The Pyrrhocoroidea (Hemiptera – Heteroptera) of the Ethiopian region

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The superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea Southwood 1956 is closely related to the Lygaeoidea and the Coreoidea, and was placed by many authors as a subfamily of the Lygaeidae. It was recognized as a separate family by Amyot and Serville in 1843 under the name ‘Cecigenes’ and they divided it into two groups ‘Pyrrhocorides’ and ‘Largides’. These two names became recognized as subfamilies of the Pyrrhocoridae, the family name being established by Fieber (1861). Hussey (1929) quotes Van Duzee (1916), who established the name Euryophthalminae to replace Larginae and divided that subfamily into two tribes Euryophthalmini and Physopeltini. This nomenclature was dealt with in detail by China (1954) who established that Larginae is still the correct subfamily name. Van Duzee’s tribe Euryophthalmini is confined to American genera. China (1954) states that because of their differing affinities, the Larginae being more closely related to the Lygaeidae and the Pyrrhocorinae to the Coreidae, both these subfamilies should assume family status. This change in status was followed by China and Miller (1959). Southwood (1956), following a study of the eggs of the Heteroptera, had also suggested that the families Largidae and Pyrrhocoridae together formed the superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea. This view was accepted and confirmed by Schaefer (1964) following detailed morphological investigations of representatives of the Lygaeoidea, Coreoidea and Pyrrhocoroidea. Schaefer also summarised the conclusions of other workers who had undertaken comparative studies of morphological characters within the three superfamilies.

China and Miller (1959) used the following characters to typify the Pyrrhocoroidea:

1. Abdominal trichobothria present
2. Scutellum small, shorter than the clavus, a distinct claval commisure present
3. Antennophores visible from above
4. Antennae four segmented
5. Ocelli absent
6. Membrane of the hemelytra usually with two basal cells, from which 7 - 8 branching longitudinal veins extend to the apical margin
7. Medium to large, brightly colored, usually phytophagous bugs

Only 13 out of the 18 genera now recognised in the Ethiopian Region can be said to be brightly colored; the other five genera being dark in general coloration. The two families are: Largidae - Sixth visible (seventh actual) ventral abdominal segment in the female cleft in the middle; Pyrrhocoridae - Sixth visible ventral abdominal segment entire in both sexes. There does not seem to be any way to key out the males of the African Largidae (Physopelta) without dissection.

Hussey (1929) lists 360 species worldwide in the superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea Southwood 1956 with 77 African species, in 13 genera, the genus Dyssarcus containing 15 of these species. Since then, a number of new species have been described. This catalogue is based on the literature up to 2000 and the study of material in the National Museum of Kenya (NMK), Nairobi, which includes my own collections from east Africa, mainly Tanzania. The present check-list gives 102 species in 18 genera.

The literature contains few references to the biology and ecology of the superfamily, being largely taxonomic. Only the genus Dyssarcus, containing the ‘cotton stalkers’ is of economic importance, and for that genus the literature is very extensive. For this reason the genus Dyssarcus and the literature pertaining to it has been excluded from the present paper, except that, for completeness, it has been included in the list of species and the key to genera. Some of the other genera in the superfamly must be regarded as rare, few specimens being available in collections and in some, descriptions have been done on the basis of one or two specimens, sometimes only a single sex being known. Madagascar has been considered as being outside the scope of this work, as have the Mascarene Islands.
KEY TO THE AFRICAN GENERA

The first key to separate the African genera was by Stål (1865). The next key specifically intended for genera in the Ethiopian Region was by Villiers and Dekeyser (1951), to allow placement of their newly described genus *Sicnatus*. The characters used by Stål (1865) and Villiers and Dekeyser (1951) are similar. The present key has been altered from theirs only to accommodate recently described genera. It is expected to be accurate only within the Ethiopian Region. Much information has been published in recent years on the detailed structure of the male and female genitalia, differences that are particularly useful in the determination of species, and which are quite diagnostic for some genera, for example, the crossed parameres of the genus *Cenaeus*. So far, however, less than half the species have been adequately studied and generic keys based on these characters should wait until knowledge is more complete.

1. Sixth visible abdominal segment in the female cleft longitudinally, entire in the male. Medium to large insects (10 - 16 mm). General color red and black (Family Largidae).

   **PHYSOPELTA**
   - Sixth visible abdominal segment entire in both sexes (Family Pyrrhocoridae).

2. Form exceedingly ant-like. Smaller insects (6 - 8 mm). General color black, or black and red. Mostly brachypterous, but macropterous individuals known.

   **MYRMOPLASTA**
   - Form not exceedingly ant-like, at least not in the adult. Most genera macropterous


   **SIANGO**
   - Head not strongly bent down in front of the eyes. Various sizes and colors. Usually not brachypterous.

4. Head transversely narrowed and depressed behind the eyes. Larger insects (14 - 17 mm). General color red and black.

   **ANTILOCHUS**
   - Head not as above, usually more or less horizontal.

5. Apex of corium acute. Larger brighter colored insects, (12 - 20 mm). General color black and red or brown. The ‘cotton stainers’. Venter usually with contrasting stripes.

   **DYSDERCUS**
   - Apex of corium rounded. Other characters different.

6. Apical borders of third and fourth visible sternites straight, not sinuate laterally. Rostrum very long. Large insects, (25 - 32 mm). General color reddish and black.

   **CALLIBAPHUS**
   - Apical borders of third and fourth visible sternites sinuate laterally. Usually without a very long rostrum.


   **ROSCIUS**
   - Apex of the corium subequal to the corial-claval suture.

8. Anterior discal area of pronotum not limited laterally by a furrow. Medium to large sized insects, (10 - 23 mm). General color ochre to brownish.

   **ODONTOPUS**
   - Anterior discal area of pronotum limited by a clear lateral furrow, sometimes punctate, at least towards the front.

   **SERICOCORIS**

   - Anterior and posterior discal areas of pronotum separated by a furrow, which may or may not be punctate. Borders of the pronotum more or less concave at the middle.

10. Anterior and posterior discal areas of pronotum separated by a furrow which is not punctate. Eyes sessile. Body never hairy. Insects of medium size, (7 - 14 mm). General color black, red and brownish.

   **NEODINDYMUS**

   - Pronotum not as above. Other characters different.

11. Anterior and posterior discs of pronotum of different textures and colors separated by a row of punctures. Eyes more or less prominent, not sessile. Smaller oval insects, (7 - 14 mm). General color ochre or brownish. Some species brachypterous.

   **CENAEUS**

   - Pronotum not as above. Eyes sessile.

12. Anterior discal area of pronotum clearly limited by a deeply punctate furrow. The first segment of the rostrum thick, not longer than the head. Larger insects, (15 mm). General color black and reddish or cream.

   **GROMIERUS**

   - First segment of rostrum not thick. Anterior discal area of pronotum not as above.

13. The first segment of rostrum equal to half the length of the head. Small species, (7 - 10 mm). General color black, with some red. Majority brachypterous.

   **SCANTIUS**

   - First segment of rostrum not as above, sometimes exceeding the length of the head.


   **ADERRHIS**

   - First segment of rostrum not as above. Antennae without many bristles.

15. Third segment of antennae thickened, much bulkier than the fourth. Small insects, (6 - 9 mm). General color dark brown or black. Brachypterous.

   **DERMATINUS**

   - Antennae not of this form.


   **NEOINDRA**

   - Antennae not of this form. Color not wholly black.


   **SCHMITZIANA**

   - First segment of antennae shorter than the second. Apex of first segment of rostrum does not reach prosternum. Smallish insects, (8 mm). General color black and reddish.

   **SICNATUS**
FAMILY LARGIDAE

The family Largidae was established by Amyot and Serville (1843), under the name Largides, which can be regarded as a valid group name based on the generic name Largus Hahn 1831 (China 1954). It is represented in Africa only by three species in the large genus Physopelta Amyot and Serville 1843. The last generic description was by Stål (1865) and was done before all the African species had been described. Some of the detailed characters given by Stål, therefore, do not fit the African species too well. For example the description of the antennae only holds good for Physopelta festiva (Fabricius 1803).

PHYSOPELTA Amyot & Serville 1843

Type species: Physopelta erythrocephala Amyot & Serville 1843. (=Physopelta albofasciata (De Geer 1773) Designated by Distant (1903) and quoted as a logotype by (Hussey 1929)

Country of origin of type species: Java

Type depository: not known

Illustrations: see Physopelta festiva

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KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES MODIFIED FROM LESTION (1969)

1. Head plus body length more than 15 mm. Corium with a black band. Side of the abdomen red, with black lines of varying width anteriorly on each segment. Anal segment black.

   Physopelta festiva (Fabricius 1803)

   - Head plus body length less than 15 mm.

   2

2. Corium with a black spot. Pronotum with the front half orange. Side of the abdomen reddish with the last two segments black. (12 - 13 mm).

   Physopelta analis (Signoret 1858)

   - Corium with a nearly complete black band. Pronotum with the frontal half pitchy-black. Side of the abdomen wholly black (10 - 12 mm).

   Physopelta melanoptera Distant 1904

Physopelta analis (Signoret 1858)

Type depository: Vienna: Naturhistoriches Museum

Country of origin of type: Nigeria (Old Calabar)

Distribution: Cameroon (Barombi); Gabon; Ghana (Addah); ‘Guinea’; Ivory Coast; Nigeria (Old Calabar)

Measurements: length 12-13mm; width 4-5mm (1 male)

Physopelta analis  Signoret 1858  Signoret 1858: 306  description
Odontopus analis  Stål 1858  Stål 1858: 441  description
Physopelta analis (Sign.)

