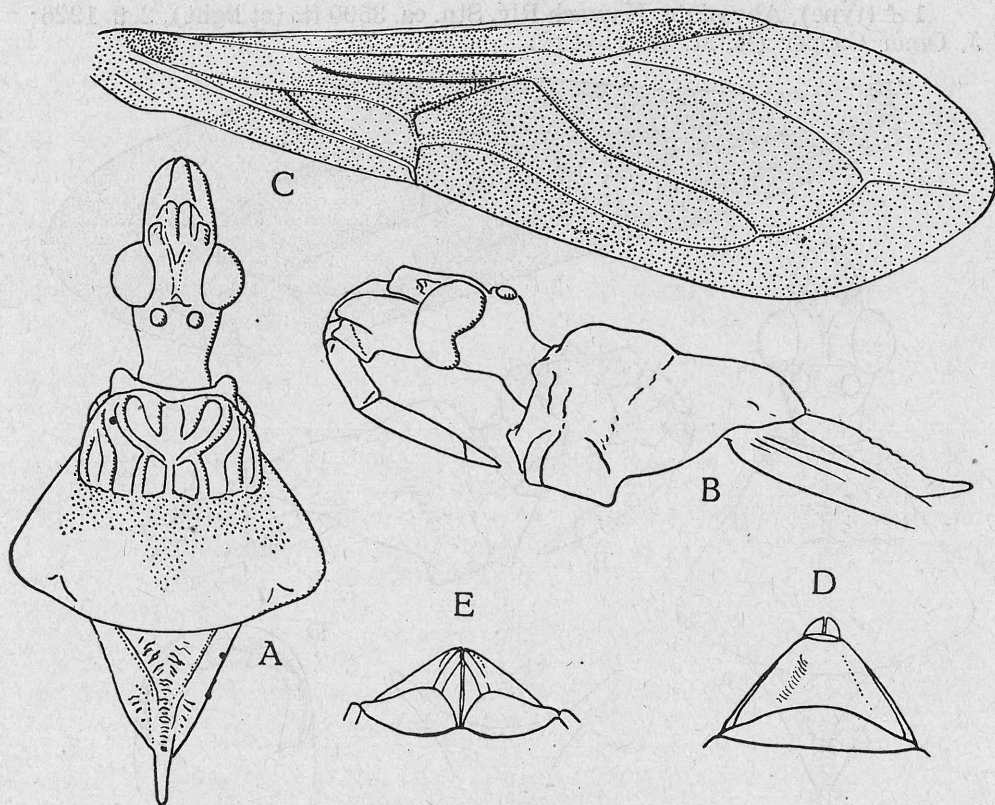


Fig. 35. — *Reduvius modestus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view — E: idem, ventral view.

dark testaceous; posterior lobe of pronotum testaceous with piceous suffusion sub-laterally and within median depression. Scutellum piceous. Corium dull stramineous with base and a wide sub-apical, transverse suffusion, piceous; sub-apically and at apex of area between claval suture and CU stramineous; costal margin stramineous yellow. Abdomen ventrally brown; laterally narrowly and connexivum stramineous or yellowish; connexivum with brownish spot in basal third. Legs stramineous; femora narrowly brown apically. Setae and pubescence pale fulvous.

Structure. Head a little shorter than pronotum; vertex rugose; sulcus wide and shallow, bifurcate anteriorly with a low elevation between bifurcation; transverse sulcus very deep medially. Ocelli large; interspace less wide than an ocellus. Carinae on anterior lobe of pronotum somewhat strongly elevated; posterior lobe rugose except posteriorly for varying depths smooth. Disc of scutellum deeply depressed apically; spine moderately long, oblique, sub-acute. Hemelytra extending to middle of 9th segment of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about three-sevenths as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula rounded apically.

Total length.	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.60 mm.

1 ♀ (type), N. Nigeria, Bornu, Malduguri; Mrs. Newman (B. M. 1950—33).

***Reduvius nigrocupreus* sp. n. (Fig. 36).**

Colour. Basal segment of antennae piceous; segment 2 dark testaceous with piceous suffusion apically; segments 3 and 4 dark testaceous with greyish pubescence. Head, thorax, coxae, abdomen ventrally black with a coppery lustre; bucculae and rostrum dark brown. Connexivum black with a coppery lustre and apical half of segments 2—6 pale yellow; segments 2—6 of abdomen dorsally light brown with blackish suffusion laterally; segments 7 and 8 blackish with a coppery lustre. Clavus and base of corium dark brown; remainder of corium blackish with a suffused spot sub-medially near claval suture, a spot apically in area between claval suture and CU yellowish; membrane dark brown with blackish suffusion basally and a suffused spot basally near inner margin, a spot at base of internal cell, a spot at base of external vein of external cell, yellow. Trochanters, anterior and median femora piceous with faint coppery lustre; posterior femora testaceous, broadly coppery piceous apically; anterior and median tibiae testaceous, narrowly basally, broadly apically, posterior tibiae testaceous narrowly basally and apically coppery piceous; tarsi dark brown. Setae and pubescence pale fulvous.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; vertex rugose; sulcus moderately wide and deep, widening and shallower anteriorly; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli moderately large, ovate; interspace about twice as wide as an ocellus. Posterior lobe shagreened except elevated areas strongly

