THE PENTATOMIDAE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

P. W. van Heerden.
I.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

This thesis is presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of MSc. Agric. in Entomology. In this work an attempt has been made to gather all the available literature on the family Pentatomidae and to work out keys where possible for the genera and species recorded in South Africa. The keys for the species in either the University Collection or those of the South Africa Museum did not present much difficulty as I had access to the latter through the courtesy of Dr. Gill and the museum Entomologist, Dr. A. J. Hesse. I especially wish to thank Dr. Hesse for his kind assistance in connection with this work. Where I had to rely on the meagre descriptions of some entomologists it has in a few cases been impossible for me to include some of the species in the keys, but I have, however, incorporated the original descriptions of the species in this work. The writer hopes, that, with the aid of the drawings and the general descriptions, the keys will be of value for the correct determination of the members of this family.

The Literature available on the South African Pentatomidae is very comprehensive and scattered through various publications, some of which are hardly obtainable. This is the first attempt which has been made in this country to co-ordinate the literature on this subject and it will doubtlessly prove of value to those entomologists who have not the time or the opportunity of working through the voluminous records on this interesting group.

The work has been done under the direction of Dr. T. J. Potgieter, Professor of Entomology at the Stellenbosch-Elsenburg College of Agriculture of the University of Stellenbosch and I am greatly indebted to him for advice and the kindly way in which he assisted me.

F. W. van Heerden.

14/9/31.
INTRODUCTION.

The order Hemiptera is one of the largest orders of insects and although a vast number of species have already been recorded in S. Africa the individual members have received very little further attention especially in reference to their life history, habits and economic status. The winged members of this order have two pairs of wings, the first pair are thickened at the base with thinner extremities which overlap on the back. The name of this order is derived from the Greek word "Hemi" meaning half and "Pteron," a wing. The mouthparts are formed for piercing and sucking and the beak arises from the front part of the head. The metamorphosis is gradual.

The wings of this order present characters much used in the classification of its members. The typical Pentatomid wing is composed of two pieces, joined together at their sides, one of these is narrow, is adjoining the scutellum when the wings are closed, and is named the clavus; the other is broader and longer and is known as the corium. The terminal portions of the front wings are termed the membrane. The hind wings are membranous and are covered by the forewings when the insect is at rest. Other variations in the structure of the wings occur, these variations being constant in different families. In certain of these families, the Anthocoridae e.g. a narrow piece along the costal margin of the wing is separated by a suture from the remainder of the corium. In the Miridae a triangular portion of the terminal part of the corium is separated as a distinct piece, this is the cuneus.

An important feature in the head of the Hemiptera is the extended development of the gular regions which results in the beak being borne by the front part of the head. This contrasts strongly with conditions found in the Homoptera where the gula is so reduced that the beak arises from the hind part of the lower side of the head. The labrum is joined to the distal end of the oyleus. It is a slender, pointed transversely striated organ. The labrum constitutes the most prominent part of the beak; in most Hemiptera it consists of four but in several families it is reduced to 3 segments.

Most of the Hemiptera protect themselves by the emission of a disagreeable fluid. In the Pentatomidae this is caused by a fluid which is excreted through two openings one on each side of the ventral aspect of the thorax, behind or near the middle coxae. These openings are termed the osteoles. Each of these is usually in some kind of open channel styled the osteolar canal and this is surrounded by a more or less rugged or granulated space, the evaporating surface. In the nymphs the stink glands open on the dorsal aspect of the abdomen. In the bedbugs (Cimex) the stink glands open on the dorsal wall of the first three abdominal segments.

Geologically the Hemiptera is one of the oldest extant orders of insects and what was probably the first true Hemipteron has been unearthed from the Lower Permian of Germany and the Upper Trias of New South Wales.

The family Pentatomidae can be separated from other families of the Hemiptera by the usually 5 jointed condition of the antennae, the hemelytra with the clavus markedly thicker than the corium and the scutellum which is well-developed with the apex reaching at least to the upper end of the membrane.

I have revised almost all the available literature referring to different South African members of this family. In this work the family is divided into 10 sub-families several of which still maintain the rank of separate families in many well-known textbooks. Altogether about 110 genera are described and more than
species. The majority of these are of no economic importance and occur in relation to the indigenous fauna of South Africa. There are factors, either climatic or biological, which prevent their becoming a serious menace. Others are very injurious and among these may be mentioned Antestia variegata Thunb., the well-known Antestia bug. This bug very commonly occurs in the Western Province where it sucks the sap from young pears and peaches particularly, this causing the fall of the fruit. The Bagrada bug, _Bragada hilaris_ Burm., is one of the most serious pests of cruciferous plants while the cosmopolitan and common green stink-bug (_Nezara viridula_ L.) is a pest of potatoes, tomatoes, beans and other garden crops in South Africa. These bugs are not only of importance from the aspect of the direct injury they cause. They can play an important part in the dissemination of the spores of fungus diseases from sick to healthy plants and numerous references relative to this phase of their activities can be found in various publications. This is especially so in regard to the part played by _Nezara viridula_ in the dispersal of the fungus spores causing pecan spot. Any of these bugs, provided that they are sufficiently numerous, can, owing their habit of piercing a succession of hosts, be important in this respect. _Asaonopus nubilus_ westw. and _Asaonopus riductus_ Fabr. have been reported as causing serious damage to melons and pumpkins. There are several beneficial species present in this family which are of service to man in that they are predaceous upon injurious insects. Among these may be mentioned _Macrorhaphis leprosa_, _Dorycoris pavonius_, and _Glypsus conspicuosus_ which are mentioned by Mossop as being predatory upon the blue gum snoutbeetle (_Goniapterus scutellatus_).

The most important structures used in the classification of these insects are shown in the accompanying diagram which figures the dorsal (A) and ventral (B) surfaces of a typical Pentatomid.

An explanation of the terms used will be found in Smith's _Glossary of Entomology_ but a list of those likely to present difficulty to the beginner is also included here.
EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED.

Acetabulum: The cavity into which an appendage is articulated; specifically the coxal cavity.

Aciculate: A surface that appears if scratched with a needle.

Acuminate: Tapering to a long point.

Aesenlent: Becoming or appearing bronzed or shining.

Albidus: White with a dusky tinge.

Armatus: Set with spines claws or other chitinous processes.

Ater: Deep black, not shining.

Aurantiacous: Orange coloured.

Caeveulcous: Light sky-blue.

Callosity: A thick swollen lump, harder than its surroundings.

Canaliculate: Channelled; longitudinally grooved, with a deep or concave line in the middle.

Carina: An elevated ridge or keel.

Castaneous: Chestnut-brown; bright red brown.

Cinereus: Ash-coloured.

Crenulate: With small scallopes, rounded and rather deeply curved.

Crocoseus: Saffron yellow; yellow with an admixture of red.

Deflectr: Bent downwards.

Expallate: Spread out and flattened-applied to a margin.

Ferruginous: Rusty red brown.

Ferrugino-testaceous: A rusty yellow brown.

Flavecent: Somewhat yellow.

Flavid: Yellowed-sulphur yellow.

Flavo-testaceous: Light yellow brown almost luteous.

Foliatecus: Leaf-like.

Fovea: A shallow depression with well marked sides.

Fuliginous: Sooty or smoky brown.

Fuscescent: Becoming brown; with a brown shading.

Fusco-ferruginous: Brownish rust red.

Fusco-testaceous: Dull reddish brown.

Fuscous: Dark brown, approaching black.

Immaculate: Destitute of spots or marks.

Immeclinate: Without an elevated rim or margin.
Juga: The lateral lobes of the head.
Litura: An indistinct spot, paler at its margin.
Livid: Yellowish gray with a violet tinge.
Luteous: Clay yellow.
Macula: A coloured mark larger than a spot; of indetermini-
nate figure.
Migrans: Black, tinged with gray.
Mitidus: Shining.
Obovate: Inversely egg-shaped.
Obsolete: nearly or entirely lost.
Ochraceous: Yellow with a slight tinge of brown.
Pallescence: Becoming pale or light in colour.
Pallicus: Of a pale cadaverous hue.
Pectinate: Comb-shaped: with even branches like the teeth of a
comb.
Pectus: The ventral portion of the thorax.
Piceous: Pitchy black.
Percurrent: Running through the entire length.
Punctate: Set with impressions points or punctures.
Rufescent: Reddish.
Ruga: A wrinkle, small wrinkles.
Rugulose: (5) Minutely wrinkled.
Sanguineous: Red like arterial blood.
Sericeous: Silky, clothed with very dense minute hairs which
gives a silky lustre.
Serrate: Saw-toothed.
Sinuate: Cut into sinuææ; applied to lines and margins
with an in and out curve.
Sub-coriaceous: Somewhat leathery.
Sulcated: Grooved; furrowed with broad concave parallel lines.
Testaceous: Dull yellow brown.
Tuberculate: Formed like a tubercle; a surface covered with
tubercles.
Umbilicate: Navel-shaped or resembling a navel.
Ventér: The belly: under surface of abdomen.
Vermiculate: Worm-like in form: a marking with worm like trac-
ings.
Violaceous: Violet coloured.
Viracens: Greenish or becoming green.
Viridis: Green.
Vitreous: Glassy; transparent.
FAMILY PENTATOMIDAE STAL.

KEY TO SUB-FAMILIES.

A. Tibiae not armed with strong, almost pectinate spines.

B. Scutellum large, more or less covering the whole of the dorsal surface.

C. Tarsi 3 - segmented.

D. Scutellum not absolutely covering the whole of the dorsal surface; corium and clavus visible from above. --- Graphosomatinae. P136

D.D. Scutellum covering the whole of the dorsal surface; no corium and clavus visible from above. --- Scutellerinae. P90

C.C. Tarsi 2 - segmented. --- Plataspidinae. P128

B.B. Scutellum smaller, usually more or less triangular, rarely covering the whole of the hemelytra; frena moderately long.

C. Spiracles on basal segments of venter concealed beneath metasternum.

D. Tarsi 2 - segmented. --- Acanthosominae. P134

D.D. Tarsi 3 - segmented.

E. Rostrum variable, long or short, exceeding the anterior coxae; bucculae rarely not short.

F. First segment of rostrum largely free, relatively short and thick, bucculae small, more or less distinctly united posteriorly, hence converging; insertion of rostrum close to end of tyulus. --- Asopinae. P124

F.F. First segment of rostrum embedded between the bucculae, relatively slender; bucculae large, not united posteriorly, hence more or less parallel; insertion of rostrum separated from tyulus by a space about equal to the width of the basal segment.

G. Bucculae large, leaflike, considerably shorter than first segment of rostrum. --- Dinodorinae. P114

G.G. Bucculae smaller, not leaflike. --- " enumerated. --- Pentatomininae. P8
E.E. Rostrum short, not exceeding the anterior coxae, first segment short and large and large part of second segment occurring between the bucculae.

--- Phyllocephalinae. \( \text{p} 143 \)

C.C. Spiracles of basal segments of venter not concealed beneath metastethium.

--- Tessatarominae. \( \text{p} 118 \)

A.A. Tibiae armed with strong, pectinate spines.

--- Cydnidae. \( \text{p} 104 \)
SUB-FAMILY PENTATOMINAE STAL.

A family very well represented in the Hemipterous fauna of South Africa and consisting of over 50 known genera and 120 known species.

The first segment of the rostrum is largely embedded between the bucculae and relatively slender; bucculae large, not united posteriorly, hence more or less parallel, insertion of rostrum separated from tylus by a space about equal to the width of the basal segment.

Tarsi 3-segmented and sternum without a keel; scutellum smaller than in the Graphatosomatinae, more or less narrowed specially and generally shorter than the corium.

KEY TO GENERA.

1. (2) Scutellum almost as broad as long, frena very short, not at all reaching to middle of scutellum.
   --- Sepontia. 54

2. (1) Scutellum more or less triangular, frena mostly reaching to middle or beyond middle of scutellum.

3. (4) Posterior, angles of thorax produced backwards in lobes, head crassate, subcylindrical.
   --- Aescharus. 54

4. (3) Posterior angles of thorax not produced backwards in lobes, head incrassate.

5. (8) Antennae 4-segmented.

6. (7) Sides of head and lateral margins of pronotum produced into prominent, sometimes bifurcating lobes.
   --- Phricodus. 8.

7. (6) Sides of head and pronotum not produced into lobes, anterior lateral margins of pronotum slightly crenulate.
   --- Atelocera. 12.

8. (5) Antennae 5-segmented.

9. (14) Pronotum distinctly quadrangular.

10. (13) Front margin of head rounded.

11. (12) Anterior margin of head with short setae.
   --- Pododus. 21.

12. (11) Anterior margin of head with no setae.
   --- Dismegistus. 72.

13. (10) Front margin of head with the lateral lobes acute and projecting beyond the mediae lobe.
   --- Dregea. 25.

14. (9) Pronotum 6-angular.

15. (16) Whole body covered with short hairs.
   --- Agonoscellus. 62.
16 (15) Body nude.
17 (30) Apex of scutellum broad.
18 (23) Lateral lobes of head longer than medial lobe.
19 (20) Anterior lateral margins of pronotum distinctly crenulate.
   --- Euryx ½
20 (19) Anterior lateral margins of pronotum whole.
21 (22) Head appreciably deflexed. --- Platacantha ½
22 (21) Head hardly deflexed. --- Amaxosana ½
23 (18) Medial lobe of head as long as lateral lobes, percurrent.
24 (27) Lateral margins of pronotum rounded.
25 (26) Lateral margin of head with a tubercle behind antennae.
   --- Crollius ½
26 (25) Lateral margin of head with no tubercle behind antennae.
   --- Aegaleus.
27 (24) Lateral margins of pronotum not rounded, straight.
28 (29) Frena extending well beyond the middle of the scutellum.
   --- Eysarcoris ½
29 (28) Frena not reaching middle of scutellum.
   --- Plaminia ½
30 (17) Apex of scutellum narrow.
31 (44) Head triangular.
32 (3½) Apex of abdomen, produced, sharp. --- Gynenica ½
33 (33) Apex of abdomen, more or less rounded, not produced.
34 (41) Apex of lateral lobes of head, sharp, acute.
35 (38) Anterior part of pronotum distinctly truncate
36 (37) Lateral lobes of head contiguous at apex.
   --- Stellenbosch University http://scholar.sun.ac.za
37 (36) Lateral lobes of head divaricate at apex.
   --- Acolaba ½
38 (35) Anterior part of pronotum not truncate.
39 (40) Second segment of antennae slightly longer than third.
   --- Aspavia ½
40 (39) Second segment of antennae distinctly shorter than third.
   --- Diplaxys ½
41 (34) Apex of lateral lobes of head not spinous but still moderately acute.
42 (43) Body elongate oval. --- *Khalamba* \( \text{\textsuperscript{47}} \)

43 (42) Body ovate. --- *Aelioomorpha* \( \text{\textsuperscript{46}} \)

44 (31) Head more or less rounded at apex, not triangular.  

45 (70) Bucculae reaching to apex of first segment of rostrum.

46 (55) Second segment of rostrum longer than apical two taken together.

47 (50) Lateral margins of pronotum distinctly curved.

48 (49) Medial lobe of head not reduced towards apex. --- *Dymantis* \( \text{\textsuperscript{24}} \)

49 (48) Medial lobe of head distinctly narrowed towards apex. --- *Pretorus* \( \text{\textsuperscript{29}} \)

50 (47) Lateral margins of pronotum either straight or concave.

51 (54) Second segment of antennae distinctly longer than third.

52 (53) Lateral lobes of head twice as broad as medial lobe at apex. --- *Durmia* \( \text{\textsuperscript{56}} \)

53 (52) Lateral lobes of head not twice as broad as medial lobe at apex. --- *Andocides* \( \text{\textsuperscript{37}} \)

54 (51) Second segment of antennae shorter than third. --- *Antestia* \( \text{\textsuperscript{78}} \)

55 (46) Second segment of rostrum shorter than apical two taken together.

56 (61) Anterior lateral margins of pronotum distinctly curved.

57 (58) Second segment of rostrum almost as long as apical two taken together. --- *Paramecocoris* \( \text{\textsuperscript{26}} \)

58 (57) Second segment of rostrum very much shorter than apical two taken together.

59 (60) Head about as long as it is broad across the eyes. --- *Piezodorus* \( \text{\textsuperscript{85}} \)

60 (59) Head longer than it is broad across the eyes. --- *Nezara* \( \text{\textsuperscript{74}} \)

61 (56) Lateral margins of pronotum either straight or concave.

62 (65) Tibiae distinctly sulcate, triangular.

63 (64) Head more or less sub-quadrangular. --- *Halymorpha* \( \text{\textsuperscript{35}} \)

64 (63) Head narrowed towards apex. --- *Steleocoris* \( \text{\textsuperscript{46}} \)

65 (62) Tibiae not sulcate, nor triangular.

66 (67) Head and anterior part of pronotum distinctly deflexed. --- *Munga* \( \text{\textsuperscript{78}} \)
67 (66) Head and anterior part of pronotum not distinctly deflexed.
68 (69) Lateral angles of pronotum slightly acute.
   --- Tropicorypha. 30
69 (68) Lateral angles of pronotum obtuse.
   --- Dryadacoris. 134
70 (45) Bucculae not reaching to apex of first segment of rostrum.
71 (74) Second segment of rostrum longer than apical two taken together.
72 (73) Ovate, large, predominantly black.
   --- Caura. 41
73 (72) Oval, small, of variegated colours.
   --- Menida. 84
74 (71) Second segment of rostrum as long or shorter than apical two.
75 (78) Anterior lateral margins of pronotum broken, not whole.
76 (77) With 4 distinct processes or papillae.
   --- Orthoschizops. 15.
77 (76) Distinctly crenulate.
   --- Coenomorpha. 10
78 (75) Anterior lateral margins of pronotum whole.
79 (86) Margins of pronotum emarginate.
80 (81) Eyes sessile.
   --- Bagrada. 72.
81 (80) Eyes not sessile.
82 (63) Lateral angles of pronotum moderately acute.
   --- Halycorypha. 32.
83 (82) Lateral angles of pronotum distinctly rounded.
84 (85) Body elongate oval, head produced.
   --- Halidicoris. 232-33.
85 (84) Body oval or abovate, head not produced.
   --- Theloria. 33.
86 (79) Margins of pronotum not emarginate.
87 (92) Lateral margins of pronotum either very or only slightly acute.
88 (89) Two prominent large levigate areas in basal angles of scutellum.
   --- Carbula. 65.
89 (88) No large levigate areas in basal angles of scutellum.
90 (91) Dorsal surface of body distinctly rugulose.  
--- *Tyoma.* 48

91 (90) Dorsal surface of body not rugulose, smooth.  
--- *Veiterna.* 37

92 (87) Lateral margins of pronotum rounded.

93 (94) Anterior part of pronotum truncate.  
--- *Cocalus.* 29

94 (93) Anterior part of pronotum not truncate.  
--- *Stenozygum.* 68
GENUS ULUNGA DIST.

Type. U. typica Dist.

Body oval, flat above, and beneath; head slightly deflexed, scutellum and connexivum prominent; frena long, reaching beyond middle of scutellum; membrane transparent with prominent longitudinal veins; bucculae moderately elevated and rostrum reaching to hind coxae; legs strong.

S.A.M.

U. TYPICA DIST.

1892 Distant, Ent. Month. Mag., ser. 2.11 p. 237.
Hab. Natal and S.W. Africa.

Body oval, running to points anteriorly and posteriorly; head, thorax and connexivum reddish-brown in colour; upper part of clavus and corium white metallic in colour while the lower part is reddish; membrane transparent with prominent longitudinal wing veins; head flat, rounded in front, lateral lobes oblique, medial lobe percurrent; antennae 5 segmented, 3rd and 4th segments sub-equal in length while the fifth is slightly shorter, 2nd segment very much shorter; anterior part of thorax slightly convex with the lateral margins emarginate; scutellum prominent with the frena reaching well beyond the middle; bucculae moderately elevated with rostrum reaching to the hind coxae; Ventral surface reddish in colour and both dorsal and ventral surfaces, fairly densely punctated.

S.A.M.

U. TYPICA VAR. CORNUTA HESSE.

Hab. S.W. Africa: Ovamboland - Omaramba.

"The body ochraceous, densely punctuated; the 3rd and 4th antennal joints, the punctuations on the head, the eyes, the medial longitudinal line and the apex of the rostrum, the anterior margins and apices of the produced, posterior lateral pronotal angles, the punctuations on the anterior declined part and those in the foveae posteriorly near the bases of the lateral angles of the pronotum, the punctations on the scutellum (especially near its apex) on each side of the medial impunctate fascia, the punctations laterally on each side from the metasternum on the abdomen below, the basal part of the abdomen above, the dorsal sutures of the segments, and an irregular fascia on each side dorsally extending on to the connexivum, dark brown; the basal posterior regions of the posterior lateral angles above and below, the costal and sub-apical parts of the coria and the superior surfaces on the tibiae pale testaceous; the membrane light yellowish-brown; alae opalescent hyaline.

The head large, rounded in front, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one and touching at the apex and the antenniferous tubercles visible from above; the first antennal joint short, incrassate, not reaching the apex of the head, the second long, about as long as the head, the third and fourth shorter, sub-equal; rostrum, long, slender, extending about to the base of
the fourth abdominal segment below, with the first and second joints sub-equal, the third much longer, and the fourth much shorter than the third, but slightly longer than the second; pronotum together with the head steeply declined in front, about twice as broad as long, with the posterior lateral angles acutely produced horizontally and slightly forwards; scutellum with its base roundly elevated, mesosternum longitudinally prominently carinate; abdomen broad, flat, and disk like, broader than the hemelytra with the apices of the sixth abdominal segment acutely pointed, with the apical margin of the genital segment truncated."

Length ♀ to top of membrane 6.5 m.m.
Breadth ♀ acr. pron. 4 m.m.
♀ abd. 4 m.m.

The ♀ specimen does not differ in specific characters from the ♀ specimen of U. typica in the S.A. Museum collection; the only differential character seems to be the acutely and characteristically produced posterior lateral angles. As this is not sexual it is most likely an variation from the type.

GENUS NECIDEA DALL.

♀1851 Dallas, List. I. p. 139.

Type. M. Linearis Dall.

Body sub-elongate, sub-depressed; head oblong, triangular, produced, convex, lateral lobes much longer than medial lobes contiguous anteriorly or slightly apart, lateral margins not contiguous; antenniferous tubercles can informally seen from above; bucculae slightly elevated, ocelli placed in a line drawn between the eyes; rostrum touching the intermediate coxae, first segment more or less reaching to the posterior end of the bucculae, second and third segment much longer; antennae with 5 - segments, crassulate, base not visibly crassulate, first segment not reaching to the apex of the head, second 3 cornered; lateral anterior margins of the thorax obtuse, almost smooth or absolutely crenulate, slightly serrated; scutellum triangular, apex strongly narrowed, frena long, extending beyond the middle; hemelytra and abdomen scarcely narrowed; membrane slightly veined; mesosternum sub-sulcate; legs mediocre, apex of femora not armed, tibiae subsulcate.

MECIDEALINEARIS DALL.

♂1851 Dallas, List of Hem. I. p. 139.
♀Hab. Cape, Orange Free State, S.W. Africa.

Body cylindrical, running to a point in front, giving a greenish impression but darker in the lines between the junctions of the medial and lateral lobes of the head; the anterior margin of the thorax and also the medial transverse areas of the scutellum also darker in colour; head triangular with the lateral lobes well contiguous in front and the medial lobe reduced; antennae with the 3rd segment about equal in length to the apical two which are more or less equal; thorax distinctly quadrangular with the lateral sides emarginate; scutellum prominent with the frena almost reaching to the apex; membrane transparent with prominent longitudinal wing veins; bucculae moderately elevated, not reaching to the end of the first segment of rostrum, rostrum reaching to hind coxae; second segment about equal in length to the apical two; ventral surface light in colour with two darker lateral stripes along the sterna; dorsal and ventral surface distinctly and densely punctated.
GENUS COENOMORPHA DALL.

1851 Dallas, List I. p. 191.

Type. C. nervosa Dall.

Body oval or ovate; head getting somewhat narrower to the front, rather big; lobes equally long, the lateral lobes end obliquely to the median; the bucculae reach the base of the head and are rather elevated in front; compound eyes globose, ocelli placed a little behind the line between the bases of the eyes; rostrum rather long, reaching to the middle of the venter, the first segment, however, hardly or not at all reaching beyond the bucculae; lateral margins of the thorax sinuous; both sides of the scutellum curved behind the middle, scutellum moderately broad at apex; mesosternum keelshaped; abdomen broader than hemelytra; venter furrowed, the furrow commencing beyond the middle; feet rather long, tibiae triangular with broad furrows on the sides, but the furrows are levelled up below.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Antennae predominantly black.

B. Anterior lateral margins of thorax black.

B.B. Anterior lateral margins of thorax not black.

--- Nervosa.

--- Insubida.

A.A. Antennae dirty stramineous.

S.A.M.

COENOMORPHA NERVOSA DALL.

1851 Dallas, List I. p. 192.

Hab. Transvaal; Orange Free State; Cape; S.W.Africa.

Pale flavescent grisea, thickly covered with small ferruginous spots, two bands in the narrow lateral portions of the thorax behind the middle, the spots are irregular, some of the spots on the scutellum flowing together and the spots on the corium also irregular, there being one thickly spotted blot in front of the middle of the corium and some more blots posteriorly; membrane griseous, veins black; the venter is spotted iron-black and its margins, but not the narrow band on the lateral margin and the band in the middle of the segment, are punctated; the antennae are rather thick and the tibiae are black; the base and apex of the 3rd segment of the antennae, a ring of the fourth segment, the base of the 5th, a broad ring on the middle of the tibiae and also the tarsi are yellow, the apices of the latter, however, are black; head getting distinctly narrower in front, scarcely longer than the thorax; the rostrum reaches to the apex of the 4th segment of the venter.

C. NEBULOSA, BURM.

1835 Burm. Handb. 11 p. 363 (Halya nebula)
1844 H. Sch. wanz. Ins. VII. p. 59 Fig. 7\(\frac{1}{2}\) (Halys nebulosa).
1851 Dallas, List I. p. 192-3.

Hab. Natal.

Dirty stramineous, distinctly and remotely, darkly ferruginously punctate, some indistinct spots on the thorax, basal punctures on scutellum and one median for denser puncture on corium; anterior lateral margins of thorax black, thorax stramineous in front; membrane dark cuprescent; an inferior lateral band on head, the hind lateral margins of prostethium, marginal spots on venter and spots on connexivum aenescent-black; antennae and tibiae black; a ring on the fourth segment and the base of the last segment of the antennae are crocus coloured; a broad fascia on the tibiae and also the tarsi are stramineous, but the latter are black at the apex; head slightly narrowed in front, thorax rather short; rostrum reaching well beyond 2nd segment of venter; lateral angles of thorax rounded at apex, scarcely projected; a disk on the venter sparingly and finely punctured.

♀️ Long 17 m.m.
Lat. 9 m.m.

S.A.M.

C. INSUBIDA. GERM.

1844 H. Sch. wanz. Ins. VII. p. 59 Fig. 727 (" " ).
1851 Dallas, List I. P. 192-3.

Hab. Cape.

Dilute dirty stramineous or stramineous white, spotted bronze or with bronze ferruginous punctures; punctures on the thorax, scutellum, hemelytra and connexivum, and more densely punctated in irregular areas; membrane dirty flaveosent griseous, shining copper coloured; tibiae dark bronze coloured; the angles of the latter, antennae, rostrum, and femora are dirty stramineous, the last two segments of the antennae are dark towards apex; lateral angles of thorax distinct and projecting somewhat.

♂️ Long 10-20 m.m.
Lat. 9-10 m.m.

GENUS SCRIBONIA STÜHL.


Body suboval, remotely pilose; head large distinctly narrower towards the front, apex obtusely rounded, lobes equally long; bucculae touching the base of the head, moderately elevated; rostrum almost extending to middle of venter, first segment reaching beyond the bucculae; ocelli very prominent; ocelli remote from each other; placed fairly far behind the line between the bases of the eyes; antennae 5-segmented, crassulate, the first segment reaching about to the apex of the head; lateral margins of the thorax obsoletely crenulate; apical margin of corium next to exterior apical angle slightly curved; membrane longitudinally veined, subfurcate; mesosternum carinate; venter slightly sulcated; tibiae sulcated above, simple in front.

SCRIBONIA LYDENBURGI DIST.

S.A.M.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg Dist.
Strongly pilose; head piceous, anterior margin narrowly purplish red; basal area with a central narrow, longitudinal, ochraceous fascia, which is continued through the pronotum and scutellum; pronotum piceous, coarsely punctate and ochraceously rugulose on disk, with the centre of the anterior margin ochraceous, the lateral margins purplish red; scutellum ochraceous, very darkly and coarsely punctate, a levigate black spot in each basal angle, a similar spot on each lateral margin near middle, and a smaller and more obscure spot at centre of basal margin; corium very thickly covered with punctures, its basal lateral margin purplish red, and with an obscure levigate discal spot a little beyond middle; membrane greyish, veins piceous; connexivum piceous, obscurely marked with purplish red; Body beneath piceous, greyish pilose; coxae tracheated, femora (excluding apices), anterior and intermediate tibiae (excluding apices) central area of posterior tibiae, and basal disk of abdomen dull reddish; antennae with the second and third joints very strongly pilose; lateral angles of the pronotum sub-prominent.