Stål 1863: 391
Stål 1866: 2

Physopelta analis (Signoreti)

Walker 1873: 17
Reuter 1882: 28
Lethiery and Severin 1894: 241
Haglund 1895: 464
Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 172
Hussey 1929: 29
Blöte 1931: 99
Schmidt 1931: 46
Leston 1969: 225
Linnavuori 1988: 13

Physopelta festiva (Fabricius 1803)

Type depository: Copenhagen: Zoologisch Museum
Country of origin of type: Guinea.Distribution: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo (Brazzaville); Ghana; ‘Guinea’; Ivory Coast; Nigeria (Old Calabar); Uganda
Measurements: average length, male 18.7 mm (7); female 19.3 mm (6)

Lygaeus festivus (Fabricius 1803)

Fabricius 1803: 220
Burmeister 1835: 285
Stål 1868: 79
Walker 1873: 17
Lethiery and Severin 1894: 242
Haglund 1895: 463
F. Aulmann 1912: 120
Hussey 1929: 30
Blöte 1931: 99
Villiers 1967: 370
Leston 1969: 225
Linnavuori 1988: 13

Physopelta melanoptera (Distant 1904)

Type depository: London: Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Cameroon.Distribution - Benin (Dahomey); Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo (Brazzaville); Ghana; Ivory Coast; Tanzania; Togo; Uganda
Measurements: average length, male 10.6 mm (47); female 11.5 mm (43)

Physopelta melanoptera (Distant 1904)

Distant 1904: 61
Distant 1909: 78
Bergroth 1913a: 167
Hussey 1929: 32
Villiers 1967: 370
Leston 1969: 225
Linnavuori 1988: 13

FAMILY PYRRHOCORIDAE

ANTILOCUS Stål 1863

This is a large genus, mainly found in the Oriental and Australasian Regions. Three species are recorded from the Ethiopenean region by Hussey (1929) but on examination of material in the National Museum of Kenya it was found that the third species, *Antilocus violaceus* Carlini 1892, is not a member of this genus at all, but definitely belongs to the genus *Odontopus* Laporte. An unnamed specimen of *Odontopus* in the NMK collection, from Somalia, matches Carlini’s description very closely. Consequently, only two species of the Genus *Antilocus* are present in the Ethiopian Region, one is West African, the other is confined to Eastern and Southern Africa.

Type species: *Antilocus coqueberti* (Fabricius 1803) quoted as type species by Distant (1904) and as a logotype by Hussey (1929)

Country of origin of type species: India

Type depository: not known

Synonyms: *Neaeretus* Reuter 1887

Illustrations: see *Antilocus boerhaviae*

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<td>Antilocus Stål</td>
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<td>Antilocus Stål</td>
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The two species of *Antilocus* can easily be separated by the very different appearance of the pronotum and elytra:

1. Pronotum black, surrounded by a continuous narrow yellow band. Elytra black with irregular narrow yellowish bands that appear to enclose a large irregular black spot. Sides of the thorax predominantly black. Sides of the abdomen red, with narrow whitish lines anteriorly on each segment. The whitish lines vary in thickness and there may be some black coloration towards the rear of the abdomen. Anal segment, red.

   *Antilocus boerhaviae* (Fabricius 1794)

2. Pronotum black, the borders reddish-orange with the red color being wider at the posterior corners. The elytra black with reddish patches separated to leave a central area in the form of a black cross. The pattern is rather variable, but distinctly different from *Antilocus boerhaviae*. Sides of the thorax reddish, sometimes darker. Sides of the abdomen red with whitish lines on the anterior of each segment, which vary somewhat in thickness. No black coloring is present. Anal segment, red.

   *Antilocus nigrocruciatus* Stål 1855

*Antilocus boerhaviae* (Fabricius 1794)

Type depository: not known

Country of origin of type: ‘Guinea’

Distribution: British East Africa; Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Gabon; ‘Guinea’; Nigeria; Senegal; Sudan

Synonyms: *Antilocus submaculatus* Kirkby 1896

Measurements: length, male 15.5 mm (1); female 18.2 mm (1)

*Lygaeus boerhaviae* Fabricius 1794: 152

*Lygaeus boerhaviae* Fabricius 1803: 220

*Antilocus boerhaviae* Fabr. Stål 1866: 4
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Stål 1868: 81
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Stål 1870: 104
Odontopus boerhaviae Fabr. Walker 1872: 176
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Lethierry and Severin 1894: 343
Antilochus boerhaviae (F.) Karsch 1894: 106
Antilochus submaculatus Kirby 1896 Kirby 1896: 268 (syn. Distant 1902)
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Distant 1902b: 36
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 172
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabr.) Courteaux 1922: 285
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius) Hussey 1929: 37
Antilochus boerhaviae F. Blöte 1931: 102
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Schmidt 1932: 240
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Villiers 1953: 298
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Linnanuori 1978: 7
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius) Linnanuori 1988: 13

The illustration given by Kirby (1896) of the specimen he described as Antilochus submaculatus is not the same as a typical specimen of A. boerhaviae, with which it was synonymised by Distant (1902), but may be an extreme form.

Antilochus nigrocruciatus (Stål 1855)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: South Africa (Natal, Caffraria)
Distribution: Kenya; South Africa (Natal, Caffraria)
Measurements: average length, male 14.5 mm (21); female 16.6 mm (23)

Odontopus nigrocruciatus Stål 1855 Stål 1855a: 35
Antilochus nigro-cruciatus Stål Stål 1863: 395
Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål Stål 1866: 5
Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål Stål 1870: 104
Antilochus nigrocruciatus (Fabr.) Walker 1872: 176
Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål Lethierry and Severin 1894: 243
Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål Bergroth 1920: 17
Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål Hussey 1929: 40
Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål Blöte 1931: 104
Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål Schmidt 1932: 240
Antilochus nigrocruciatus St. Mancini 1961: 31

CALLIBAPHUS Stål 1868

The genus Callibaphus (Stål 1868) is confined to the Ethiopian Region and only three species have been described. These insects are very large and are rare in collections. Distribution is very much West African in published papers, reaching as far east as Uganda. Bergroth (1906) described a third species Callibaphus gigas from the Comoro Islands which are outside the Ethiopean Region, but it is included because Bergroth himself indicated that he thought his specimen to be conspecific with Callibaphus longirostris (Drury 1782). C. gigas has never formally been synonymised, probably because of the great gap between its location and those of all the other published records. The type would have to be examined before a decision could be reached.

Type species: Callibaphus longirostris (Drury 1782). Quoted as a monotype by Hussey 1929
Country of origin of type species: Sierra Leone
Type depository: London: Natural History Museum
Illustrations: see Callibaphus longirostris

Roscius (Callibaphus) Stål 1868 Stål 1868: 82 description
Callibaphus Stål Stål 1870: 108
The two African species may be separated quite easily, although the black markings both species bear on the pronotum and elytra are quite similar and are not useful as characters for separating the species:

1. Head dark red with a longitudinal black mark between and behind the eyes. Color above dark red, dull, with little variation among the available specimens. Membrane translucent. Sides of the thorax black, with dark red stripes at the rear of each segment. Sides of the abdomen dark red with black bands of varying width at the anterior of each segment, the black becoming dominant on the last two segments. Color changes diffuse. Anal segment dark red.

   **Callibaphus albipennis** Distant 1914

2. Head orange to red without any black markings. Color above bright orange to red. Membrane black. Sides of thorax and abdomen black, with yellow lines of varying width at the rear of each segment. Color changes sharply defined. Anal segment orange to red.

   **Callibaphus longirostris** (Drury 1782)

**Callibaphus albipennis** Distant 1914

Type depository: London: Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Uganda
Distribution: Kenya; Uganda
Measurements: length, male 26.9 mm (1); female 31.7 mm (1)

**Callibaphus longirostris** (Drury 1782)

Type depository: London: Natural History Museum.
Country of origin of type: Sierra Leone.
Distribution: Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); (probably) Comoro Islands; Guinea; Nigeria; Sierra Leone; Tanzania; Togo.
Synonyms: *Roscius fasciatus* Walker 1872; *Callibaphus gigas* Bergroth 1906 (probably)
Measurements: length, male 30.1 mm (1)

Earlier data indicate that this species is confined to West Africa, Cameroon and Congo (Brazzaville). Bergroth (1906) described *C. gigas*
from the Comoro Islands and indicated that it seemed very likely to be a variety of *C. longirostris*. A record from Tanzania in the National Museum of Kenya provides a possible link between the very widely separated populations in West Africa and the Comoro Islands.

**ROSCIUS** Stål 1866

The genus *Roscius* is confined to the Ethiopian region and five species have been described. The genus is characterized by the fact that the apical border of the corium is much longer than the commisure of the corium-clavus. This character reflects the slender elongate shape of all the species in the genus.

Type species: *Roscius elongatus* (Schaum 1853)
Country of origin of type species: Mozambique
Type depository: not known
Illustrations: see *Roscius circumdatus* and *Roscius illustris*

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Five species are described in the published literature, although the status of *Roscius elongatus* and *Roscius quadriplagiatus*, both originally described by Schaum in 1853, is doubtful. As no authentic specimen of *Roscius elongatus* (Schaum 1853) is available it has been left out of the key below.

1. Head red without any black markings. Front half of the pronotum raised, black, separated from the rear half by a marked impressed furrow which curves backwards to the sides. The front half of the pronotum having no yellow, or having only a very narrow line of yellow on the anterior edge, which may be reduced to two yellow lateral anterior spots. The elytra with the anterior yellow marking sub-triangular, not an irregular shape. Sides of the abdomen with the first two visible segments markedly yellow or pale, the next two almost wholly black. Anal segment red.

   **Roscius illustris** Gerstäcker 1873

2. *Pronotum wholly surrounded by a narrow yellow border. The elytra with narrow elongate yellowish markings, the rear pair forming a border between the corium and the membrane.**

   **Roscius circumdatus** Distant 1881

3. *Pronotum flattened, with a marked wide orange anterior border and wide lateral orange borders. At most a very narrow band of orange posteriorly. The elytra with the anterior orange spots not triangular, but elongate and irregular, reaching to the shoulder. Sides of the abdomen much like Roscius illustris, but the first two visible segments red, with black coloration towards the connexivium, the next two segments almost wholly black. Anal segment red.*

   **Roscius guilielmi** Bergroth 1926

4. *Pronotum raised and divided by a curved furrow, but the yellow markings usually form a border on all four sides, narrowest and sometimes missing on the anterior half, laterally. Always with a yellow anterior border. The yellow markings being broadest at the posterior lateral corners. The elytra with the anterior yellow markings not triangular, irregular and extending forwards to the shoulder. Sides of the abdomen red, with black lines anteriorly on each segment. The width of the black varies, but the stripes are widest on the third and fourth visible abdominal segments. Anal segment red.*

   **Roscius quadriplagiatus** (Schaum 1853)
**Roscius elongatus** (Schaum 1853)

Type depository: not known  
Country of origin of type: Mozambique  
Distribution: Angola; Congo (Brazzaville); Gabon; Mozambique; Tanzania; Zanzibar  
Measurements: length 24 mm, width 8 mm (ex. Lit.)