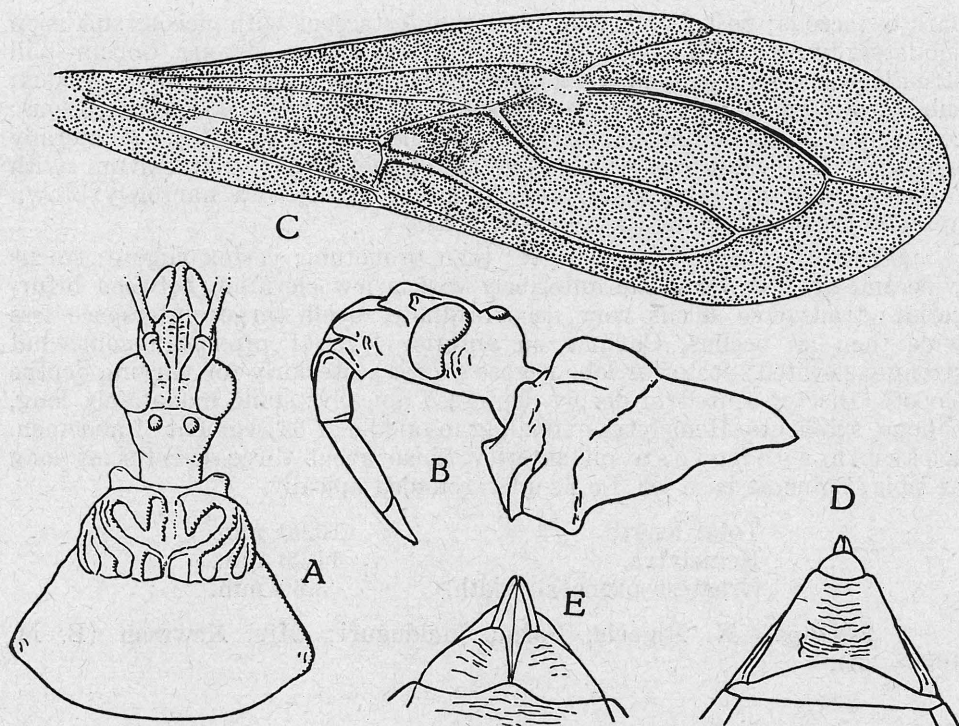


Fig. 36. — *Reduvius nigrocupreus* sp. n.

A: Head & pronotum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view — E: idem, ventral view.

sculptured; sulci moderately deep; median sulcus wide and deep; posteriorly narrower and very deep; posterior lobe rugose; medially anteriorly depressed somewhat with rugosities within depression more or less regular, transverse. Disc of scutellum moderately depressed with transverse sulci apically; spine damaged. Hemelytra extending to about middle of 9th segment of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about half as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula conical, rounded.

Total length.	15.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.50 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Sudan, Mvolo, 20. 5. 1948; D. J. Lewis (B. M. 1950—437).

***Reduvius nigeriensis* sp. n. (Fig. 37).**

Antennae light brown. Rostrum, anteocular, base of head brown; remainder of head piceous; epicranium with yellow spot at external margin of ocelli. Anterior lobe of pronotum, pleura (except acetabula, part of meso-

pleural epimeron, brown) piceous; scutellum brown. Posterior lobe of pronotum light brown. Abdomen ventrally brown, narrowly laterally, connexivum and dorsally light brown. Hemelytra brown, darker basally and with faint suffusion sub-basally near claval suture, faint suffusion between CU and M, a suffused spot at base of membrane near inner margin, a spot at base of internal cell and on external vein of external cell basally, suffusion on veins of cells basally, pale stramineous; internal cell basally, external cell basally and along external vein with dark brown suffusion. Legs light brown. Setae and pubescence pale fulvous.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; vertex rugose; sulcus somewhat wide and not very deep. Ocelli moderately large; interspace a little wider than an ocellus with irregular longitudinal sulci. Anterior lobe of pronotum with sulci moderately deep, minutely shagreened; elevated areas obscurely sculptured; median sulcus wide, not very deep except anteriorly and posteriorly; posterior lobe rugose, moderately deeply depressed medially with rugosities within depression more or less regular and transverse, with a short carina on each side of depression and

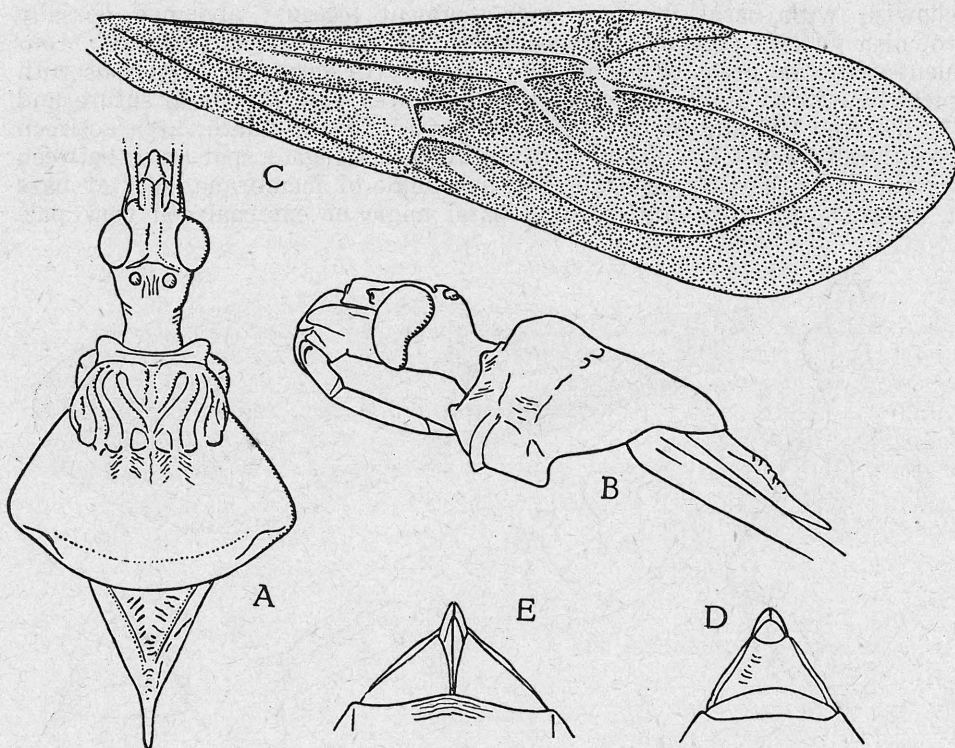


Fig. 37. — *Reduvius nigeriensis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: idem, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view — E: idem, ventral view.