Long 12 m.m.

Allied to S. pilosa StHL., but differing by smaller size, different colours of legs, spots on scutellum, etc."

**GENUS ATELOCERULA L. DE CASTELNAU.**

1832 L. de Castelnau Ess., p. 63.
1835 Burmeister Handb. 1. 1. p. 361 (atelocerus)
1835 Dallas, List 1. p. 152.
1876 StHL. Hem. Afr. v. p. 84.6

Type A. armata L. de C.

Body oval; head produced, narrow in front; bucculae appreciably elevated, reaching to base of head; rostrum variable in length, first segment not reaching beyond bucculae, second segment rarely reaching beyond apex of head, second segment flattened, compressed, broadened; lateral margins of thorax crenulate; scutellum excavated at the sides behind the middle; apical margin of corium next to apical costal margin slightly curved; membrane sparingly veined; mesosternum obscurely marked; venter sometimes furrowed; in the females there are two shaded areas, remotely sericeous; legs strong, femora often thickened, with spines beneath, tibiae triangular, furrowed on top.

**KEY TO SPECIES OF GENUS ATELOCERULA IN S.A. MUSEUM.**

A. Head moderately long, dark bands on connexivum broken in middle.

--- Natalensis.

A.A. Head longer, dark bands on connexivum not broken in middle.

--- Stictica.

**A. STICTICA WESTW.**

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. 1. p. 20.
1864 StHL. Hem. Afr. 1. p. 94.

Hab.: Orange Free State; Transvaal; Rhodesia; S.W. Africa.

"Dark brown ferruginous; lighter in colour beneath; dorsal ly distinctly punctated, the punctations being in small flavescent maculae irregularly dispersed; head, antennae, part of
the lateral intramarginal line of the thorax, lateral areas of sternum and venter, femora and apex of tibiae but not the tarsi; black; lateral margins of head, medial longitudinal line not reaching apex, and lines between the eyes, lateral anterior margins of thorax, line continued in middle of scutellum, narrow-ed maculi, inside broadly rounded, margins on venter and fascia on segments of connexivum flavescent; membrane griseous, veins dark flavescent.

O. Q. Long 18 m.m.
Lat. 9 m.m.

Head triangular, long; apex narrowed, smooth, lobes equally long, laterally visibly acute, middle of lateral margins slightly acute; first segment of antennae almost reaching to apex of head, base of second segment not ferruginous; lateral anterior margins of thorax slightly sinuate in middle, lateral angles scarcely prominent; scutellum long; venter distinctly sulcate, extending to apex of fifth segment, anal segments profusely impressed; lateral margins impressed, profoundly sinuate in middle; legs strong, femora incrassate, not distinctly spinous towards base."

ATELOCERA FOVEATA DALL.

1851 Dallas, List I. p. 178.
Hab.: Cape.

"Blackish, setae distinctly densely spotted in heaps, interspersed with minute pellucidae dirty flavescent spots; last segment of antennae and apical half of 3rd segment, lateral margins of head, a short median line in front and two lines between the eyes, margins of thorax but not the absolute median longitudinal line, very revolently continued over scutellum, a line continued in middle of thorax; ferruginous flavescent; large ferruginous disk on venter and femora; rostrum reaching a little beyond third segment of venter; furrow on venter continued almost to apex of fifth segment; membrane griseous, black-veined, in the male it is off-shoot at apex."

O. Q Long 17 m.m.
Lat. 9 m.m.

ATELOCERA OBSIPATA GERM.

1844 H. Sch. Wanz. Ins. VII. p. 50 et 52 fig. 723 (""
1851 Dallas, List of Hem. I. p. 177. 3.
Hab.: Cape.

"Ferruginous, on top grisea-flavescent, appreciably densely darkly punctate; antennae, an oblique lateral intramarginal band on thorax, the border of the abdomen, underside of femora and tarses are black; lateral margins of head and a median line, front and anterior lateral margins of thorax and a median line which is continued through the scutellum, but not the marginal spots on the abdomen are dilute ferruginous; a minute spot situated behind the middle of the corium, is light, dirty flavescent; membrane griseous pale dark-veined; head shorter than thorax, apex emarginate; rostrum not reaching beyond hind coxae; femora spinous underneat."

O. Q Long 17 m.m.
Lat. 9 m.m.
ATELOCERA NATALENSIS STAHL.

Blackish; appreciably densely and distinctly punctuated in heaps dorsally; lateral margins of head, obsolete median line in front, and the two intracocular lines obsolete; lower and lateral margins of thorax, minute scattered callous spots on thorax, scutellum and hemelytra and also the obsolete longitudinal line which runs right through, but not the marginal bands on the abdomen are dirty straw-coloured; rostrum, pectus in region of coxae, and a disk on the venter at the base of the femora are ferrugineous; membrane griseous, dark veined; head appreadly narrowed in front, unbroken at apex.

O. Long 16 m.m.
Lat. 9 m.m.

Very similar to A. stictica, darker, less densely scattered with pale spots, dark bands on connexivum broken in middle and head a bit shorter.

ATELOCERA CAFRA STAHL.

Blackish; thorax behind the middle, scutellum and hemelytra dark, with black punctures in heaps and minute callous remotely scattered; underneath as well as legs and rostrum ferrugineous; sides of pectus, border of abdomen, femora underneath, tibiae toward apex and tarses black; a short median line on the head and two very obsolete little intracocular lines, small spots at margin of connexivum and venter are ferrugineous flascent; membrane dark, black veined.

O. Q Long 14-16 m.m.
Lat. 8-8½ m.m.

Very similar to A. limata Germ., probably an obscure variety of it, excepting the more obscure colour, the lateral margins of the head and thorax are of the same colour and it also does not differ in that there are distinct, minute, pale spots scattered over the thorax and scutellum; head and thorax equally long, lateral lobes not at all or scarcely longer than median lobe, lateral margins scarcely verging on ferruginity; rostrum extending somewhat beyond 3rd segment of venter; lateral margins of thorax in front, crenulate from apex to beyond middle, slightly curved in middle, a very obsolete median line is ferrugineous flascent; membrane curved at apex according to gender; a distinct broad furrow on venter, extending from the fifth segment to the apex; femora incrassate, underneath behind middle distinctly spinous, and according to gender also spinous towards base."

ATELOCERA LIMATA GERM.

1837 Germ. in Silb. Rev. ent. v.p. 163. 90 (Atelocerus limatula)
1839 H. Sch. Wanz. Ins. v.p.67 fig. 511 (Halys cincta).
1851 Dallas, List of Hem. I p. 177.6.

Hab.: Cape.
"On top griseous flavescent; punctured distinctly black in heaps, underneath (legs included) ferrugineous or flavo-ferruginous; antennae, head, the narrow lateral portion inside margin of thorax, sides of pectus, border of abdomen, under side of femora, the apical portion of the tibiae and the tarsi are blackish; lateral margins of head, a short median line, the front margin and the interior part of the lateral margins of the thorax but not the obsolete median line through the scutellum, very small spots scattered over corium, sometimes obsolete and one far bigger and more distinct one behind the middle, the fascia at the connection of the segments and semi-orbicular marginal spots on the venter are dirty flavescent or ferrugineous flavescent; membrane griseous, dark veined, curved at apex according to gender; lateral lobes of head scarcely longer than median lobe, slightly rounded at apex, 1st segment of antennae scarcely reaching to apex of head."

A. NOTATIPERNIS STÜL.


Hab.: "Deutsch-Südwestafrika (after Lindt and Stubbert), Damara-land - Okahandja (Schultze, Casper), Swakop (Stül.), Windhuk (Techow)."

Ferrugineous, dorsally grisco or fusco flavescent; blackly punctated; antennae, head, narrow, lateral, intramarginal part of thorax, basal part of scutellum, lateral parts of pectus, bands on abdomen, ventral part of femora, tibiae and tarsi black; lateral margins of head abbreviated lines behind the middle, anterior margin of thorax and anterior lateral and also medial lines distinctly continuing on to scutellum, small macula in basal angles of scutellum, anterior costal margin of corium, small macula behind middle and narrowed apical margin, macula on pectus behind coxae, fascia on connexionum and marginal macula on venter flavescent; membrane griseous with dark veins; lateral lobes of head as long as medial lobe or longer; ventral surface of femora totally spinous; rostrum almost reaching beyond anterior coxae.

0. Long 16 m.m.
Lat. 8½ m.m."

GENUS ORTHOSCHIZOPS SPIN.


Body ovate; head produced, lateral margins denticulate or crenulate, at least in front, lateral lobes longer than median lobe; bucculae extend to base of head, moderately elevated; rostrum reaching to posterior legs or perhaps even a bit further back; antennae 5 jointed, slender and first segment does not reach to the apex of the head; lateral margins of the thorax irregularly denticulate; scutellum triangular, lateral margins curved in the middle; frena reaching to or a little beyond the middle of the scutellum; membrane reticulate; sternum profusely furrowed; venter slightly furrowed; feet rather long, strong, tibiae triangular.

KEY TO SPECIES OF GENUS ORTHOSCHIZOPS IN S.A. MUSEUM.

A. Apical margin of corium straight, exterior apical corner distinct, not rounded; apical margins of the segments of the body not laevigato.
---Lineaticeps.
B. Venter distinctly furrowed in front of middle.
---Reticulata.
B.B. Venter not furrowed. --- Obsoleta.

A.A. Apical margin and exterior apical angle of the corium rounded; apical margin of the segments of the venter laevigato. --- S.A.M.

O. HIANS. THUNB.

1783 Thunberg Nov. ins. spec. p. 42 (Cimex reticulatus).
1822 Thunberg. Hem. rostr. cap. 11. p. 6("").
1851 Dallas List of Hem. i p. 189 (Brachynaema reticulata).

Hab.: Cape.

Pale flavescent griseous, distinctly blackly spotted, venter dark ferrugenoously spotted; the head, the lateral corners of the thorax and indistinct spots on the margin of the venter are black; a line drawn down the middle of the head, the region of the eyes, six longitudinal lines on the thorax, the apex and some longitudinal veins on the scutellum, but not the veins of the hemelytra are pale, sparingly spotted; membrane griseous, veins black; a light lateral band extends from the pectus to the head; margin of the abdomen marked with pale lines dorsally and ventrally.

♀ Long 14 m.m.
Lat. 7 m.m.

O. RETCHULATA THE.

1844 H. Sch. Wanz. Ins. VII p. 56. fig. 726 (" ").
1851 Dallas List of Hem. i p. 189.6. (Brachynaema frondosa).

Hab.: Cape.

Dirty white, dark ferrugenoously punctured; some short longitudinal lines on thorax and some rather obsolete lines on the scutellum; also the apical portion of the scutellum, some indistinct irregular spots on the hemelytra and two narrow broken lines on the side of the pectus are rather light or less densely punctated; small spots on venter, including the spiracles are light and pale, the segments are obscure towards their bases and apices; the margin of the venter is lined with black; 2 dark lines on head; membrane griseous, dark veined.

♂ Long 13 m.m.
Lat. 6½ m.m.

Head somewhat narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins obsolete crenulate; lateral lobes somewhat longer than median lobe, sharp at apices; lateral margins of prothorax distinctly curved behind the middle, irregularly denticulate; lateral angles distinctly produced, obtuse, not crenulate behind; anterior labia simple; venter distinctly furrowed in front of middle.

S.A.M.

O. OBSOLETA STJL.


Hab.: Cape.

Griseous, dorsally distinctly ferrugenoously spotted, ventrally,
and the pale legs as well, finely punctured; pectus sparingly ferrugcnously punctured; femora dark towards apex; membrane griseous white.

O. Long 11 m.m.
Lat. 6 m.m.

Head slightly narrowed in front, lateral margins obliquely truncated and sparingly denticulate towards apex; lateral lobes touching in front of median lobes, slit at apex, acuminate; lateral margins of thorax curved, distinctly dentate, lateral angles, distinctly produced, rounded at apex, not denticulate posteriorly; connexivum ferrugcnously punctate; venter pale, adorned by a border; exterior, superior angle of front tibiae somewhat broadened.

O. CONSPIRAGATA STAL.

Hab.: Cape.

"Dirty flavescent griseous, distinctly punctured, the punctures being dark ferrugcnously and in heaps; a median line on the head and the lateral angles of the thorax are blackish, a small posterior band on the head, six narrow bands on the thorax, the lateral curves, but not the apex of the scutellum are rather pale, sparingly punctured; there are light lateral bands on the pectus; the venter is adorned towards the sides by two blackly punctured bands, the margin itself is darkly spotted, small spots including the stigmata are pale, subcaulous; connexivum dark, middle of segments more dilute; membrane griseous, dark veined and densely reticulate.

♀ Long 13 m.m.
Lat. 6½ m.m.

Very similar to O. Obsoleta; head scarcely narrowed in front, lateral lobes obliquely truncate and lateral margins obsolescently crenulate at apex, lateral lobes longer than median lobe but not touching in front of it; lateral margins of prothorax curved; irregularly and distinctly denticulate; lateral angles appreciably produced, obtuse at apex, not denticulate behind; front tibiae simple."

O. HUMERALIS STAL.

Hab.: Unknown.

"Dirty white, densely punctured dorsally ferrugcnously punctured in heaps, ventrally; lateral lobes of head dilutely punctate; a small posterior band on the head, two distinct median, percurrent bands and one or two narrow or obsolete lateral lines on the thorax; 4 bands on the scutellum, the lateral bands being short, a lateral band on the pectus, a median pale line and a pale band, the latter being obscurely punctate on each side, are sparingly punctured; veins of homelytra light; membrane griseous, sparingly veined; -

♀ Long 12 m.m.
Lat. 6 m.m.

Head somewhat narrowed in front, lateral margins wholly, remotely and distinctly denticulate, lateral lobes longer than median lobe, split anteriorly, obliquely truncate at apex; lateral margins of prothorax curved, irregularly dentate, lateral angles acutely produced, appreciably far outwards and forwards, margins of angle denticulate; border of abdomen spotted ferrugcnously; front tibiae simple."
O. LINEATICEPS STÅL.

Hab.: Cape.

"Griseous white, dark ferrugeno-sly punctate, venter as well as legs more dilutely ferrugeno-sly punctate; head and lateral portions of thorax black or densily blackly punctured; lateral margins of head, a median line, and two small intraocular lines, some narrow bands on thorax, and the veins of the hemelytra are light or sparingly punctate; connexiva black, flavescently fasciata; margin of venter blackly spotted.

O. Long 13 m.m.
Lat. 7 m.m.

Head somewhat narrower in front, lateral margins sparingly and obsolesly crenulate in front, lateral lobes longer than median lobe, split, subacuminate; lateral margins of prothorax about straight, irregularly denticulate; lateral angles appreciably prominent, obtuse at apex, posteriorly pale margined and denticulate; small spots on venter as well as spiracles are pale; anterior tibiae simple."

GENUS EURYS DALL.

Hab.: Cape.

Body oval, appreciably convex ventrally; head narrower in front, rounded at apex, slightly concave, lateral lobes sub-folia-deous, longer than median lobe and touching in front of it; bucculae distinctly elevated and reaching to base of head; rostrum reaching to hind coxae, 1st segment not reaching beyond bucculae; antennae 4-segmented, 1st segment not reaching to apex of head; lateral margins of prothorax denticulate; scutellum rather broad at apex, frenae reaching to middle of scutellum, membrane rather small, sparingly veined, veins ramosus; abdomen thick; sterna slightly furrowed; legs thick, tibiae triangular; 1st segment of tarsi incrassate.

EURYS LATATUS. THUNE.

S.A.K.

1851 Dallas. List of Hem. i p. 190. 1 pl. 7.fig.2. (Eurys rotundatus).
Hab.: Cape.

Pale griseo-flavescent, darkly ferrugeno-sly punctate in heaps, lateral angles of thorax, border of venter and a band on each side are black or blackly punctate; band on venter between borders pale; membrane griseous, veins dark, lateral margins of thorax produced outwards, obtuse at apex and slightly emarginate; exterior angle of front tibiae slightly dilated.

O. ♀ Long 11-14½ m.m.
Lat. 6½-7½ m.m.

GENUS PHRICCODUS SPIN.

1847 Westwood. Tr. Ent. Toc. Lond. IV p. 245 (Stenotoma).
Body oval, depressed; head armed by a long spine on each side in front of eyes, lateral lobes longer than median lobe, produced into a long spine; antenniferous tubercles armed externally by a long spine; antennae 4-segmented, appreciably long, 1st segment short, thick, 2nd long, appreciably thickened towards apex, 3rd and 4th very thick, fusiform; rostrum reaching to between hind coxae, first segment not reaching to base of head; lateral margins of thorax armed by many spines; scutellum triangular, very narrow at apex membrane veined simple; sterna subsulate; apical angles of segments of abdomen projecting somewhat; slender, tibiae furrowed on top.

**P. HYSTRICX GERM.**

_P. HYSTRIX GERM._

-19-

1840 Spinola. Rev. Mag. Zool. pl. XL.
1847 Westwood. Tr. Ent. Soc. Lond. IV. p. 249. pl. XVII. fig. 6 (-desjardinsi).
1849 Signoret. Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., p. 327 pl. IX. fig. 3.

Hab. Cape.

Griseous or flavescent-griseous, rough, remotely punctured and usually with minute dark spots scattered over it; antennae dark pale towards base; apical portion of corium, more or less obscurely darkened; membrane griseous, spotted darkly.

O. Q. Long 6½ m.m. 
Lat. 3 m.m.

**GENUS SCIIOCORIS FALL.**

1851 Fieber, Rhynch., p. 12.
1864 Stål. Hem. Afr. I. p. 120.
1876 Stål. Enum., v.p. 50.

Type: _S. terreus_ Schrank.

Body oval, depressed, slightly convex, beneath; head large flattened, rounded in front, the lateral lobes somewhat longer and meeting in front of the median lobe, the margins laminate; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum with the lateral margins laminate and with a more or less distinct transverse discal impression; scutellum gradually narrowed posteriorly, margins very slightly sinate; membrane with the veins simple; pro- and meso-sternum furrowed; eyes small, frena short; feet mediocre; 1st segment of hind tarsi for shorter than two apical segments taken together.

**KEY TO SPECIES OF GENUS SCIIOCORIS.**

A. Disk on venter of different colours. --- amyotii.

A. A. Disk on venter blackish.

B. Membrane longer than corium. --- fusco-sparus.

B. B. Membrane shorter than corium. --- musticus.
Griseous stramineous, moderately densely and ferrugenoously fuscoously punctated, dorsally, ventrally minutely and remotely punctuated; small macula on lateral margins of thorax behind the lateral angles; small distinct marginal macula on prostethium behind posterior angles, small impressions on base of scutellum, meso- sternum, dorsal abdomen, base and apex of segments of connexivum; and also small macula on basal angles of segments of venter, black; legs absolutely fuscoously punctate.

♀ Long 5 m.m.  
Lat. almost 3 m.m.

Margins of body with hairs; head ovate, a little longer than it is broad between the eyes, behind the eyes almost emarginate, lateral margins behind the middle slightly sinuate; behind the eyes small macula which are whitely notated; thorax and head more or less equally long, anterior lateral margins straight, posteriorly slightly rounded, laterally behind the middle palely and dilutely punctated scutellum visibly narrowed behind, behind the basal angles small obsolete white callosities; corium and scutellum scarcely long, exterior apical angles sub-acute; venter with abbreviated longitudinal shining lines.

S. FUSCO-SPARSUS STL.  
1864 STL. Ημ. Αfr. I. P. 122.  
Hab.: Cape, S.W. Africa.

Oval; pale griseous stramineous, moderately dense black punctations; lateral parts of thorax behind the middle and apex of scutellum dilutely stramineous and palely punctuated; posterior lateral margins of thorax behind the lateral angles, prostethii with minute marginal macula behind the posterior angles, basal impressed angles of scutellum, sternum, dorsal parts of abdomen, narrowed venter and macula on segments of connexiva black.

♂. Long 4½ m.m.  
Lat. 3 m.m.

Head ovate; thorax divided and scarcely short, behind the eyes slightly emarginate, lateral posterior part not sinuate, anterior and posterior lateral margin of thorax slightly rounded, behind the middle two minute callosities and at apex a short longitudinal line which is absolutely levigate with pale notations; basal part of coriüm visibly narrowed, laterally almost sinuate; corium and scutellum not long, apical angles not acute; membrane ½ longer than the corium; ve teropa faintly punctuated, or both sides a series of small macula fuscoously notated, laterally not behind stigmata, densely punctuated, behind the stigmata minute obsolete pale callosities, femora sparsely fuscoously punctate, apex with small macula, fuscoously notated.

S. RUSTICUS STL.  
1854 STL. Ημ. Αfr. p. 121.  
Hab.: Cape, Basutoland.

Oval; griseo-stramineous, dark subferrugenoously punctated;
lateral margins of prothorax rather pale and densely punctated; apex of scutellum coloured and punctate, same as rest.

$J. \text{ Long. } 4\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.m.}$

$\text{Lat. } 2\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.m.}$

Margins of body not ciliated; head and thorax equally long and head about $\frac{1}{4}$ as broad as thorax, slightly narrowed in front, semicircularly rounded at apex, slightly depressed in region of eyes, lateral margins slightly curved in front of middle, a minute light spot near eyes; lateral margins of thorax scarcely rounded, rather pale, a very short medial longitudinal line at apex and a disk in front of middle and two obsolete irregular spots are light; scutellum appreciably narrowed towards apex, sides scarcely curved, black towards basal angles and impressed by an minute pale callous spot, a longitudinal ruga in front of middle, abbreviated, slightly elevated and pale; corium slightly longer than scutellum, apical exterior angle acute; membrane $\frac{4}{5}$ shorter than corium, dirty hyaline, immaculate; prostethium blackly punctate on both sides, punctated in a heap in one large undetermined spot, lateral margins black posteriorly; sternum black; dorsal surfaces of abdomen blackish, connexiva griseo-stramineous, darkly punctate towards bases and apices of segments; venter sub-ferrugineously punctate, a narrow blackish disk, darkly punctate at sides, ended internally by an irregular subcallous line, lateral margin pale, darkly spotted; legs impunctate.

**GENUS PODOCUS A. ET S.**

1904 Kirkaldy, Entomologist. p. 260. (\textit{Eupododus}).

*Type. P. orbicularis.*

Body oval, moderately convex beneath; margins of head, thorax and hemelytra, and also legs, bristly; head appreciably large; broad foliaceous, flat, lateral lobes touching in front of median lobe; bucculae recurrrent; oculi small; distance between ocelli twice distance of ocelli from eyes; rostrum reaching to middle coxae, first segment reaching as far back as bucculae; 2nd. equal in length to apical two taken together; antennae mediocre, 2nd segment longer than 3rd; lateral margins of thorax flattened out, foliaceous, scutellum appreciably narrowed backwards, not curved at sides, broad at apex; frea not reaching to middle of scutellum; membranes veins simple; pro- and meso-sterna slightly furrowed; legs including tibiae spinicous; 1st segment of hind tarses twice as long as two apical segments taken together as one.

**KEY TO SPECIES OF GENUS PODOCUS.**

A. Dorsal surface of body densely and distinctly darkly punctated- fuscous.

--- \textit{tenebrosus}.

A.A. Anterior end of dorsal surface of body giving a distinct pinkish impression.

--- \textit{ovulus}.

A.A.A. Dorsal surface of body distinctly lighter in colour with interspersed dark areas.

B. Lateral distinct piceous areas on sterna.

--- \textit{mandus}.

B.B. No piceous areas on sterna.
C. Posterior portion of pronotum getting distinctly piceous in colour. --- obtusangulus.

C.C. Posterior portion of pronotum stramineous. --- orbicularis.

Podoerus Orbicularis BURM. S.A.M.

1835 Burmeister. Handb. II. I p. 373. (Sciocoris orbicularis).
1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I. p. 18. (Sciocoris capenii).

Hab.: Cape; S.W. Africa.

Body oval, stramineous white, dorsally appreciably densely, ventrally sparingly, more or less distinctly ferrugenoously or blackly punctate; head semi- orbicular, lateral margins distinctly depressed in region of eyes; lateral margins of thorax slightly rounded, lateral angles rather acutely produced backwards, a pale and palely punctate little line near the lateral margins of prothorax; an obsolete pale spot at base of scutellum; corium and scutellum equally long, corium truncate at apex, exterior apical angle obtuse; membrane griseous, rather narrow; connexiva dark spotted in exterior angles of segments; sides of pectus blackly spotted; disk on venter ferrugenoously punctulate; ferrugenoous or blackish at sides, a lateral band extending from the base to the last segment but not the marginal spots are stramineous white; legs sometimes black; fuscos, in some specimens, more obscure and blackly punctate; antennae pale ferrugenoous, sometimes darkened at apex.

♂. Q Long. 7½ m.m.
Lat. 5. m.m.

P. Tenebrosus germ. S.A.M.

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Transvaal.

Body oval, distinctly darkly and fuscosously punctate dorsally anterior lateral portions of lateral lobes of head, anterior lateral margin of thorax, anterior lateral median areas of pronotum, small areas in basal angles of scutellum, and areas between the dark fuscos connexiva of connexivum stramineous, while the rest is fuscos; basal portion of ventral surface of head, large areas about the coxae extending about half the width of the sternum, margins of sternum, anterior lateral areas on segments of abdomen and small marginal areas between connexiva of venter, white, levigate; antennae and legs slightly reddish in colour; second, third and fifth segments of antennae sub-equal and slightly shorter than the fourth; tibiae of legs strongly spinous; bucculae moderately elevated and reaching beyond first segment of rostrum.

♂. Q. Length ± 8 m.m.
Breadth ± 5 m.m.
FODODUS OBTSANGULUS STÄL.


Hab.: Cape.

Rather broad oval, dirty white, dorsally appreciably densely, ventrally remotely ferrugenoously punctuate; head semi-orbicular, distinctly depressed in region of eyes; lateral margins of pro-thorax subrounded, lateral angles obtuse, lateral margins of thorax rather palely punctate; scutellum and hemelytra sparsely scattered with black spots, corium truncate at apex, apical costal angle about straight; membrane griseous white, with fuscous spots scattered over it; connexiva at bases and apices of segments darkly punctate, exterior angles fuscous, sides of pectus variegated black; sides of venter distinctly punctate, a disc on each side of each segment excepting the last with a light pale, oblique little band, basal and apical angles of segments blackish; black spots scattered over femora; antennae ferrugosus, fuscous towards apex; very similar to P. orbicularis Burm., lateral angles of thorax not very distinctly produced.

FODODUS LUNUSUS GERM.

1851 Fieber, Rhyn., p. 15.

Hab.: Cape; Transvaal; S.W. Africa.

Body rather narrow oval, brownish, dorsally distinctly and appreciably densely fuscously punctate; head rounded at apex distinctly undulated in region in front of eyes; thorax very slightly convex; scutellum prominent with the frena not reaching to its middle; connexivum very prominent with the areas between the connexiva golden yellow in colour; membrane fuscous; ventral surface distinctly punctated, with the pectus distinctly more densely punctated than the abdomen; antennae brownish in colour, first segment short, not reaching to apex of head, second segment distinctly the longest, third slightly shorter than the second, but distinctly longer than the fourth and fifth; femora and tibiae of legs very distinctly spinous.

♀ ♂ Long. 6. m.m.
Lat. 3 m.m.

FODODUS OVULUS DALL.


Hab.: Cape.

Body oval or obovate, distinctly and densely darkly ferrugenoously punctate; dorsal surface of head and anterior portion of thorax pinkish in colour; lateral and posterior areas of thorax, scutellum, clavus and corium, and areas between the dark fuscous connexiva of connexivum dirty stramineous; ventral surface brownish in colour with the median area of abdomen and the sterna somewhat lighter; antennae stramineous, first segment not reaching to apex of head, second segment distinctly longer than the other, third, fourth and fifth sub-equal in length; legs strong, femora dark fuscous in colour, tibiae stramineous and strongly spinous; bucculae reduced and reaching about to apex of first segment of rostrum, apex of rostrum
dark in colour and reaching about to median coxae.

♀. Length 5 m.m.
Lat. 3 m.m.

**GENUS DYMANTES STKL.**


Type: D. plana Fabr.

Body oval or ovate, moderately convex underneath; head ovate, lateral margins flattened out, acute; lateral lobes much longer than median lobe; antenniferous tubercles cannot be seen from above; bucculae running straight through, slightly elevated, more elevated posteriorly; rostrum reaching to hind coxae or slightly beyond; first segment reaching as far back as bucculae or far beyond; second segment distinctly longer than two apical segments together; distance between ocelli scarcely twice as great as distance between ocelli and oculi; first segment of antennae short, second longer than third; lateral margins of prothorax whole, flattened out, acute, lateral angles not projecting; scutellum triangular, frena extending far beyond middle; longitudinal membrane veins simple; prosthetium not thick in front; meso-sternum furrowed; abdomen somewhat broader than hemelytra; legs mediocre; femora armed with some spines underneath towards apex; tibiae triangular, flat on top.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Antennae reddish, ultimate part of second segment of antennae fuscous.
   -- plana.