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<td><em>Roscius elongatus</em> Schaum</td>
<td>Hussey</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roscius elongatus</em> Schaum</td>
<td>Blöte</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Roscius elongatus</em> Schaum</td>
<td>Schmidt</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roscius elongatus</em> Schaum</td>
<td>Villiers</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This species is widely distributed in southern and eastern Africa. It seems to be very closely related to *Roscius quadriplagiatus* (Schaum 1853) according to the written descriptions (Schaum 1853, repeated in 1862): *Pyrrhocoris quadriplagiatus* Schaum; Supra niger, capite thoracisque marginibus rufus, elytrorum maculis duabus flavis, subtus rufus, pectoris lateribus antennis pedibusque nigris. Long 8 lin (= 16.8 mm). *Pyrrhocoris elongatus* Schaum; Supra niger, epistomate, thoracis margine antico et postico, elytrorum maculis duabus rufis, anteriori sublunata, subtus rufus, pectoris lateribus pedibusque nigris. Long 10 lin (= 21.0 mm).

**Roscius guilielmi** Bergroth 1926

Type depository: not known  
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Distribution: Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Guinea; Uganda  
Measurements: length, male 17.0 mm (1); female 20.0 mm (1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Roscius guilielmi</em> Bergroth 1926</td>
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<td>1926</td>
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<td><em>Roscius guilielmi</em> Bergroth</td>
<td>Hussey</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>52</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Roscius guilielmi</em> Bergroth</td>
<td>Villiers</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>298</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Roscius guilielmi</em> Bergroth</td>
<td>Villiers</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This species has a West African distribution, and specimens in the NMK collection from western Uganda probably reflect the eastern limit of its range.

**Roscius illustris** Gerstäcker 1873

Type depository: Berlin Museum  
Country of origin of type: Kenya  
Distribution: Kenya; Mozambique; Tanzania; Zanzibar  
Measurements: average length, male 14.4 mm (6), female 18.3 mm (7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description, illustration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Roscius illustris</em> Gerstäcker 1873</td>
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<td><em>Roscius illustris</em> Gerst.</td>
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<td>Lethierry and Severin</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>245</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Roscius illustris</em> Gerst.</td>
<td>Hussey</td>
<td>1929</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roscius illustris</em> Gerst.</td>
<td>Blöte</td>
<td>1931</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Roscius illustris</em> Gerst.</td>
<td>Schmidt</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Roscius quadriplagiatus** (Schaum 1853)

Type depository: Berlin Museum
Country of origin of type: Mozambique
Distribution: Gabon; Kenya; Mozambique; Tanzania
Measurements: average length, male 16.6 mm (8), female 21.8 mm (5)

*Pyrrhocoris quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1853: 358
*Pyrrhocoris quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1862: 45
*Roscius quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1870: 108
*Roscius quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1872: 173
*Roscius quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1894: 245
*Roscius quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1929: 52
*Roscius quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1931: 108
*Roscius quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1932: 247

In the published literature this species is recorded from Mozambique and Gabon, but specimens in the NMK collection extend the range. The written descriptions of *Roscius elongatus* (Schaum 1853) and *Roscius quadriplagiatus* (Schaum 1853), as given above, make it doubtful if this species is different from *Roscius elongatus* (Schaum 1853)

**Roscius circumdatus** Distant 1881

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Nigeria (Calabar)
Distribution: Nigeria (Calabar); Cameroon; Ivory Coast; Democratic Republic of Congo
Synonyms: *Antilochus arcifer* Bergroth 1920
Measurements: length 19 mm (ex. Lit.).

*Roscius quadriplagiatus* Schaum 1872: 173
*Roscius circumdatus* Distant 1881: 275
*Roscius circumdatus* Distant 1881: 275
*Roscius circumdatus* Distant 1895: 465
*Roscius circumdatus* Distant 1920: 3
*Antilochus arcifer* Bergroth 1920 1920: 3 (syn. Schmidt 1932)
*Antilochus arcifer* Bergroth 1929: 36
*Roscius circumdatus* Distant 1932: 247
*Roscius circumdatus* Distant 1988: 16

**ODONTOPOS** Laporte 1832

Hussey (1929) listed fifteen species in this genus, of which only six occurred in the Ethiopian Region. Since Hussey’s catalogue was published two more species and one new variety have been described from the Ethiopian Region. All the members of the genus have a very similar appearance and all seem to be associated with the plant families Sterculiaceae and Malvaceae.

In 1904 Kirkaldy proposed the name *Probergrothius* for this genus as a replacement for *Odontopus* Laporte 1832, on the grounds that the name was preoccupied by a genus of Coleoptera, described by Siebermann. The details of priority had already been established by Alluaud (1889) fifteen years before Kirkaldy made his proposal. Kirkaldy himself realised that the name *Odontopus* was not validly preoccupied (Kirkaldy 1905), and this view was supported by Distant (1919). Only Hesse (1925) accepted the new name. However, Stehlik (1966) renewed the claim that *Odontopus* Laporte 1832 is preoccupied by a genus of Coleoptera described under the name *Odontopus* by Say (1831). Stehlik therefore proposes that the name *Probergrothius* Kirkaldy 1904 be reinstated for the Ethiopian and Oriental species in the genus (the Madagascaran species having been transferred to a new genus). In this work, the name *Odontopus* is retained in the hope that the renaming of this large genus will be referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for their consideration.

Type species: *Odontopus sexpunctatus* Laporte 1832. Quoted as a monotype by Hussey 1929
Country of origin of type species: Senegal
Type depository: not known.
KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES

**Odontopus angolensis** Distant 1902 and **Odontopus obscurellus** Blöte 1933, which is only known from Zimbabwe, are not included because I have not seen specimens.

1. Larger species (16 - 23 mm) with one pair of large black rounded spots posteriorly on the elytra. (A variety, *O. notabilis* var. *kambovensis* lacks the black spots). Body mainly unicolorous, ochraceus. Antennae with the first segment red and the other three segments dark. Pronotum with the frontal part limited by two fairly deeply impressed black lines. Scutellum black. Thorax with the sternum black. Abdomen with the incisures marked with narrow blackish lines.
   - **Odontopus notabilis** Distant 1902

   - Elytra not showing this pattern. Pronotum and other body parts different.

2. Large species (16.0 mm) with the elytra having one pair of round black spots posteriorly and a pair of black bands anteriorly. Head whitish. Pronotum with the frontal area whitish. Scutellum the same color as the elytra. Membrane milky. Thorax with the sternum whitish. Sides of the abdomen whitish ventrally, but darkening in the dorsal half.
   - **Antilochus violaceus** (Carlini 1892)

   - (See discussion of *Antilochus*)

3. Species with not more than two pairs of small spots on the elytra. Sometimes the anterior pair are very small or missing.

4. Species (14 - 20 mm) markedly unicolorous, ochraceus, without red legs. At most narrow reddish stripes marking the abdominal incisures. Head quite pale, ochraceus. Frontal area of the pronotum limited by two dark lines. Last two segments of the antennae dark.
   - **Odontopus modestus** Distant 1902

   - Species with red legs and generally much brighter coloring than the above.

5. Species (16 mm) with the central lobe of the head having a longitudinal black stripe running the whole length of the head. Head, other than the central black longitudinal stripe, orange. Pronotum with a pale anterior collar, the frontal area orange, limited by two distinct black lines. Scutellum orange. Membrane darker than the elytra. Antennae dark red, getting darker towards the tip. Legs red. Thorax with the sternum reddish with dark borders, sometimes all darker. Sides of the abdomen reddish, with wide blackish bands of variable width at the anterior of each segment.
   - **Odontopus exsanguis** (Gerstäcker 1892)
- Species (14 - 17 mm) with the central lobe of the head with a red longitudinal stripe running the whole length of the head. Head, other than the central red longitudinal stripe, ochraceous. Pronotum with a pale anterior collar and the frontal area ochraceous, sometimes darker shaded, bounded by two marked black lines. Antennae red, third and fourth segments darker. Legs reddish. Thorax with the sterna dark reddish. Membrane much the same color as the elytra. Sides of the abdomen yellowish, with broad but regular black stripes anteriorly on each segment.

Odontopus confusus Distant 1902

6. Species (14 - 21 mm) occurring in two color forms, red and black, but in both cases the elytra with two pairs of smallish spots anteriorly (rather larger and partially joined together in the black form) and a single pair of larger spots posteriorly. Details of the black color form. Body color ochraceous. Head with a central black area at the rear, tylus red. Pronotum with the frontal area black. Scutellum black. Elytra with the black spots arranged as in the illustration. Thorax with the sterna black. Abdomen with the sides reddish-yellow, and with black stripes anteriorly on each segment.

Details of the red color form. Body ochraceous with a reddish tinge. Head with the rear central area and the tylus red. Pronotum with the frontal area red, but limited by black lines. Scutellum red or blackish red. Elytra with the black spots arranged as in the illustration. Thorax with the sterna black. Abdomen with the sides reddish-yellow, more strongly diffused with red ventrally, and black stripes anteriorly on every segment.

Odontopus sexpunctatus Laporte 1832

- Species (15 - 18 mm) with two pairs of small separate black spots anteriorly on the elytra. A single pair of small black spots posteriorly.

Odontopus somaliensis Goursat 1931

Odontopus angolensis Distant 1902

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Angola
Distribution: Angola; Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; Namibia; Zambia
Measurements: length 18 - 21 mm (ex. Lit.)

