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Redescription of the Oriental lace-bug *Recareodus rex* Distant, 1909 (Hemiptera: Tingidae: Tinginae), and its new tribal assignment, with a key to Ypsotingini

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One of the most enigmatic lace bug genera, *Recareodus*, was described by Distant (1909) from West Bengal in India. In its description, the author suggested (p. 361) that “this genus apart from the structure of the head has a considerable resemblance to *Acalypta* Westw., a Palearctic genus; in the Indian enumeration it may be placed after *Phatnoma* and probably requires a divisional separation.”

Monte (1947), in the first checklist of the Tingidae genera of the world, placed this genus within the subfamily Tinginae. Subsequently, Drake (1950), based on Distant’s original description and comments, transferred it from the Tinginae to the subfamily Cantacaderinae; however, he did not provide any explanation for this classification. This placement was then maintained by Drake and Ruhoff (1960). Finally, the genus was transferred from the subfamily Cantacaderinae back to the subfamily Tinginae, and was placed within the tribe Tingini (Drake and Ruhoff 1965), but again without any comments or explanations. Since this time, no other data on *R. rex* have been published.

We have discovered the type material, as well as three other specimens of *R. rex*, and have redescribed the genus and its single species, and clarified its systematic position within the family.

Tribal classification of the subfamily Tinginae follows Froeschner (2001).

Recareodus rex Distant (Figs. 1–2)

Recareodus rex Distant, 1909: 361.

Redescription (based on three short-winged male specimens, all measurements are given in mm).

Body length: 2.76–2.80; body width: 1.32–1.40; length of pronotum: 1.32–1.37, width of pronotum: 1.00–1.05; length of hemelytron: 1.74–1.80; length of discoidal area: 1.35–1.40; length of antennal segments I–IV: 0.13–0.14, 0.08, 0.55, 0.28.

General body brown, abdomen castaneous, legs yellowish-brown.

Head brown, sparsely covered with delicate silvery hairs; head distinctly elongated in front of eyes, apex of clypeus surpassing apex of first antennal segment. Head armed dorsally with two short frontal spines (spines placed closely one another); eyes brown, moderately large, frons 1.6 times broader than width of the eye. Antenniferous tubercles with lateral curved robust outgrowths. Antennal segments I and II brown, very short, bearing long, apically curved hairs.

Bucculae opened anteriorly, their apices rounded, each buccula composed of three to four rows of areolae (bucculae slightly narrowing to apices); sternal laminae uniseriate, subparallel, opened distally; rostrum reaching the posterior margin of third visible abdominal sternite. Orifice indistinct.

Pronotum brown, sparsely covered with delicate, curved brown hairs; pronotal disc flattened, shiny, punctate; triangular pronotal process areolated; pronotal laminae almost parallel, relatively high, uniseriate; anteromedian pronotal cyst small, subglobose, areolated, covering basal half of the head – anterior margin of the cyst reaching between the eyes; paranota slightly upcurved, their lateral margins rounded, each paranotum composed of two to three rows of areolae in its widest part.