A. A. Antennae reddish; last two segments, excepting base of last segment fuscous.
   -- subvittata.

A. A. A. Antennae reddish ochraceous, fifth joint and fourth joint extending excluding base piceous.
   -- relata.

**D. PLANa, FABR.**

S.A.M.

1803 Fabricius Syst. Rhyng. p. 183 (Halys plana).
1839 Herr. Schaeffer; Wanz. v.p. 78 p. 519 (Halys plana.)
1839 Herr. Schaeffer; Wanz. v.p. 79. p. 524 (aelia elliptica).

Hab: Cape; S.W. Africa; Rhodesia.

Griseous flavescent, moderately densely fuscously punctuated, longitudinal lines on head and thorax and also a band on scutellum pale; lateral parts of venter densely punctated; two longitudinal levigate, subca-lloous lines, pale; lateral lobes of head longer than medial; membrane griseous, veins darkly punctated; corium behind the middle with minute levigate pale macula; apical part of second segment of antennae fuscous.

♀. Long 12-14m.m.
Lat. 6-7 m.m.
D. **SUBVITTATA** Stål.  


**Hab.: Rhodesia.**

Pale griseo flavescent, appreciably densely darkly punctate; **ANTennae reddish,** excepting base of last segment which is black; a rather obsolete line on head and thorax but not the band on the scutellum are light; Membrane griseous; veins spotted dark by minute spots; lateral lobes touching in front of medial lobe.

\[ C^i \varphi \text{ Long 11-12 m.m.} \]  
\[ Lat. 6-6\frac{1}{2} m.m. \]

**D. **RELATA DIST.**  


**Hab.: Transvaal; Lydenburg District.**

Brownish ochraceous, coarsely punctate; a central longitudinal levigate pale luteous fascia crossing pronotum and scutellum narrow and obsolete on the former, broad and distinct on the latter; apical margins of the scutellum and the membrane piceous; body beneath and the legs ochraceous; sternum and legs punctated and frackled with brownish; abdomen with a central black spot on sixth abdominal segment, a discal fascia of brown punctures on each side, spiracles piceous, extreme lateral margins brownish; antennae reddish ochraceous, fifth joint and fourth joint excluding base piceous.

Long 10 m.m.

Allied to **D. subvittata** Stål. but smaller, more ovate, pronotum not constricted etc.

**GENUS DREGEA DIST.**

Body oval or obovate; thorsal surface reddish brown; head flat with lateral lobes distinctly longer than medial lobe, distinctly incised behind the eyes; lateral margins of thorax distinctly mased; scutellum prominent with frena reaching about to the middle; connexivum very distinct; membrane fuscous with branched wing veins; bucculae very prominent and reaching beyond first segment of rostrum; rostrum extending to hind coxae; legs strong, well developed.

**D. CAPENSIS** DIST.  

**Hab: Cape.**

Body oval or obovate; dorsal surface reddish brown in colour with the connexivum distinctly darker; head flat, lateral lobes distinctly longer than medial lobe; distinctly incised behind the eyes; antennae 5 segmented with the second segment very much compressed; 3rd. and 4th sub-equal and slightly longer than the fifth; apex of ultimate segment fuscous; lateral sides of thorax distinct-
ly curved; scutellum well-developed and reaching about to the middle; connexum prominent; membrane fuscosus with prominent anastomosing wing veins; bucculae well-developed and enclosing whole of first segment of rostrum, projecting backwards; rostrum reaching hind coxae; 2nd and 3rd segments sub-equal and longer than the fourth; ventral surface reddish brown in colour.

**GENUS PARANEOCCORIS STÜL.**

1861 StüL. ibid. p. 199.
1876 StüL. Enum. v.p. 53.

Body sub-oval or broadly oval, moderately convex below; apex of head round lateral margins distinct, acute, lateral lobes not longer than median lobe and anteriorly contiguous; antenniferous tubercles not visible from above; bucculae slightly elevated, percurrent; rostrum mediocre or short, first segment reaching to base of head, second not shorter than the apical two; ocelli remote from oculi; antennae mediocre, first segment not reaching to apex of head; anterior lateral margins of thorax distinct, acute, lateral angles not prominent; **scutellum**, triangular, apex narrowed, fema extending beyond the middle; legs mediocre, tibiae 3 cornered, flat above or sulcate.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Body oval or narrow oval; rostrum extending to between intermediate or posterior feet; mesosternum not sulcate.

B. Antennae black. --- longulus.

B.B. Antennae pale.

C. Lateral margins of venter immaculate.

D. Two punctures on thorax and bands on venter. --- Vittiventris.

D.D. Punctures on thorax and bands on venter lacking. --- laetus.

C.C. In basal angles of segments minute notated macula.

E. 4 minute black spots on thorax. ---ventralis.

E.E. No minute black spots on thorax.

A.A. Body broadly oval; rostrum extending to between intermediate legs; mesosternum slightly sulcate. --- lutulentis.

**P. LONGULUS, GERM.**

1844 K. Sch. Wanz. Ins. VII P. 86. fig. 753. (Sciocoris long-

1851 Dallas. List of Hem. I. p. 134. 10(”)
Rather narrow oval, dirty flavescent griseous, appreciably densely darkly punctate; antennae dorsal part of head, anterior legs and intermediate femora blackish; tibiae and posterior tarsi dilute griseo-flavescent; 4 or 5 pale narrow bands on thorax, sparingly punctate; a feint longitudinal line on scutellum, veins of hemelytra and narrow margin of abdomen more pale, impunctate; membrane dark griseous; rostrum and a disk on venter dark; lateral margins of prothorax slightly rounded; 2nd segment of antennae \( \frac{3}{4} \) longer than third; femora not armed.

♀. Long 10 m.m.
Lat. 4\( \frac{3}{4} \).

**P. VITTI VENTRIS STÜL.**


Hab.: Natal.

Oval, dilute griseo flavescent, appreciably densely and feintly darkly punctate, a narrow costal border of hemelytra reaching from base to beyond middle and the venter are punctated by decoloured spot 2 very small anterior spots on thorax and 4 on pectus, the spiracles and a lateral band on venter, and usually also the membrane are black antennae slightly darkened towards apex, second segment somewhat longer than third; anterior angles of thorax blunt, lateral margins of prothorax somewhat rounded.

♀. Long 10 m.m.
Lat. 6 m.m.

It varies in that the membrane becomes griseous, the bands on the venter are more dilute and blackly punctate.

**P. LAUTUS STÜL.**


Hab.: Transvaal; Rhodesia.

Oval, pale griseo flavescent, appreciably densely and feintly dilutely punctate, especially the scutellum and hemelytra slightly darkened; apex of scutellum paler; membrane of one colour; three lateral punctures on pectus and the spiracles are black; anterior angles of thorax blunt, lateral margins of prothorax somewhat rounded; hemelytra dirty; costal border more pale; antennae verging on lutescence,2nd segment somewhat longer than third."

♀ Long 12 m.m.
Lat. 17 m.m.

**P. VENTRALIS GERM.**


Hab.: Cape, Natal, Zululand, S.E. Africa.
Sub-ovate, griseo-flavescent, appreciably densely and feintly fusco-punctate; antennae reddish, apical segments sometimes infuscate, 2nd segment somewhat longer than 3rd; 2 very minute anterior spots on thorax and scutellum, a lateral band on venter, abbreviated posteriorly, spiracles and minute marginal spots are black; membrane grisescent; veins absolutely fuscomaculate; anterior angles of thorax obtuse, lateral margins of prothorax somewhat rounded; anteocular portion of head subsemicircular.

♀. ♂. Long 14 m.m.
Lat. 8 m.m.

F: ATOMARIUS, DALL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape, Orange Free State.

Rather narrow oval, dirty griseo flavescent, appreciably densely dark ferrugensously punctate; antennae reddish, apical segment darkened, second somewhat longer than third; minute marginal spots on venter and spiracles black; a lateral band ending behind middle densely blackly punctate; head distinctly longer than broad between eyes; anterior angles of thorax obtuse, lateral margins of prothorax slightly rounded; membrane grisseous.

♀. Long 10 m.m.
Lat. 4½ m.m.

F: LUTULENTIS STÜHL.


Hab.: Natal, Transvaal.

Griseous flavescem, densely obscurely ferrugensously punctate; two apical angles of the antennae blackly fuscate; basal angles of scutellum with small macula, apex flavid-alld dus, levigate, venter remotely punctuated, spiracles and small marginal macula, apical angles and base of segments and also fascia on connexivum black or fuscate; legs fuscous ferrugensous.

♀. Long 11 m.m.
Lat. 7 m.m.

F: PHALERATUS STÜHL.


Hab.: Cape.

Griseo stramineous, appreciably densely darkly punctulate; a band continued from head over thorax and scutellum, a distinct band on each side of thorax and veins of hemelytra are light; 3 minute lateral spots on pectus near the coxae and the spiracles are black.

♀. Long 11. m.m.
Lat. 6½ m.m.
Portion of head in front of eyes subsemicircular, basal lateral portion between ocelli and oculi, light; second segment of antennae somewhat longer than third; 2 little bands or 4 very obsolete discoidal spots, excepting the three distinct bands are more sparingly punctated, the front angles produced into a minute denticle, lateral margins of prothorax somewhat rounded; two lateral anterior very obsolete lines on scutellum except the light medial band are sparingly punctate; membrane griseous, veins far more obscure.

**GENUS Cocalus Stål.**


Body oval; head triangular, lateral margins flattened out, acute, lateral lobes touching infront of medial lobe, rather acute at apex; antenniferous tubercles can be distinguished in part from above; bucculae reaching to base of head, slightly elevated; ocelli placed on imaginary line drawn between bases of eyes; rostrum reaching to intermediate coxae; 1st segment reaching as far back as bucculae; 2nd and 3rd segments about equal; antennae mediocere, first segment not reaching to apex of head, 2nd segment somewhat longer than 3rd; lateral margins of prothorax projecting flattened out, acute, subcrenulate, lateral angles not projecting; scutellum triangular, frena reaching far beyond the middle; membrane veins simple; mesosternum slightly carinate; feet mediocere, anterior femora absolutely spinous underneath, tibiae furrowed on top.

**Cocalus Leucogranmus, Germ.**

1844 Sch. in Wanz. VII p. 88. fig. 756 (Sciocoris leucogranmus).
1876 Walker Cat. Het. I. p. 178. (Sciocoris clausus).

**Hab.:** Transvaal; Rhodesia.

Griseo flavescent, dorsally appreciably densely dark ferrugineously punctate; underneath feintly and dilutely punctulate; lateral margins of thorax, a rather distinct median line and some obsolete lateral bands but not the obsolete sparingly spotted band on the scutellum and the veins of the hemelytra are light; membrane griseous; a lateral band on the pectus and on the venter are darkly punctate; 2 or 3 lateral spots on the pectus near the coxae are black; lateral margins of prothorax straight.

**A. Q.** Long 10-12 m.m.
Lat. 5-5½ m.m.

**GENUS PRETORIUS DIST.**


**Hab.:** Transvaal.

Body ovate; head ovate; lateral lobes a little longer the median, their margins acutely reflexed; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxae; ocelli much nearer to the eyes than to each other; antennae with the basal joint short, not nearly reaching apex of head, second segment longer than the third; pronotum with the lateral margins somewhat laminate and moderately reflexed; scu-
tellum triangular, moderately sinuate before apical area; its apex just passing inner angle of corium; membrane short, not reaching apex of abdomen; veins simple; mesosternum sulcated; legs moderate in length, femora minutely spined, tibiae sulcated; anterior tibiae distinctly dilated and profoundly sulcated. This genus is allied to Dymantia from which it is at once separated by the dilated anterior tibiae etc.

PRETORIUS TIBIALIS DIST. S.A.M.


Hab.: Transvaal; Pretoria (Distant.)

Ochraceous, thickly and coarsely piceous; head and antennae piceous, central lobe more or less ochraceous; pronotum with the lateral areas piceous, the extreme lateral margins ochraceous and with five obsolete ochraceous lines - one central and two oblique on each side; scutellum with an oblique central ochraceous line; corium with the basal lateral margin and some lateral levigate lines ochraceous; membrane brownish ochraceous, the veins darker; connexivum, body beneath, rostrum and legs piceous; intermediate and posterior tibiae, (excluding apex and extreme base) pale luteous.

Long 11 m.m.

GENUS CROLLIUS DIST.


Body oval or obovate; head flat, rounded at apex, produced into a distinct process behind the antennae and distinctly incised behind the eyes; thorax quadrangular, lateral sides rounded and produced anteriorly into a distinct spinous process; scutellum distinct, sinuated at middle and rounded very broadly at the apex, frena not reaching to the middle; connexivum prominent and projecting beyond the membrane; first segment of antennae short, the second glbose and short, third segment longer than the apical two which are about subequal; bucclae strongly elevated and distinctly longer than first segment of the rostrum, second segment about as long as the apical two taken together; legs strong.

CROLLIUS CONSPERSUS WEK. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape & Rhodesia.

Elongate oval, stramineous, densely and distinctly fuscously punctate; irregular areas near the eyes and on anterior part of thorax, pale levigate; black spots in basal angles of scutellum; membrane with visible wing veins and hyaline; ventral surface stramineous with the abdomen and posterior part of pectus densely darkly and ferruganeously punctate; the anterior part of pectus and basal portion of head less densely punctate.

C. S. Long 8-9 m.m.

Lat. = 4 m.m.

GENUS TROPICORYPHA MAYR.

1876 Stühl. Enum. v. p. 73.

Type: T. bifida.
Body oval or obovate; head flat, foliaceous, lateral lobes oblique; distinctly longer than median lobe or just as long; ocelli placed well behind an imaginary line drawn between the bases of the eyes; thorax distinctly six angular, posterior portion strongly elevated; scutellum well developed with the frena reaching well beyond the middle; connexivum prominent with 5 segments visible; antennae 5 segmented with the antenniferous tubercles not visible from above; second, third and fourth segments sub-equal about twice as long as the first and only slightly longer than the fifth; abdominal segments not elevated posteriorly, extending to just beyond the first segment of rostrum; rostrum long, reaching to posterior coxae; the second segment the longest, slightly longer than the third which again is slightly longer than the fourth, first segment distinctly the shortest.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Lateral lobes longer than median lobe of head.
   --- bifida.

A.A. Lateral lobes as long as median lobe of head.
   --- placida.

TROPICORYPHA BIFIDA THUNB.  
S.A.M.  

Hab.: Cape.

Body ovate, above brownish ochraceous, distinctly and densely punctuated; two small spots in basal area of scutellum and posterior segment of venter black; legs pinkish but the femur lighter in colour; antennae pinkish; a distinct levigate longitudinal area down middle of posterior half of scutellum; costal margin of hemelytra almost whitish in colour; membrane fuscous; sternae appreciably densely punctated while abdomen is practically without punctuations.

Q. Long 14-15 m.m.  
Lat. 8-9 m.m.

TROPICORYPHA PLACIDA WALKER.  
U.S.M.  

1868 Stbl. ibid. 111. p. 560 (Pentatoma immucis).

Hab.: Pretoria (Distant) Zoutpansberg.

Ochraceous; lateral margins of head near eyes and the eyes black, ocelli red; antennae very pale ochraceous, fourth and fifth joints and the apex of the third reddish ochraceous; pronotum with two central discal dark spots; a sub-obsolete pale fascia traversing pronotum and scutellum; body beneath, rostrum and legs stramineous; apex of rostrum and sometimes a central spot on posterior margin of fifth abdominal segment fuscous; apices of tibiae and tarsi reddish ochraceous; antennae with the fourth joint longest; 3rd and 4th subequal in length.

Long 15 m.m.
A somewhat variable species but always to be determined by the colour of the antennae, the two discal spots on the pronotum, and by the fascia to pronotum to scutellum.

GENUS Halycorephia JEAZ.

Body oval or obovate, head flat, rounded at apex, with the median lobe as long as the lateral lobes and percurrent, distinctly incised behind the eyes; thorax moderately convex posteriorly, six angular; scutellum prominent, acute at apex with the frena reaching well beyond the middle; connexivum prominent; membrane with prominent longitudinal wing veins and hyaline; antennae 6 segmented, first segment globose and shorter than the second, third segment longer but shorter than the fourth or fifth, fourth slightly longer than the fifth; bucculae moderately elevated and reaching beyond the first segment of the rostrum, second and third segments sub-equal and longer than the fourth; mesosternum not keelshaped.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Median area darker in colour than rest of scutellum.
-- victorini Stål.
A.A. Median area of same colour as rest of scutellum.
-- cervina Germ.

H. VICTORINI. Stål.


Hab.: Cape.

Oval or sub-ovate, dilute stramineous, on top remotely or sub-ferrugonously punctate, dilutely punctate beneath; a light disc on venter; head slightly narrowed anteriorly, viridi-aenem in region of ocelli; second segment of antennae about 1/4 shorter than the third a disc and two small fuscous spots on thorax, lateral margins of pronotum slightly curved, unbroken, slightly and very narrowly reflected and light, lateral angles somewhat produced exteriorly; a small black impression in basal angles of scutellum; membrane dirty hyaline, very obsolescently fusco-conspireo; dorsal surface of abdomen dilutely lutescent; two small punctiform spots near anterior coxae and the spiracles are black.

$^6$. Long 13 m.m.
Lat. 7m.m.

H. CERVINA GERM.

Hab.: Cape.

Obovate, stramineous, densely and distinctly punctated with piceous spots which give the whole dorsal surface an almost fuscous appearance; lateral margins of lateral lobes of head and lateral margins of thorax more densely punctated; a levigate area near the eyes and also an irregular levigate area on the median portion of the thorax; costal margin of corium less distinctly punctated; membrane hyaline; ventral surface not punctured with irregular fuscous markings.
"Rather broad ovate, pale dirty stramineous, on top remotely fusco-punctulata, dilutely punctate beneath; first segment of antennae scarcely reaching to apex of head, second about 3 shorter than third; a light spot on the head at the base of the eyes, aeneascent or aeneco-punctate in region of ocelli; a disc and two minute black spots on thorax; a very minute black impression in basal angles of scutellum; corium punctate in heaps and small light spots scattered over it; membrane griseous, very obsolescent fusco-conspersa, interior basal angle black fuscous; dorsal surface of abdomen of one colour; connexiva densely punctate, bases and apices of segments fusco-punctata; two very minute spots on pectus, near anterior coxae, spiracles but not the exterior margin of the angles of the segments of the venter, black; short ovate, head not narrowed anteriorly in front of middle, broadly rounded at apex; lateral margins of prothorax straight, unbroken, lateral angles projecting much, rounded at apex."

GENUS THELORIS STÉL.


Body oval, appreciably convex ventrally; head flat narrowly anteriorly, lobes equally long, lateral margins acute; antenniferous tubicles can be distinguished from above; bucculae distinctly elevated, reaching to base of head; rostrum mediocre, basal segment reaching beyond bucculae, second segment distinctly shorter than apical two taken as one; antennae long, first segment reaching to apex of head, second slightly shorter than third; lateral margins of thorax rather acute, unbroken; scutellum moderately narrowed at apex, frenum reaching somewhat beyond middle of scutellum; hemelytra narrower than abdomen, corium produced at apex, much longer than scutellum; membrane rather small, veins few and simple; apical angles of last segment of abdomen obtuse; legs mediocre, rather strong; tibiae distinctly sulcate dorsally.

S.A.M.

THELORIS COSTATA, THUNB.

1783 Thunberg. Nov. ins. spec. 11. p. 50. Tab. 2. fig. 63. (Cimex costatus).
1837 Germar in Silb. Rev. ent. v. p. 179.119. (Cimex civilis.)

Hab. : Cape.

Griseous-stramineous, dorsally dark, beneath dilute, appreciably densely punctate; lateral margins of prothorax straight, lateral angles not produced, rounded at apex; a median band on scutellum and its apex are pale, rather light, two bands are fuscu, especially anteriorly; hemelytra adorned with a blackish, longitudinal line, portion between black line and its margin is pale, interior portion dirty testaceous.

$^{0} \_ \_ Q. \hspace{1cm} $ Long 6$^{3/4}_2$ - 11 m.m.
Lat. 5-7 m.m.
GENUS HOLOCOSTETHUS FIEB. = DRYADOCORIS KIRK.

Body oval or obovate; head flat, rounded at apex, median lobe as long as lateral lobes, percurrent; thorax 6 angular, lateral angles very obtuse, slightly convex posteriorly; scutellum triangular with the frena reaching well beyond the middle; connivexum prominent; antennae 5 segmented, first segment short not reaching to apex of head, second, third, fourth and fifth segments sub-equal in length; bucculae reduced, not reaching to apex of first segment of rostrum; rostrum reaching to beyond hind coxae, second segment as long as apical two taken together; mesosternum slightly keelshaped; legs strong tibias and tarsi hairy.

KEY TO SPECIES.
A. Antennae distinctly reddish.
--- scapularis.
A.A. Antennae fuscous.
B. General body colour shining brown.
--- Analis.
B.B. General body colour stramineous.
--- apicalis.

S.A.M.

H. ANALIS COSTA.

1692 Distant. Nat. in Transvaal. Append. p. 249. li. fig. 2. (Holcostethus obscuratus)

Hab.: Cape; Transvaal.

Dull obscure castaneous; head, anterior half of pronotum and basal area of scutellum dull ochraceous; apex of scutellum levigate and pale olivaceous; connivexum luteous, spotted with blackish; membrane black, apex paler; body beneath and legs very pale olivaceous; body above thickly darkly and coarsely punctate; beneath much more sparsely punctate; femora with two small black spots near apex, and lateral margins of abdomen beneath with a series of small black segmental spots; rostrum just passing posterior coxae with its apex black; antennae pale fuscous, basal joint, excepting apex, luteous; second and third segments sub-equal in length or second slightly shorter than third;

Long 9 m.m.

This species differs from H. scapularis Thunb. by the spotted connivexum and from H. apicalis H. Sch. it is distinguished by the more elongate nody, different colours etc.

S.A.M.

H. APICALIS. H. SCH.

1642 H. Sch. Wanz. Ins. DI. p. 98. fig. 666. (Cimex apicalis).

Hab.: Cape.
Oval, dilute olivaceous-stramineous or olivaceous white, remotely fusco-punctate, paler and more sparingly punctate beneath; antennae infuscate; head and prothorax moderately deflected, lateral margins of prothorax straight, unbroken, sub-acute, lateral angles rounded, not projecting; scutellum flavescent or fulvescent at apex, a very small black impression in the basal angles; membrane very slightly infuscate, dark veined; dorsal surface of abdomen lutescent with a posterior black fusco spot; connexivum fusco or fusco punctate towards bases and apices of segments; 3 small spots on pectus, near coxae, a median spot on last segment and the apical angles of the segments of the venter but not the three small spots behind the middle of the femora are blackish; second segment of antennae far shorter than third; second segment of rostrum distinctly shorter than last two taken as one.

J. Q. Long 7-8 m.m.
Lat. 4-5 m.m.

H. SCAPULARIS, THUNB. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape.

Broad obovate, dilute stramineous, more or less olivaceous on top, on top remotely, hemelytra more densely, sparingly punctate beneath; head much deflected; antennae somewhat reddish, second segment somewhat shorter than third; second segment of rostrum shorter than apical two taken as one; prothorax appreciably deflected, front margin light, lateral margins straight, rather obtuse, unbroken, lateral angles not projecting, rounded; scutellum stramineo-albido at apex, a very minute black impression in basal angles; membrane dirty dark veined; wings infuscate; dorsal surface of abdomen black, connexivum stramineous, immaculate; some very minute lateral spots on pectus one in posterior angles of prostethum, apical angles of segments of venter but not the three obsolete or evanescent spots behind middle of femora are black.

J. Q. Long 6±m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.

Halyomorpha Mayr.


Type: H. pretoriae Dist.

Head broad at apex, lateral margins narrowly reflexed and a little sinuate, lobes of about equal length; antennae 5 jointed, lateral segment not reaching apex of head; eyes large sessile; rostrum reaching 2nd or 3rd abdominal segment; pronotum with a short tooth at each anterior angle; lateral margins oblique and slightly reflexed, lateral angles sub-prominent; scutellum with the apical 3rd much narrowed and with a small rounded impression at each basal angle; tibiae externally broadly sulcate.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Membrane hyaline.
A.A. Membrane black, shining.

B. Base of ultimate segment of antennae aurantiacus in colour.
B.A. Ultimate segment infuscated at centre.
B.B. Ultimate segment infuscated at centre.
H. VIRIDESCENS WEK. S.A.M.

Hab.: Transvaal.

Body oval or obovate, fuliginous, and rather densely punctate; head long, lobes well developed, lateral angles of pronotum very rounded; scutellum well developed with darker spots on anterior margin; connexivum prominent with darker areas on conjunctiva; membrane simply veined and fuscous; scape visible from dorsal surface; bucculae moderately developed, reaching to base of first segment of rostrum; rostrum reaching just beyond posterior coxae, second and third segments about equally long and longer than the first and fourth while the latter is shorter than the former; mesosternum slightly keel-shaped; abdomen ferrigenous testaceous and medial area with pinkish converging spots; tibiae slightly triangular with depressed areas on sides; area about hairs.

♀. Long 13-14 m.m. Lat. 7-8 m.m.

HALYOMORPHA CAPITATA DIST. S.A.M.

1892 Distant. Nat. in Transvaal. Append., p. 249., t. 111. fig. 3.

Hab.: Cape, Transvaal, Rhodesia.

Body above ochraceous, thickly and irregularly covered with dark punctuations; head with eyes fuscous, ocelli red, and somewhat thickly covered with coarse brown punctures; pronotum thickly and coarsely punctate, on each side of the disc the punctuations form obscure, oblique fasciae; lateral margins pale ochraceous and im-punctate; scutellum coarsely punctate, near lateral margins and before apex the punctures are confluent and castaneous, apex obscure pale olivaceous with scattered dark punctures; corium thickly, coarsely and darkly punctate, castaneous in hue excepting the lateral margins which are ochraceous; membrane purplish brown with a sub-marginal tinge of black; connexivum ochraceous, with a double series of blackish spots at segmental margins; body beneath and legs ochraceous, apical half of rostrum blackish, some small lateral sternal spots on disc of abdomen, small stigmatal spots and a series of marginal spots at segmental incisures, black; antennae ochra- ceous, 4th and 5th and apex of 3rd segments fuscous; bases and apices of 4th segments ochraceous;

Long 12 - 14 m.m.

In this species the head is somewhat long and narrow a character which will alone distinguish it from other species of the same genus

H. PRETORIAE DIST.

1892 Distant. A Nat. in the Transvaal. Append., p. 250., Tab. 111 fig. 4.

Hab.: Transvaal.

Above dull ochraceous, irregularly shaded with dark punctures; scutellum with lateral and apical margins distinctly infuscated; corium with more or less castaneous; membrane black, shining; connexivum with fuscous spots at segmental incisures; body beneath, rostrum and legs ochraceous, rostrum with a central line and apex black; lateral margins of abdomen obscurely infuscated; antennae obscure brownish; 2nd. and 3rd segments sub-equal in length and darkest in hue, 4th and 5th also sub-equal, 5th infuscated at centre.

Long 12 m.m.
GENUS ANDOCIDES STAL.

1876 Stbl. Enum. v.p. 76.

Type: A. Vittaticeps.

Body oval or obovate, head slightly deformed, sub-triangular, median lobe as long as lateral lobes, perscient; pronotum 5 angular, appreciably elevated posteriorly; femora well developed with the frena reaching well beyond its middle; connexivum prominent; antennae 5 segmented with the first segment just about reaching to the apex of the head, second segment about 1/2 times as long as third; bucculae moderate, not enclosing whole of first segment of rostrum; rostrum reaching to posterior coxae with the second segment about equal in length to the apical two; sternae slightly keelshaped.

A. VITTATICEPS STAL.


Type: V. sanguineirostris Thb.

Body oval or obovate; head mostly flat, getting narrower in front, rounded at apex, lobes equally long, the lateral lobes getting appreciably narrower at the apex of head which is practically sharp-pointed, lateral margins mostly sharp; the tubercles bearing the antennae are partly visible from above; first segment of the rostrum reaches to the base of the head; second segment of the antennae always distinctly longer than the third; lateral margins of the thorax moderately blunt, rarely very blunt; scutellum distinctly longer than its breath at the base, getting moderately narrower posteriorly; frena extending a little beyond the middle of the scutellum; abdomen broader than hemelytra, apical corners of the last segment not produced into sharp points; apex of segments of venter not ciliated; legs moderate, tibiae furrowed on top.

KEY TO SPECIES, in S.B. MUSEUM

A. Dorsal surface of abdomen wholly one coloured; flesh-coloured dorsally; head flat; oculi moderately prominent; lateral margins of thorax rather blunt, slightly crenulate in front.

B. 3 small white light, straw-coloured spots at base of scutellum. **sanguineirostris.**
B.B. Some black spots on middle of scutellum.
--- subrufa.

A.A. The dorsal surface of the abdomen with the vorders excepted are blackish; three distinct light spots at base of scutellum.

C. Wrinkle on margin of thorax.
--- aberrans.

C.C. No wrinkle of margin of thorax.