Odontopus angolensis Distant 1902: 38
Odontopus angolensis Dist. Bergroth 1913a: 169
Odontopus angolensis Distant Hussey 1929: 52
Odontopus angolensis Dist. Blöte 1931: 108
Odontopus angolensis Distant Schmidt 1932: 249

Odontopus confusus Distant 1902

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Eritrea; Tanzania; Zanzibar
Measurements: average length, male 14.5 mm (17), female 17.6 mm (19)

Odontopus confusus Distant 1902: 39
Odontopus confusus Dist. Bergroth 1913a: 169
Odontopus confusus Distant Hussey 1929: 52
Odontopus confusus Dist. Blöte 1931: 108
Odontopus confusus Distant Schmidt 1932: 249

Breeding on or in association with Sterculia appendiculata, Sterculia quinqueloba, Sterculia africana, Adansonia digitata (Baobab) and Ceiba pentandra (Kapok). Also a few in association with cotton, dolichos, castor, cassava, pigeonpea, Sida sp. and Calotropis procera, although none of these need be considered as important hosts. At Ukiriguru (Tanzania) batches of eggs were laid by caged pairs and averaged 28 eggs (24-36) per batch.
**Odontopus exsanguis** (Gerstäcker 1892)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Zanzibar
Distribution: Tanzania; Zanzibar.

**Synonyms:** Odontopus schoutedeni Bergroth 1903

Measurements: average length, male 13.8 mm (15), female 15.8 mm (16)

Most specimens are recorded as having been collected on *Sterculia* sp.

**Odontopus modestus** Distant 1902

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Kenya
Distribution: Ethiopia; Kenya; Somalia

Measurements: average length, male 15.7 mm (14), female 19.0 mm (20)

**Odontopus notabilis** Distant 1902

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Uganda
Distribution: Angola; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; Tanzania

**Synonyms:** Odontopus aulmanni Aulmann 1912

Measurements: average length, male 16.2 mm (6), female 19.1 mm (6)

This variety of *O. notabilis* was described by Goursat 1931 from a specimen originating in Kambove (Democratic Republic of Congo, Shaba). The main difference between it and the nominate form is that it lacks the distinct rounded black spot at the apex of the corium. This variety is well represented in the National Museums of Kenya collection and the specimens come from two of the same localities in
western Tanzania as did the nominate species, obviously part of the same collections.

Measurements: average length, male 16.7 mm (8), female 21.0 mm (5)

**Odontopus obscurellus** Blöte 1933

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Zimbabwe
Distribution: Zimbabwe
Measurements: length of male 10.5 mm (ex. Lit.)

**Odontopus sexpunctatus** Laporte 1832

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Senegal
Distribution: Angola; Burkino Fassa; Chad; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Gabon; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Mozambique; Namibia; Nigeria; Rwanda; Senegal; Sierra Leone; South Africa; Sudan; Tanzania
Measurements: Red form, average length, male 15.1 mm (5), female 18.7 mm (6). Black form, average length, male 17.3 mm (2), female 16.9 mm (5)

This species is very widespread in the Ethiopian Region. There are two distinct forms, one with a blackish appearance, the other being reddish, although in both the spots on the corium are black. The reddish form is the one originally described by Laporte de Castelnau in 1832, from Senegal, and his illustration (Plate IX, Figs. 5 and 5a) shows two separate spots near the base of each corium; in this form the anterior area of the pronotum is red. It is also illustrated by Stehlik 1966b (Plates III and IV). The other form, illustrated in Guerin-Meneville (1847-51, Plate 6, Fig. 6) and referred to in the caption as *Astemma percheroni*, shows the two basal spots on the corium coalesced into a single transverse spot, retaining the single spot near the apex of the corium. In this form the anterior area of the pronotum is black. The NMK collection has specimens of the black form from Kenya, Sudan and Uganda and the red form from Tanzania.
**Odontopus somaliensis** Goursat 1931

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum  
Country of origin of type: Somalia  
Distribution: Somalia  
Measurements: male, length 15 mm, width 6 mm; female, length 18 mm, width 7 mm (ex. Lit.)

**Antilochus violaceus** Carlini 1982

Type depository: Natural History Museum, Genoa  
Country of origin of type: Somalia  
Distribution: Somalia  
Measurements: length 16 mm; width 6 mm (ex. Lit.)

**Sericocoris** Karsch 1892

This genus, first described by Karsch (1892) and based on hairy insects collected in Cameroon, was revised by Stehlik in 1965. Stehlik’s treatment of the genus concentrated on the use of the details of the male and female genitalia to determine species and this represented a major advance in the knowledge of the taxonomy of the superfamily.

Hussey 1929 listed only two species in the genus, but following Stehlik 1965a the number now stands at fourteen. Only one of these is a new species, *Sericocoris obuduanus* Linnavuori 1988. The rest have been transferred, by Stehlik 1965a, from other genera on the basis of detailed study of the genitalia. The genus is confined to the Ethiopian Region and the species are mostly rare in collections. Little is recorded in the published literature about the ecology of the species, although from the distribution and localities in which they have been found, they are most likely to be associated with forest habitats. Five of the fourteen species in the genus have been recorded as occurring in Eastern Africa, including Rwanda; the rest are West African, with Democratic Republic of Congo being the most easterly country.

In a large genus such as this, when many species are not available for study, the older written published descriptions have been found to be inadequate. The problem is mainly that authors have not followed a standard pattern of description and one is often left wondering about what has been left out. This lack is emphasized by the detailed and well illustrated paper of Stehlik 1965a.

Type species: *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch 1892. Quoted as a monotype by Hussey 1929  
Country of origin of type species: Cameroon  
Type depository: not known  
Synonyms: *Hathor* Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902

Stehlik divided the genus into three subgenera depending on the degree of hairiness of the species:

*Sericocoris*, hairy

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**Odontopus somaliensis** Goursat 1931

Goursat 1931: 167

**Antilochus violaceus** Carlini 1982

Carlini 1982: 532

**SERICOCORIS** Karsch 1892

Type species: *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch 1892. Quoted as a monotype by Hussey 1929  
Type depository: not known  
Synonyms: *Hathor* Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902

*Sericocoris* Karsch 1892  
*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894: 106

*Kirkaldy & Edwards 1902*  
*Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 168 (syn. Bergroth 1912)*

*Sericocoris* Karsch 1892  
*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894: 245

*Bergroth 1912: 316*

*Sericocoris* Karsch 1892  
*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894: 132

*Bergroth 1913a: 169*

*Sericocoris* Karsch 1892  
*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894: 106

*Distant 1919: 220*

*Sericocoris* Karsch 1892  
*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894: 132

*Hussey 1929: 50*

*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894  
*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894: 106

*Schmidt 1932: 245*

*Sericocoris* Karsch 1892  
*Sericocoris* Karsch 1894: 132

*Stehlik 1965a: 220*
**Sericocoropsis**, dorsal surface of the body almost hairless, but some pubescence on the ventral surface. This character seems quite variable.

**Pseudocenaeus**, hairless. This subgenus contains species that are smaller and more slender than the two subgenera noted above.

**Sericocoris (Sericocoris) acromelanthes** Karsch 1892

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Cameroon
Distribution: Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Togo; Uganda
Synonyms: *Hathor zoraida* Kirkaldy & Edwards 1902, *Sericocoris cosmohymen* Strand 1910
Measurements: average length, male 10.2 mm (2), female 13.2 mm (2)

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch 1892
Karsch 1892: 133

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Karsch 1894: 106

**Hathor zoraida** Kirkaldy & Edwards 1902
Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 168

**Sericocoris cosmohymen** Strand 1910
Strand 1910: 151

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Schumacher 1912: 319

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Bergroth 1913a: 169

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Hussey 1929: 50

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Blöte 1931: 108

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Schmidt 1932: 245

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Villiers 1950b: 640

Var. *unifasciata* Villiers 1950

Var. *nigrithorax* Villiers 1950

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Villiers 1953: 298

**Sericocoris (Sericocoris) acromelanthes** Karsch
Stehlik 1965a: 222

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Villiers 1967: 371

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Linnavuori 1988: 13

**Sericocoris (Sericocoris) cuneatus** Villiers 1951

Type depository: Paris, Museum d'Histoire Naturelle
Country of origin of type: Congo (Brazzaville)
Distribution: Congo (Brazzaville)
Measurements: length 12 mm (ex. Lit.)

**Sericocoris cuneatus** Villiers 1951
Villiers 1951: 145

**Sericocoris (Sericocoris) cuneatus** Villiers
Stehlik 1965a: 222

**Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) johnstoni** (Distant 1902)

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Uganda
Distribution: Nigeria; Rwanda; Uganda
Synonyms: *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Haglund 1895, *Sericocoris acromelanthes* var. *nigricornis* Schouteden 1957
Measurements: average length, female 13.2 mm (3)

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Haglund 1895: 464

**Sericocoris johnstoni** Distant 1902
Distant 1902a: 43

**Sericocoris acromelanthes** Karsch
Schouteden 1957: 262

**Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) johnstoni** Distant
Stehlik 1965a: 223

**Sericocoris johnstoni** Distant
Linnavuori 1988: 13
Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) dispar (Schouteden 1957)

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Rwanda
Distribution: Rwanda
Measurements: length, 10 mm (ex. Lit.)

Cenaeus dispar Schouteden 1957
Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) dispar (Schouteden) Stehlik 1965a: 223

Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) sanguinolentus (Haglund 1895)

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum
Country of origin of type: Cameroon
Distribution: Cameroon
Synonyms: Sericocoris sanguineus Villiers 1951
Measurements: length 8.5 - 11 mm, width 3 - 4 mm (ex. Lit.)

Cenaeus sanguinolentus Haglund 1895
Cenaeus sanguinolentus Hagl.
Cenaeus sanguinolentus Hagl.
Cenaeus sanguinolentus Haglund
Sericocoris sanguineus Villiers 1951
Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) sanguinolentus (Haglund)

Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) nigriceps (Stål 1855)

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum
Country of origin of type: South Africa
Distribution: Kenya; Rwanda; Soth Africa; Sudan; Tanzania
Synonyms: Dindymus natalensis Distant 1902, Cenaeus kilimanus Schouteden 1910, Cenaeus usambarae Schouteden 1910, Cenaeus ornatus Villiers 1951
Measurements: average length 8.75 - 12 mm, width 4.5 mm (ex. Lit.)