a shorter carina sub-laterally. Disc of scutellum deeply depressed apically; spine long acute, horizontal. Hemelytra extending to middle of 9th segment. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae half as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula conical, acute with margin adjacent to fossula concave.

Total length.	17.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.50 mm.

1 ♀ (type), N. Nigeria, Pawa, Kogin Sirikin, N. v. 1910; T. W. Scott Macfie (B. M. 1911—417).

***Reduvius cristiferus* sp. n. (Fig. 38).**

Colour. Segments 1 and 2 of antennae testaceous with narrow brown suffusion apically; segments 3 and 4 brown. Head piceous, except base, and rostrum brown. Pronotum brown; posterior lobe with a suffused and somewhat obscure yellowish spot anteriorly on each side of median depression. Pleura and sterna, scutellum piceous; acetabula testaceous. Connexivum pale yellowish with basal third of each segment piceous; abdomen dorsally brownish yellow; ventrally piceous with yellowish suffusion laterally confluent with pale areas of connexivum. Hemelytra very pale testaceous with apical two-thirds of clavus, greater part of area between claval suture and CU, between CU and M and apical half of corium infumate; area between claval suture and CU apically with a suffused elongate spot, area between CU and M with suffused spots, internal angle of membrane, spot at base of internal cell, spot and external basal angle of external cell very pale

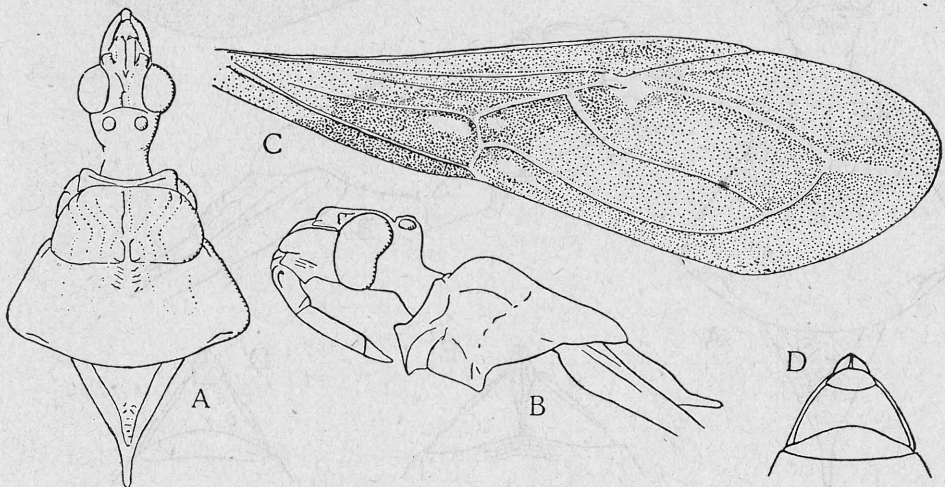


Fig. 38. — *Reduvius cristiferus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view.

testaceous; membrane infumate with blackish suffusion at base of cells and along veins. Wings very faintly infumate, iridescent. Legs testaceous; anterior and median femora in apical half, posterior femora in apical third brownish; anterior and median tibiae broadly, posterior tibiae narrowly, basally and apically piceous.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex somewhat narrow, bifurcate anteriorly; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli large; interspace a little wider than an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth, except pattern obscurely rugose; posterior lobe rugose; anteriorly medially depressed with transverse carinulae within depression; posteriorly almost smooth. Disc of scutellum moderately deeply depressed apically with transverse sulci within depression; remainder with oblique sulci; spine moderately long, sub-horizontal, narrowly rounded apically. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae half as long as tibia; anterior tibiae with a short, acute spine at base of fossula.

Total length. 15.00 mm.

Hemelytra. 10.00 mm.

Greatest pronotal width. 3.50 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Kenya, Mt. Labwor, Karamoja, 4. 1950; van Someren.

***Reduvius fuscus* sp. n. (Fig. 39).**

Colour. Antennae brown; basal segments darker apically. Head piceous; vertex blackish; epicranium with a pale yellow spot at external margin of ocelli; bucculae and rostrum brown; apical segment of rostrum paler. Thorax piceous; collar, except lateral angles, area on each side of depression and postero-lateral angles of posterior lobe of pronotum paler. Scutellum with elongate yellowish spot laterally apically. Acetabula testaceous. Connexivum pale yellowish in apical half of segments 2—6, piceous in basal half; segment 7 piceous; ventrally piceous with a yellowish suffusion laterally confluent with pale parts of connexivum; abdomen dorsally blackish. Hemelytra brownish with a spot at base of clavus and corium, a moderately large spot near apex of area between claval suture and CU, a small spot between CU and M, a moderately large spot at base of internal cell of membrane and a suffusion at external basal angle of external cell confluent with suffusion on corium, pale yellowish; membrane with blackish suffusion along veins. Wings very pale infumate, iridescent. Tarsi piceous; anterior and median tibiae piceous with suffused yellowish annulation sub-basally; posterior legs missing; anterior and median femora piceous with basal third and a narrow, sub-apical annulation pale yellow. Setae and pubescence fulvous.