D. Spiracles dark.
--- pugionata.

D.D. Spiracles not at all or scarcely darkened.
--- Natalensis.

\[ V. SANGUINEIROSTRIS, THUNB. \]

1822 Thunberg. Hem. Rostr. cap. 11. p. 4 (" quadridens."
1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I. p. 40 (Pentatoma crudilis).
1844 H. Schaeffer Wanz. Ins. VIII. p. 94 et 103. fig. 712 (Pentatoma pugnax).

Hab.: Cape, Rhodesia.

Dirty straw-coloured, densely spotted with distinct pale spots; posterior part of thorax and also the hemelytra, excepting the costal portion of the latter are flesh coloured or have an olivaceous tint; punctures obscure; antennae pale olivaceous or reddish, getting darker at the apex; two spots in front of the middle of the thorax or four very small black spots, lateral margins curved, lateral corners flesh-coloured, black at apex, produced outwards and somewhat to the front; three small white light straw-coloured spots at the base of the scutellum; obsolete, light, small spots are dispersed over the hemelytra; membrane slightly darker; on the ventral margin of the head, at least in the posterior portion there are two small spots in front of the anterior coxae which are, however, not the spiracles, so also on the scutellar portion of the abdomen on the ventral surface.

\[ \delta. \phi \text{ Long } 10-11 \text{ m.m.} \]
\[ \text{Lat. } 6^\circ \text{m.m.} \]

\[ \checkmark \] V. SUBRUFAS. STL.


Hab.: Cape.

Reddish stramineous, densely dilutely punctate, prothorax and hemelytra, excepting the costal portion of the latter, blackly punctate; lateral margins of head, two very minute spots on thorax, base of dorsal surface of abdomen, two minute spots on sides of pectus near anterior coxae but not the spiracles are black; lateral angles of thorax rounded, scarcely projecting.

\[ \delta. \text{ Long } 7^\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.m.} \]
\[ \text{Lat. } 4^\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.m.} \]
Stature of V. aberrans Germ.; anterior angles of thorax blackly punctate, lateral margins of prothorax straight, lateral angles scarcely projecting, bluntly rounded; some black spots on middle of scutellum on each side; a disc and a narrow, indeterminate very obsolete band on corium are light coloured; antennae towards apex, membrane and wings are darkened.

V. ABERRANS. GERM.  S.A.M.

1737 Germ. in Silb. Rev. ent. v. p. 168. 98 (Cimex aberrans.)
1844 H. Sch. Wanz. Ins. VII. p. 95. et 104 fig. 715 (Pentatoma aberrans.)
1851 Dallas List of Hem. I. p. 234. 3. (Pentatoma aberrans.)

Hab.: Cape.

Obovate, pale dirty straw-coloured; densely punctured; posterior part of thorax and also the hemelytra, excepting the costal portion of the latter, slightly flesh coloured and darkly spotted; antennae reddish but dark at the apex; there is a wrinkle on the margin of the thorax between the two lateral corners, lateral margins straight, lateral corners project slightly outwards, rounded at apex; middle of sides of scutellum darkly punctured, three distinct oblong spots at the base and the margins of the apex are white, the rest of the scutellum is light coloured; an elongate discoidal space on the hemelytra reaching to the apex is less densely spotted or lighter, membrane a bit dark; dorsal surface of abdomen black, broad lateral and apical border dirty straw-coloured; two very small black spots in front of the anterior coxae; two white bands on the abdomen; spiracles black.

C. Long 7 m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.

V. FUGIONATA. STål.  S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape, Bechuanaland.

Pale straw-coloured or sub-olivaceous straw-coloured, densely punctured, posterior part of thorax and also the hemelytra excepting the costal portion of the latter slightly flesh-coloured, 'carneous' or light dark; antennae reddish; no transverse wrinkle on the thorax, two obsolete dark spots in the front half, lateral margins curved, lateral corners very sharp, much produced outwards, upwards and somewhat forward, blood-coloured and black at the apex; scutellum darkly spotted at the sides, behind the middle, three indistinct basal white spots, very narrow at the apex and white at the margin; a short narrow indistinct, curved, light coloured disc on each hemelytra; membrane of a dirty colour, basal corners dark in the interior; dorsal surface of abdomen black, with a broad straw-coloured border; wings whitish, white primary veins dark; two irregular white spots on each side of the pectus; a white lateral band on each side of the pectus; spiracles dark.

C. $\varphi$ Long. 9 m.m.
Lat. 5½ m.m.

V. NATALENSIS. STÅL.


Hab.: Cape.
V. NATALENSIS, STÄL.


Hab.: Cape.

"Pale stramineous or sub-olivaceous, stramineous, appreciably densely punctured, posterior portions of thorax and hemelytrae, except the costal portion of the latter, are flesh coloured and pale sanguineous or dark spotted; antennae lightly sanguineous; no light transverse wrinkle on thorax, four minute black spots in front, lateral margins curved, lateral corners acutely produced outwards and somewhat to the front, pale sanguineous; scutellum punctured dark behind the middle on each side, three light basal spots, sub-callous, white, pale at apex; a short curved less distinct whitish band on hemelytrae; membrane slightly darkened; wings whitish, primary veins dark; dorsal surface of abdomen black with a broad stramineous border; two black punctures on the pectus near the anterior coxae; lateral ventral band narrow, white, sub-callous, sparingly punctured, spiracles not at all or scarcely darkened.

♀. Long 9 m.m.
Lat. 5 m.m.

V. aberrans is similar to this species in form and colouration but differs from it in that it is larger and that the lateral margin of its thorax are much more produced and are much more acute."

V. PATUTA DIST.

1892 Distant. Nat. in Transvaal. Append. p. 250 t. IIII fig. 5.

Hab.: Rhodesia and Transvaal.

"Body above ochraceous; basal area of pronotum from between lateral angles and corium (excluding lateral margins) purplish or olivaceous; head with eyes fuscous; pronotum with 4 black spots near anterior margin, lateral angles black, lined with carmine red; scutellum with some clusters of dark spots at base, and the same at lateral margins before the apex, which is pale olivaceous; connexivum spotted with fuscous (sometimes immaculate); membrane black, shining; body beneath and legs ochraceous, apex of rostrum, apices of pronotual angles, stig mata and some lateral sternal spots black; antennae castaneous, basal joint luteous, 4th and 5th joints infuscated; 2nd joint longest.

♀. Long 12 m.m.
Lat. (acr. pron.) 8 m.m.

Allied to V. pugionata StäL. by the shape of the pronotal angles but is broader and without white spots at base of scutellum."

V. HUMATRAX JENSE.


Hab.: S.W. Africa, Damaraland -Narebis.

"The body dull olive green above, paler below; the antennae, the upper surface of the head, the ocelli, the two longitudinal medial obscure fascia at the base and a sub-apical spot on each side of the scutellum, the clavus, the basal part of the corium, an apical spot near the inner angle, an intramarginal oblong spot near the outer apical angle and an obscure central spot in the corium, some spots on the membranal veins, a broad medial fascia on the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the connexivum, the broad lateral abdominal regions be-
neath, the genital segment (♂), the small spots on the femora especially near the apices, the small spots on the tibiae, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi reddish brown; the apices of the second, third, fourth and fifth antennal joints, the eyes, the obscure medial part of the head, the longitudinal line and the apex of the rostrum, a transverse fascia on each side of the pronotum, the apices and the posterior basal parts of the produced posterior lateral angles, and obscure lateral longitudinal fascia near the posterior angles and the basal parts of the pronotum, infusions to the clavus, a broad lateral fascia on each side and some medial spots on the sutures on the abdomen above, the basal and apical angles of the segments on the connexivum and the spiracles, black; the anterior and ventral basal surfaces of the posterior lateral angles orange red; the 3rd, 4th and 5th antennal joints and the narrow basal part of the head infused with red; the anterior pronotal callosomes, the lateral margins, an obscure, medial, longitudinal fascia traversing the pronotum and the scutellum, the lateral basal parts and the apex of the scutellum, the basal costal part and the medial costal part of the corium, the under surface of the head, the meso-sternum and a broad obscure fascia across the pectoral regions yellowish white; the callous spots on the clavus and corium, some obscure lateral spots on the abdomen beneath, the coxae and the extreme bases of the femora greenish white; the membrane hyaline and the ventral surface of the abdomen dull bluish white or "slate" colour.

The head triangular, slightly shorter than the pronotum, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one and the sides slightly sinuate beyond the eyes, with the medial part punctured and the rest rugulose and punctate, with the antennal tubercles visible from above; the first antennal joint short, not reaching the apex of the head, the second joint the longest, the third and fourth equal but shorter than the second, slightly longer than the fifth; rostrum extending over base of the third abdominal segment with the second joint the longest and the third and fourth sub-equal; pronotum about three times as broad as long, declined anteriorly, with the anterior and lateral margins sinuate, the posterior lateral angles prominent and horizontally produced, with the surface coarsely punctate and transversely rugulose and pitted postero-laterally and apically, with its sides slightly sinuate beyond the middle; clavus and corium with irregular callous spots and dense punctuations, the membrane extending slightly beyond the abdomen; lateral, pectoral, abdominal and under surfaces of head feebly punctate; abdomen broader than hemelytra; tibiae sulcated on their superior surfaces.

This species is allied to V. mimica of Distant from which it differs by the more declined head, the longer pronotum, the broader, less acutely produced, horizontal posterior angles, the broader scutellum, the longer rostrum etc.

Length 0.75 mm.
Breadth 0.75 index pron. 7 mm.
" 0.75 index Acr. Abd. 6 mm.

GENUS CAURA STAL.


Type: C. pugillator Fabr.

Body sub-oval, moderately convex underneath; head flat, narrow in front, rounded at apex, median lobe scarcely longer than lateral lobes, lateral margins acute; tubercles bearing antennae visible from above; bucculae not reaching to base of head; rostrum mediocre, first segment reaching distinctly beyond bucculae, second segment about equal to apical two taken together; antennae moderate, first segment not at all or hardly reaching to apex of head, second and third segments about equal or the second much shorter than the third; lateral margins of thorax acute, unbroken, reflexed; scutellum moderately nar-
row at apex, frene extending beyond middle of scutellum; hemelytra somewhat narrower than abdomen, corium somewhat longer than scutellum apical margin straight, oblique; 7 or 8 simple membrane veins; apical angle of last segment of abdomen, obtuse, not produced; ventral segments without hairs at the apex; legs mediocre, tibiae distinctly furrowed on top.

C. RUFIVENTRIS. GERM.  

S. A. M.  

1837 Germar Silb. Rev. ent. v.p. 167. 96 (Cimex rufiventris).  
1844 H. Schaeffer, Wanz. VII. p. 96. fig. 757. (Pentatoma rufiventris).  

Hab.: Cape.  

Broad oval, dark bronze coloured on top, sometimes dark cinnamon, densely punctured, sparingly punctured underneath; rostrum, pectus, abdomen and femora are brick red; antennae, rostrum towards apex, one or two spots behind the middle, sometimes also the basal portion of the femora, the tibiae and the tarsi are black; many spots on the pectus and the venter, disposed in series, and the marginal spots on the venter are dark bronze coloured or dark blue, connexivum dark bronze coloured, segments brick-red at apex; lateral margins of thorax straight or slightly rounded, lateral angles rounded, unarmed, not projecting; first and second segments of antennae mostly about equally long, second sometimes distinctly shorter than third.  

♂. Long 11-14 m. m.  
Lat. 7½-8½ m. m.  

GENUS DIPLOXYYS A. S.  

1843 Amyot at Serville. Hem. 138.  

Type: D. acanthura Westw. = (senegalensis A. et S.)  

Body narrow obovate or oblong obovate; head triangular, produced, a little convex, lateral lobes much longer than median lobe; bucculae distinctly elevated, reaching to the base of the head and projecting backwards as distinct lobules; rostrum reaching to the hind coxae, the second and third segments are equally long or else the second is a bit longer than the third; the thorax has a prominent outline and its lateral margins are blunt or spinously produced; the scutellum is just as long as the corium or a little shorter, bent a bit on each side and rather broad at the apex; membrane veins simple; sternae furrowed; legs moderate, slender, femora sometimes armed with a spur on the dorsal side of the apex; tibiae furrowed dorsally.  

KEY TO SPECIES.  

A. Apex of lateral lobes of head obtuse, totally contiguous anteriorly.  

B. Lateral angles of thorax obtuse, rounded.  

C. Thorax with one medial and two lighter lateral rugose areas.  
   --- rostrata.  
   --- confusa.  

C. Thorax of one colour.  
   --- hastata.  

B. B. Lateral angles of thorax acute, produced outwards.
D. Anterior lateral margins of thorax without a white band.  
--- thoracica.

D.D. Anterior lateral margins of thorax with a white band.

E. Lateral lobes of head with a light medial area.  
--- waterbergensis.

E.E. Lateral lobes of head without a light medial area.  
--- cornuta.

A.A. Lateral lobes of head acute, apart at apex.

B. Two distinct macula in basal angles of scutellum.  
--- bipunctata.

B.B. No distinct macula in basal angles of scutellum.  
--- fallax.

D. ROSTRATA FABR.  
S.A.M.

1787 Fabricius Mant. Ins. 11 p. 296. 191. (Cimex rostratus).
1781 Fabricius Spec. Ins. 11 p. 363. 146 (Lygaeus rostratus).
1794 Fabricius Ent. Lyst. IV p. 150. 52. (Lygaeus rostratus).

Hab.: Transvaal, Cape, Rhodesia, Basutoland.

Oblong obovate, pale golden straw-coloured, distinctly and densely darkly spotted, paler ventrally and remotely spotted; antennae reddish, black towards apex; the posterior portion of the thorax and also the hemelytra are pale ferruginous, a narrow margin round the scutellum is distinctly light coloured, the lateral margins curve slightly; a line of black spots along each margin of the venter; membrane subvitreous.

G. Q Long 11 m.m.  
Lat. 4 m.m.

D. HASTATA FABR.  
S.A.M.

Oblong obovate; body densely and distinctly punctate dorsally; lateral margins of thorax, clavus and corium with distinct piceous punctations giving those areas of the body a fuscous appearance; exterior margin of connexivum stramineous and very sparingly punctated while the interior margin and the whole genital segment is darkly punctuated and fuscous; scutellum with two levigate longitudinal area at the base and longitudinal rugae; membrane white with many longitudinal prominent wing veins; ventral surface stramineous with lateral areas on pectus of irregulate blocks of piceous punctations; a lateral longitudinal area of piceous punctures down side of abdomen the punctuations becoming less and less towards the posterior end; legs strong with the first segment of the tarsi as long as the other two.
Body oblong obovate; a medial longitudinal area of the lateral lobes of the head, the anterior lateral margins of the thorax, the costal margin of the corium and the whole of the connexivum with the exception of the two posterior segments, the abdomen with the exception of the two lateral longitudinal areas, the pectus with the exception of some fuscous blot spotted with dark punctations, are stramineous; the whole dorsal and ventral surface is densely punctated; lateral lobes only very slightly apart at apex - not spinous; lateral angles of pronotum acutely produced forwards piceous in colour; scutellum with two longitudinal levigate areas at its base and some piceous punctations on its medial lateral areas; membrane fuscous in colour with no visible wing veins; legs strong, mostly stramineous in colour with the tarsi reddish.

D. 11 m.m. Long.

6 m.m. breadth (scr. Pron.)

Hab.: Transvaal; Waterberg District (Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.)

Hab.: Rhodesia.

Allied to D. thoroeica Dist. but differing by the straight not forwardly directed pronotal angles, the impunctate apical area of the scutellum etc.
part of thorax not obscure, lateral angles black, acutely and spinously produced; basal macula on scutellum pale, laevis; membrane dirty vitreous; lateral parts of venter dilutely punctuated, pale, in base of segments of lateral margins minute macula blackly noted, posterior angles of ultimate segments slightly divergent; lateral lobes of head in front of medial lobe contiguous, apex slightly apart; legs immaculate.

\[ \text{F. Q} \text{ Long } 10.5 \text{ m.m.} \\
\text{Lat. } 5 \text{ m.m.} \]

\[ \text{D. FALLAX STHL.} \]


Hab.: Transvaal, S.E. Africa, S.W. Protectorate.

Dirty strawcoloured, thinly punctured by faint dark spots; lateral margins of head of same colour as rest of head or very slightly darkened, lateral lobes very sharp, appreciably separated towards apex; light narrow transverse wrinkle between lateral corners of thorax, lateral corners sharp; appreciably produced, armed with a small black spine at the apex, lateral margins of venter not banded; small black spots remotely scattered on legs; second segment of antennae somewhat longer than third, apical segment slightly darkened.

\[ \text{F. Q. Long } 12 \text{ m.m.} \\
\text{Lat. } 6 \text{ m.m.} \]

Same as D. acanthura but larger.

\[ \text{D. CONFUSA STHL.} \]


Hab.: Cape.

Narrow, obovate, griseo-stramineous, distinctly and less densely fusco-punctate, paler beneath, remotely punctate; antennae reddish, last two segments excepting base of second last, black; there is a sub-callosa intramarginal longitudinal ruga on each side of scutellum towards base, lateral margins blackly punctate in front of middle; membrane sub-vitreous; there is a blackly punctate lateral band on each side of venter.

\[ \text{F. Q. Long } 11 \text{ m.m.} \\
\text{Lat. } 5 \text{ m.m.} \]

Practically identical with D. rostrata Fabr. unless it is perhaps more robust and broader.*

\[ \text{D. CORNUTA DIST.} \]


Hab.: Transvaal, Pretoria & Zoutpansberg.

"Head with the lateral lobes meeting in front, their apices non-exerted, ochraceous; lateral margins black, central lobe and its margins thickly punctured with black; pronotum ochraceous, with the whole basal area paler, somewhat greyish and coarsely punctate; its anterior area with two central patches of black punctures and the anterior sublateral margins also blackly punctate; lateral angles black, robustly and acutely spinous, the spines directed forwards; scutellum ochraceous, blackly punctate at base and basal lateral margins; a long levigate ochraceous spot in each basal angle; the
whole, apical area very coarsely punctate with a central raised le-
vigate line; corium pale purplish, finely and darkly punctate, the-
lateral margins olivaceous; membrane silvery grey; connexivum o-
chraceous, the apical angles picaceous; body beneath and legs ochr-
ceous, a fascia of black punctures extending from pronotal spines to
near apex of abdomen; sternum fasciately punctured with black; an-
tennae ochraceous, fifth joint, and fourth joint excluding base, pi-
ceous; apex of rostrum picaceous.

Long 10 m.m.

GENUS AMAKOSAYA DIST.

Body ovate; head triangular with the lateral lobes longer than
the median lobe and converging at apex; antennae 5 segmented, the
first segment not reaching to the apex of the head, the second seg-
ment as long as the following two while the fifth is equal in length
to either the third or fourth; thorax 6 angular, central area ele-
vated, with the lateral angles acute but not produced; connexivum
prominent, reaching beyond the membrane; bucculae prominent, slight-
ly projecting backwards and reaching well beyond first segment of
rostrum, second segment of rostrum the longest with the apical two
sub-equal in length; sterna keelshaped with a central longitudinal
groove.

A. PUNCTATAH DIST. S.A.M.

Body obovate; dorsally stramineous, distinctly and densely
punctuated; eyes, apex of last segment of antennae, apex, of last
segment of rostrum black; ventral surface of abdomen somewhat red-
dish with irregular lateral longitudinal blotches thickly spotted with
picaceous punctures; legs strong with irregular fuscous areas and the
tarsi dark reddish in colour.

C. Long 10-12 m.m.
Lat. 5-6 m.m.

GEN. STELEGIDIS MAYR.

Body oval or obovate; head flat, rounded at apex, lateral lo-
bes longer than median lobe, contiguous at apex; thorax 6 angular
with the lateral angles obtuse, rounded; scutellum triangular with
the frena reaching well beyond the middle; connexivum very prominent
not covered at apex by membrane; antennae thick 5 segmented, the
first segment not reaching to the apex of the head, the second twice
as long as the third and fourth and somewhat shorter than the ulti-
mate segment; bucculae well developed, somewhat longer than first
segment of the rostrum, second segment about equal in length to the
apical two taken as one; legs strong, tarsi short and thick; me-
sosternum not keelshaped.

S. COMMA THB. S.A.M.

Hab.: Cape.
Body oval or obovate, generally fuscous, densely and distinctly punctated; posterior medial portion of head, posterior medial portion of thorax, clavus and corium greyish and lighter in color than rest of dorsal surface; a distinct medial longitudinal band on scutellum and a short anterior medial longitudinal band on thorax orange coloured; connexivum distinctly and densely punctuated, greyish; membrane fuscous, with numerous spots of a darker colour; antennae and legs brownish ochraceous; ventral surface reddish ochraceous, distinctly and densely punctuated with piceous spots.

*Q.* Long 12 m.m.
Lat. 5-6 m.m.

**GEN. ACOLABA SPIN.**


Body oblong; head long, triangular, acute, rather convex towards base, lateral lobes much sharpened, much longer than medial lobe; bucculae slightly elevated, reaching to base of head, not produced into a lobe posteriorly; rostrum reaching to hind legs, first segment not reaching to base of head; antennae short, first segment short, second shorter than third; lateral margins of thorax unbroken; scutellum somewhat shorter than corium, slightly curved at sides behind the middle, apical portion narrowed; membrane veins simple, sterna furrowed; legs moderate, tibiae furrowed dorsally. Likely to be confused with genus Diploxyx but differing from it in that its bucculae are not produced backwards as lobes.

**A. LANCECOLATA. FABR.**

Fabricius Syst. Rhyng. p. 169. 3. (Dichelocephala lanceolata.)
1842 White Ent. Trans. III p. 91. (Aelia gracilis).
1851 Dallas List of Hem. I p. 362. 5. (Megarhynchus gracilis).

Hab.: Cape.

Pale flavescent, punctured green on top and coloured green here and there, sparingly spotted ventrally, adorned by a greenish band on each side; antennae reddish; lateral margins of head, anterior lateral band on the thorax and two punctures approaching anteriorly, three small lateral spots on the pectus near the coxae, the spiracles but not the two apical segments of the antennae, excepting base or second last segment are black; membrane vitreous.

*Q.* Long 16-17 m.m.
Lat. 6½-7 m.m.

**GENUS KHALAMBA DIST.**

Body elongate, oval; head triangular, acute, at apex, lateral lobes much longer than median lobe and convergent at apex; antennae 5 segmented, first segment distinctly the shortest, second and fourth third and fifth sub-equal in length, slightly punctuated; thorax six-angular, scutellum prominent, elongated at apex with the frena reaching well beyond the middle; connexivum prominent; membrane with distinct longitudinal wing veins; rostrum short, not reaching to median coxae, first segment shorter than the bucculae, second and third sub-equal and almost twice as long as the fourth; bucculae mo-
derately elevated; legs strong, tarsi hairy, first and third segments sub-equal and distinctly longer than the second.

K. TYPICA DIST. S.A.M.

Hab.: Natal.

Body elongate oval, very flat dorsally; body dirty stramineous with the legs darker in colour; appreciably densely punctuated dorsally with the adjoining lines of the median and lateral lobes of the head more densely punctuated, also the lateral anterior margins of the thorax and the connexivum; there is a distinct median anterior levigate line on the scutellum, an anterior lateral levigate line on corium; two distinct anterior lateral spots areas on thorax; the legs are strong more densely and darkly punctuated than the body; membrane fuscous; venter stramineous, abdomen densely and irregularly punctuated with brownish spots; genital segments hairy.

♀ Long 10-11 m.m.
Lat. 4-5 m.m.

GENUS TYCOMA SPIN.

Body oval or obovate; head slightly convex, rounded slightly at apex, lateral lobes longer than median lobe but not convergent at apex, sides of lateral lobes rounded; thorax appreciably convex and the lateral angles spinously produced; scutellum fairly well developed with the impuncs about reaching to the middle; connexivum prominent with the sides of the segment irregularly produced; membrane with prominent irregular veins; antennae 5 segmented, second and third segments equally long, fifth slightly longer than the fourth; rostrum reaching to hind coxae, first segment about as long as bucclae, second and third equally long and longer than the fifth; legs strong, first and third segments of tarsi equally long and distinctly longer than the second.

T. CRYPTORHYNCHICA GERM. S.A.M.

Body oval or obovate; dorsal surface with a distinct dark brown colour, moderately densely punctuated and distinctly rugulose; membrane fuscous; ultimate segment of antennae fuscous; legs reddish with the tarsi lighter in colour, tibiae with median bands of a lighter colour, coxae and trochanters stramineous; with the bases of the femora of the same colour; irregularly rugulose, punctuated, with interspersed areas of a piceous colour.

♀ Long 8-9 m.m.
Lat 3-5 m.m.

GENUS AELICROMORPHA STKL.

1876 Stäl. Enum. v.p. 79.

Type: A simulans.
Body oval or obovate, moderately convex beneath; head produced, narrowed in front, appreciably convex, lateral margins obtuse, lobes equally long, lateral lobes acute at apex; bucculae percurrent moderately elevated; antennae rather thick in males, second segment very short, subanuliform, obsolete, slender in females, second segment elongate, much shorter than third, basal segment not reaching to apex of head; rostrum moderate, first segment reaching as far back as bucculae, second segment somewhat shorter or about equal to apical two taken as one; lateral margins of thorax rather obtuse; frena reaching to or very nearly to middle of scutellum, rarely beyond; apical angles of last segment of abdomen about straight or not produced; legs moderate tibiae sulcate dorsally or rather flat.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Body colour greenish.

--- **bella.**

A.A. Body colour brownish or fuscous but not greenish.

B. Scutellum of one colour with no lighter areas.

C. Scutellum with two small basal macula.

D. Membrane hyaline.

--- **griseo-flava.**

D.D. Membrane fuscous.

--- **simulus.**

C.C. Scutellum with no small basal macula.

--- **aemiviridis.**

B.B. Scutellum with dark and lighter areas.

D. Scutellum piceous with wide marginal lateral whitish bands.

--- **petulca.**

D.D. Scutellum fuscous with lateral marginal bands slightly lighter in colour.

--- **natalicola.**

D.D.D. Scutellum fuscous with lighter areas only at apex.

--- **pumila.**

A. **NATALICOLA.** STÜL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape, Rhodesia, Zululand.

Obovate, pale dirty stramineous, densely punctate; lateral margins of head and a large oblong sub-triangular spot reaching to the base, a very large median space on the thorax, narrowed anteriorly but not the oblique lateral band, a short basal band on the scutellum near the basal angles but not the broad median band, the coriaceous
portion of the hemelytra excepting the costal portion, but not the sides of the pectus, are fusco-punctate; a median percurrent line of the head, the thorax and the scutellum, are pale light; dorsal surface of abdomen excepting the connexivum, is black, a narrow internal portion of the connexivum is blackish; 3 minute fuscos spots on pectus near coxae; membrane and wings subsordid hyaline.

\[ \text{f. Long } 6 \text{ m.m.} \]
\[ \text{Lat. } 4 \text{ m.m.} \]

\( \text{f. } \) Antennae excepting 2 basal segments pale testaceous, slightly incrassate, 2nd segment very short, twice as long as thick; no 2 impunctate opaque spots on venter; anal segments broadly curved at apex, the same curve being very slightly curved in the middle again, very slightly rounded and produced between the curves; head appreciably narrowed in front, lateral margins slightly curved in the middle; lateral margins of prothorax straight, lateral angles not produced, practically straight; 2 rather obscure fusco-punctate spots at apex of corium; sides of venter sometimes fusco-punctate.

\( \text{A. GRISEO-FLAVA. STL.} \)
\( \text{S.A.M.} \)


Hab.: Cape, S.W. Protectorate.

Obovate, dilute dirty stramineous, densely punctate; an elongat spot on head, narrowed anteriorly, reaching to base, a median and an obsolete lateral band on thorax, a short band on scutellum near basal angles, hemelytra and sides of pectus fusco-punctate; an obsolete feint percurrent line on head, thorax, and scutellum pale, light; dorsal surface of abdomen, excepting connexivum, black, connexivum and posterior segments have black fascia or are densely blackly punctate; membrane sordid, veins slightly infuscate.

\( \text{f. Long } 6 \frac{1}{2} \text{ m.m.} \]
\( \text{Lat. } 4 \text{ m.m.} \)

\( \text{f. } \) Antennae very pale subtestaceous, slightly incrassate, 2nd segment very short, twice as long as thick; 2 oblong spots on venter, extending through 4th and 5th and part of 6th segments, impunctate, opaque, anal segment broadly sinuate at apex and this curve is again very slightly curved in the middle, very slightly rounded between the curves and produced, very similar is A. natalicola but differing from it in that the scutellum in the region of the light median line is scarcely fusco-punctate; sides of pectus very obscurely fusco-punctate, 2 opaque spots on venter, however, only present in male; sometimes there is a median fuscos spot on segments of the venter.

\( \text{A. FUMILA. STL.} \)
\( \text{S.A.M.} \)


Hab.: Transvaal; S.W. Africa.

Obovate, dilute dirty stramineous, densely punctate; the narrow lateral margins of the head and a broad median band, split posteriorly, 4 narrow oblique bands on the thorax, 2 basal spots on the scutellum, near the basal angles but not the obsolete little line on each side, are fuscos; dorsal surface of abdomen black; apical portion and connexivum stramineous, apical portion adorned by a black little line, the connexivum are fusco-punctate in spots; membrane de-coloured; sides of pectus, fusco-punctate; a pale subtestaceously punctate lateral band on each side of venter; there is a minute fuscos spot on the segments near the basal angles; 2 fuscos bands.
on the mesosternum.