Pyrrhocoris nigriceps Stål 1855
Cenaeus nigriceps Stål
Odontopus nigriceps Stål
Dindymus nigriceps Stål
Odontopus nigriceps Stål
Dindymus nigriceps Stål
Dindymus natalensis Distant 1902
Cenaeus kilimanus Schouteden 1910
Cenaeus usambarae Schouteden 1910
Dindymus natalensis Dist.
Dindymus nigriceps (Stål)
Cenaeus kilimanus Schouteden
Cenaeus usambarae Schouteden
Cenaeus ornatus Villiers 1951
Cenaeus kilimanus Schouteden
Cenaeus usambarae Schouteden
Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) nigriceps (Stål)

Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) luridus (Reuter 1882)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Ghana
Distribution: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Nigeria; Sudan; Uganda
Synonyms: *Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth 1912, *Cenaeus ochraceus* Blöte 1932
Measurements: average length, male 9.2 mm (1), female 11.8 mm (8)

*Cenaeus luridus* Reuter 1882
*Cenaeus luridus* Reuter
*Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth 1912
*Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth
*Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth
*Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth
*Cenaeus luridus* Reuter
*Cenaeus ochraceus* Blöte 1933
*Cenaeus luridus* Reuter
*Cenaeus ochraceus* Blöte
*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) luridus* (Reuter)
*Sericocoris luridus* R.
*Sericocoris luridus* Reuter
*Sericocoris gowdeyi* Bergroth

*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) distinguendus* (Blöte 1933)
Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Ghana
Distribution: Ghana; Ivory Coast; Nigeria; Uganda
Measurements: average length, male 8.8 mm (1), female 11.7 mm (2)

*Cenaeus distinguendus* Blöte 1933
*Cenaeus distinguendus* Blöte
*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) distinguendus* (Blöte)
*Sericocoris distinguendus* (Blöte)

*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obscuratus* (Blöte 1933)
Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Sierra Leone
Distribution: Sierra Leone
Measurements: length 10.75 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Cenaeus obscuratus* Blöte 1933
*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obscuratus* (Blöte)

*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) roseus* (Villiers 1951)
Type depository: Paris, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle
Country of origin of type: Guinea
Distribution: Guinea
Measurements: length of male 11 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Cenaeus roseus* Villiers 1951
*Cenaeus roseus* Villiers
*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) roseus* (Villiers)
*Sericocoris roseus* (Villiers)
**Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) montanus** (Villiers 1951)

Type depository: Paris, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle
Country of origin of type: Ivory Coast
Distribution: Ivory Coast
Measurements: average length of female 13 - 14 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Cenaeus montanus* Villiers 1951 Villiers 1951: 142
*Cenaeus montanus* Villiers Villiers 1953: 298
*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) montanus* (Villiers) Stehlik 1965a: 225
*Sericocoris montanus* (Villiers) Linnauori 1988: 13

**Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) plebejus** (Haglund 1895)

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum
Country of origin of type: Cameroon
Distribution: Cameroon
Measurements: length 11 mm, width 3.5 mm, female (ex. Lit.)

*Cenaeus plebejus* Haglund 1895 Haglund 1895: 466
*Cenaeus plebejus* Hagl. Bergroth 1913a: 171
*Cenaeus plebejus* Haglund Hussey 1929: 67
*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) plebejus* (Haglund) Stehlik 1965a: 225

**Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) apicicornis** (Fairmaire 1858)

Type depository: Paris, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle
Country of origin of type: Gabon
Distribution: Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Gabon; Guinea; Uganda
Measurements: average length of female 13.5 mm (2)

*Odontopus apicicornis* Fairmaire 1858 Fairmaire 1858: 307
*Cenaeus apicicornis* Fairm. Stål 1863: 404
*Cenaeus apicicornis* Fairm. Stål 1866: 9
*Cenaeus apicicornis* Fairm. Stål 1870: 113
*Pyrrhocoris apicicornis* Fairm. Walker 1872: 170
*Cenaeus apicicornis* (Fairm.) Karsch 1894: 106
*Cenaeus apicicornis* Fairmaire Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248
*Cenaeus apicicornis* Fairm. Haglund 1895: 465
*Cenaeus apicicornis* (Fairmaire) Hussey 1929: 65
*Cenaeus apicicornis* Fairm. Blöte 1931: 115
*Cenaeus apicicornis* Fairmaire Schmidt 1932: 255
*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) apicicornis* (Fairmaire) Stehlik 1965a: 225
*Cenaeus apicicornis* (Fairmaire) Villiers 1967: 373

Specimens in the NMK collection extend the range of the species to DRC and Uganda, but maintain its West African affinities.

**Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obuduanus** Linnauori 1988

Type depository: in collection, of R. Linnauori, Raisio, Finland
Country of origin of type: Nigeria
Distribution: Nigeria
Measurements: length of male 14.5 mm, female 15.5-16.5 mm (ex. Lit.)
**MYRMOPLASTA** Gerstäcker 1892

The species in this genus are ant-like. In this they differ from all the other genera of the Ethiopian Pyrrhocoroidea. All the species have a short rounded abdomen, which is strongly rounded below and with the upper surface rounded to some extent, with the thorax extended and restricted giving the appearance of a petiole. The genus is restricted to Eastern Africa, the most westerly record being in Democratic Republic of Congo.

Type species: *Myrmoplasta mira* Gerstäcker 1892
Country of origin of type species: Tanzania
Type depository: not known
Illustrations: see *Myrmoplasta mira* Gerstäcker 1892, *Myrmoplasta potteri* Martin 1900

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker 1892</th>
<th>Gerstäcker 1892: 51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker</td>
<td>Lethierry and Severin 1894: 242, 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker</td>
<td>Martin 1900: 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker</td>
<td>Hussey 1929: 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker</td>
<td>Schmidt 1932: 257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Myrmoplasta mira** Gerstäcker 1892

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Tanzania
Measurements: average length, male 7.5 mm (1), female 10.3 mm (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker 1892</th>
<th>Gerstäcker 1892: 51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker</td>
<td>Lethierry and Severin 1894: 242, 250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker</td>
<td>Hussey 1929: 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker</td>
<td>Schmidt 1932: 257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta mira Gerst.</td>
<td>Schouteden 1957: 266</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Myrmoplasta potteri** Martin 1900

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Ethiopia
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Kenya; Rwanda; Tanzania; Uganda
Measurements: average length, male 6.2 mm (6), female 7.8 mm (16)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Myrmoplasta potteri Martin 1900</th>
<th>Martin 1900: 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.</td>
<td>Distant 1909: 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.</td>
<td>Bergroth 1913: 167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Martin</td>
<td>Courteaux 1922: 285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Martin</td>
<td>Hussey 1929: 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.</td>
<td>Blöte 1931: 115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Martin</td>
<td>Izzard 1950: 192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Martin</td>
<td>Schouteden 1957: 266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.</td>
<td>Linnavuori 1978: 8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This species exhibits sexual dimorphism, the abdomen of the male being mostly black, while that of the female is striped black and yellow. The species is probably synonymous with *M. vittiventris* (see below). It is also recorded that the species may be brachypterous, the most common condition, or macropterous.
Myrmoplasta vittiventris Carlini 1894

Type depository: Genoa Museum
Country of origin of type: Uganda
Distribution: Uganda
Measurements: length 8 mm, width 3.5 mm (female) (ex. Lit.)

Carlini described the species from a single female specimen. Comparing the texts of Carlini (1894) and Martin (1900) indicates that Myrmoplasta vittiventris Carlini 1894 and Myrmoplasta potteri Martin 1900 are one species although this cannot be resolved without examination of the type specimens. This, if correct, would then give Myrmoplasta vittiventris Carlini 1894 the priority.

SIANGO Blöte 1933

Type species: Siango variegata Blöte 1933
Country of origin of type species: Uganda
Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Illustrations: in Siango variegata Blöte 1933

The genus is confined to Eastern Africa.

Siango variegata Blöte 1933

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Uganda
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo; Kenya; Uganda
Measurements: average length, male 10.1 mm (2), female 10.5 mm (1)

Siango blötei Schouteden 1933

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo
Measurements: length of male 8 mm, length of female 10.5-11 mm (ex. Lit.)

GROMIERUS Villiers 1951

Type species: Gromierus rufipes Villiers 1951
Country of origin of type species: Cameroon
Type depository: Paris, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle
Illustrations: In Gromierus rufipes Villiers 1951

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**Gromierus rufipes** Villiers 1951

Type depository: Paris, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle  
Country of origin of type: Cameroon  
Distribution: Cameroon; Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda  
Measurements: length 15.5 mm. There are also detailed measurements in Stehlik 1979.

**Gromierus ruficeps** Villiers 1951  
Villiers 1951: 144  
description, illustration

**Gromierus ruficeps** Villiers  
Schouteden 1957; 263  
description, illustration

**Gromierus ruficeps** Villiers  
Stehlik 1979: 186  
description, illustration

**Gromierus schmitzi** Stehlik 1979

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale  
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1979.

**Gromierus schmitzi** Stehlik 1979  
Stehlik 1979: 187  
description, illustration

**Gromierus fumatus** Stehlik 1979

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum  
Country of origin of type: Uganda (E. Ruwenzori)  
Distribution: Uganda  
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1979.

**Gromierus fumatus** Stehlik 1979  
Stehlik 1979: 190  
description, illustration

**Gromierus dollingi** Stehlik 1979

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale  
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1979.

**Gromierus dollingi** Stehlik 1979  
Stehlik 1979: 192  
description, illustration

**Gromierus minor** Stehlik 1979

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale  
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1979.