Structure. Head about twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex moderately deep, bifurcate anteriorly with area between bifurcations somewhat elevated and rugose; vertex rugose on each side of sulcus; remainder smooth; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli large; interspace about as wide as an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum minutely shagreened, except pattern, rugose; posterior lobe deeply medially depressed; rugose, except basally, almost smooth; depression with irregular, transverse

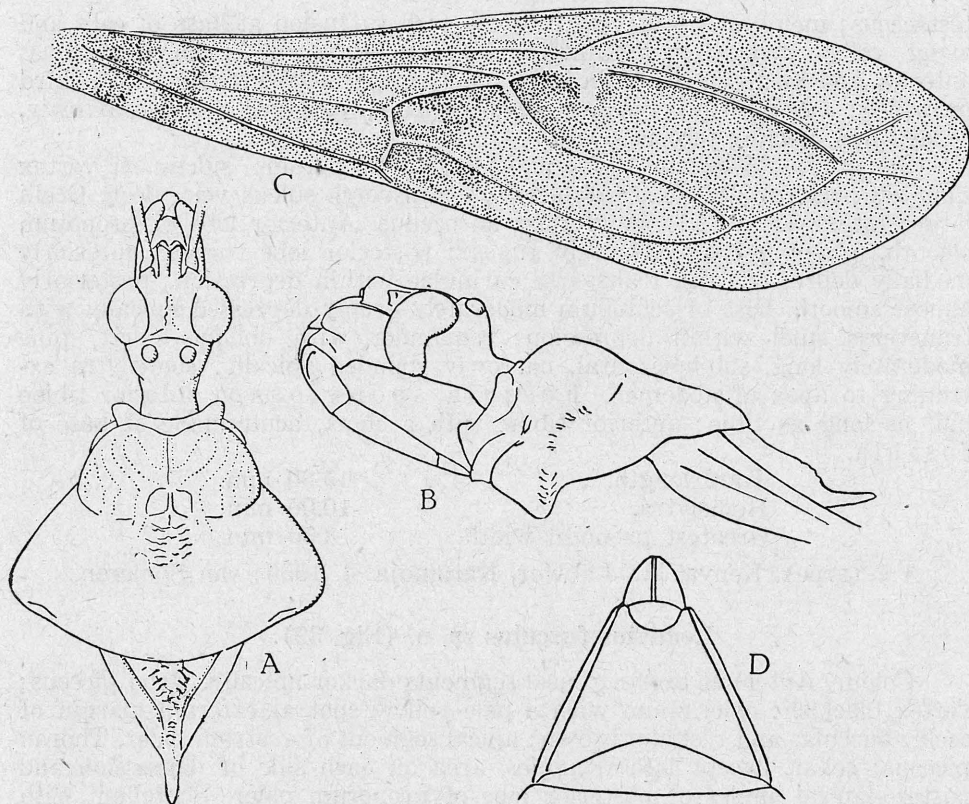


Fig. 39. — *Reduvius fuscus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view.

carinulae. Disc of scutellum with a deep foveole transversely sulcate apically; spine moderately long, oblique, sub-acute. Hemelytra extending to middle of 8th segment of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae nearly half as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula short.

Total length.	18.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	12.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	4.00 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Kenya, Garissa Bura, Tana R., 11. 1948; van Someren.

* *

***Reduvius hingstoni* sp. n. (Fig. 40).**

Colour. Basal segment of antennae piceous; vertex and epicranium black; bucculae, base of head light brown; segments 1 and 2 of rostrum

piceous; apical segment light brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum black; collar medially testaceous, laterally piceous. Scutellum, pleura (except acetabula and a spot on mesopleural epimeron testaceous), sterna piceous. Posterior lobe of pronotum pale testaceous. Connexivum stramineous with an inter-segmental brownish spot on segments 3—7; abdomen ventrally piceous; mid-ventrally and laterally testaceous. Corium basally, between claval suture and CU and apically, base of clavus dark yellow; remainder of corium piceous; membrane greyish testaceous with yellow suffusion in cells, blackish suffusion on external vein of internal and external cells and between external cell and costal margin. Tibiae testaceous with apex and a wide annulation in basal half, anterior femora testaceous with a wide annulation interrupted on outer surface, posterior femora testaceous with a wide annulation in apical half, piceous. Setae very pale fulvous and silvery.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; vertex rugose; sulcus on vertex very deep, bifurcate anteriorly; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli small; interspace a little wider than an ocellus. Elevated areas on anterior