C. Long 5 m.m.
   Lat. 3 m.m.

C. Antennae incrassate, 2nd segment very short, hardly distinguishable
no 2 opaque spots on venter, anal segments hardly emarginate at a-
peX, slightly incised in middle, very similar to A. natalicola and
A. griseo-flava but smaller and much narrower.

A. S. SIMULANS S. A. M.


Hab.: Cape, S.W. Africa.

Obovate, dilutely stramineous, dorsally whitely, moderately den-
sely and distinctly fuscosly punctate; head, excepting medial band
and lateral margins pale punctate and also lateral margins of thorax;
middle line of thorax continued into the scutellum and also oblong
macula in basal angles and margins behind the middle, laevis; lateral
parts of scutellum pale and palely fuscosly punctate; hemelytra ob-
scurely fuscosly punctate or sub-infuscate, costal part pale; mem-
brane sub-infuscate and obscurely veined, sternum fuscosly punctate,
a lateral levigate band on both sides, dorsal part of abdomen black.
connexivum stramineous, incisures with narrow fuscos fascia, venter
remotely palely fuscosly punctate, medial band or posterior macula
and also small macula near basal angles of segments, black.

C. $\Phi$. Long 6-7 m.m.
   Lat. 3½-4 m.m.

$\Phi$. Antennae incrassate, dirty testaceous, 2nd segment short, two
macula on posterior part of venter absolutely punctuated, not dis-
tinctly, apical anal segments medially bimarginate. $\Phi$. Antennae
gracile, second and basal segments sub-equal.

A. PETULCA S. A. M.

1925. Hesse. Contr. to Knowl. of Fauna of S.W. Africa-Annals
S.A. Museum Vol. XXIII.

Hab.: Cape, S.W. Africa; Natal; Rhodesia.

The body olivaceous to brownish ochraceous above, with a feeble
metallic lustre, densely covered with dark brown punctuations; the
medial part of the head, the lateral margins, an intramarginal fascia
on each side on the under surface (extending from the eyes to the apex)
sometimes part of the first antennal joint, the apices of the fourth
and fifth segments, the apex of the rostrum, four longitudinal fas-
ciae on the anterior part of the pronotum, one near the median line
and one intramarginally on each side, four short oblique basal fasciae
on the scutellum, one in each basal angle and one on each side at the
base of the central triangular, darkly punctuated part, and a short
sub-apical fascia on each side of the central line, the clavus, the
basal contiguous part and the apical region near the inner apical angle
on the corium, a lateral fascia on each side on the under surface
(extending across the pectoral and lateral abdominal regions) some
punctuations above the acrosternum, the sternum, a median longitudinal
ventrAL fascia on the abdomen, and the basal and apical margins of
the segments on the connexivum black; a central longitudinal line trans-
versing part of the head, the pronotum and scutellum, the narrow an-
terior and the broader lateral pronotal margins, two longitudinal
fasciae one on each side across the anterior callosities on the pro-
natum, the callosities on the basal angles and a broad lateral fascia
on each side of the scutellum, the broad costal regions of the co-
rium, an interrupted fascia across the pectoral and lateral abdomi-
nal regions yellowish white; the legs yellowish white to yellowish brown with the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi darker.

The head large, convexed, arched, about as long or slightly shorter than the pronotum, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one, with their sides distinctly sinate beyond the eyes; ocelli far apart; the rostrum extending slightly beyond the posterior coxae, with the second joint longer than the first, the third and fourth subequal and shorter than the second; pronotum about twice as broad as long, medially slightly traversely depressed, with the anterior margin sinate, the lateral margins straight, and the posterior lateral angles not prominent, rounded; scutellum large, triangular, slightly convex at the base with its apex comparatively broad; homelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen, with the costal margin not straight, slightly curved, and the membrane extending slightly beyond the abdomen; under surface of the body less densely punctuated than the upper surfaces; the antennae, the rostrum and the genital segment and the legs finely pilose.

ax. Small, antennae incrassate, the second joint very short, the third, fourth, and fifth about equal in length; the head and the pronotum together convex, gracefully arched; the scutellum visibly depressed beyond the middle; opaque lateral abdominal patches absent.

Length 6-6.6 m.m.
Breadth 3.5-4 m.m.

Q. Larger; antennae slender, the second joint longer, the third slightly shorter than the fourth and fifth equal joints; the head and pronotum less gracefully arched.

Length 7-7.5 m.m.
Lat. 4-4.5 m.m.

A. BELLA. STML. S.A.M.

Hab.: Cape.

Rather narrow oval, dilute green, appreciably densely punctate; antennae, excepting first segment, lateral margins of head, thorax and prosthetum, front costral margin of corium but not the tibiae are dilute testaceeous; scutellum testaceo-abido at apex; lateral margins of prothorax slightly curved in middle; membrane dirty hyaline.

♀. Long 63 m.m.
Lat. 38 m.m.

Q. Antennae slender, second segment equal to basal segment.

A. SEMIVIRIDIS HESSE. S.A.M.
1925 Hess. Contrib. to a Knowl. of the Fauna of S.W. Africa Annals.S.A. Museum Vol. XXIII. (Pl I. fig. 8.)

Hab.: S.W. Africa:- Damareland, Otjiwarango, Transvaal:- Crocodile River.

The body long, dull greenish to greenish ochraceous above, densely punctuated (except for part of the pectoral region, the sternum and a medial longitudinal band on the abdomen below); the medial basal part of the head, the medial lobe, the lateral margins of the lateral lobes, the eyes, a broad medial longitudinal fascia (often indistinct) and the lateral margins of the pronotum, a broad fascia on each side of the central leavigate line on the scutellum, the basal
part of the clavus, the basal sub-costal part of the corium, the connexivum, a lateral fascia on each side of the abdomen and often the medial, ventral, basal part of the abdomen dark dull green to greenish ocherous; the first and second antennal joints, a fascia laterally, the head, and continuous on each with a fascia on the pronotum, the basal angles and the sub-apical lateral parts on the scutellum, the greater part of the corium, a callous fascia across the pectoral regions, the lateral parts of the abdomen and the greater part of the ventral surface, the acetalabae, the sternum and the coxae pale greenish yellow to greenish white; an obscure longitudinal pronotal line, a distinct central line on the scutellum and some lines on the corium pale greenish white; the small spots on the second and third antennae joints, the apex of the third joint the fourth and fifth joints, the ocelli, a medial longitudinal line and the apex of the rostrum, the apical part of the clavus; the inner apical angle and apical margin of the corium, the veins on the membrane, the spots arranged more or less in a transverse row on each segment and the punctuations on the abdomen below, the basal superior surfaces of the coxae, the greater part of the ventral surface and small spots on the femora and tibiae, the apices of the tibiae, the apices of the tibiae and the tarsi dark brown to testaceous; the membrane vitreous and the punctuated dorsal surface of the abdomen deep dark brown.

The head large, slightly convex, slightly shorter than pronotum; with the lateral lobes as long as the medial lobes, with their sides slightly sinuate beyond the eyes; the ocelli separated about 3 times their distance from the eyes, with a circular impunctate callous spot between each ocellus and the eye; the antennifera tubercles with a blunt outwardly projecting spine; the first antennae joint short, not reaching the apex of the head, the second slightly longer, the third the longest and the fourth and fifth of about equal length; the rostrum extending a little beyond the posterior coxae; the first and second joints about equal, the third slightly shorter but longer than the fourth; pronotum a little less than twice as broad as long, with the anterior margin sinuate and the, lateral margins straight, with the posterior lateral angles rounded, not prominent; scutellum broad with its veins sinuate at the middle; hemelytra narrower than the abdomen with the costal and apical margins of the corium curved and the membrane reaching the apex of the abdomen; pro- and meta-sternites with small callous spots; mesosternum feebly carinate; the antennae, the apex of the head, the bucculae, the mesosternum, the abdomen below, the genital segment and legs finely pilose.

Length ♂. 9-10 m.m.
Breadth ♂. 4.5-4.6 m.m.

A. CAPPGEN WRESTW.

Body oval or obovate; densely and distinctly punctate; lateral lobes of head exceeding the outer margin, anterior lateral margins of the thorax and broad lateral bands, margins of thorax excepting the basal margin, costal margin of corium, legs, lower part of head, pectus and medial area of abdomen stramineous; the rest of the dorsal surface and the lateral areas of the ventral part of the abdomen are fuscously punctate giving a distinct dark impression; there is a central longitudinal levigate line extending over thorax and scutellum and a more or less triangular levigate area on anterior lateral part of thorax; tarsi and genital segments slightly hairy.

♂. Length 6-7 m.m.
Lat. 3-4 m.m.
Ochraceous, thickly and coarsely punctate; head with the lateral margins and the marginal areas of the central lobe piceous; antennae ochraceous; pronotum with a central pale, levigate line and with three sometimes obsolete oblique fasciae on each side; two transverse marks on anterior area and the lateral margins paler ochraceous; scutellum with a central double lineate fascia, a short oblique line on each side of base and the extreme basal angles piceous; near basal angles is also a small ochraceous levigate spot; corium more or less piceous at its inner angle; membrane greyish brown; connexivum ochraceous, apex of rostrum, lateral margins of sternum, a few sternal spots and a central fascia to abdomen piceous.

Long 6 mm.

This species is of a variable nature; in one specimen the transverse marks on the anterior area of the pronotum are piceous not ochraceous; the markings to the scutellum appear to be always constant.

**GENUS ABSIRBUS SPIN.**

Body oval or obovate, general colour black; head slightly convex elongated, rounded at apex, medial lobe as long as lateral lobes, percurrent, margins of lateral lobes of head irregular, sometimes produced into several processes; pronotum slightly convex, lateral angles prominent, slightly acute; scutellum prominent, broadly rounded at apex, frena not reaching to middle; connexivum prominent with apex of membrane projecting beyond it; bucculae moderately prominent, extending beyond first segment of rostrum; rostrum long reaching to beyond posterior coxae, second segment about as long as the third, which is distinctly longer than the fourth; legs strong, tarsi hairy.

(Antennae missing in specimen).

**A INEGUALIS SPIN.**

Black, shining, distinctly and densely punctated; medial area of pronotum some irregular longitudinal areas on scutellum, and legs stramineous; last two segments of rostrum almost pinkish in colour; ventral surface black and of a dull colour; the dorsal surface presents irregular rugosities, elevations and impressions which are uniformly black.

**GENUS BECTIA STU.**


Body obovate, very convex dorsally and ventrally; head depressed anteriorly, almost perpendicularly, lobes of equal length or central lobe slightly prominent; rostrum reaching the third or fourth abdominal segment; antennae 6 jointed, basal joint not reaching the apex of the head; pronotum strongly deflected anteriorly; scutellum large, convex, extending to apex of abdomen, lateral areas of corium only exposed.
S. MISELLA STHL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Natal.

Pale stramineous, dorsally appreciably densely subferruginously, fusco punctulate; 2 anterior spots on head, a transverse triangular mark on thorax but not on the large disc on the venter are fuscoxaneous; border of venter fusco-punctulate, margin of some light, callous, fusco-maculate; 2 small darkish spots near apex of femora:

♂. L. Long 4-5 m.m.
Lat. 3-4 m.m.

GENUS EYSARCORIS HAHN.

1834 Hahn. Wanz. 11 p. 66.
1861 Fieber Eur. Hem. p. 79 et 331. (Eusarcoris.)
1862 Eilenrieder Nat. Tydschr. Ned. Ind. XXIV 149. (Stollia).
1866 Puton, Cat. p. 11. (Eusarcoris).
1876 Sthl. Enum. v. p. 81. (Stollia.)

Type: E. aeneus Schop.

Body obovate, often very wide, very convex ventrally; head deflexed, rounded at apex, the median lobe reaching to the apex; bucculae running forward and appreciably elevated; antennae mediocre, the first segment reaching about to the apex of the head, second and third segments are of variable length; the second segment of the rostrum just as long or a little longer than the two apical segments; thorax sloping appreciably in front, lateral margins rounded and unbroken; scutellum broad posteriorly, slightly longer than its breadth at the base; frema do not extend to the middle of the scutellum, feet medioare, femora not armed at the apex, tibiae not at all or only slightly furrowed dorsally.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Third segment of antennae much shorter than second.

—inconsipicuus.

A.A. Second and third segments of antennae slender, sub-equal.

—inconsipicuus H. Sthl.

B. INCONSPICUUS H. Sthl. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape, Natal, Oranje Free State, Transvaal.

Rather broad obovate, pale griseo-stramineus, dark punctured; head, two spots on thorax, but not the big medial longitudinal blot plus a third portion of side of venter; dark aeneous; usually a pale spot in head, pale minute subcallous marginal spots in region of eyes; lateral margins of thorax but not the small spots in the basal angles of scutellum are pale callous; very small marginal spots on venter are black; first segment of rostrum not at all or hardly reaching beyond bucculae, second segment much longer than the two a-
pical segments taken together, occasionally there is an obsolete dark a mescent lateral band on venter; third segment of antennae much shorter than second.

f. 2. Long 4½-5½ m.m. 
Lat. 3-4 m.m.

Variable antennae dark towards apex; African specimens much than specimen from Sicily; they however, show no specific differences.

E. NICRIPECTIC ESSE.

S.A.M.

1923 Nesse contrib. to a Knowledge of the Fauna of S.W., Africa Annals of S.A. Museum Vol. XXIII. Pl. 1 fig. 9.

Hab.: S.W. Africa, DamaraLand, Narebis.

· Body above dull ochraceous or greyish; the head, the pronotum the scutellum, the clavus and corium, the abdomen above, the connexivum, the under surface of the head, the pectoral and lateral abdominal regions darkly and densely punctated; the margins of the lateral lobes, the basal ocular regions, the lateral under surfaces of the head, the medial line and the apex of the rostrum, the narrow anterior pronotal region, the two hamele-shaped callosities on the pronotum, three obscure spots on the scutellum (two laterally and slightly beyond the middle and one apically), a broad lateral fascia extending from behind the eyes across the pro-meso- and metasthesis on to the basal lateral parts of the abdomen, some small segmental spots near the spiracles, the sternum, the basal medial part and a large black spot medially on the sixth segment of the abdomen beneath black, with a sub-metallic lustre; the antennae, the basal margin of the eyes, a small callous spot behind each eye, the rostrum, the lateral margins and anterior medial region of the pronotum, the basal costal part of the corium, the upper dorsal margin of the prosthemium, a small callos area near the upper margin of the metasthesis, the addorferous areas and the acetabula (in part) and the abdomen beneath pale yellowish white; the legs darker more yellowish, and the apex of the fourth antenna joint, the fifth joint, the obscure sub-apical spots on the under surfaces of the femore, the basal superior surfaces of the tibiae, and the numerous small spots on both the femora and tibiae dark brown; the ocelli red and the membrane transparent hyaline.

The head large, triangular, sub-truncated anteriorly, with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one, their sides slightly sinuate beyond the eyes; ocelli widely separated; the first antenna joint short, not reaching the apex of the head, the second and third slender, sub-equal, slightly longer than the first, the fourth longer, feebly elevate apically, the fifth slightly shorter than the fourth incrassate and fusiform; the rostrum extending slightly beyond the posterior coxae, with the first joint extending slightly posterior to the bucculae, the second joint considerably longer about twice the length of the two last sub-apical joints together; pronotum about twice as broad as long with the anterior part steeply declined and slightly convex, the anterior margin deeply sinuate, the lateral margins feebly so, the anterior lateral angles obtuse, the posterior lateral angles rounded; scutellum broad, about as long as broad basally with the lateral margin sinuate just beyond the middle; more or less parallel beyond it; hemelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen, corium about as long as scutellum; the membrane extending a little beyond the abdominal apex; the antennae and the anterior part of the head, the rostrum, the punctuations on the lateral pronotal regions; those on the scutellum and coria, the sternum, the abdomen below, the genital segment and the legs finely yilose.

Q. Length 6.3 m.m. 
Q. Breadth 4 m.m.

GENUS ASPAVIA STEL.

Body obovate; very convex ventrally; head rather flat or very slightly convex, distinctly narrower in front, rounded at apex, median lobe a bit longer than lateral lobes, lateral margins not flattened out, however, not convex; bucculae reaching to base of head; antenniferous tubercles cannot be seen from above; rostrum reaching to or beyond hind coxae, first segment sometimes reaching far beyond bucculae; second and third segments of antennae equally long or second much shorter than third; lateral margins of thorax blunt, unbroken, terminating in a light ruga, lateral angles produced; scutellum triangular, far longer than broad, appreciably narrow at apex, frena extending somewhat beyond middle of scutellum; hemelytra scarcely or much narrower than abdomen; odonaterous osteoles slightly arculated; apical angles of last segment of abdomen usually produced into a spine, always acute; femora armed by a spine at the apex; tibiae rather slender, slightly and narrowly sulcate dorsally.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. 5 Light longitudinal lines on head, all distinct.

--- **pallidispinza**.

A.A. Head vaguely punctate with no 5 distinct light lines.

--- **albido-maculata**.

A. **PALLIDISPINZA** S.M. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape.

Dirty stramineous, less distinctly fusco-punctate; venter sparingly punctate in heays in six longitudinal lines; light between lines; front and lateral margins of prothorax narrowly callous, also a mediocre spot in basal angles of scutellum and its apex, but not the narrow anterior costal margin of the corium which is also light, purer and paler stramineous; membrane dirty hyaline; femora remotely fusco-confused; apical angles of last segment of abdomen usually produced into an acute slender spine; second and third segments of antennae equally long or second much shorter than third; lateral angles of thorax produced exteriorly into a long sharp spine.

--- **Long** 8 m.m.

Lat. 5 m.m.

--- **A. ALBIDO-MACULATA** S.M. S.A.M.


1858 Signoret in T. Acad. Arch. ent. 11. p. 281. 520 (Normidea melcantha).


Habt: Cape, Natal, Zululand, Transvaal.

Dirty stramineous, sometimes stramineo-griseous dorsally and appreciably densely fusco-punctate, ventrally more sparingly and distinctly blackly punctate; sides of venter pale, dilutely punctate, 3 light indistinct bands are very remotely blackly punctate; a distinct longitudinal line on head, a narrow margin on front and sides of prothorax, a large spot in basal angles of scutellum and apex of scutellum but not the costal margin of the corium in front, are light, pale; membrane dirty hyaline; legs impexus; second and third segments of antennae about equally long or second much shorter than third; spine
apical angles of last segment of abdomen fuscous; lateral angles of thorax acute, black, produced much to the outside.

2. Long 8 m.m.
   Lat. 5 m.m.

GENUS GYMENIGA DALL.


Type: G. Marginella.

Body elongate ovate; head elongate, tapering gradually to apex, lobes equal in length, the central with its apex slightly prominent; antennae with basal joint not reaching apex of head; rostrum reaching the base of the abdomen; lateral angles of pronotum produced into strong acute spines directed forwards and upwards; scutellum triangular longer than broad, its apex sub-acute; not extending beyond middle of abdomen; membrane with longitudinal veins; head triangular, acute at apex, medial lobe percurrent.

G. MARGINELLA DALL. S.A.M.

1851 Dallas. List. 1 p. 180.

Hab.: Damaraland, Transvaal, Zululand, Rhodesia.

Ovate; brownish, distinctly and densely punctated; head, acute angles of pronotum, and apex of abdomen dark fuscous or piceous; broad marginal band on scutellum, costal margin of corium, ventral surface excepting the prosternum, and the medial areas of the other sternal segments, stramineous.

GENUS DURMIA STÄL.

1876 Stål. Enum. v.p. 64.

Body obovate; head flat or slightly convex, very broad at the apex, rounded or half-rounded half cut off short, lateral lobes blunt; bucculae distinctly elevated, reaching to the base of the head; second segment of antennae usually a bit longer than third; lateral margins of thorax rather blunt; callous or slightly callous and slightly crenulate; scutellum distinctly longer than broad, moderately narrow at apex, frena extending a little beyond the middle of the scutellum; hemelytra a little narrower than the abdomen; in the middle of the segments of the venter there are hairs at the apex, rarely in females.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Hard transverse ruga on thorax.

B. Lateral angles of thorax produced, rounded at apex; apical angles of last segment of abdomen blunt or straight.

C. Second and third segments of antennae about equal
   --- conjuga.

C.C. Second segment of antennae distinctly longer than third. --- zulsanti.

B.B. Lateral angles of thorax and apical angles of last segment of abdomen acute and produced.
   --- bellicosa.

A.A. No transverse wrinkle on thorax.

C. Lateral angles of thorax produced into a sharp line.
D. Apical angles of last segment of abdomen, sharp, produced. — haedula.

D. Apical angles of last segment of abdomen straight not produced. — tomentiventris.

C.C. Lateral corners of thorax sticking out slightly, blunt or rather blunt. — lutulenta.

D. CONJUGENS. GERM. S.A.M.

1837 Germar in Silb. Rev. ent. v.p. 168. 99. (Cimex conjugens.)
1844 H. Scheeffcr Wanz. Ins. VII. p. 94. et 99 fig. 765 (Pentatoma conjugens.)
1851 Dallas List of Hem. 1 p. 215. 19 (Mormidea conjugens.)

Hab.: Transvaal.

Obovate, dirty strawcoloured; dorsally subferrugineous and rather densely spotted with dark spots, pectus densely and venter sparingly spotted with black spots; head rather narrow in front of middle; thorax less densely spotted in front of middle and not ferrugineously coloured in than region, there is a median transverse, subcallous space which has numerous spots on it; there are two oblique bands in front of the middle of the scutellum arising from the basal angles and they join in the middle of the scutellum from where they are produced as one to the apex; these bands are straw-coloured, white, callous, a very small pale spot behind the middle of the corium dorsal surface of abdomen ferrugineous black, straw-coloured at joints margin getting blacker towards interior; three rather broad, dark ferrugineous bands on the venter, spotted densely with black spots, slightly spotted at the sides; small black spots sprinkled sparingly over feet; lateral margins of thorax callous with a transverse wrinkle in front of the middle, somewhat curved, pale, lateral corners produced appreciably outwards, rounded at apex; second and third segments of antennae about equal.

C. Q. Long 8 m.m.

Lat. 4½ m.m.

D. MULSANTII. STBL.


Hab.: Cape.

Obovate, stramineo-albida, infuscate dorsally and appreciably densely blackly punctate, lateral margins of prothorax but not the narrow median fascia, two bands on the scutellum, arising from the basal angles and produced obliquely to the middle and parallel from there and approaching very near to each other, lateral margins of corium in front and a very small spot behind the middle are pale, light callous; membrane sub-vitreous, dorsal surface of abdomen black, external border of connexiva stramineo-albido; pectus blackly punctate; venter punctate; the disk light, adorned with 3 rather violaceous black bands; minute black spots scattered over legs.

C. Q. Long 7-8½ m.m.

Lat. 4-5 m.m.

Appreciably similar to D. conjugens. in stature and colour pattern, lateral angles of thorax somewhat less prominent, head broader in
front; head very densely punctate, second segment of antennae distinctly longer than third; lateral margins of prothorax obtuse, slightly curved, lateral angles somewhat prominent."

D. BELLICOSA. STÉL.
1853 STÉL. CÉFV. VÉT. AK. FÖRH. P. 217. 2. (MORMIDEA ALBIDO-FUSCATA.)
1864 STÉL. HEM. AFR. I. P. 147.
Hab.: Cape.

Rather narrow oval, stramineous, dorsally dilute pale ferruginous, blackly punctate; a light stramineous transverse space on thorax; 2 oblique bands in front of middle of scutellum arising from basal angles, joining in middle of scutellum and thus produced as far as apex, these bands are light, callous, stramineous albido; membrane dirty vinaceous; dorsal surface of abdomen black, connexivum, excepting exterior margin, stramineous; 3 dilute ferrugineous bands on venter, spiracles black; legs remotely scattered with minute black spots.

♂. Long 9 m.m.
Lat. 5 m.m.

In colour and colour pattern very similar to D. conjugens; head rather long, slightly convex, stramineous, dorsally appreciably densely punctate, 2 light obsolete, longitudinal little lines behind, sides parallel in front of middle, second segment of antennae scarcely longer than third; prothorax stramineous and blackly punctate, this portion is subcallous posteriorly and less densely punctate in heaps; lateral angles black, acute, produced appreciably far outwards; lateral margins of prothorax slightly curved, pale, rounded callous, transversely rugose; a minute pale spot behind middle of corium; pectus blackly punctate; dorsal surface of abdomen black, connexiva stramineous black internally; disc on venter sparingly blackly punctate, 3 subferrigenous bands, somewhat more densely punctate, dilutely punctate at sides.

D. HAEDULA. H. SCH.
1842 H. Schaeffer Wanz. Ins. VI. P. 65. FIG. 628 (Cimex typhoeus)
1864 STÉL. HEM. AFR. I. P. 149.
Hab.: Cape.

Obovate, dilute, stramineous, remotely blackly punctate; an obsolete light, transverse rugae behind middle of thorax, lateral margins of prothorax curved, crenulate, callous, lateral angles produced into a large black spine, incarnate at base, produced exteriorly and more or less anteriorly; a large light callous spot in basal angles of scutellum; hemelytrae excepting the costal portion which is dilutely punctate are very slightly darkened or incarnate; membrane subvitreous; dorsal surface of abdomen black, connexivum stramineous, apical angles of last segment acutely produced; rectus sparingly blackly punctate, adorned by three blackish bands, spiracles black, three minute black spots near coxae, sides of venter punctate, with a disc which is very remotely blackly punctate; sometimes two small dark spots behind middle of femora, second segment of antennae 1½ times as long as third.

♂. Long 6½-7 m.m.
Lat. 3½-4 m.m.

Very similar to D. capreola but differing from it in that it is not so narrow, lateral spines of thorax black and not so much produced forwards and it has black bands on venter.
D. TONEMENTIVENTRIS, GERM.  

1837 Gennar. in Silb. Rev. ent. v.p. 168. 100 (Cimex tomentiventris.)

Hab.: Transvaal; Rhodesia; Zululand.

Obovate, dilute stramineous, dorsally appreciably densely blackly punctate, ventrally more distinctly dilutely punctate; posterior portion of thorax and hemelytra, excepting the narrow costal portion of the latter which is dilutely punctate, are slightly incarnate; lateral angles of thorax produced into a black spine, dilute sanguineous at base, produced outwards, somewhat forewards and upwards, lateral margins of prothorax somewhat curved and crenulate in front of middle; a biggish light, callous spot in basal angles of scutellum; membrane rubrivireous; dorsal surface of abdomen black, connexivum stramineous; apical angles of last segment about straight; a lateral sparingly blackly punctate band on venter; spiracles, 3 small spots on pectus, near coxae but not the two small spots which are sometimes wanting, behind middle of femora, are black; 2nd segment of antennae distinctly longer than third; bucculae projecting backwards, produced into an acute angle.

\[ \text{C. Q. Long 7-10 m.m. Lat. 4-5 m.m.} \]

D. HORIZONTALIS DIST.


Hab.: Transvaal (Pretoria).

"Head ochraceous, thickly and darkly punctate; antennae reddish ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous; basal area purplish, coarsely punctate; lateral margins moderately crenulate; lateral angles black, coarsely spinous, strongly and straightly produced outwards; scutellum pale ochaceous and levigate, a cluster of piceous punctures on basal area and at each lateral margin, the apex uniformly punctate; corium purplish, finely punctate, base of lateral margin ochraceous; membrane greyish; connexivum ochraceous; body beneath ochraceous; legs reddish ochaceous; a few scattered black spots on sternum and abdomen, the spiracles and a broken lateral fascia to abdomen also black; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae and black."

Long 7-9 m.m.

D. LITULENTA STBL.  


Hab.: Rhodesia.

Obovate, dirty straw-coloured, dorsally appreciably spotted with dark spots, the posterior part of the thorax and the hemelytra, excepting the costal border are slightly incarnate or dark coloured; the lateral corners of the thorax have black spots; there are two oblique bands in front of the middle of the scutellum, two short median lines, which join eventually and small, pale median basal spots; membrane subvireous; dorsal surface of abdomen black, strawcoloured at joints and in the basal angles of the segments behind the margin there are mostly blackly spotted; body sparingly spotted ventrally, three small black spots on the pectus behind the coxae; venter slightly scidocid with a remote black-spotted band on each side, which gradually disappears, spiracles black; two small black spots in front of the middle of the femora.

\[ \text{C. Q. Long 7-9 m.m. Lat. 4-4½ m.m.} \]
Second segment of antennae somewhat longer than third; bucculae project backwards at an angle; lateral margins of thorax slightly curved, callous, rather blunt, crenulate in front of the middle, lateral corners somewhat prominent, rounded at apex; apical corners of the last segment of the abdomen about straight, not produced. The specimen which has been reported from the Cape in flesh coloured dorsally, lateral corners far more prominent, less rounded at the apex.

GENUS AGONOSCELLIS SPIN.

1837 Spinola Essai, p. 327.
1876 Stål. Enum. v. p. 64.

Type.: A nubila Fabr.