**Gromierus minor** Stehlik 1979  
Stehlik 1979: 194  
description, illustration

**SICNATUS** Villiers and DeKeyser 1951

Type species: *Sicnatus leyei* Villiers and DeKeyser 1951  
Country of origin of type species: Senegal
Type depository: Dakar, L’Institut Francais de l’Afrique Noire
Illustrations: see Sicnatus leyei Villiers and Dekeyser 1951

*Sicnatus* Villiers & Dekeyser 1951

*Sicnatus leyei* Villiers and Dekeyser 1951

Type depository: Dakar, L’Institut Francais de l’Afrique Noire
Country of origin of type: Senegal
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo; Senegal
Measurements: length 8 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Sicnatus leyei* Villiers & Dekeyser 1951: 19

*Sicnatus leyei* Villiers 1953: 299

*Sicnatus leyei* Villiers & Dekeyser Schouteden 1957: 264

*Sicnatus leyei* Villiers Linnavuori 1988: 17

**NEOINDRA** Stehlik 1965

Type species: *Neoindra basilewskyi* Stehlik 1965
Country of origin of type species: Tanzania
Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Illustrations: see *Neoindra basilewskyi* Stehlik 1965

*Neoindra* Stehlik 1965: 237

**Neoindra basilewskyi** Stehlik 1965

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965.

*Neoindra basilewskyi* Stehlik 1965: 240

**SCHMITZIANA** Stehlik 1977

The genus has three species, all of which are very rare, and is distributed very widely. The type species, *Schmitziana pilosa* Stehlik 1977 comes from South Africa (Transvaal) and is only known in a brachypterous form. *Schmitziana polymorpha* Stehlik 1977 comes from Democratic Republic of Congo (Upemba N.P.) and is known in both brachypterous and macropterous forms. *Schmitziana grandis* (Stehlik 1965) comes from Tanzania (Usambara Mtns., Mombo). Only the holotype is known and it is macropterous.

Type species: *Schmitziana pilosa* Stehlik 1977
Country of origin of type species: South Africa (Transvaal)
Type depository: In the collection of J.A. Slater, Storrs, Connecticutt, USA.

*Schmitziana* Stehlik 1977: 133

**Schmitziana pilosa** Stehlik 1977

Type depository: In the collection of J.A. Slater, Storrs, Connecticutt, USA.
Country of origin of type: South Africa (Transvaal)
Distribution: South Africa
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1977.

*Schmitziana pilosa* Stehlik 1977 Stehlik 1977: 137 description, illustration

*Schmitziana polymorpha* Stehlik 1977

Type depository: Brussels, Institute royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1977.

*Schmitziana polymorpha* Stehlik 1977 Stehlik 1977: 139 description, illustration

*Schmitziana grandis* (Stehlik 1965)

Type depository: Tervuren, Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Synonyms: *Sicnatus grandis* Stehlik 1965
Illustrations: In Stehlik 1965, Plate VIII; In Stehlik 1977
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1977.

*Sicnatus grandis* Stehlik 1965 Stehlik 1965a: 236 description, illustration

*Schmitziana grandis* (Stehlik) Stehlik 1977: 141 description, illustration

**NEODINDYMUS** Stehlik 1965

Hussey in 1929 listed 47 species in the genus *Dindymus*. Only five of these came from the Ethiopian Region, the others being either Asian or Australasian. In 1965, Stehlik re-examined the genus and decided that the African species were not congeneric with the rest, and he created the new genus *Neodindymus* Stehlik 1965 to contain them. At present the genus is considered to contain thirteen species in the Ethiopian Region, eight of which have been recorded from Eastern Africa. The NMK collection contains at least one, and probably two, species that do not correspond to published descriptions.

Type species: *Neodindymus basilewskyi* (Schouteden 1957). Designated by Stehlik 1965
Country of origin of type species: Democratic Republic of Congo
Type depository: Tervuren, Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Synonyms: Dindymus Stål 1861
Illustration: many illustrations, see under individual species

*Dindymus* Stål 1861 Stål 1861: 196 description (syn. Stehlik 1965)

*Dindymus* Stål Stål 1870: 103 description

*Dindymus* Stål Lethierry and Severin: 246

*Dindymus* Stål Breddin 1901: 175

*Dindymus* Stål Distant 1903: 110

*Dindymus* Stål Distant 1914b: 342

*Dindymus* Stål Taeuber 1927: 185

*Dindymus* Stål Hussey 1929: 56

*Dindymus* Stål Freeman 1947: 383 description

*Neodindymus* Stehlik 1965 Stehlik 1965a: 225 description
Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965

*Neodindymus acutus* Stehlik 1965

Stehlik 1965a: 228 description, illustration

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant 1881)

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Nigeria
Distribution: Guinea; Nigeria
Measurements: length 12 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Dysdercus antennatus* Distant 1881

Distant 1881: 275 description, illustration
*Dysdercus antennatus* Distant

Lethierry and Severin 1894: 252
*Dysdercus antennatus* Dist.

Bergroth 1920: 4
*Dysdercus antennatus* Distant

Hussey 1929: 86
*Dindymus antennatus* Distant

Blöte 1931: 117
*Neodindymus antennatus* Stehlik 1965

Stehlik 1965a: 228
*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)

Linnavrui 1988: 16

*Neodindymus basilewskyi* (Schouteden 1957)

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo
Distribution: Tanzania; Democratic Republic of Congo
Measurements: average length of male 11.6 mm (7), of female 13.2 mm (7)

*Dindymus basilewskyi* Schouteden 1957

Schouteden 1957: 264 description
*Neodindymus basilewskyi* (Schouteden)

Stehlik 1965a: 227 illustration

*Neodindymus bipustulatus* (Stål 1874)

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum
Country of origin of type: Zanzibar
Distribution: Tanzania; Zanzibar
Synonyms: *Dindymus maculipennis* Villiers 1951
Measurements: average length of male 11.3 mm (25), of female 13.7 mm (20)

*Dindymus bipustulatus* Stål 1874

Stål 1874: 168 description
*Dindymus bipustulatus* Stål

Lethierry and Severin 1894: 246
*Dindymus bipustulatus* Stål

Hussey 1929: 57
*Dindymus maculipennis* Villiers 1951

Villiers 1951: 144
*Neodindymus bipustulatus* (Stål)

Stehlik 1965a: 228

All the specimens in the NMK collection were collected at a UV light trap in eastern Tanzania, just inland from Tanga. The only previous records have been from Zanzibar, so the species seems to be restricted to the coastal areas of northern Tanzania.

*Neodindymus brunneus* Stehlik 1965

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965.
Neodindymus brunneus Stehlik 1965
Stehlik 1965a: 232  
description, illustration

Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret 1858)

Type depository: Vienna, Naturhistorische Museum
Country of origin of type: Gabon
Distribution: Congo (Brazzaville); Gabon; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Nigeria
Synonyms: Dysdercus nigrotarsus Signoret 1858
Measurements: length 7-12 mm, width 4-4.5 mm (ex. Lit.)

Dysdercus flavipes Signoret 1858
Dysdercus nigrotarsus Signoret 1858
Dysdercus flavipes Sign.
Odontopus flavipes Sign.
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Odontopus flavipes Sign.
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Sericocoris flavipes (Sign.)
Dindymus flavipes Signoret
Dindymus flavipes Signoret
Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret)
Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret)
Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret)

Neodindymus leleupi Stehlik 1965

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965.

There are four specimens in the NMK collection, all from the Usambara mountains in Tanzania. The type locality is in the Uluguru Mountains, about 200 km to the south.

Neodindymus leleupi Stehlik 1965
Stehlik 1965a: 230  
description, illustration

Neodindymus migratorius (Distant 1903)

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Malawi
Distribution: Benin; Congo (Brazzaville); Guinea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Malawi; Tanzania; Uganda
Synonyms: Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth 1912
Measurements: average length, male 10.8 mm (5), female 11.3 mm (17)

Dysdercus migratorius Distant 1903
Dysdercus migratorius Dist.
Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth 1912
Cenaeus argillosus Berg.
Dysdercus migratorius Dist.
Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth

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**Dysdercus migratorius** Distant 1929: 95

**Neodindymus migratorius** (Distant) Stehlik 1965a: 228

**Neodindymus migratorius** (Distant) Villiers 1967: 372

**Neodindymus migratorius** (Distant) Linnauori 1988: 15

**Neodindymus relatus** (Distant 1902)

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Measurements: length 12 mm (ex. Lit.)

**Dindymus relatus** Distant 1902 Dist. 1902b: 40

**Dindymus relatus** Dist. Bergroth 1913a: 171

**Dindymus relatus** Distant Hussey 1929: 61

**Neodindymus relatus** Distant Stehlik 1965a: 228

**Neodindymus schoutedeni** Stehlik 1965

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Kenya
Distribution: Kenya
Measurements: Detailed measurements and also a comparison of the measurements of several related species are given in Stehlik 1965.

**Neodindymus schoutedeni** Stehlik 1965 Stehlik 1965a: 233

**Neodindymus sjostedti** (Schouteden 1910)

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Kenya; Rwanda; Tanzania
Measurements: average length of male 10.8 mm (2), of female 13.4 mm (3)

**Cenaeus sjostedti** Schouteden 1910 Schouteden 1910: 152

**Cenaeus sjostedti** Schout. Bergroth 1913a: 171

**Cenaeus sjostedti** Schouteden Hussey 1929: 68

**Cenaeus sjostedti** Schouteden Schouteden 1957: 265

**Neodindymus sjostedti** (Schouteden) Stehlik 1965a: 228

**Neodindymus tenebrosus** (Blöte 1933)

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Measurements: length of male 12.5 mm (ex. lit.)

**Dindymus tenebrosus** Blöte 1933 Blöte 1933b: 593

**Dindymus tenebrosus** (Blöte) Stehlik 1965a: 228

**Neodindymus elegans** Linnauori 1988

Type depository: In the collection of R.E. Linnauori, Raisio, Finland
Country of origin of type: Nigeria
Distribution: Nigeria
Illustrations: in Linnavuori 1988
Measurements: length 14.5 mm (ex. Lit.)


**CENAEUS** Stål 186

Type species: *Cenaeus carnifex* (Fabricius 1775). Designated as lagotype by Hussey 1929
Country of origin of type species: South Africa
Type depository: not known
Synonyms: *Obstetrixella* Schmidt 1932
Illustrations: see *Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker 1873; *Cenaeus basilewskyi* Stehlik 1965; *Cenaeus carnifex* (Fabricius 1775); *Cenaeus semiflavus* Distant 1902

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*Cenaeus Stål 1861*  Stål 1861: 196  description

*Cenaeus Stål*  Stål 1866: 3  description

*Cenaeus Stål*  Stål 1870: 102

*Cenaeus Stål*  Walker 1872: 164

*Cenaeus Stål*  Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248

*Cenaeus Stål*  Hussey 1929: 65

*Cenaeus Stål*  Schmidt 1932: 254

*Obstetrixella Schmidt 1932*  Schmidt 1932: 256  (syn. Stehlik 1965)

*Cenaeus Stål*  Stehlik 1965a: 216.  description

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*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker 1873.