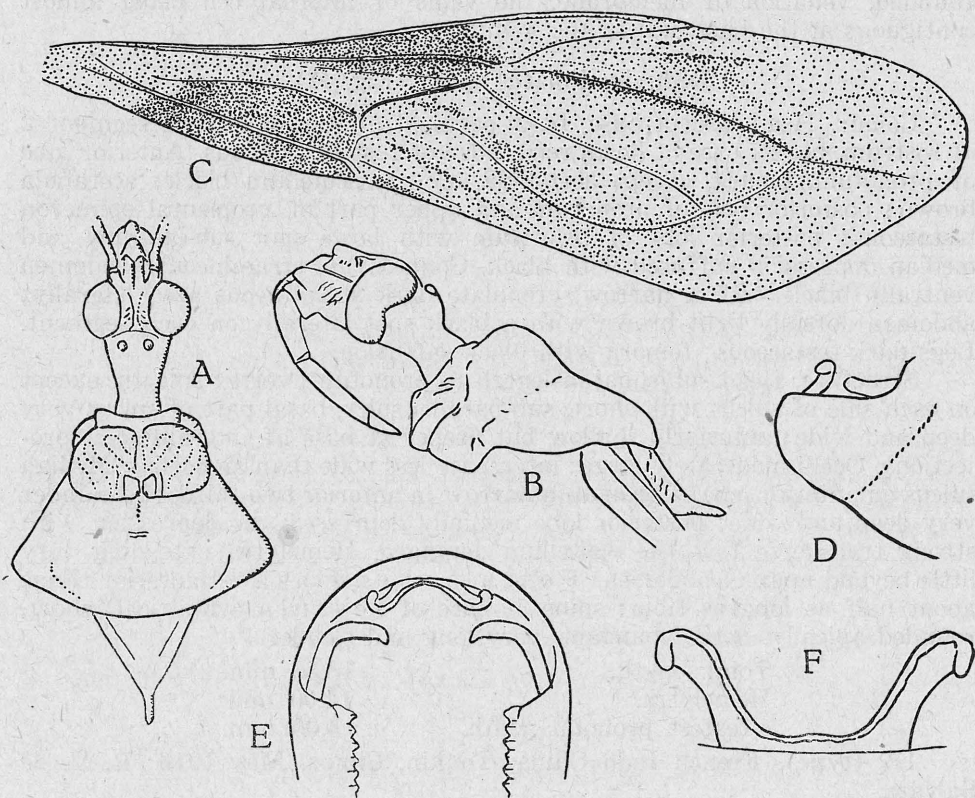


Fig. 40. — *Reduvius hingstoni* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Pygophore, lateral view—E: *idem*, dorsal view—F: Apical process of pygophore

lobe of pronotum obscurely rugose; sulci moderately deep; median sulcus wide and shallow except extreme base, narrow and deep; posterior lobe moderately depressed medially with a narrow median sulcus intersected transversely medially by an elongate foveole. Scutellar spine moderately long, sub-acute apically, oblique. Hemelytra extending beyond apex of abdomen by one-fifth of their length. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior tibiae one-third as long as tibia; spine at base of *fossula* broadly conical, rounded apically. Setae moderately dense and long.

Total length.	13.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.50 mm.

1 ♂ (type), Sikkim, Gantok, 5000 ft. 26. 5. 1924; Maj. R. W. G. Hingston (Everest Expedition) (B. M. 1924—386).

Allied to *R. knyvetti* Distant and differs as follows—, more widely separated lower margin of eyes, narrower and more strongly depressed posterior lobe of pronotum of which the lateral angles are less broadly rounded, venation of membrane, the veins of internal cell being almost contiguous at the base and in the genitalia.

***Reduvius limatus* sp. n. (Fig. 41).**

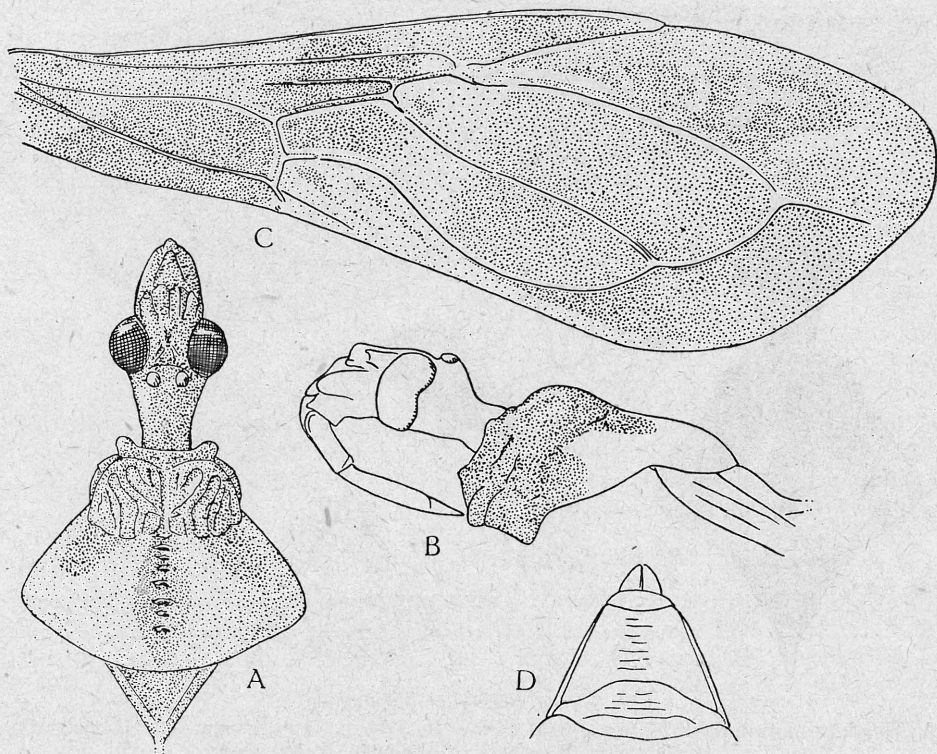
Colour. Head, except base, basal segment and basal half of segment 2 of rostrum, black; base of head, remainder of rostrum piceous. Anterior lobe of pronotum, pleura, except acetabula, sterna, scutellum black; acetabula brown; posterior lobe of pronotum and upper part of propleural epimeron testaceous; posterior lobe of pronotum with large spot sub-laterally and median depression suffused with black. Connexivum stramineous; abdomen ventrally black with a narrow, crenulate dark stramineous area laterally; abdomen dorsally light brown with a black spot laterally on each segment. Legs dark testaceous; femora with black suffusion.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; vertex smooth, except on each side of sulcus with short, sub-parallel sulci; basal part of sulcus very deep and wide; anteriorly shallow but deeper at base of interantennal projections. Ocelli moderately large; interspace less wide than an ocellus. Median sulcus on anterior lobe of pronotum narrow in anterior two-thirds; remainder very deep and wide; posterior lobe medially depressed, the depression with strong transverse foveoles. Scutellum damaged. Hemelytra extending very little beyond apex of abdomen. *Fossula spongiosa* on anterior tibiae about half as long as tibia; spine at base of *fossula* cylindrical, short, rounded apically. Setae abundant, very long and slender.