Body thinly covered with hairs, oval; head usually rather long, getting gradually narrower anteriorly, rounded at apex, unbroken, lobes equally long; bucculae running right through, distinctly elevated; rostrum long or rather long, first segment reaching to the base of the head; lateral margins of thorax unbroken, rather sharp, straight, the whole margin especially the middle, very narrowly subcallous; scutellum triangular, rather narrow at apex, frena reaching far beyond the middle; hemelytra a bit narrower and much longer than abdomen; membrane veins simple; mesosternum slightly furrowed; legs moderate, tibiae cylindrical, not furrowed dorsally.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Abdomen with one lateral row of dark spots on abdomen.

--- venosa.

A.A. Abdomen with two lateral rows of dark spots.

B. Whole body very densely covered with numerous hairs.

--- puberula.

B.B. Body not so densely covered with hairs.

C. Rostrum almost reaching to apex of abdomen.

--- erosa.

C.C. Rostrum not as long reaching to middle of abdomen.

--- versicolor.

A. VENOSA THB. S.A.M.

Fig. 41.

Body obovate; lateral margins of head, antennae, eyes, a small part of the posterior lateral margin of the thorax, two large median basal areas in scutellum, areas about connexiva of connexivum, a large apical area on femur of front leg, base and apex of tibiae and tarsi and the same areas on the other legs, two lateral areas of spots on abdomen, and last segment of rostrum dark fusco us to piceous; whole dorsal surface of body excepting the areas mentioned above reddish ferrug enous; head convex, triangular; thorax emarginate and membrane fusco us, reaching well beyond the posterior extremity of the abdomen; whole dorsal surface especially at margins covered with very fine hairs; ventral surface and legs strongly hairy.

Ω. Long 10 m.m.
Lat. 3-4 m.m.
Pale straw-coloured, dorsally less densely blackly spotted, scutellum rather densely spotted towards the base; hemelytra sometimes somewhat ferrigenous; antennae, excepting interior portion of first segments, dorsal surface of abdomen, three or four small lateral spots on the pectus, small discoidal spots disposed in series of four on the abdomen and at the margins of the wings in the basal and apical angles of the segments of the venter but not the spiracles; a spot in the front of the middle of the femora and tarsi are in part black; lateral margins of thorax in front of middle and a small spot at the base and apex of the scutellum are light coloured or sparingly spotted; wings very slightly darkened; decoloured at apex; membrane vitreous, interior of basal corneal dark, veins very often slightly darkened; connexivum straw-coloured, dark black; second and third segments of antennae about equal; rostrum reaching to the middle of the venter.

C. Q. Long 7-8 mm. Lat. 4-4.5 mm.

Griso straw-coloured, verging more or less into iron-coloured dorsally and distinctly dark ferruginosely spotted sprinkled with black spots, lateral portion blackly spotted; membrane decoloured, basal angle blackish in the interior; antennae, excepting the interior portion of the first segment, the lateral margins of the head and the two lateral longitudinal marginal lines, the dorsal surface of the abdomen, five small lateral spots on the pectus, small discoidal spots on the wings, in the basal and apical corners of the segments but not the spiracles, a small spot, sometimes deficient, in front of the middle of the femora, the whole of the tibiae or the apical portion but not the tarsi, are black; connexivum straw-coloured, blackish dark; lateral margins of the thorax and apex of scutellum pale, light, the former however, are blackly spotted posteriorly; wings whitish, with a big dark, dil second segment of the antennae of variable length, third aabout equally long or distinctly shorter; rostrum very long, sometimes reaching to the apex of the abdomen.

C. Q. Long 11-12 mm. Lat. 6-6.5 mm.

It differs from A. versicolor in the colouring of the dorsal surface of its abdomen and its head is also longer.
1851 Dallas. Cat. of Hem. I p. 179. 1.

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Transvaal, Rhodesia.

Pale dirty stramineous, dorsally distinctly dilute ferruganeously punctate; hemelytra densely punctate; hemelytra densely punctated, the punctuations being in heaps, costal part blackly or fuscously punctate; ventrally laves; antennae excepting the first segment, two longitudinal lines on margin of head, base and apex of dorsal part of abdomen, basal part and apical segments of connexivum, four small macula on lateral parts of sternum, small ventral macula in basal angles and apical segments, the spiracles, small macula on femora behind the middle, apex of tibiae and tarsi black; lateral margins of thorax laves; dilutely lutescent, posteriorly blackly punctate; scutellum behind the middle on both sides blackly punctate, apical part pale, dilutely punctate; membrane dirty vinaceous, fuscously veined; second segment of antennae not shorter than third; rostrum reaching to middle of venter.

♂. L. Long 10-12 m.m.
Lat. 5-6½ m.m.

A. SANGUINEA. WESTW.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I. p. 32. (Aselia sanguinea).
1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I. p. 43. (Pentatomina minis-tcollis.)


Hab.: Cape.

" Flavescent testaceous, less densely and distinctly spotted; antennae, 1st segment in part or wholly excepted, black; 2nd segment shorter than third; a narrow lateral margin of head sometimes black; membrane dirty hyaline, internal basal veins sometimes very slightly infuscate; wings dilute fuscascnt; 3 minute spots on pectus near coxae, small marginal spots on venter, small discoidal spots placed in series on each side, spiracles, spots on connexiva, a small spot behind middle of femora and other apical spots but not the apices of the tarses are black; rostrum long, reaching to last segment of venter."

♂. L. Long 11 m.m.
Lat. 5 m.m.

GENUS APRANIA STAL.


Body oval, rather broad, appreciably convex ventrally; head narrowed anteriorly, lateral margins slightly reflexed, rather acute, lobes equally long; bucculae percurrent, distinctly elevated; rostrum mediocore, reaching far beyond hind coxae, first segment reaching as far back as bucculae, second somewhat shorter than apical two taken together; antennae 5 segmented, first segment not reaching to apex of head; thorax rather short, front margin wholly broadly sinuate, broadly callous, front angles not truncate, lateral margins rather obtuse, not reflexed; scutellum rather broad basally, frenae reaching far beyond middle of scutellum; hemelytra much narrower than abdomen, apical angle of corium somewhat rounded; membrane rather small, veins longitudinal, simple; mesosternum carinate; venter not sulcate; legs long, tibiae distinctly sulcate dorsally; first segment of tarsi equal to apical two taken as one.

A. WAHLBERGI. STAL.

1862 Schaum in Peters Reise Nach Mossamb. Ins. p. 37. Tab. 2. fig. 1.
Hab.: Zululand, S.E. Africa.

Dilute testaceo-flavescent, dorsally appreciably densely and and distinctly punctate, ventrally obsoletely punctate; antennae, rostrum, towards apex, lateral margins of head and basal margin but not the median band and the two rather broad fasciae on the thorax on each side and broken in middle, the scutellum, a longitudinal median line and a narrow lateral portion excepting the hemelytrae, 3 lateral transverse spots on pectus, interior margin of connexiva; a band on each side of venter and the discoidal fasciae with the lateral bands but not the legs are black; a short posterior band on corium and the apical border is testaceo-flavescant; wings dark.

C. Long 12.5 m.m.  
Lat. 6½ m.m.

Thorax slightly shorter than head, front margin broadly elevated, callous, punctate, lateral margins of prothorax straight, lateral angles not projecting; membrane reaching the apex of the abdomen.

GENUS CARBULA STÜHL.

1876 STÜHL. Enum., v.p. 82.

Type. C. decorata Sign.

Body broad oval or obovate, very convex ventrally; head rounded or cut off rather sharply at the apex, lobes equally long, lateral lobes rounded, lateral margins rather rounded; bucculae moderately elevated, reaching to base of head; tubercles bearing antennae are partly visible from above; rostrum mediocore, first segment reaches as far back as bucculae or further, the second segment is equal to or a little longer than the two apical segments together; antennae mediocore or rather long, first segment does not reach to the apex of the head, second rarely a little longer than third; lateral margins of thorax usually very rounded, never sharp, ending in slight groove which is itself transversely wrinkled, rarely crenulate in front; hemelytra triangular, rather short, length little more than breadth at base, frena extending a little beyond the middle; hemelytra a little narrower than abdomen; membrane veins simple, apical corners of last segment of abdomen usually rounded rarely produced into a spine; legs mediocore, rather slender, tibiae slightly furrowed dorsally.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Margin of venter immaculate.  
--- decorata.

A.A. Margin of venter with minute blackly notated macula.  

B. Lateral angles of thorax spinously produced.  
--- recurva.

B.B. Lateral angles of thorax not spinously produced.

C. Head appreciably convex getting gradually narrower towards apex where it is narrow and rounded.  
--- blanda.

C.C. Head flat, blunt at apex, lateral margins somewhat curved but parallel in front of curve.

D. Two white macula on base of scutellum and one on apex.  
--- limmonoidis.
D.D. No white macula on apex of scutellum.

E. Second segment of antennae slightly longer than third. --- marginella.

E.E. Second segment of antennae slightly shorter than third. --- trisignata.

\[C. DECORATA SIGN.\]


Hab.: Cape.

"Body oval or obovate, stramineous, densely fuscously punctate dorsally; anterior half of thorax, medial area of scutellum and corium lighter in colour; two callous, levigate, stramineous areas in basal angles of scutellum; head appreciably longer than broad, rounded at apex, medial lobe as long as lateral lobes, percurrent; anterior margin of thorax obscurely crenulate and the lateral angles moderately produced, black; connexivum prominent, blackly punctate at the conjunctura, the rest being pale stramineous; membrane fuscous with veins sub-prominent; antennae pale, semi-transparent with the two apical segments darker in colour, first segment visible from dorsal surface, fourth and fifth segments sub-equal, third shorter than second; bucculae prominent almost reaching to base of head, as long as first segment of rostrum, second segment of rostrum longer than the two apical ones taken together, sternum comparatively aperturely punctate; venter convex with spiracles prominent, black; a triangular black area at base of venter and apex extending almost to apex of venter this area being darkly punctate; legs rather pale, semi-transparent, femur furrowed dorsally; apex of tibiae and tarsi slightly spinous."

\[C. RECURVA DIST.\]

Hab.: Transvaal.

"Head and pronotum pale ochraceous, more or less thickly blackly punctate, lateral frontal regions levigate ochraceous; posteriorly produced, lateral pronotal angles black; scutellum pale ochraceous, more or less blackly punctate, a large levigate ochraceous spot at each basal angle, the apex and centre of apical area much less punctate and therefore more pale stramineous; corium thickly blackly punctate, membrane fuligineous, connexivum pale ochraceous with large prominent black spots; body ventrally and legs pale ochraceous, sternum moderately blackly punctate, disk of abdomen thickly blackly punctate, almost unicolourous, remaining area darkly punctate with a longitudinal fascia of black punctures on each side; extreme lateral margin spotted with black at apices of abdominal segments; legs ochraceous with a small black spot near apices of femora; antennae ochraceous, second and third segments sub-equal, each shorter than fourth or fifth which are also sub-equal; head with apex broadly subtruncate, posterior pronotal angles acutely produced, their apices distinctly curved backwardly.

Length 6-7 mm.
Acr. pron. 4+5 mm.

One varietal specimen has the pronotal angles not acutely produced."
C. BLANDA, STUL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Natal.

Body oval, pale stramineous, dorsally appreciably densely, ventrally remotely ferrugineo-fusco-punctate; sides of head densely cuproo-nigro-punctate; a transverse median space on thorax, sparingly punctate, lateral margins of prothorax convex, callous, light, unbroken; a small callosity in basal angles of scutellum but not the costal margin of the corium in front is pale, light; membrane dirty, veins subinfuscate, dorsal surface of abdomen dilutely flavo-testaceo blackish posteriorly, connexivum fusco-punctate, exterior margin pale basal and apical angles of segments fuscos; a basal transverse blot on venter, reaching to apex of third segment, but not the small marginal spots occupying the basal and apical angles of the segments are black; there are two minute blackish spots near apex of femora; wings vitreous.

C. G. Long 64 m.m.
Lat. 4\,\frac{1}{2} m.m.

Form of head different from those of other species of same genus; head appreciably convex, narrow in front, rounded at apex, lateral margins very slightly curved in the middle; 1st segment of rostrum reaching far beyond bucculae; second and third segments of antennae equally long, the last infuscate near apex; lateral margins of prothorax scarcely curved, lateral angles acute, somewhat exteriorly produced.

C. LIMPODONIS, STUL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Natal, Zululand, Transvaal, Rhodesia.

Broad sub-ovate, dilute stramineous, dorsally appreciably densely and distinctly ferrugineo-fusco-punctate, ventrally remotely blackly punctate; lateral margins of prothorax and a basal callous spot in basal angles of scutellum are stramineo-albidis; dorsal surface of abdomen black, a large marginal spot on the connexivum of each segment is stramineous; membrane vitreous, interior basal angle, infuscate; lateral angles of thorax black, produced; a very large triangular blot on venter, extending from base to apex but not the lateral band is densely blackly punctate, the blot is sometimes almost wholly black; basal and apical angles of segments but not the spiracles are black; sometimes the femora are sparingly blackly punctate, 2 small spots behind middle and one spot near apex are blackish.

C. G. Long 7\,\frac{1}{2} m.m.
Lat. 6 m.m.

Very similar to C. marginella but differing from it in that the lateral angles of the thorax are black and more produced and there are more basal spots on the scutellum; it has very much the stature of C. trisignata; first segment of rostrum reaching beyond bucculae, second and third segments of antennae about equally long; lateral margins of prothorax obtuse, slightly rugose transversely, slightly curved, lateral angles moderately produce outward, sometimes sub-acute.

C. MARGINELLA THUMB. S.A.M.

1822 Thunberg, Hist. Rostr., cap II p. 4.

Hab.: Transvaal, Cape, Natal, Rhodesia, S.W. Africa.
Broad obovate, pale straw-coloured, dorsally densely, ventrally remotely spotted with dark ferruginous spots, pectus blackly spotted, lateral margins of thorax and posterior margins of lateral corns somewhat prominent, three very small white spots at the base of the scutellum, one in each corner and one in the middle; membrane dirty hyaline, basal corner darkish; dorsal surface of abdomen black, a big spot joining the segments and reaching to the exterior margin; a very big triangular blot on the abdomen extending from base to apex, almost totally black or bronze black, base and apex of the corners of the last segment black, femora sparingly spotted with small black spots, two small black spotted behind the middle and one near the apex.

Q. C. Long 7 m.m.
Lat. 4½ m.m.

G. TRISIGNATA, GERY. S.A.M.

1837 Germar in Silb. Rev. ent. v.p. 171. 104. (Cimex trisignatus)
1844 H. Schaeffer Wasm. Ins. p. 93 et 97 fig. 760 (Pentatoma trisignatum.)

Hab.: Orange Free State, Transvaal, Natal, Rhodesia.

Broad sub-ovate, pale straw-coloured, slightly darker dorsally and appreciably densely blackly spotted a large discoidal patch on the pectus and also one on the venter are very strongly blackly spotted, on the latter the spots form four broad bands; dorsal surface of abdomen black; lateral margins of thorax rounded, callous, biggish pale straw-coloured callous spots in basal angles of scutellum but not at the apex; costal margin of corium but not the spots at the marginal connections are pale straw-coloured; lateral corners of thorax black, produced moderately outwards; membrane dark; sides of venter sparingly blackly spotted; spiracles, the basal angles of segments but not the minute spots, situated in the apical angles of the segments are black; two very sparingly spotted with small black spots, second segment of antennae slightly shorter than third.

C. Q. Long 7 m.m.
Lat. 4½ m.m.

STECHELEUM FIEB.

1866 Mulsant et Rey, Pentat. p. 199. (Minoda).
1867-68 Walker, Cat. Hem. pp. 2 et 3. (Strachia.)
1876 Stbl. Enum. v.p. 86.

Type, S. variegatum Fieb.

Body oval or ovate, head rather flat, reflexed at the margins, lobes almost equally long, median lobe getting somewhat narrower anteriorly; Bucculae percurrent, appreciably elevated; eyes getting out appreciably, styliate, very short; rostrum mediocre, first segment sometimes reaching far beyond the bucculae, second segment shorter than the two apical segments taken together; antennae 5 jointed, first segment reaching as far or a little beyond the apex of the thorax of the head, the second and third segments are of variable length, second mostly shorter than third; thorax 6 angular, posterior corners very rounded, lateral margins anteriorly and mostly also posteriorly reflexed or elevated; membrane veins simple; mesosternum slightly keel-shaped; metasternum mediocre, tibiae rather flat dorsally or fixx furrowed, first segment of posterior tarsi shorter than two apical segments taken together.
KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Scutellum narrowed at apex.

B. Large aurantiacous areas in basal angles of scutellum.
   --- alienatum.

B.1. Smaller white levigate areas in basal angles of scutellum.
   --- sanguineiventris.

A.A. Scutellum broad at apex.

C. Scutellum of a homogeneous brownish colour.
   --- varium.

C.C. Scutellum variegated with 6 large irregular aurantiacous areas.

D. A distinct elevated white band over whole anterior margin of pronotum.
   --- poecilum.

D.D. An elevated white band which is interrupted medially over anterior margin of pronotum.
   --- senegalense.

S. ALIENATUM. FABR. S.A.M.

1805 Fal. Beauvais. Ins. p. 113. Hem., pl. VIII fig. 5. (Pentatoma elegans.)
1861 Dallas List of Hem. I. p. 261. 9. (Strachia alienata.)

Hab.: S.W. Africa.

Obscurely caerulean, shining, light, impressions on thorax and its hind portion, scutellum, excepting the elevated basal portion, and the hemelytra are punctured; 3 small spots on head, 2 median and one sub-basal, but not the interior margin of the lateral lobes, a broad unequal, median band on thorax, the scutellum and venter are lutescent; some minute discoidal spots on thorax, a posterior spot on lateral margins of prothorax, posterior lateral margins of prothorax and a very narrow margin of the lateral angles, 3 spots on the corium one minute anterior costal spot, one in front of the middle near the clavus and one larger posterior transverse spot, the pectus, except the very broad lateral band which is flavescent, the coxae, the trochanters, the bases of the femora, but not the white lines on the femora and tibiae, are sometimes luteo-fuscous with a broad white border; 2 irregular, median, basal spots on scutellum, of variable form and two spots near apex, separated by a faint line, spots on connexiva, marginal spots on venter, discoidal spots arranged in two longitudinal series on wings; these, however, are sometimes wanting, are caerulean; dorsal surface of abdomen lutescent or violaceo-flavescent; wings infuscate.

C. ? Long: 7-9 m.m.
   Lat. 4-5 m.m.

S. SENECALENSE. FABR. S.A.M.

1803 Fabricius, Syst. Rynch. p. 179.
1837 Westwood in Hope Cat., I. p. 34. (-gloriosum.)
1844 H. Schaeffer, Wenz. VII p. 84. fig. 751 (- " ).
1876 Stål. Enum. v.p. 86.

Hab.: Cape, Natal, E. W. Africa.

Black or caeruleous-black, slightly shining, anterior part of thorax; scutellum and hemelytrae punctured with light spots; dorsal surface of abdomen, excepting connexiva fusco-testaceus; a small posterior spot on the head and two very big sub-triangular spots covering almost the whole of the lateral lobes, and also the interior margin of the latter towards the apex, but not the inferior portion, excepting some lines, anterior and posterior margins of thorax and many spots of which there are two near each lateral corner, a spot in basal angles of scutellum, a longitudinal line in front, a broad median fascia, interrupted in middle but not at apex, a small line on clavus, anterior costal margin of corium, but not the two irregular spots, one in front of middle, the other behind the middle, the spots on connexivum, many spots on proctus, venter, spots and lines on legs are stramineous, verging on luteascence; discoidal black spot on venter disposed in longitudinal series of 3 flavescent black marginal spots in apical angles of segments.

S. VARIUM, WESTY.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. I. p. 34 (Tentatoma varia).

Hab.: S.W. Africa; Natal.

Stramineous or stramineo-albidus, dorsally as well as sides of proctus and venter less densely and distinctly blackly spotted; head, lateral border of prothorax, a median percurrent line on scutellum and a spot in the basal angles are pale luteascens; antennae, some posterior little lines on head and an intramarginal line on the lateral lobes, dorsal surface of abdomen excepting the connexivum and minute scattered lines and spots on the legs but not the connexivum in front of the middle are black; in front of the middle the segments are marked with stramineous spots.

♀. Long 8-9 m.m. 
Lat. 42-5 m.m.

S. SANGUINEVENTRIS MESSE.


Hab.: S.W. Africa; Damarsaland; Marebia.

Body black with a bluish metallic lustre; the posterior half of the pronotum, the middle of the scutellum, the clavus and the corium, the connexivum above and the posterior apical parts of the pro-max and metastethia punctated; the lateral margins of the median lobe, a crescent shaped spot in front of each ocellus, four spots in a transverse row on the anterior lobe of the pronotum, a short marginal fascia on each side near the posterior lateral angles on the posterior margin, a large callous spot near each basal angle, and a large apical spot on the scutellum, part of the transverse oblique sub-apical fascia on the corium, some obscure spots on the edges of the bucculæ, the basal part of the second rostral joint, an interrupted fascia on the scutellum, two spots on the metastethium, one in the basal upper angle and the other in the apical upper angle the posterior apical part of the metastethium, the narrow fascia on the upper lateral and under surfaces of the intermediate, and posterior femora, the 3 or 4 apical spots on all the femora, an obscure longitudinal fascia on the superior surfaces of the intermediate and posterior tibiae, and the apical superior spot on all the tibiae,
yellowish white; a spot on each lateral lobe on the head, the part of the reflected anterior pronotal margin behind each eye, the fasciae in front of and on the anterior part of the posterior lateral angles, the interrupted medial longitudinal fascia, and a spot on each side near the anterior lateral angles of the pronotum, an irregular medial spot on the scutellum, the narrow costal basal part, a spot near the middle and posterior sub-apical transverse fascia on the corium, the apical parts of the connexivum, the dorsal surface of the abdomen (except the black lateral margins) a spot on each side on the under-surface of the antenniferous tubercle, the posterior and upper dorsal margin of the prosthetum; two small spots, one at the middle of the prosthetum and the other at the middle of the mesosternum and the apical parts of the coxae orange; the broad lateral interrupted fascia on each side and the medial basal part of the abdomen beneath partly scarlet red and partly deep yellowish red; the membrane and qisec brown and the genital segment black.

The head broad, together very slightly broader than the anterior part of the pronotum, with the anterior lateral lobes slightly shorter than the medial one, their margins reflected, slightly sinuate beyond the eyes; the eyes transversely pedunculate; upper surface of the head (except for a few punctuations) smooth; the first antennal joint short, very nearly touching the apex, the second slightly longer, shorter than the third, the fourth incrassate, longer than the third, the fifth increscate fusiform about as long as the second; the rostrum extending slightly beyond the intermediate coxae, with the second joint longer than the first, slightly shorter than the two apical sub-equal ones together; pronotum about as long as the head, twice as broad as long, medially transversely depressed, with the margins of the anterior lobe reflected upwards, slightly sinuate anteriorly and laterally, the posterior lobe transversely coarsely punctate, along grooves, the posterior lateral angles rounded, not prominent; scutellum triangular, basally slightly convex and feebly punctate, transversely medially coarsely punctate and rugulose; hemelytra slightly narrower than the abdomen; the coria rugulose, coarsely punctate along the costal and claval regions, the membrane extending slightly beyond the abdomen; anterior tarsi a little more than half as long as tibiae.

Length $\sigma$ 6.5 m.m.
Breadth $\sigma$ 3.5 m.m.

S. FORCHIUM DALL. 3.A.M.

Body ovate; anterior portion of medial and of lateral lobes of head, 3 small areas, one posteriorly on the medial lobe and 2 posteriorly on the lateral lobes, two areas converging on the compound eyes, whole anterior border of pronotum, irregular areas on pronotum sparsely spotted with piceous spots, two large areas near the bases of the coria a longitudinal line converging on the frenae, the medial segments of the segments of the abdomen except for four large medial fuscous areas laterally and a pimplar area next to each blot, irregularly dispersed areas on pectus and ventral part of head, white lawn gate; medial portion of medial longitudinal area of head, a medial longitudinal line down the pronotum, two large antero-lateral areas, five areas on scutellum, two in base, two medio-laterally and one at apex, a large blot on each base of the segments of the connexivum and irregularly dispersed blots on ventral surface, aurantius; the rest of the dorsal surface of the body black, not shining; antennae and legs brown or fuscous.

$\sigma$. Long 8-9 m.m.
Lat. 5-6 m.m.
GEN. BACRADA STHL.

1866 Hulsant et Rey., Pentat., p. 197 (Vittilia).
1872 StHl. Enum., v. p. 88.

Type, B. picta Fabr.

Body oval or obovate; head appreciably deflexed, triangular, rounded at apex, margins slightly reflexed, lobes almost equally long, median lobe getting narrower anteriorly, bucculae fercurrent, moderately elevated; eyes have very short styles; distance between ocelli about 3 times distance of ocelli from eyes; rostrum mediocore, first segment scarcely reaching beyond the bucculae, second segment about equal to the two apical segments taken as one; antennae 5 jointed, first segment about reaching to the apex of the head, second segment equal to third or much longer; thorax quadrangular, rounded posteriorly between the lateral corners, posterior corners; mesosternum slightly keel-shaped; tibiae slightly furrowed on top.

'Stenozygum' is a nearly related genus.

B. HILARIS HURM. 

Fig. LXX
1835 Burmeister, Handb. II. I. p. 368.
1837 German. in Stib. Rev. ent. v.p. 177 (-hebraica).
1859 H. Schaeffer Wanz. v. p. 64 figs. 508 (-picta.)
1845 Klug, Symb. v. pl. XXIV. fig. 6. (-jacunda.)

Hab.: Cape, Orange Free State; S. W. Africa; Zululand, Beautuland, Transvaal.

Cylindrical black, shining, punctulated, head beneath levigate, a lateral oblique band on both sides of the head, anterior margin, three bands, one medial and one oblique intrasemarginal band on each side, occasionally with narrow abbreviated fasciae behind middle of thorax, scutellum with 3 basal macula and band behind the middle, amplified on both sides anteriorly, corium with intracostal band, abbreviated behind the middle, posterior macula, macula on connexivum, three lateral macula on pectora, acetabulum, sternum, marginal macula on venter, and also lines on legs straminous, luteous; venter slightly narrowed, slightly fasciater; membrane abdominal or slightly infuscate base fuscous.

♂. Long 8 m. m.
Lat. 3 m. m.

GENUS DISMEGISTUS A. ET S.

1876 StHl. Enum. v. p. 21.

Type: D. fimbriatus, Thub.

Body oval, slightly convex dorsally; head deflexed, rather small lateral lobes touching in front of median lobe; bucculae moderately elevated; oculi moderately prominent; antennae 5 segmented, first segment reaching far beyond the apex of the head, second segment somewhat longer than third; first segment of rostrum not reaching beyond the bucculae; lateral margins of thorax rounded, slightly flattened; scutellum mediocore, triangular, narrow at apex, frenum extending to near the apex; prosternum not canaliculate; legs rather long, a few short spines on tibiae, front tibiae triangular.
KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Dorsal surface black, shining, excepting a wide lateral band of the pronotum, the costal margin of the corium and the connexivum which are deep red.

--- _rufimarginatus._

A.A. Dorsal surface with many more reddish areas.

B. Pronotum with reddish margins and a posterior medial reddish blot.

--- _fimbriatus._

B.B. Entire pronotum excepting medial central area reddish in colour.

--- _sanguineous._

D. SANGUINEUS, de G. S.A.M.

Obovate; head, legs, antennae, medial area of pronotum, scutellum, clavus, medial area of corium, pectus and membrane piceous, the rest of the dorsal surface being of a distinct reddish colour.

--- _Long 11 mm.
Lat. 6-7 mm._

D. FIMBRIATUS THUNB. S.A.M.

1833 Thunberg, Nov. sp. Ins. I. p. 47. pl. 11. fig. 61.
1822 Thunberg, Hist. Rostr., cap. III p. 3.
1834 Hahn. Wanz. Ins. II. p. 115. Fig. 195. (Cydnus circumductus).

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, S.W. Africa, Transvaal.

Black or aenascent black, more or less distinctly and densely punctate dorsally, a light anterior transverse space on thorax; lateral margins of thorax more or less flattened, anteriorly there is a punctate impression inside the lateral margins; lateral and basal borders of thorax, costal border of corium (which is narrowed to the back) and a broad lateral border of prostethium are sanguineous or sanguine flavescent.

--- _Long 8-9 mm.
Lat. 5-5.5 mm._

Var. A. More densely and feintly punctate, interior and apical margins of corium, posterior portion of metastethium and whole of vertex are of the same colour, black.

Var. B. A narrow interior margin of corium, a small spot near the apical margin and border of abdomen are sanguineous.

Var. C. Interior and apical margin of corium, posterior border of metastethium, ventral border and disc sanguineous.

D. RUFIMARGINATUS HESSE. S.A.M.


Hab.: S.W. Africa.

--- Body elongate oval, slightly convex above, black and shining; the ocelli, the broad lateral amplified margins of the pronotum, more than half of the broad costal margin, the claval margin, (obscurely) and an obscure spot near the inner apical angle of the corium, the connexivum above and below, the
upper dorsal part of the prosternum, the upper apical angle of the metasternium, the basal medial part of the abdomen beneath and the apical margins of the coxae red.