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Kenya
Distribution: Ethiopia; Kenya; Rwanda; Tanzania
Synonyms: *Obstetrixella abortiva* Schmidt 1932
Measurements: average length, male 7.8 mm (4), female 8.8 mm (12)

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*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker 1873  Gerstäcker 1873: 413  description, illustration

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker  Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstaecker  Schouteden 1910: 152

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker  Hussey 1929: 65

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker  Schmidt 1932: 255

*Obstetrixella abortivus* Gerstäcker  Schouteden 1957: 266

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerst.  Mancini 1961: 31

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerst.  Stehlik 1965a: 218

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*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth 1912

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Guinea
Distribution: Congo(Brazzaville); Guinea; Ivory Coast
Measurements: length 12 mm (female) (ex. Lit.)

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*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth 1912  Bergroth 1912a: 314  description

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth  Bergroth 1913a: 171

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth  Hussey 1929: 65

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth  Stehlik 1965a: 225

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth  Villiers 1967: 373
Cenaeus basilewskyi Stehlik 1965

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Sudan; Tanzania
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965.

Cenaeus basilewskyi Stehlik 1965  Stehlik 1965a: 218  description, illustration
Cenaeus basilewskyi Stlk.  Linnavuori 1978: 8

Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund 1895

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum
Country of origin of type: Cameroon
Distribution: Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Fernando Poo; Gabon
Measurements: length 12 mm; width 4.5 mm. (Female). (ex. Lit.)

Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund 1895  Haglund 1895: 465  description
Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund  Bergroth 1913a: 171
Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund  Hussey 1929: 66
Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund  Schmidt 1932: 255
Cenaeus bifasciatus Hagl.  Stehlik 1965a: 225
Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund  Villiers 1967: 373

Cenaeus carnifex (Fabricius 1775)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: South Africa
Distribution: South Africa (other countries in the literature are stated by Hussey 1929 to be in error)
Synonyms: Cimex capensis-ruber De Geer 1778, Lygaeus immaculatus Thunberg 1822, Pyrrhocoris scutellaris Hahn 1834, Pyrrhocoris sanguineus Fieber 1861
Measurements: length 7.5-10 mm, width 4 mm (ex. lit.)

Cimex carnifex Fabricius 1775  Fabricius 1775: 721  description
Cimex carnifex Fabric.  Goeze 1778: 258
Cimex capensis ruber  De Geer 1778: 619  description, illustration, (syn. Burmeister 1835)
Cimex carnifex  Fabricius 1781: 366
Cimex capensis ruber  Retzius 1783: 85
Cimex carnifex  Fabricius 1787: 301
Cimex carnifex  Gmelin 1788: 2174
Cimex carnifex  Fabricius 1794: 160
Lygaeus carnifex Fabr.  Fabricius 1803: 226
Lygaeus carnifex Fabric.  Thunberg 1822: 1  description
Lygaeus immaculatus Thunberg 1822  Thunberg 1822: 1 (syn. Stål 1855)
Pyrrhocoris scutellaris Hahn 1834  Hahn 1834: 118  description (syn. Blanchard 1840)
Pyrrhocoris carnifex Fabr.  Burmeister 1835: 286
Astemma carnifex Blanchard 1840  Blanchard 1840: 129
Dysdercus carnifex  Herrich-Schaffer 1850: 177
Lygaeus immaculatus Thunberg  Stål 1855: 347
Dysdercus carnifex Fab.  Uhler 1861: 229
Pyrrhocoris sanguineus Fieber 1861  Fieber 1861: 162  description (syn. Stål 1870)
Pyrrhocoris carnifex F.  Stål 1861: 196
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  Stål 1866: 9  description
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  Stål 1866: 255
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  Mayr 1868: 134
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  
Pyrrhocoris carnifex Fabr.  
Cenaeus carnifex Fabricius  
Pyrrhocoris carnifex Fabricius  
Cenaeus carnifex F.  
Cenaeus carnifex Fabricius  
Cenaeus carnifex (Fabricius)  

Cenaeus carnifex Stål 1870: 114  
Cenaeus carnifex Walker 1872: 168  
Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248  
Hussey 1929: 66  
Blöte 1931: 115  
Schmidt 1932: 254  
Stehlik 1965a: 218

Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth 1894

Type depository: not known.
Country of origin of type: Cameroon.
Distribution: Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Gabon.
Measurements: length 12-12.3 mm. (ex. Lit.)

Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth 1894 Bergroth 1894b: 539
description
Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth Bergroth 1913a: 171
Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth Hussey 1929: 66
Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth Schmidt 1932: 255
description
Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth Stehlik 1965a: 225
Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth Villiers 1967: 373

Cenaeus longulus Bergroth 1894

Type depository: not known.
Country of origin of type: Gabon.
Distribution: Gabon.
Measurements: length 14 mm (female) (ex. Lit.)

Cenaeus longulus Bergroth 1894 Bergroth 1894b: 540
description
Cenaeus longulus Bergroth Bergroth 1913a: 171
Cenaeus longulus Bergroth Hussey 1929: 67
Cenaeus longulus Bergroth Stehlik 1965a: 225

Cenaeus pectoralis (Stål 1855)

Type depository: not known.
Country of origin of type: Republic of South Africa.
Distribution: Ethiopia; Mozambique; South Africa.
Measurements: length, male 7.8 mm (1), female 8.7 mm (1)

Pyrrhocoris pectoralis Stål 1855a: 36
description
Cenaeus pectoralis Stål Stål 1861: 196  
Cenaeus pectoralis Stål Stål 1866: 9
description
Cenaeus pectoralis Stål Stål 1870: 114
Pyrrhocoris pectoralis Stål Walker 1872: 170
Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248  
Cenaeus pectoralis Stål Montandon 1899: 218
Cenaeus pectoralis Stål Courteaux 1922: 285
Cenaeus pectoralis (Stål) Hussey 1929: 67
Cenaeus pectoralis Stål Schmidt 1932: 255
Cenaeus pectoralis (Stål) Stehlik 1965a: 218
**Cenaeus semiflavus** Distant 1902

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum  
Country of origin of type: Uganda  
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo; Rwanda; Uganda  
Measurements: average length male 7.2 mm (2), female 9.3 mm (3)

**Cenaeus suspectus** Schouteden 1957

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale  
Country of origin of type: Democratic Republic of Congo  
Measurements: length 11.5-12.5 mm (ex. Lit.)

**DERMATINUS** Stål 1853

Hussey (1929) listed ten species in the genus *Dermatinus* Stål 1853, two from India and the rest from the Ethiopian Region. However, when Stehlik (1965) re-examined specimens he came to the conclusion that many of the species were not congeneric with *Dermatinus* Stål 1853. He indicated that further revision was needed and that “with certainty” he only accepted *Dermatinus limbifer* Stål 1855 and *Dermatinus lugens* Stål 1854 as correctly placed in the genus *Dermatinus*. Since then *Dermatinus apicalis* Reuter 1881 has been transferred to *Aderrhis* by Linnavuori (1988). As matters stand at present, pending further revision, there are four species of the genus *Dermatinus* in the Ethiopian Region.

Type species: *Dermatinus lugens* (Fabricius). Quoted as a monotype by Hussey 1929, because when Stål named the genus in 1853 he did not name a type species. The type species was then named in the 1854 paper.  
Country of origin of type species: South Africa.  
Type depository: not known

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Downloaded From: https://bioone.org/journals/Journal-of-Insect-Science on 13 Oct 2019  
Terms of Use: https://bioone.org/terms-of-use
Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Ethiopia
Distribution: Ethiopia
Measurements: length 8 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Dermatinus aethiopicus* Lethierry 1883

Lethierry 1883: 749  
Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249

*Dermatinus limbifer* Stål 1855

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: South Africa (Natal)
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa.
Measurements: average length, male 7.0 mm (1), female 8.2 mm (2)

*Dermatinus lugens* Stål 1854

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: South Africa
Distribution: South Africa
Measurements: length 6-7 mm, width 2.5-3.5 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Dermatinus notatus* Wallengren 1875

Type depository: University of Lund, Zoological Institute
Country of origin of type: South Africa
Distribution: South Africa
Measurements: length 6-8 mm (ex. Lit.)

From the description of *Dermatinus aethiopicus* given by Lethierry 1883, it may well be conspecific with *Dermatinus limbifer*.
**Dermatinus notatus** Wallengren 1875

Wallengren 1875: 134

**description**

**Dermatinus notatus** Wallengren

Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249

**Dermatinus notatus** Wallengren

Hussey 1929: 69

**Aderrhis notata** (Wallengren)

Stehlik 1966a: 325

Stehlik 1965, without pursuing the matter, indicated that he considered *Dermatinus notatus* Wallengren 1875 to belong to *Aderrhis*.

**ADERRHIS** Bergroth 1906

Type species: *Aderrhis pulla* Bergroth 1906

Country of origin of type species: Zanzibar

Type depository: not known


**Adherris** Bergroth 1906

Bergroth 1906: 199

**description**

**Aderrhis** Bergroth

Bergroth 1906: 251

**Aderrhis** Bergroth

Bergroth 1913a: 171

**Aderrhis** Bergroth

Hesse 1925: 87

**Aderrhis** Bergroth

Hussey 1929: 69

**Aderrhis** Bergroth

Schmidt 1932: 257

**Aderrhis** Bergroth

Stehlik 1965a: 241

**description**

**Aderrhis** Bergroth

Stehlik 1966a: 321

**description**

**Aderrhis africana** (Courteaux 1907)

Type depository: Paris, Museum de Histoire Naturelle

Country of origin of type: Ethiopia

Distribution: Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda

Measurements: average length male 5.9 mm (3), female 8.1 mm (3)

**Dermatinus aethiopicus** Courteaux 1907

Courteaux 1907: 330

**description**

**Dermatinus africana** Courteaux 1908

Courteaux 1908: 192

**Aderrhis aethiopica** Courteaux

Bergroth 1912a: 316

**Aderrhis aethiopica** Courteaux

Bergroth 1913a: 171

**Dermatinus africana** Courteaux

Courteaux 1922: 385

**description**

**Aderrhis africana** Courteaux

Hussey 1929: 69

**Aderrhis apicalis** (Reuter 1882)

Type depository: not known.