Total length.	18.50 mm.
Hemelytra.	14.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	4.00 mm.

1 ♀ (type), French Indo China, Tonkin, Chapa, May 1916; R. V. de Salvaza.

Apparently allied to *R. gregoryi* China; differs in coloration the more strongly sculptured anterior lobe of pronotum, more deeply depressed and foveolate posterior lobe of pronotum.

Fig. 41. — *Reduvius lmatatus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view — B: *idem*, lateral view — C: Hemelytron — D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view.

***Reduvius trifidus* sp. n. (Fig. 42).**

Colour. Head black; bucculae and rostrum dark brown; apical segment of rostrum paler. Anterior lobe of pronotum black, except collar, testaceous; propleural episternum black, except lower margin of acetabula testaceous; posterior lobe of pronotum testaceous with blackish suffusion within median depression and a large black spot laterally; propleural epimeron testaceous suffused with black anteriorly. Scutellum, meso and metapleura (except acetabula suffused with testaceous), sterna black. Abdomen ventrally black; narrowly laterally and connexivum pale yellowish. Legs testaceous. Corium testaceous with greater part of clavus and area between claval suture and CU suffused with brown; medially with a blackish brown suffusion; membrane brownish with a pale area near base of internal cell.

Structure. Head a little shorter than pronotum; sulcus on vertex very narrow, bifurcate anteriorly and abruptly wider and very deep basally; transverse sulcus very deep. Ocelli large; interspace less than half as wide as an ocellus. Anterior lobe of pronotum minutely shagreened; sulci mode-

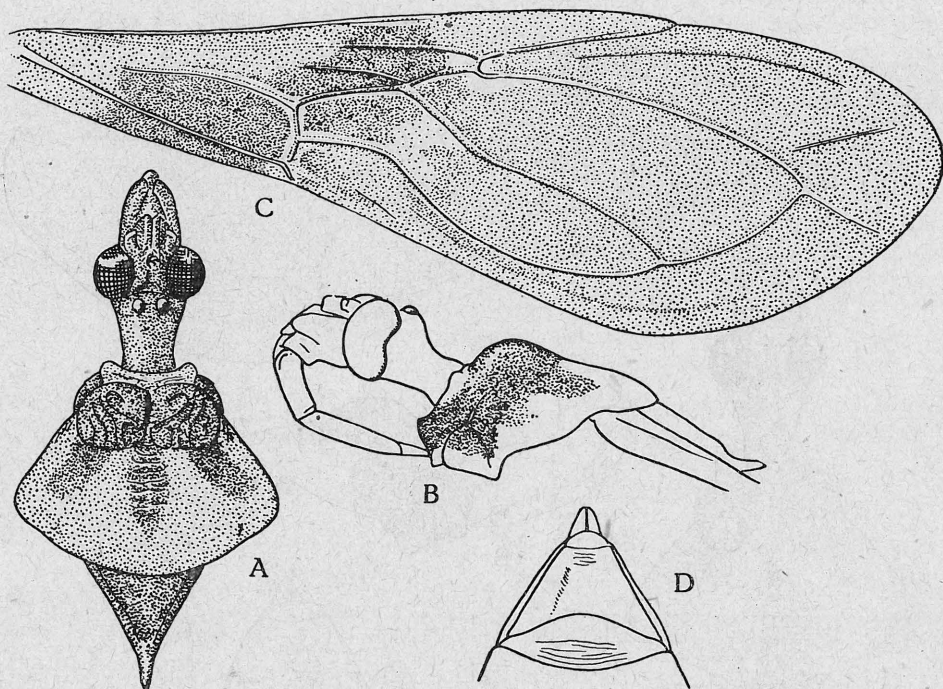


Fig. 42. — *Reduvius trifidus* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view.

rately deep; median sulcus narrow, very deep at extreme base; posterior lobe medially anteriorly depressed with regular transverse sulci within depression; sub-laterally strongly depressed. Scutellar spine oblique, narrowly rounded apically with feeble annular constrictions. Hemelytra extending just beyond apex of abdomen. Fossula spongiosa nearly half as long as tibia; spine at base of fossula conical, truncate apically. Setae long and abundant particularly on head and legs.

Total length.	17.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	14.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	4.20 mm.

1 ♀ (type), Siam, Chiangmai, 4. 1928; Dr. & Mrs. J. W. McKean (B. M. 1930—188).

Resembles *R. limatus* sp. n., but differs in coloration, narrower vertex, less widely separated ocelli, sculpturation of median depression on posterior lobe of pronotum and venation.

***Reduvius risbeci* sp. n. (Fig. 43).**

Colour. Head and pronotum black; bucculae anteriorly, rostrum light brown. Scutellum piceous, laterally black. Pleura piceous except acetabula,

dark stramineous; mesopleura with a dark stramineous spot basally on epimeron; sterna, corium, abdomen stramineous. Corium with a brown spot sub-apically, not extending to costal margin and on clavus medially. Membrane brownish infumate with a stramineous spot at internal basal of external cell. Connexivum with very faint, small brownish spot at base of segments. Wings hyaline, iridescent. Legs stramineous; femora and tibiae narrowly suffused with brown apically.