The head directed downwards, with the lateral lobes slightly reflected upwards; contiguous in front, longer than the medial lobe with the surface finely punctuated anteriorly; the antennae slightly compressed from the second joint, the first joint short, slightly incrassate, reaching slightly over the apex, the second fourth and fifth of about equal length but longer than the first; the rostrum reaching the intermediate coxae (C) or the posterior coxae (C), the first joint very short, the second slightly incrassate, a little longer than the first, the third about as long as the first and second together, the fourth slightly shorter than the second; pronotum large, slightly declined in front, with the lateral margins amplified, slightly reflected upwards, punctuated anteriorly, anterolaterally on the amplified margins and transversely across the middle, the anterior margin slightly sinuate, the lateral margins convexly rounded; scutellum longer than broad, basally transversely grooved, basally slightly convex, subacute apically, apex directed downwards; hemelytra as broad as the abdomen beyond the middle, with the basal costal margin slightly amplified and reflected upwards; clavus and corium densely punctuated; body underneath feebly punctuated; the anterior tibiae slightly triangular, slightly dilated apically; tarsal long, with the first joint as long as the apical ones together.

\[ C \text{ smaller than } \varnothing. \]

Length C. 8.5 m.m., \( \varnothing \). 7.5 m.m.

Breadth C. acr. pron. 5.5 m.m., \( \varnothing \). 7.5 m.m.

This species is closely allied to fimbriatus from which it differs by the larger size, the more elongate oval shape, the more amplified lateral pronatal margins, the practically impunctate under surfaces and the slightly different arrangement of the red pigment on the pronotum and corium.

**D. LINOTATUS. WESTW.**

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem I. p. 34. (Pentatoma binotata)
1837 Germar in Sib. Rev. ent. v. p. 184. 150. (Cydnus sanguinolentus.)
1851 Dallas, List of Hem. I. p. 130. 5.
1853 H. Schaeffer. Wanz. Ins. p. 346. fig. 1005. (Cydnus sanguinolentus.)

Hab.: Cape, Mozambique.

Black, shining, light ventrally, a faint and sparingly punctate disc on venter, scutellum and hemelytra more densely and \( x \) distinctly punctate; thorax, corium, a broad ventral lateral border the disk but not the lateral portion of the prosternum and the posterior portion of the metasternium, are sanguineous; rostrum, a large transverse trapezoidal spot on the venter, thorax reaching to the latter; front margin; the clavus and a narrow discoidal spot on corium are black.

\[ C. \text{ 4. Long 8-11 m.m.} \]

Lat. 5-7½ m.m.

**GEN. MEZARA A. ET S.**

1843 Amyot et Serville, Hem. p. 133.
1851 Dallas, List. I. p. 274 (Rheingaster).
Body oval or obovate; head flat, ovate, rounded at apex, lateral margins somewhat curved, median lobe fercurrent; first segment of rostrum does not reach beyond the bucculae, sometimes it is somewhat shorter than the bucculae; first segment of antennae scarcely reaches to apex of head; lateral margins of thorax rarely very slightly thickened or reflexed, front margin curved between the eyes and thorax cut off short on each side behind the eyes very rarely slightly callous or thickened in the middle; frena continued beyond the middle of the scutellum; mesosternum keel-shaped, venter tuberlat or spinous at the base; tibiae mostly furrowed dorsally.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Apices of 3rd, 4th, and 5th segments of antennae black.

--- ballido-contrae.

A.A. Apices of 3rd, 4th and 5th segments of antennae not black.

B. Apex of ultimate segment of rostrum black.

C. Body ovate, distinctly elongated posteriorly.

--- viridula.

C.C. Body ovate, not elongated posteriorly.

--- capicola.

B.B. Apex of ultimate segment of rostrum not black.

D. Antennae entirely reddish in colour.

--- prunasia.

D.D. Only apices of last 3 segments of antennae reddish.

--- robusta.

NESTARA VIRIDULA LINN. S.A.M.

1775 Fabricius. Syst. Ent. p. 710.
1775 Fabricius. Syst. Ent. p. 711 (amaragdula).
1775 Fabricius. Syst. Ent. p. 711 (-var torquata.)
1789 de Villiers. Ent. Auct. p. 28., 505 (-variabilis.)
1792 Fabricius, Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 533 (-apirena.)
1801 Weid., Icon. p. 55 pl. VI. fig. 52 (-viridisimae.)
1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. p. 36 (-chlorocephala, propinquia, benylna, unicolor, subseric, leii, tripunctigeras, proscina, chinensis, chloris).
1843 Amyot et Serville. Hem. p. 144 (-amaragdula.)
1847 Reicha et Faimairi, Voy. Abyss. Ins. p. 443 (-approximata.)
1848 Lucas. Expl. Alg. Ins. p. 87 (-glicaticollia.)
1851 Dallas. List. I. p. 274 (-prasina.)
1853 Germain in Sibb. Rev. ent. v.p. 166 (-hemichloris.)
1866 Mulsant et Rey, Fentst. p. 295 (prasina.)
Hab.: Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, S.E. Africa, S.W. Africa, Rhodesia.

Slightly narrowed, obovate, of various colours, very densely punctuated, carina broadly obtuse, venter levigated; apex of third segment of antennae, fourth and fifth almost totally brumescent; anterior lateral margins of thorax and also margin of venter pale stramineous; apical angles of segments of abdomen, and minute macula or inferior lines behind the eyes black.

\[ \text{C. Q. Long } 12^{1/2} \text{ mm.} \\
\text{Lat. 6-9 mm.} \]

Var A. Virescent, base of scutellum with 5 pale punctuations.

Var B. Virescent, head and anterior part of thorax dirty stramineous, base of scutellum with 5 pale punctuations.

Var C. Virescent, dirty stramineous above, two macula at base of head, 3 macula an anterior part of thorax, 3 anterior macula on apex of scutellum, and also macula behind the middle of the hemelytra virescens.

\[ \text{N. CAPICOLA WESTV. S.A.M.} \]


Hab.: Cape, Transvaal.

Rather broad oval or subovate, dilute greenish, rather densely and distinctly punctured; 3 or 5 very small, pale basal spots on scutellum; antennae altogether strawaceous only towards apex, last two segments greenish at base.

\[ \text{C. Q. Long } 12-15 \text{ mm.} \\
\text{Lat. 6-9\frac{1}{2} \text{ mm.}} \]

Var A.: Altogether greenish.

Var B: Head and thorax distinctly stramineous in front.

Var C: Flavescent on top, spots on thorax, 3 basal spots and apex of scutellum but not the spots on hemelytra are greenish.

Var D: Greenish, pallido-consipira and variegated on top.

\[ \text{N. PRINASIS DALL. S.A.M.} \]

1851 Dallas, List I. p. 279.

Hab.: S.W. Africa, Damaraland, Nerebis.

Sub-obo- ovate, head pronotum and scutellum dilute greenish; clavus, corium, legs and antennae brownish or pinkish in colour; membrane hyaline with prominent longitudinal wing veins; dorsal surface densely and distinctly punctuated with the margins of the pronotum distinctly emarginate; rostrum reaching to anterior coxae with the apex of the ultimate segment not black.

\[ \text{C. Q. Long } 10 \text{ mm.} \\
\text{Lat. 6 mm.} \]

\[ \text{N. ROBUSTA DIST. S.A.M.} \]

Hab.: Rhodesia.
Ovate, dilute greenish in colour with the dorsal surface distinctly and densely punctated; lateral margins of pronotum, anterior costal margin of corium, edges of segments of connexivum deep reddish in colour; membrane with prominent longitudinal wing veins and greenish in colour; ventral surface very dilute greenish in colour; legs strong and stramineous in colour.

C. ♀. Long 20 m.m.
Lat. 10-11 m.m.

N. PALLIDO-CONSPERSA, STML. S.A.M.
1861 Signoret. Ent. Ser. 3. VII. p. 635. 105. (Nezara flavopunctata.)

Hab.: Natal, ZwaZiland, Transvaal.

Obovate, pale greenish, scattered inside with small white callous spots, appreciably densely and distinctly punctured, venter remotely and absolutely punctured; margin of head, lower lateral margins of thorax and costal margin of corium, the narrow border of abdomen and the callous spots on venter near spiracles are pale, dirty stramineous; last three segments of antennae towards apex but not the lower apical corners of segments of abdomen are black; second segment of antennae somewhat shorter than third; spine at base of venter not reaching beyond intermediate coxae.

C. ♀. Long 12-17 m.m.
Lat. 7-10 m.m.

GENUS FLAMINIA STML.

Head mediocre, curved on each side in front of the eyes, bluntly rounded at apex, lobes equally long; bucculae slightly elevated; first segment of rostrum not reaching as far back as bucculae; second and third segments about equally long; antennae mediocre, rather thick, first segment scarcely reaching to apex of head, second segment somewhat shorter than third; scutellum not narrowing towards posterior end or hardly so, broad at apex, frena not reaching to middle of scutellum; mesosternum dividedly keel-shaped; metasternum elevated; venter tuberculose at base, the tubercle touching the metasternum.

P. NATALENSIS, DALL. S.A.M.
1851 Dallas. List of Hem 1. p. 225. 4. (Eysarcoris? natalensis)

Hab.: Natal, Transvaal.

Oval, yellowish brick coloured, bright, punctured dorsally; light ventrally, thorax and hemelytrae black; two large round black spots on scutellum, the rest is straw-coloured; broad furrows on top, inside of tibiae.

C. ♀. Long 6 m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.
GENUS PLATACANTHA H. SCH.

1876 Stål. Enum. v. p. 95.

Type: P. lutea Westw.

Head short, broadly rounded at apex, lateral lobes contiguous; bucculae much elevated, especially posteriorly; basal segment of antennae not reaching beyond apex of head, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th segments sub-equal; rostrum short, first segment shorter than bucculae, reaching to between anterior and medial coxae, second segment the longest, somewhat longer than third and fourth; scutellum appreciably broad posteriorly, frena scarcely reaching to middle; mesosternum obtusely carinate; venter armed with a long and strong spine at base; legs strong, tibiae tarsate dorsally.

P. LUTEA. WESTW. S.A.M.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I p. 31. (Rhaphigaster lutesus), 1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I p. 31. ("transversalis).
1851 Dallas List. I. p. 335.1.

Hab.: Cape, S.E. Africa.

Dilute dirty flavescent, remotely punctate; the narrow lateral margin in front of middle and a small marginal spot on each side behind the middle of the scutellum but not the marginal spots on the venter are black.

P. L. Long 14 m.m.
       Lat. 8 m.m.

GENUS ANTECTIA STÅL.

1876 Stål. Enum. v. p. 95.

Type: A. maculata Dall.

Head more or less deflexed, lobes equally long; first segment of rostrum not reaching beyond posterior ends of bucculae; first segment of rostrum not or scarcely reaching to apex of head, second segment shorter than third; front margin and anterior portions of lateral margins of thorax distinctly reflexed or callous, elevated; scutellum broad or rather broad at apex; mesosternum not at all or only slightly keelshaped; venter: occasionally distinctly spinous at base.

KEY TO COMMON SPECIES.

A. Venter neither spinous nor tibisculous at base.

B. Body variously coloured, no yellow patches on thorax; head not produced, slightly curved on each side in front of eyes, lateral margins of thorax straight or nearly straight in front, lateral angles not produced.

C. Dorsal surface of abdomen yellowish red, margin of venter spotted black.

--- maculata.
C.C. Dorsal surface of abdomen wholly or in part black or obscurely violaceous.

D. Margin of venter immaculate or with a black spot in basal angles of segments.
   --- variegata.

D.D. Margin of venter spotted black and apical corners of segments also spotted.
   --- mauritii.

E.E. Body black dorsally, thorax dark yellow.

E. Antennae flavo-testaceous.
   --- sparmanni.

E.E. Antennae, excepting the two basal segments which are stramineous, are black.
   --- incriventris.

A.A. Base of venter distinctly spinous.

F. Body above black, thorax adorned with pale patches.

G. Antennae and feet flavo-testaceous.
   --- bincincta.

G.G. Antennae and feet not flavo-testaceous.
   --- lineata.

F.F. No pale patches on thorax.
   --- amoena.

A. VARIEGATA THUM.        S.A.M.

1783 Thunberg, Nov. Ins. sp. 11. p. 48. pl. 11 fig. 62.

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Transvaal, S.W. Africa, Rhodesia.

Broadly oval, pale sub-ovate or obtusely olivaceous, dorsally less densely olivaceous, or blackly punctated ventrally frequently paler and di-lutely punctate; lateral lobes of head, lateral anterior margins of thorax and anterior maculae, two maculae on anterior part of scutellum, line or medial levigate, litura, anterior costal band and apical margin of corium luteoscent; membrane sub-vitreous, in basal interior angles blackly fuscate; dorsal abdomen black, exterior margins of the segments of the connexivum more or less broadly olivaceous stramineous frequently narrowed anteriorly; antennae black, first segment, second and base of third flavo- or viridi-olivaceous.

C. Long 8 mm.
   Lat. 5 mm.

Var A: Dilute, dorsally ochraceously punctate, thorax luteoscently marked, scutellum and corium not with black band. C. 2
**Var. B:** Black or fuscously olivaceous punctately dorsally, longitudinal lines on both sides of thorax, thorax shortened anteriorly and anterior lirae pale; large triangular macula on scutellum, densely blackly punctated or often totally black; macula above and dilute longitudinal lines luteous; three irregular macula on thorax, blackly punctated or totally black; two medial bands on head percurrent, basal macula on both sides behind the eyes and absolute macula on lateral lobes black; apex of scutellum pale or dilutely luteous. (3).  

**Var. C:** Dorsally black, thorax and scutellum sparcely punctated, lateral lobes of head, anterior macula on thorax, two anterior macula on scutellum, anterior costal band on corium, lirae in discoidal area and apical margin and also apex of femora luteous levigate; three posterior lines on head, anterior margin of thorax and also anterior lateral margin, 5 longitudinal abbreviated anterior lines, medial line on scutellum and lateral margins luteous; legs pale olivaceous ventrally, pectora with two sub-interrupted lateral bands, small macula deposited in lateral series on venter and also fascia behind the middle of the femora black. (3).

**A. TRANSVAALIA DIST.**  
1892 Distant A Nat. in Transvaal. p. 251 tab. III fig. 6.  
Hab.: Transvaal.  

Above dull ochraceous, somewhat thickly punctured with brown; head with the margins of the central lobe enclosing two short central lines at base, the inner margins of the eyes end a cluster of punctures near the apex of each lateral lobe, black; pronotum with the posterior area thickly covered with coarse black punctures and some scattered punctures on anterior area, the punctures form two obscure dark spots on disc; anterior and lateral margins and a central longitudinal discal line luteous and levigate, a black line on the lateral margins near the posterior angles; scutellum thickly covered with black punctures; two large spots at base and the apex luteous and almost impunctate; the black punctures become confluent near the base and form two obscure spots before apex; corium thickly covered with black punctures, excepting at base of lateral margins and an angular fascia on disk both of which are luteous and levigate; membrane black with its apical margin hyaline; connexivum luteous, spotted with black; body beneath and legs luteous; abdomen with basal creamy levigate fascia, the second and third interrupted at centre; rostrum with a central line and apex black; margin of abdomen spotted with black; antennae mutilated.  

Long 7 mm.  

This species is allied to A. variegata Thunb. from which the white levigate fascia on the under surface of the abdomen will alone render it very distinct.  

**A. ASTROSIGNATA DIST.**  
Hab.: Cape.  

Pale testaceus, more or less coarsely punctuate; lateral and anterior margins and usually anterior disk of pronotum, base, two central longitudinal lines and apex to scutellum pale ochraceus; two transverse lines on anterior disk of pronotum, two large spots near base and two smaller spots near apex of scutellum, and a longitudinal linear spot on corium, black; its apex paler; body beneath ochraceous.
thickly punctured with brown; legs dark ochraceous; antennae ochraceous, second and third joints sub-equal and shorter than fourth and fifth which are moderately thickened; head rugulously punctate, the lateral margins sinuate; pronotum with the anterior and lateral margins moderately raised and levigate, coarsely punctate, more thickly so behind anterior margin; scutellum with coarse scattered punctures, the base impunctate; corium thickly coarsely punctate; rostrum reaching to the posterior coxae, its apex black, sternum with small black costal spots.

Long. 5½-6 m.m.

A. RUGOVITTATA DIST. S.A.M.

Hab.: Cape.

Black with sanguineous markings, apex of scutellum ochraceous; head, with the apex of the central lobe, a spot before the eyes, outer and inner margin of lateral lobes (sometimes whole of lateral lobes) and a few minute spots on basal area, sanguineous; pronotum, with anterior and lateral margins (narrowly) two short sub-marginal fasciae lines on each side (sometimes fused) and a longitudinal fascia broadened anteriorly, sanguineous; scutellum with basal half black, where there is a central longitudinal line and a spot on each side sanguineous, the apical half brownish ochraceous; apex ochraceous; corium with base of costal margin transversely waved, fascia on disk connected with apical margin all of which are sanguineous; claval margin obscurely ochraceous, membrane pale brownish ochraceous base blackish; connexivum sanguineous, with black segmental longitudinal lines or spots, body beneath and legs ochraceous; two central spots to mesosternum, a large oblique spot on each side of the metasternum, a broad broken marginal fascia and margins of the last two segments to the abdomen, black; antennae ochraceous, apex of fourth joint and fifth joint extending base, piceous; first joint not reaching to the apex of the head, second a little shorter than third; fourth and fifth sub-equal and a little longer; pronotum finely wrinkled and punctate; apex almost impunctate, corium coarsely punctate, excepting the sanguineous markings which are levigate; membrane passing the abdominal apex; rostrum slightly passing the posterior coxae.

Long 6 m.m.

Allied to A. variegata Thumb. but a smaller and narrower species; markings very distinct.

A. MAURITII. S.A.M.


Hab: Cape, Rhodesia.

Obovate, pale greenish or olivaceous brown, dorsally less densely spotted with pale brown spots, head densely spotted; ventrally spotted with pale spots, venter slightly discoid, thorax and corium excepting the costal portion of the latter, sometimes reddish; membrane and wings decoloured; dorsal surface of abdomen, excepting the spotted connexivum and the apical portion, five minute lateral spots on the pectus, small spots at the margins and in the apical corners,
of the segments of the venter and also very small spots disposed in series of two and wide apart, are black; antennae from middle of third segment are brown or griseo brick coloured, the second and third segments are about equal in length.

C. ♂. Long 8 m.m.
Lat. 4½ m.m.

A. CLINICOLLIS SCHAUM. S.A.M.

Hab.: S. Rhodesia.

Body oval or obovate; posterior part of medial lobe of head, a longitudinal transverse band across posterior portion of head, an anterior transverse band on the pronotum continuous with an anterior lateral longitudinal band, a thin band around posterior portion of pronotum, a wide band around scutellum, a band along the suture in the middle of the corium, and the entire ventral surface reddish or light reddish in colour; the rest of the dorsal surface with the exception of the clavalus and the area between the medial corial suture and the clavalus very dark green in colour; the latter portions are brown and inter-spersed with whitish areas; membrane dark fuscous with prominent longitudinal wing veins.

C. ♀. Long 13-14 m.m.
Lat. 8-9 m.m.

A. AMOENA. STML.

1858 STML. Defv. Vet. Ak. Fürh. p. 222.7. (Rhaphigaster amoena)

Hab.: Cape.

* Oval or sub-ovate, black or subamoena-nigra, appreciably densely punctate, a very large light disk on venter; a narrow border of head, two little basal lines and sometimes a line of the median lobe, front and lateral margins of prothorax, a distinct spot in front and four annular spots behind the middle, the latter less distinct and blackly punctate, 3 basal spots on scutellum, one lateral one on each side in front of middle, but not the apical portion the costa and spot behind the middle of the corium, spots on the pectus near the coxae, front and hind borders of prothorax, border of abdomen, spine at base of venter and discoidal spots, sometimes running together in two broad bands, stramineous, light, antennae, rostrum and legs flavo-leucoresceous; margin of abdomen spotted black, pectus stramineous, blackly punctate.*

C. ♂. Long 7 m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.

A. INERMIVENTIS STML.


Hab.: Cape.

"Oval, amoena-nigra, sometimes violaceo-induta; a short median fascia on thorax, lateral margins of prothorax narrow and front margin broader, except the lateral postocular portion, middle of basal margin of scutellum, a lateral submarginal band on each side extending
from base to beyond middle and the posterior border, the costal margin of the corium, the dirty stramineous rostrum and legs, are fuscopunctate; antennae, excepting the two basal segments which are stramineous; the tarsi are black.

**C. &.** Long 7½ m.m.
Lat. 5 m.m.

Very similar to A. lineatus and A. bicinctus but quite distinct from them in that its venter is not armed at the base; wholly and appreciably densely punctate; head rather long and convex; lateral margins of prothorax slightly rounded; scutellum rather broad at apex; an obsolete tubercle at base of venter and an indistinct light median band on venter."

**A. SPARRIANSI STÜL.**


**Hab.:** Cape.

"Oval anse-nigra dorsally, appreciably densely punctate ventrally, legs androstacoceous, fusco-punctate; a short median fascia on thorax, front and lateral margins of prothorax, whole basal margin of scutellum, and intramarginal lateral band on each side extending from base to far beyond middle, and the border of the apical portion, the narrow costal margin of the corium but not the margin of the abdomen which is blackly spotted, are stramineous; antennae androstacoceous.

**C. &.** Long 6 m.m.
Lat. 4½ m.m.

**A. BICINCTA. GELII.**

[Fig. LA]

1851 Dallas List. of Hem. I. p. 228. 41. (Rhaphigaster bicinctus)

**Hab.:** Cape.

"Oval, black, moderately densely punctate; abbreviated medial fascia on thorax, anterior and anterior lateral margin, basal margin of scutellum, a lateral intramarginal band on both sides produced to beyond the base, costal margin of corium and also marginal abdominal macula stramineous, levigate; antennae and legs androstacoceous and fusco-punctate; scutellum long, apex broad.

**C. &.** Long 7½ m.m.
Lat. 5 m.m.

**A. LINEATI. THUNB.**


**Hab.:** Cape.

"Flavo-testaceo, dorsally obscure verging on olivaceous, densely fusco-punctate; anterior part of scutellum and thorax, cupreous-black; anterior margins of thorax and anterior lateral margins and also abbreviated medial fascia, basal margin of scutellum, a lateral intramarginal band produced beyond the middle and also apical band, costal
margin beyond middle and abdominal band stramineous, also blackly maculated; scutellum moderately long apical part broad.

\[ \text{Q. Long } 7 \frac{1}{2} \text{ m.m.} \]
\[ \text{Lat. } 5 \text{ m.m.} \]

\text{A. LINEATICOLLIS STUL. S.A.M.} \]

Body obovate, a posterior lateral marginal area on lateral lobes of head, a median anterior circular area on thorax, two anterior spots on base of thorax, anterior costal margin of corium, and an irregular bent line on posterior part of corium aurantiacous; anterior margin of thorax, a broad line near anterior lateral margin of scutellum, whole of apex of scutellum, parts between the connexiva of connexionum, and two lateral rows of irregular areas on the abdomen of a whitish colour; the rest of the dorsal surface of the hard body is piceous and densely blackly punctuated; antennae excavating the basal segment black; tibiae of middle and posterior legs greenish, brownish; pectus fuscescent blackly punctuated; rostrum extending beyond anterior coxae; membrane piceous with prominent wing veins.

\text{GENUS MENIDA Motsch.} \]

1861 Motschulsky, \textit{Etud.}, x.p. 23.

\text{Type: M. violacea Motsch.} \]

Head broad, not much furrowed anteriorly, lateral margins scarcely sinuate; basal joint of antennae not reaching to apex of head; rostrum about extending to posterior coxae; pronotum with nearly straight lateral margins; anterior and posterior margins very slightly sinuate; scutellum broad, subtriangular; base of abdomen with a well-developed spine or tubercle arising from the second abdominal segment.

\text{KEY TO SPECIES.} \]

A. Two large levigate areas on antero-medio lateral region of pronotum.
--- decoratula.

A.A. Two very small levigate areas on antero-medio-lateral region of pronotum.
--- loriventris.

\text{M. DECORATULA. STUL.} \]


\text{Hab.: S.W. Africa: DamaraLand, Transvaal.} \]

Covol of various colours, distinctly punctate, a large light disc on venter; the narrow apical margin of the head, anterior part of median lobe and two obsolete, basal lines an anterior spot on thorax, a medial basal spot on scutellum and its apex, a small spot behind middle of corium, spots on pectus near coxae, basal spine of venter and the disc but not the legs, the rostrum and the antennae are stramineous; the antennae slightly fuscescent towards their apices; a light testaceous callous spot in basal angles of scutellum, the narrow frot and lateral margins of the prothorax and a marginal spot on the segments of the abdomen are testaceous or stramineous; membrane vitreous absolutely fuscescently fasciati in the middle.
C. ♂. Long 5½-7 m.m.
Lat. 3½-4 m.m.

Var. A: Black; thorax and hemelytrae sparingly stramineo-conspersae; an intermediate median spot on the scutellum giving out light stramineous branches posteriorly.

Var. B: Pale, griseo-flavescence, blackly or ferrugineously punctate in heaps; sides of venter sometimes black.

K. LORIVENTRIS. GERM.


Hab.: Rhodesia, Natal.

Body oval; anterior margin of pronotum, lateral margin of pronotum, and an irregular medial branched area also on pronotum, practically the whole of the scutellum with the exception of the medial basal area and an anterior lateral band, the costal margin of the corium, the outer edges of the segments of the connivexum and large medial areas on segments of abdomen white, levigate; the rest of the dorsal surface is black and very densely punctated; antennae and legs dirty.

C. ♀. Long 7 m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.

GÉNÈRE Pliozocus FIEBER.

1872 Stbl. Enum. I1 p. 44.
1876 Stbl. ibid., v. p. 100.

Type: P. incarnatus Germ.

Body obovate; head short, slightly narrowed anteriorly, lateral margin moderately sinuate; antennae 5 jointed, basal segment not reaching to apex of head; rostrum reaching or passing the intermediate coxae; basal spine of abdomen acute and moderately long; extreme apex of clavus with a punctiform black or fuscous spot.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Posterior tibiae compressed. --- purus.

A.A. Posterior tibiae sub-cylindrical, neither compressed nor furrowed. --- pallescens.

P. PURUS STHL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape.

Oval, stramineous, verging on pale reddish, appreciably densely elevated, darkly spotted dorsally; apical spot on clavus and apicles black; tibiae, especially the posterior tibiae compressed;

♀. Long 6½ m.m.
Lat. 5 m.m.

Very similar to N. teretipes Stbl. less thickly punctured; fascia
between lateral angles of thorax less densely spotted, sternal carina distinct, not more elevated in front and projection not reaching between front coxae; basal spine of venter acute, not reaching beyond posterior coxae; tibias, especially the posterior coxae compressed, slightly furrowed on top.

**GENUS ANTONIA STÜL.**


' Body oval or obovate, beneath moderately convex; head rather flat, produced, triangular, lateral margins straight, lateral lobes touching in front of median lobe, antenniferous tubercles armed by a distinct spine on the outside; bucculae distinctly elevated, reaching to base of head, produced posteriorly into a little lobe; rostrum scarcely reaching beyond middle coxae, first segment not reaching beyond base of head; antennae rather thick, first segment not reaching to apex of head, 2nd long, longer than following two; lateral margins of prothorax unbroken; scutellum mediocre; membrane veins longitudinal, simple; sterna sulcate; legs strong, tibias triangular.'

**ANTONIA COMMA. THUNB.**

1783 Thunberg. Nov. Ins. Spec. II. p. 41 Tab. 11. fig. 56. (Gimex Comma).
1844 K. Schaeffer. Wanz. Ins. VII p. 72. fig. 744 (Dichelops comma.)

Hab.: Cape.

"Griseous or fosco-griseous, appreciably densely and distinctly fosco-punctate, paler beneath; antennae ferrugeno-flavescent, last segment and apex of second last segment fuscous; dirty flavescent band on scutellum; membrane white, veins fosco-maculate; lateral margins of prothorax straight or slightly curved; lateral angles rounded, sometimes produced."
Body oval or obovate, moderately convex beneath; head flat, lateral margins acute, lobes about equally long; bucculae reaching to base of head, moderately elevated; first segment of rostrum reaching as far back as bucculae, second segment usually shorter than apical two taken together; second and third segments of antennae equally long or second shorter than third; lateral margins of thorax usually acute or rather acute rarely obsolescently crenulated in front; scutellum longer than broad, appreciably narrowed at apex frena extending appreciably far beyond middle of scutellum; abdomen broader than hemelytra; segments of venter not ciliated at apex; femora not armed at apex.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. No small black spots in apical angles of segments at base of venter.

B. Lateral margins of prothorax obsolescently crenulate in front, no small black impressions in basal angles of scutellum.

B.B. Lateral margins of prothorax unbroken, a small black impression in basal angles of scutellum.

C. Medial lobe of head narrower towards apex.

--- cervina.

C.C. Medial lobe of head not narrower towards apex.

--- taeniata.

A.A. Three small black spots at margin of venter occupying the apical angles of the segments.

--- goniodes.