Country of origin of type: Ghana

Distribution: Ghana

Measurements: length 7.5 mm. (male) (ex. Lit.)

**Dermatinus apicalis** Reuter 1882

Reuter 1882: 28

**description**

**Dermatinus apicalis** Reuter

Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249

**Dermatinus apicalis** Reuter

Hussey 1929: 68

**Aderrhis apicalis** Reuter

Stehlik 1966a: 327

**Aderrhis apicalis** Reuter

Linnavuori 1988: 16

**Aderrhis flavipes** Stehlik 1966

Type depository: Brno, Department of Entomology, Moravian Museum
Country of origin of type: Uganda
Distribution: Uganda
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1966.

**Aderrhis flavipes** Stehlik 1966
Stehlik 1966a: 321
description, illustration

**Aderrhis flavipes** Stehlik
Linnnavuori 1978: 8

**Aderrhis flavipes** Stehlik
Linnnavuori 1988: 16
illustration

**Aderrhis hirsuta** Stehlik 1966

type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Senegal
Distribution: Senegal
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1966.

**Aderrhis hirsuta** Stehlik 1966
Stehlik 1966a: 325
description, illustration

**Aderrhis minuta** Stehlik 1966

Type depository: Brno, Department of Entomology, Moravian Museum
Country of origin of type: South Africa.
Distribution: South Africa.
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1966.

**Aderrhis minuta** Stehlik 1966
Stehlik 1966a: 323
description, illustration

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergroth 1906
Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Zanzibar (Pemba Is.)
Distribution: Namibia; South Africa; Zanzibar.
Measurements: length 5.5-5.5 mm (male) (ex. Lit.)

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergroth 1906
Bergroth 1906: 200
description, illustration

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergroth
Bergroth 1913a: 171

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergroth
Hesse 1925: 87

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergroth
Hussey 1929: 70

**Aderrhis schulzi** (Schouteden 1910)

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania; Kenya.
Synonyms: *Dermatinus distinctus* Schouteden 1910.
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965.

**Dermatinus schulzi** Schouteden 1910
Schouteden 1910: 153
description

**Dermatinus distinctus** Schouteden 1910
Schouteden 1910: 153
description

**Dermatinus distinctus** Schout.
Bergroth 1913a: 171

**Dermatinus distinctus** Schouteden
Hussey 1929: 68

**Dermatinus schulzi** Schouteden
Hussey 1929: 69

**Aderrhis schulzi** (Schouteden)
Stehlik 1965a: 241
description, illustration
Aderrhis tartarea (Stål 1855)

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum
Country of origin of type: South Africa (Natal)
Distribution: Democratic Republic of Congo; Ethiopia; Namibia; South Africa; Tanzania
Synonyms: Pyrrhocoris truncatipennis Fallou 1891
Measurements: length 7-8 mm, width 3 mm (male) (ex. Lit.)

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<tr>
<th>Specie</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Dermatinus tartarea Stål 1855</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
<td>Stål 1870</td>
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<td>Pyrrhocoris tartareae Stål</td>
<td>Walker 1872</td>
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<td>Pyrrhocoris truncatipennis Fall 1891</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
<td>Hesse 1925</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål</td>
<td>Schouteden 1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aderrhis tartareae (Stål)</td>
<td>Stehlik 1965a</td>
<td>245</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Aderrhis thoracica Stehlik 1965

Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Kenya: Tanzania
Synonyms: Dermatinus tartareae Schouteden 1910
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965

<table>
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<th>Specie</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Stål 1855</td>
<td>Schouteden</td>
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<td>153 (syn. Stehlik 1965)</td>
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<td>Dermatinus tartareae Schouteden</td>
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<td>Aderrhis thoracica Stehlik 1965</td>
<td>Stehlik 1965a</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>description, illustration</td>
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SCANTIUS Stål 1866

Hussey (1929) listed thirteen species in this genus, six from Asia, one from Madagascar, one from North Africa, and six from the Ethiopian Region. Stehlik (1965) examined many specimens from different sources and synonymised Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar 1879 with Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781). He also gave strong reasons for synonymising Scantius volucris (Gerstäcker 1873) with Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781) but it has been retained as a separate species in this paper. Here, therefore, pending further revision, five species of the genus Scantius are recognised in the Ethiopian Region.

The members of the genus cover almost the whole of the Ethiopian Region and Scantius forsteri spreads into North Africa the Middle East. There are considerable differences in morphology and color over the whole range, and this is discussed in some detail by Stehlik (1965) in respect to Scantius forsteri.

Type species: Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781). Quoted as a Lagotype by Hussey 1929.
Country of origin of type species: South Africa.
Type depository: not known.
Illustrations: see Scantius caraboides Bergroth 1920, Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781), Scantius volucris (Gerstäcker 1873).

<table>
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<th>Specie</th>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>description</td>
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<td>Scantius Reuter 1885</td>
<td>Reuter 1885</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scantius Lethierry and Severin 1894</td>
<td>Lethierry and Severin 1894</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>description</td>
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</table>
Scantius Stål (Distant 1919)

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Cameroon
Distribution: Cameroon; Gambia
Measurements: length 7 - 8 mm (ex. Lit.)

Delacampius aethiopicus Distant 1919: 220
Scantius aethiopicus Dist. Blöte 1931: 116

Scantius caraboides Bergroth 1920

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum.
Distribution: Ethiopia; Kenya; Tanzania.
Measurements: average length male 7.3 mm (4)

Scantius circumcinctus (Lethierry 1883)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Ethiopia
Distribution: Congo (Brazzaville); Ethiopia; Zambia
Synonyms: Delacampius rhodesianus Distant 1919
Measurements: average length, male 8.2 mm (4), female 7.5 mm (4)

Pyrhocoris circumcinctus Lethierry 1883: 747
Scantius circumcinctus Lethierry
Scantius circumcinctus Leth.
Delacampius rhodesianus Distant 1919: 220
Scantius circumcinctus (Lethierry)
Scantius rhodesianus (Distant)
Scantius circumcinctus Leth.
Sicnatus circumcinctus (Lethierry)

Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: South Africa
Distribution: Angola; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Mali; Mozambique; Namibia; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Somalia; South Africa; Tanzania; Zanzibar
Synonyms: Cimex clavimanus Fabricius 1781, Cimex deustus Thunberg 1784, Dermatinus centralis Signoret 1861, Scantius abyssinicus
Bolivar 1879
Measurements: average length, male 7.7 mm (25), female 7.9 mm (25)

Cimex forsteri Fabricius 1781  
Cimex clavimanus Fabricius 1781  
Cimex deustus Thunberg 1784  
Cimex forsteri Fabricius  
Cimex clavimanus Fabricius  
Cimex deustus Thunb.  
Cimex forsteri Fabr.  
Lygaeus forsteri Fabr.  
Lygaeus clavimanus Fabr.  
Lygaeus forsteri Fabricius  
Lygaeus clavimanus Fabricius  
Lygaeus deustus Thunberg  
Lygaeus forsteri Fabr.  
Pyrrhocoris clavimanus Fabricius  
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fabricius  
Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fabr.  
Dermatius centralis Signoret 1861  
Lygaeus forsteri Fab.  
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Herrich-Schaffer  
Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Pyrrhocoris deustus Thunb.  
Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fabr.  
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Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Scantius forsteri Bolivar 1879  
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fab.  
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Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar 1879  
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fab.  
Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Scantius forsteri (Fabr.)  
Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar  
Scantius forsteri Fabricius  
Scantius forsteri F.  
Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Scantius forsteri Fabr.  
Scantius forsteri Bolivar  
Scantius forsteri Fabricius  
Scantius forsteri F.  
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Scantius forsteri F.  
Scantius forsteri (Fabricius)  
Scantius forsteri Fabricius  
Scantius forsteri (F.)  
Scantius forsteri (F.)

...

Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781) Linnavuori 1982: 13
Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781) Linnavuori 1986: 109
Scantius forsteri (Fabricius) Linnavuori 1988: 17

*Scantius volucris* (Gerstäcker 1873)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Kenya
Distribution: Angola; Ethiopia; Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda; Zambia
Measurements: length 7 - 9 mm, width 3.75 (ex. Lit.)

*Pyrhocoris volucris* Gerstäcker 1873 Gerstäcker 1873: 413
description

*Scantius volucris* Gerstäcker Lethierry and Severin 1894: 251
description

*Scantius volucris* Gerst. Distant 1901: 590
description

*Scantius volucris* Gerstäcker Distant 1903: 117
description, illustration

*Scantius volucris* Gerst. Lefroy 1909: 326
description

*Scantius volucris* Gerst. Distant 1910: 98
description

*Scantius volucris* Gerstäcker Hussey 1929: 83
description

*Scantius volucris* Gerstäcker Blöte 1931: 117
description

DYSDERCUS Guerin 1831

Subgenus *Dysdercus* Stehlik 1965

*superstitiosus* (Fabricius 1775)

(=volkeri Schmidt 1932) (syn. Freeman 1947)

*nigrofasciatus* Stål 1855

*melanoderes* Karsch 1892

*fasciatus* Signoret 1861

*cardinalis* Gerstäcker 1873

Subgenus *Neodysdercus* Stehlik 1965

*intermedius* Distant 1902

*orientalis* Schouteden 1910

*pretiosus* Distant 1902

*haemorrhoidalis* Signoret 1858

Subgenus *Paradysdercus* Stehlik 1965

*festivus* Gerstäcker 1892

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Editor’s Note

Paper copies of this article will be deposited in the following libraries. Senckenberg Library, Frankfurt Germany; National Museum of Natural History, Paris, France; Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois USA; the University of Wisconsin, Madison, USA; the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona USA; Smithsonian Institution Libraries, Washington D.C. U.S.A.; The Linnean Society, London, England.

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