Structure. Head a little more than twice as long as anterior lobe of pronotum; sulcus on vertex moderately deep, bifurcate anteriorly; vertex transversely rugose. Ocelli moderately large; interspace a little wider than an ocellus with a very narrow median sulcus. Sulcate areas on anterior lobe of pronotum very shallow; elevated areas moderately deeply sculptured; posterior lobe rugose, medially and sub-laterally depressed; rugosities in median depression transverse; postero-lateral angles rectangular. Scutellum with disc very deeply depressed; spine slender, oblique, acute. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-fourth as long as tibia.

Total length.	16.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	10.50 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.50 mm.

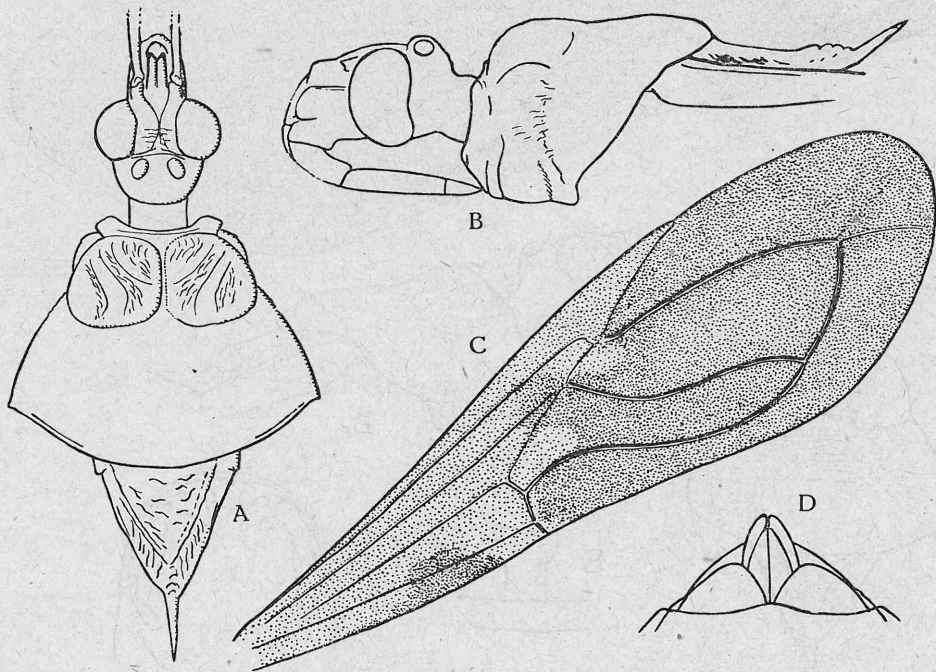


Fig. 43. — *Reduvius risbeci* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Terminal segments of abdomen, ventral view.

2 ♀♀ (one of which the type), Senegal, Bambey, 16. 6, 1943, 6. 7. 1943; J. Risbec.

Superficially this species resembles *R. semiflavus* Walk., but it is not allied to that species. The most striking difference is in the venation of the hemelytra in which the external vein of the internal cell in *semiflavus* arises between M and CU, and not between the claval suture and M.

Reduvius tristis sp. n. (Fig. 44).

Colour. Piceous. Connexivum with a little more than apical half of each segment stramineous, this colour extending somewhat beyond internal margin. Segment 2 of abdomen mid-ventrally stramineous. Legs stramineous; femora with a wide annulation in apical half, anterior and median tibiae with a wide annulation in basal half and the apex narrowly, posterior tibiae with a wide annulation in basal half becoming paler towards the middle and narrowly apically piceous. Hemelytra brownish with a suffusion sub-basally, a semicircular spot covering apex of clavus and apex of area between claval suture and CU, and base of membrane very pale stramineous.

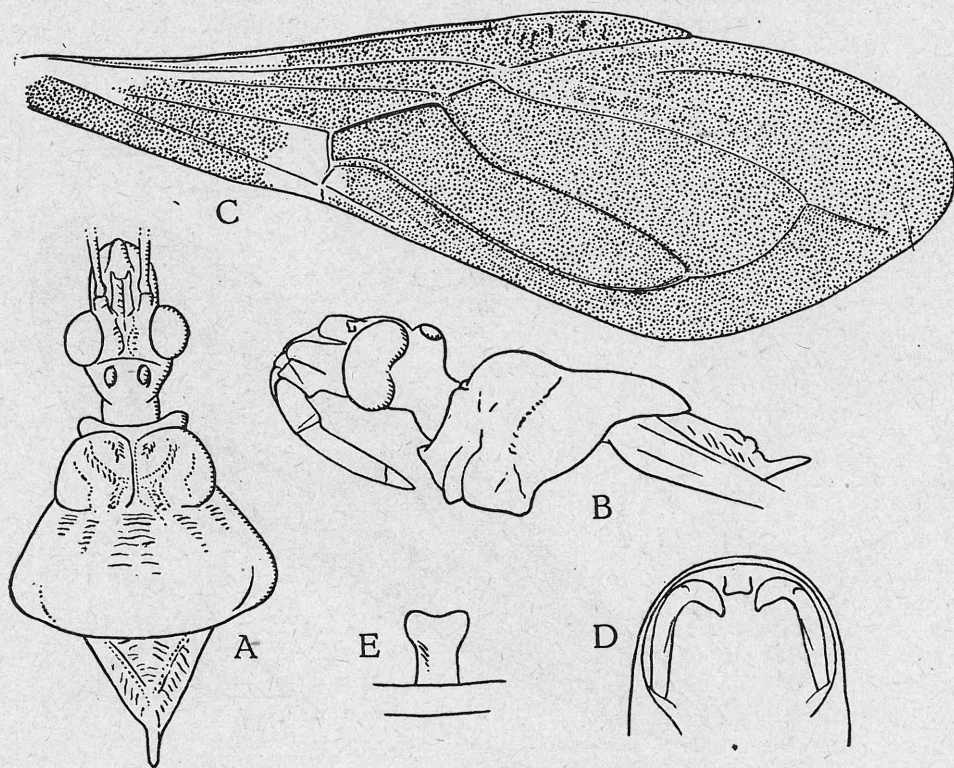


Fig. 44. — *Reduvius tristis* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Pygophore, dorsal view—E: Apical process of pygophore.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex moderately deep, narrow basally, then widening and bifurcate; vertex obscurely aciculate. Ocelli large, not very prominent; interspace equal in width to an ocellus. Pattern on anterior lobe of pronotum distinctly sculptured; posterior lobe irregularly transversely rugose, except posteriorly smooth. Scutellar spine oblique, moderately long, sub-acute. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae about one-fourth the length of tibia. Whole insect with abundant long setae except on pronotum, scutellum, pleura, sterna and areas between veins of corium.

Total length.	14.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	11.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	3.40 mm.

4 ♂♂ (one of which the type), Marocco, Gt. Atlas Mts. Ijoukak, 3900 ft. 6. 1936; K. W. Chapman, G. A. Bisset (B. M. 1936—527); 1 paratype: Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.

Allied to *R. annulipes* Reut; differs in colouration, mainly of hemelytra and posterior tibiae, longer size, coarsely striate posterior lobe of pronotum and genitalia.

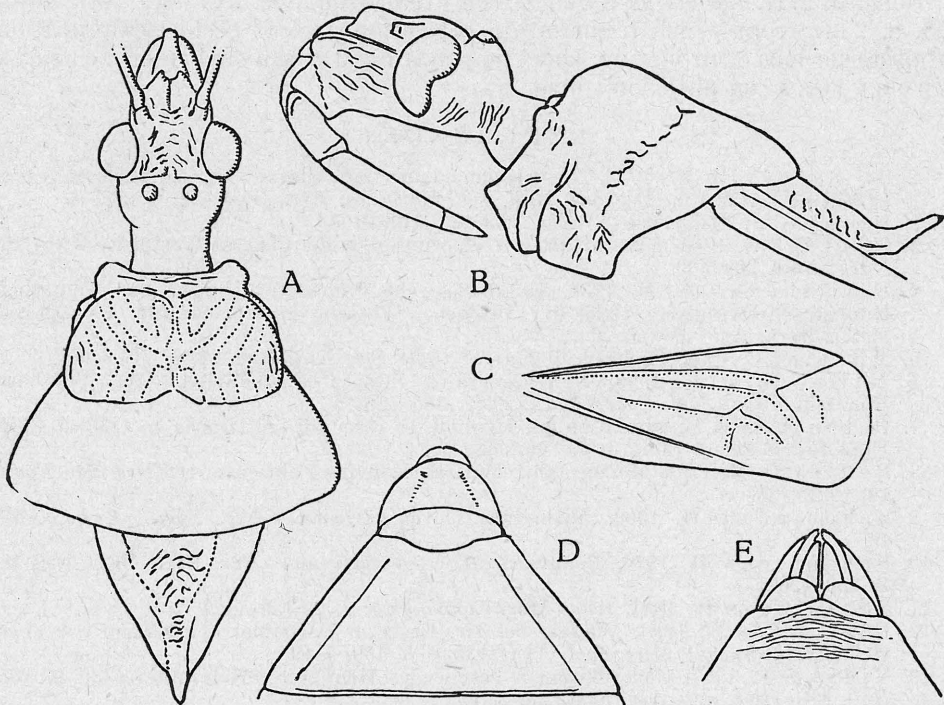


Fig. 45. — *Reduvius lignarius* sp. n.

A: Head, pronotum & scutellum, dorsal view—B: *idem*, lateral view—C: Hemelytron—
D: Terminal segments of abdomen, dorsal view—E: *idem*, ventral view.

Reduvius lignarius sp. n. (Fig. 45).

Colour. Dark piceous. Hemelytra dark brown. Abdomen dorsally brown; connexivum piceous.

Structure. Head sub-equal in length to pronotum; sulcus on vertex very deep basally, then narrow with a very narrow oblique sulcus from the middle; margins of sulci obliquely, interantennal projections transversely sculptured. Ocelli small; interspace nearly three times as wide as an ocellus. Eyes strongly separated at lower margins. Pattern on anterior lobe of pronotum strongly sculptured; posterior lobe strongly rugose, medially and sub-laterally somewhat depressed with indications of a carina on each side of median depression. Scutellar spine oblique, moderately long, acute; disc of scutellum irregularly sulcate with a deep depression anteriorly and the sides irregular. Hemelytra extending just beyond the apical margin of the 3rd abdominal segment. Fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae one-third as long as tibia.

Total length.	20.00 mm.
Hemelytra.	6.00 mm.
Greatest pronotal width.	4.00 mm.

2 ♀♀ (one of which the type), Carthage, Brewer (B. M. 1910—357).

Allied to *R. diabolicus* Bergevin (1932, *Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Afr. nord*, 23. 8. 232) from which it differs in coloration, size of ocelli, sculpturation of posterior lobe of pronotum, short hemelytra and relatively longer fossula spongiosa on anterior tibiae.

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