**E. CORTICINA. GERM.**


Hab.: Cape.
Oval, pale testaceous-flavescent, beneath as well as legs pale griseo-flavescent, on top appreciably densely and dilute fuscous or sub-ferrugenusly-punctate, remotely punctate beneath, a light disc on vertex; hemelytra sanguineous beneath; membrane griseous, veins very obliquely and brokenly darkly lined; interior basal angle dark fuscous; wings flavescent; dorsal surface of abdomen crescent colored, black at base and usually also at apex; connexiva pale griseo-flavescent, segments blackly punctate at base and towards apex, 2 or 4 minute spots on prothorax, two small spots on pectus near anterior coxae and the spiracles are black; first segment of antennae not reaching to apex of head, second and third segments equally long or third somewhat longer than second; head somewhat narrower towards apex; lateral margins of prothorax straight, obsolesely crenulate in front, lateral angles rounded at apex, scarcely projecting.

C. G. Long 11$\frac{1}{2}$-14 m.m.
Lat. 6-7 m.m.

C. CERVINA. GERM.


Hab.: Cape.

* Sub-ovate, griseo-stramineous, on top appreciably densely nigro punctate in heaps, ferrugeno-punctate beneath, a light spot at base of head on each side; lateral margina of prothorax more densely punctate, two minute black spots in middle of disc; a small pale light spot in basal angles of scutellum, a very minute black impression in the same angles and a very obsolete palish band in front of middle, a small light spot in front of middle of corium; membrane veins fuscous conparses; wings whitish hyaline; dorsal surface of abdomen dilute sanguineous, connexiva griseo-flavescen, densely punctate, base and apex fuscous-punctate; two minute spots on pectus near anterior coxae, the spiracles but not the small spot in front of middle of femora, are black; first segment of antennae reaching slightly beyond apex of head, second scarcely shorter than third; head appreciably narrowed in front, median lobe narrower towards apex, lateral margins of prothorax straight, unbroken, lateral angles rounded at apex, scarcely projecting.

C. G. Long 13 m.m.
Lat. 63 m.m.

C. TAEKIATA STME.


Hab.: Cape.

* Sub-ovate, dilute griseo-flavescent, appreciably densely and distinctly punctate dorsally, more finely beneath, the punctuations being black; head appreciably narrowed in front, a light spot on each side of base in region of eyes, median lobe not narrowed in front; lateral margins of prothorax more densely punctate internally, lateral margins straight, unbroken, lateral margins scarcely projecting, rounded at apex; a small black impression in basal angles of scutellum; membrane very slightly infuscate, appreciably densely fusco-conparses; dorsal surface of abdomen, excepting the connexivum lutescent or sub-sanguineous, connexiva of segments fusco-punctate; external margins of connexiva pale in middle; mesosternum, two minute spots on pectus near the anterior coxae, 3 bands on venter and the spiracles are blackish; femora sparingly and obsolesely fusco-conparses; second segment of antennae distinctly shorter than third.
Very similar to C. carvina but of larger stature, more obscurely punctate, median lobe of head not narrowed in front, second segment of antennae distinctly shorter than third; no two minute spots on disc of thorax, membrane more densely fusco-consersa, veins more numerous and no 3 blackish bands on venter.

C. GONIOIDES. DALL.


Hab.: Cape.

"Broad ovate, dilute olivaceous-stramineous, on top remotely, hemelytra more densely, very remotely blackly punctate beneath; antennae dirty lutescent, dilute towards apex, second segment shorter than third; head and prothorax appreciably deflected, front margin of thorax light, lateral margins of prothorax scarcely curved, lateral angles somewhat produced exteriorly, rounded at apex; apex of scutellum white; membrane dirty; wings infuscate; dorsal surface of abdomen black, connexiva stramineous, immaculate; 3 very minute spots on pectus, near coxae, apical angles of segments of venter but not the two or three minute spots behind middle of femora which are sometimes evanescant, are black.

J. 9. Long 6-7½ m.m.
Lat. 4-5 m.m.

Var. A: Lateral angles of thorax and a narrow obsolete transverse fascia are light lutescent.

Var. B: Lateral angles of thorax blackish."

GENUS PANDA DISTANT.


"Body ovate above, convex beneath; head broad, long laterally sinuate, rounded in front, lateral lobe longer than the central; antennae short, basal joint not nearly reaching the apex of the head second a little longer than the third, fourth and fifth moderately incrassated; prothorax with the anterior angles acute, the lateral margins crenulated, the lateral angles prominent.

Other characters as in genus Ilerda Stühl. to which this genus is allied; rostrum mediocre, first segment distinctly longer than the bucculae, second segment as long as the two apical ones taken together or slightly shorter; anterior lateral margins of thorax acute, whole or slightly crenulate, lateral angles prominent; apex of scutellum moderately narrowed, as long as broad, frena extending beyond the middle; membrane veins nine or ten in number and simple; fast mediocre, apex of femora unarmed, tibiae above distinctly sulcate."

P. SIGHTENSIS DISTANT.


Hab.: (Pretoria) Transvaal, Cape.

"Ochraceous; head and anterior area of pronotum darker; two transverse levigate pale ochraceous spots on disc of pronotum; head transversely rugulose and punctate; antennae stramineous; pronotum
levigately rugose, coarsely punctate, lateral angles robust, spinous, directed forward, sometimes rosetate at apices; a central pale levigate line not reaching anterior margin; scutellum coarsely punctate; corium more finely punctate; membrane pale; body beneath, legs and rostrum stramineous; anterior and lateral margins of sternum and abdominal spiracles piceous.

Long 9-10 m.m.
Expanse across pronotal angle 5½-6 m.m.

HERMOLAWS, DIST.

Head long, narrow, tapering anteriorly, central lobe somewhat prominent and raised, its apex slightly projecting beyond its lateral lobes; lateral areas deflected, lateral margins slightly sinuate in front of eyes; antennae 5 jointed, basal joint not reaching apex of head; rostrum long reaching the fourth abdominal segment; second segment shorter than third and fourth together; pronotum anteriorly deflected, anterior margin concave, centrally truncate, lateral angles subprominent; scutellum broad, a little more than half the length of the abdomen, narrowed about centre, apex broadly rounded; corium somewhat short, its apical angle extending but little beyond the apex of the scutellum; membrane a little longer than abdomen.

H. SWIERSTEDE DIST.


Hab.: Transvaal.

"Brownish testaceous, coarsely punctate; head with the punctures on lateral lobes arranged in somewhat longitudinal series, the central lobe almost impunctate, the outer margin of the lateral lobes narrowly olivaceous; antennae with joints 1-3 stramineous, 4-5 darker, first joint not nearly reaching the apex of the head, second and third subequal in length, shorter than fourth and fifth; pronotum with the lateral margins narrowly ochraceous, levigate on each side, bordered with a dark line, the surface coarsely punctate excepting on a transverse anterior and a central longitudinal, ochraceous, narrow levigate fascia; scutellum coarsely punctate, transversely wrinkled on anterior areas, its lateral and apical margins narrowly ochraceous levigate, with a small ochraceous levigate spot in each basal angle and with two similar but much smaller spots on basal margin; corium coarsely punctate, connexivum ochraceous, with large black spots; membrane dusty gray; body beneath and legs ochraceous, a brown castaneous fascia near each lateral margin; an abdominal marginal segmental series of small black spots; rostrum reaching the third abdominal segment.

Long 5 m.m.

This makes the third described (and the first known Ethiopian) species of this genus, the other two being H. typica Dist. (S. India) and H. maurensis Moro (Siberia).","
Form of Body: It varies; elliptical to oval or ovoid to obovoid. At times the body is almost quadrangular. It can be either strongly or slightly convex.

Head: It can be more or less deflexed; at times it is perpendicular, convex or almost flat, the sides either sinuated or straight triangular or blunt in front, in general a little more broad than long but sometimes more long than broad. The juga can be either longer or shorter than the tylus. Eyes medium or small. Ocelli from 1-6 times as far from each other as from the eyes. The bucculae can be more or less elevated, rounded or angular in front.

ROSTRUM: Reaches to intermediate coxae and stretches itself sometimes as far as the extremity of the last ventral segment. The second segment can not be any longer than the following or surpass in length the two last ones combined; the third can be almost equal to the fourth or definitely longer.

Antennae: Consists of 4-5 segments (whatever Distant may say) the first one reaching or passing only very seldom the extremity of the head. The segments can be of variable length, the second and third can be very small.

Pronotum: Can be more or less twice as broad as long, more or less convex, six angular or seldom sub-trapezoidal while the posterolateral angles are indistinct or absent, the lateral angles seldom sharp just as the posterior angles. The antero-lateral sides straight or arched outward or inward, sinuated, reflected or not. In some genera there is a distinct transverse medial impression.

PROSTERNUM: The anterior sides obtuse or acute, dilated or not just as the posterior side which can be either transverse or oblique; sometimes there is a very strong lateral impression on the outside.

ORIFICES: Generally distinct mostly less close at side of proctus than at sides of abdomen, frequently prolonged furrows, of a variable form and length.

MESOSTERNUM: Presents a general longitudinal medial furrow more or less accentuated.

Tibiae: Superior area flat or presenting two longitudinal furrows more or less marked, seldom convex.

Scutaeae: Seldom a little shorter than the abdomen, either covering the whole back or leaving the sides uncovered, leaving the costal zone of the elytra free only at the base or a little beyond the middle, becoming larger from the bottom onwards or with almost parallel sides for a certain length.

Wings: Hidden under the elytra generally more or less invisible; the first two have the nerves rather far apart from each other towards the middle leaving a large space between them; the
The hamus is often distinct.

**Abdomen:** 6 distinct segments with sides convex or depressed, the trachea open on tubules and are either spinous or not. The venter with an impression in the middle (often more distinct at the base) more or less long and straight or without any impression in the incisures being gradually arched, on each side of the incisures there are often opaque spots.

**KEY TO GENERA.**

A. Connexivum more or less visible from above.
   
   B. Lateral angles of thorax acuminate.  
   --- **Notes.** / 98

B.B. Lateral angles of thorax not acuminate, more or less rounded.

C. Thorax very convex, sides of head profusely curved  
   Body smooth.  
   --- **Callidea.** / 97

C.C. Thorax moderately convex, sides of head hardly  
   curved.  
   --- **Graptocoris.** / 95

D. Wings visible from below scutellum at apex.  
   --- **Cryptocerus.** / 95

D.D. Wings not visible from below scutellum at apex.

E. Body not covered with rugulose markings.
   
   F. Thorax posteriorly rounded.  
   --- **Elvisura.** / 92

F.F. Thorax posteriorly truncate.
   
   --- **Coeloglossa.** / 92

F.F. Body covered with very prominent rugulose  
   markings.  
   --- **Xerobia.** / 102

A.A. Connexivum not at all visible from above.

B. Scutellum much produced at apex.

C. Produced at apex, subtruncate or sinuate.
   
   C.C. Produced at apex, spinously elongated.  
   --- **Alphocoris.** / 101

B.B. Scutellum rounded at apex, not produced.

D. Thorax forming a fairly sharp lateral angle, almost  
   acute.  
   --- **Deronclax.** / 99

D.D. Lateral angles of thorax rounded.

E. Colour on dorsal surface distinctly variegated.
   
   E.E. Colour on dorsal surface homogenous.  
   --- **Steganococcus.** / 93

--- **Sphaeroscoris.** / 93
GEN. ELVISURA SPIN.

1837 Spinola Essai p. 357.

Oxypryma Stbl. Enum. III p. 5. 1873.

Type: Elvisura irrorata.

Fairly large, generally black with irregular lighter spots; Body elongate almost tapering to a point behind. Head very much deflexed, median lobe percurrent. Lateral margins of thorax emarginate, posterior margins rounded. Scutellum not wholly covering the abdomen, this with connexivum visible; Ventral surface flat and very thickly covered with thin hairs. A very distinct medial furrow running from thorax through abdomen. Bucculae strongly elevated and rostrum reaching to posterior legs.

E. IRORATA SPIN.

S.A.M.

1837 Spinola, Essai p. 359.
1903 Schaudtenden, Raynch. Aeth. I. p. 5. pl. 1 fig. 1.

Hab.: S.W. Africa: Cuyamboland, Kambele, Kunene R.


II. GEN. SOLENOSTEDIUM SPIN.

1839 Germar, Zeitschr. I. p. 130 (Coeloglossa).
1873 Stbl. Enum. III p. 5.

Type: S. liligerum Thb.

Body obovate, not very convex either on top or beneath. Head triangular, less convex. Antennae rather short, 5 segmented, 3rd segment more than twice as long as second. Thorax 6 angular, basal margin straight, posterior and lateral angles rounded. Scutellum very large, just as broad as abdomen. Sterna and venter furrowed, 2 large opaque ventral spots on male which are remotely pilose. 2 faint furrows on dorsal side of tibiae with a ruga between the furrows.

SOLENOSTEDIUM LILIGERUM THB.

1783 Thunberg. Nov. Ins. 2. p. 32.
1835 Burmeister, Handb. II. I. p. 395 (-furcifer).
1839 Germar, Zeitschr. I. p. 139. (-sestsidie).
1840 Blanchard, Hist. des Ins. III. p. 158 (-furcifer).

Hab.:
Densely and feintly and ventrally far more coarsely punctate, variously coloured, sides of thorax of one colour; 3 posterior stramineous spots on scutellum often confluent and a small orbicular strophic spot at the sides in front of the middle.

C. ♀: Long 13-15 m.m.
Lat. 8½-10 m.m.

Var. A: Obscurely cinnamon coloured dorsally, more or less tinged with subviolaceous or sub-sanguineous, ventrally as well as antennae, rostrum and legs flavocinnamon coloured; dorsally more or less absolutely aeneo- or viridi-annio punctate, viridi aeneus spots beneath; 3 stramineous spots on scutellum.

Var. B: Similar to Var. A, but with 3 posterior spots on scutellum confluent so as to form a fascia with 2 curves in front and behind. Fascia of variable width.

Var. C: Rather dilute cinnamon flavescent with very slight markings of violaceous dorsally, punctures cinnamon coloured or aeneo- cent; posterior spots on scutellum not joined; pectus sparingly aeneo-maculate.

III. GEN. STEGANOCERUS MAYR.

Type: T. multipunctatus.

Body oval or obovate; head slightly deflexed far broader than long. Thorax appreciably convex, lateral margins rounded. Scutellum covering whole of surface of abdomen. Ventral surface flat; bucculae slightly elevated and rostrum reaching to middle coxae.

![Steganocerus multipunctatus Thumb. S.A.M.](image)

1783 Thunberg. Nov. Ins. sp. 11 p. 3 (Cyemex).
1851 Dallas. List I. p. 6. (-argus).

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Transvaal, S.W. Africa.

Body oval or obovate; Body colour black with numerous spots which vary in colour being either pinkish or flavescent. Scutellum large, not quite covering the abdomen. Antennae with 5 segments, first segment somewhat longer than the second and about equal to the third, the fourth and fifth about equal and longer than the third. Rostrum extending just beyond the posterior coxae and consisting of four segments, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th segments of about equal length and about twice as long as the first. Sternum aparsely punctated with several levigate spots. Abdomen black with fairly dense punctuations. On the lateral posterior margins of the posterior segment spots of pinkish colour.

GEN. SPHAERCCORIS BURM.


Type: S. Ocellatus Klug.
Body obovate, more or less convex dorsally, rather flat ventrally. Head much deflected, sometimes perpendicular, flat. Antennae rather short, second segment shorter than third. Front margin of thorax straight in the middle, posterior angles very obtuse, much rounded. Scutellum wholly covering abdomen, basal margin much curved on each side. No sternal furrow or hardly any. No sericeous ventral spots.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Head much deflected, triangular and flat. Tarsi black.
--- ocellatus.

A.A. Head hardly deflected, rounded on anterior margin and not triangular. Tarsi not black.
--- testudo-grisea.

S. OCELLATUS KLUG. = (ANNULUS FABR.)

1834 Klug. Symb. v. pl. XLIII. figs. 1-3.

Hab.:

Dorsally sub-obscurus-stramineus; antennae excepting first segment, apical two segments of rostrum, lateral margins of head, basal border and two longitudinal lines and a transverse anterior abbreviated line on thorax which is interrupted in the middle, a small oblique line from the lateral angle, almost the whole of the basal margin and a distinct transverse posterior line reflected on each side and produced to the basal margin, 11/2,4,2. ringlike spots on scutellum, apical two oblong, reaching to the apex and posteriorly 'apertis,' hemelytra except anterior portion, and tarsi, blackish; wings fuscous at apex, lines and spots on thorax and scutellum bordered with stramineous, line on thorax, anterior spot on scutellum, sometimes with a narrow dilute reddish margin.

C'. Q. Long 10-11 m.m.
Lat. 8 m.m.

S1 TESTUDO GRIGE CO.


Hab.: Cape, Natal, C.F.S., Rhodesia, Bechuanaland; S.W. Africa.

Of different colours, legs totally stramineous or flavo-tectaceous; corium stramineous, 2 small anterior macula and a large posterior one blackly pmx fuscate; membrane fuscate; wings and antennae occasionally not fuscate at apex.

C'. Q. Long 7½-8½ m.m.
Lat. 6-6½ m.m.

Var.A: Testaceous flavescant, above irregularly and minutely blackly marked.

Var.b: Testaceous flavescant, above minutely and irregularly blackly marked. Eleven macula on thorax and eleven macula on scutellum brownish; 3 anterior macula on middle of scutellum almost
reaching to basin.

Var. C. Dirty stramineous; lateral margins of head, basal band and two longitudinal lines black; testaceous macula on thorax more or less distinct, deposited in transverse series posteriorly narrowed and blackly emarginate.

Var. d: Dirty stramineous or testaceous flavescent; lateral margins of head and basal part medially produced and flavescently notated; eleven macula on thorax; four posterior, one in lateral angles and eleven macula on scutellum black.

Var. e: Variegated but lateral macula on pectus cinereous; venter black.

Var. f: Dorsally black, eleven macula on thorax and eleven on scutellum testaceous; pectus and legs stramineous; large lateral cinereous; venter black.

GEN. CYRITACRUS.

Body oval or obovate; head appreciably deflexed, medial lobe percurrent; thorax very slightly convex emarginate, with the lateral angles retuse. Scutellum not covering whole of abdomen. Whole dorsal surface appreciably densely punctuated. Ventral surface of thorax and head fuscous while ventral surface of abdomen is predominantly a golden colour. Bucculae very slightly elevated and rostrum reaching to posterior coxae.

C. PINGUIS GERM. U.S.M.

Body oval or obovate; head atrous, sparsely covered with black punctuations. Anterior lateral margin of thorax, two anterior lateral spots on scutellum, two medial lateral spots and one posterior medial spot on scutellum auratiacus. The rest of the dorsal surface dark fuscous and appreciably densely punctuated. Scutellum not covering whole of abdomen and the part of the connexivum visible is dark fuscous at the conjunctiva. 5 Antennal segments visible from above. Ventral surface of head and thorax and legs, lateral spots down sides of abdomen, posterior part of abdomen and a broad irregular lateral band atrous. Bucculae slightly elevated and rostrum reaching to posterior coxae. First segment of rostrum just reaching to posterior end of bucculae, second segment about as long as the apical two. Tibiae triangular with broad furrows on the lower surface.

GEN. GRAPTOCORIS STKL.


Body oval of obovate, moderately convex dorsally and ventrally. Head narrowed in front, slightly curved on each side in front of eyes. Antennae 5 segmented, mediocre or rather short, second segment somewhat shorter than the basal segment, never half as short, 3rd twice
or at any rate 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) times as long as second. Second segment of rostrum much longer than the third. Thorax 6 angular, basal margin straight, just as broad as scutellum at base, posterior angles distinct, not rounded, sometimes acutely produced. Scutellum and abdomen equally broad. Sterna very slightly sulcate. Sides of venter very convex, whole of incisures curved; no seminal spots. Tibiae flat dorsally or very broadly sulcate.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Apex of scutellum neither produced nor reaching beyond apex of abdomen. **--- pinguis.**

A.A. Apex of scutellum narrowed at apex and produced, reaching key and apex of abdomen. **--- aulicus.**

**G. AULICUS, GERM.**

1837 Germ. in Silb. Rev. ent. v.p. 190. 142. (Pachycoris ornatus)

1837 " " " " " " " " v.p. 189. 141 (" aulicus.)

1839 " " " Zeitschr. I. p. 90. 15.

1851 Dallas, List. of Hem. I. p. 50.3(Chaerocoris aulicus).


**Hab.:** Cape and Natal.

Head, pectus and legs obscurely aeneous or black aeneous; venter crocus coloured, two broad posterior bands, small lateral spots near stigmata and margins of wings are black aeneous; antennae black.

\(\text{♀} \text{♂. Long 11-13 m.m.}

Lat. 7-8\(\frac{1}{2}\) m.m.

**Var.a:** Two very large lateral spots on head in front of eyes, thorax, scutellum, costal broder of hemelytra in front of middle and some indistinct spots in front of pectus are crocus-coloured; two large irregular anterior spots on thorax and four smaller posterior spots, which are, however, sometimes absent, two anterior spots on scutellum, four median ones placed in a series and one posterior one which is, however, sometimes missing are black aeneous.

**Var.b:** Black aeneous on top, a lateral spot on each side of head, lateral margins of thorax, an irregular medial band, and two transverse spots behind the middle which sometimes run together with the band in the cruciform litura, a bow in front of middle of scutellum, whose arms project towards basal angles of scutellum, a narrow posterior bowlike fascia and a longitudinal medial line are crocus coloured, tinged with reddish.

**Var.c:** Similar to var. b. but there are no spots on head, posterior fascia and median line on scutellum; lateral margins of prothorax crocus coloured in middle, the transverse spots behind its middle are very small or obliterated. \(\text{♂} \text{♀.}

**Var. d:** Obscurely aeneous on top, an irregular longitudinal, discoidal line on scutellum is crocus coloured. \(\text{♂} \text{♀.}

**G. PINGUIS, GERM.**

1837 Germ. in Silb. Rev. Ent. v.p. 191. 146. (Scutellora pinguis.)
1839 Germ. in Zeitschr. I. p. 88. 10. Tab. i.fig. 2. (Pachycoris rufilabris.)
1851 Dall. List. of Hem. I. p. 15. 15. (Poecilocoris piguis).

Hab.: Natal.

Black aeneous, scutellum more or less flavo-testaceously pel­lucent or flavo-testaceously tinged; a discoidal spot on thorax and the lateral borders of the prothorax, internally curved in front of middle, two distant basal spots on scutellum, two rather obsole­te spots in front of middle and an irregular posterior fascia but not the venter is reddish or pale flavescent, the lateral spots near the sigmata and the marginal spots which are of variable size but not the two broad bands which do not occur in the paler specimens and the anus are black aeneous.

♀. Long 16-19 m.m.
Lat. 9-10 m.m.

GEN. CALLIDEA L. DE. CASTELNAU.

1832 L. de Castelnau, Essai p. 71.
1851 Dallas. List I. pp. 4 and 20 (Libyssa.)

Type: C. signata.

Body narrow obovate or oblong obovate, thick strongly convex ventrally. Head much deflected, rather short, thick rather convex, appreciably curved in front of eyes on each side. Antennae 6 seg­mented, 3rd segment longer than second. Rostrum reaching to or far beyond hind coxae. Thorax appreciably convex, 6 angular, posterior angles distinct, not rounded. Scutellum very large, just as broad as abdomen. Sides of venter very convex, incisures totally curved. Tibiae rather flat or sulcate dorsally.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Antennae with 5 segments visible from above.
B. Lateral margins of venter inmaculate.

--- dresei.

B.B. Lateral margins of venter spotted black; antennae wholly black femora black caeruleus at apex.

--- bohemani.

A.A. Antennae with 4 segments visible from above.

--- Natalensis.

C. BOHEMANI. STÅL.
S.A.M.


Hab.: Natal, Zyluland.

Obscurely chalybeo-caerules, subviolaceo-nitens, densely punc­tuate, a light disk on venter; lateral borders of prothorax and
sides of prosthetum, coxae, trochanters, femora and venter luteus; antennae, rostrum, 3 sub-rounded anterior spots on thorax; 5 posterior and 3 large oblong intermediate spots, 6 spots on scutellum situated in pairs and a smaller basal oblong spot and some discoidal marginal ventral spots placed in series but not the tarsi are black; basal ventral segments and a transverse lateral spot on the segments but not the anus are chalybco-caerulean. Apices of femora and also the tibiae are nigro-caerulean.

Long 13-15 m.m.  
Lat. 6-7 m.m.

More or less obscurely chalybco caerulean; thorax and disk on scutellum more or less pale purpurescent; Antennae, tarsi, 3 anterior and 5 posterior spots on thorax, 3 large intermediate oblong spots, 6 rounded spots on scutellum, and a band reaching from the base and beyond the middle are black; first segment of antennae, the yula and the first and second segments of the rostrum, whole of lateral border of prothorax, margins of prosthetum, a broad lateral furrow round the odoriferous ostiole, the venter, the coxae, the trochanter and the whole of the femora are croceo-cinabler coloureu; a rather large lateral transverse rhomboid spot on segments of venter are chalybco-caerulean.

♂. ♀. Long 10-15 m.m.  
Lat. 4½-7 m.m.

Body oval or obovate; head very much deflexed, medial lobe longer than lateral lobes, bright shining purple in colour with shining greenish areas; thorax very convex above with 8 irregular fuscescent areas while the rest is shining red or green; scutellum with 7 fuscescent areas, 3 on each medial lateral line and one on the anterior medial area. The whole dorsal surface very densely punctuated. Ventral surface of head and thorax shining green in colour, femur light shining purple and tarsi fuscescent. Lateral areas of each of the abdominal segments with two fuscescent spots situated in localised shining greenish areas. Bucculae very reduced with rostrum reaching just beyond middle coxae.

GEN. NOTAE A. ET S.  

1851 Dallas. List. I. pp. 5 and 39.  

Type: H. ganibial Westw. = (sub-fasciata Westw.)
Body nude, convex dorsally and ventrally. Head 'admodum' convex, median lobe percurrent, bucculae appreciably elevated in front of middle, 2nd and 3rd segments of antennae about equal or second much longer than the third. Thorax 6 angular, lateral margins of prothorax distinctly curved, lateral angles produced, more or less acuminata, posterior angles rounded, posterior margin straight. Scutellum just as broad as abdomen, rounded at apex, not produced; prostethium dilated in front, touching base of antennae; sterna slightly sulcate; two sericeous shining spots on base of venter, last segment curved at apex. Legs rather strong, tibiae flat dorsally.

**HOTEA SUBFASCIATA. WESTW.**

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. I. p. 11. (Trigonosoma sub-fasciatum)
1861 Dallas List I. p. 39. (Hotea gambiae).

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Transvaal, S. E. Africa, S. W. Africa.

Griseo stramineous or pale ferrugineo-flavescent, fusco ferrugineously punctate, more obscure dorsally and the black transverse lines are interrupted; longitudinal lines over head which are produced obliquely over thorax, but not the two very large spots behind the middle of scutellum are pale, a medial fascia on scutellum, broadly interrupted is black; median lobe of head is obtuse at apex, not at all or scarcely projecting; bucculae rounded in front; lateral angles of thorax less prominent, suddenly acuminate at apex.

♂. 1. Long 9½-11 m.m.
Lat. 5-6½ m.m.

Var. b: No black lines on top of body, pale lines on head and pale posterior spots on scutellum cannot at all or hardly be distinguished.

**GEN. DEROPLAX. MAYR.**

1864 Mayr. Reis. Nov. Hem. p. 15. (").
1874 Stuhl. Enum. III. p. 25.

Body nude, oval, moderately convex; head triangular, convex, median lobe percurrent; bucculae appreciably elevated in front of middle. Antennae mediocre, second segment far longer than the third Thorax 6 angular, lateral margins of prothorax scarcely or slightly sinuated, lateral angles scarcely prominent, not acuminate; scutellum as broad as abdomen, rounded at apex, not produced; prostethium dilated in front, locate, arising at base of antennae. Sterna distinctly sulcate. Venter convex, straight, incisures broad in middle, oblique on each side. Legs rather strong, tibiae flat dorsally. Hotea is a nearly related genus.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Pale stramineous border around thorax.

B. Head with pale stramineous lateral area.

--- *gilphoides*.

B.B. Head wholly black. --- *Illota*.

A.A. No pale stramineous border round thorax.
B. A very distinct stramineous border round margin of thorax and abdomen.

--- circumducta.

B.E. No border around margin of thorax and abdomen.

--- obscura.

**DERCLEX OBSURA DALL.**

1651 Dallas, List, I. p. 42.

**Hab.: Cape.**

Oval, variously coloured, densely and distinctly punctate.

**O.** Long 10 m.m.

Lat. 6 m.m.

**Var. a:** Dilute griseo-flavescent, sometimes ferruganeously tinged, blackly punctate, venter rather pale, punctures decoloured, spiracles and some very minute spots on disk black; thorax punctures forming 6 bands, punctures on scutellum making out some narrow bands in front of middle and behind middle forming two less distinct bands lateral margins and two narrow bands on head are black; antennae flavo-ferrugineous; fuscous at apex; lateral margins of prothorax pale.

**Var. b:** More obscure, black or sub-ferruginously black, antennae dilute ferruginous, blackish at apex, oval, moderately convex, appreciably densely and distinctly punctate, disk on venter light; whole of head punctate, no light band. Lateral margins of prothorax scarcely curved, lateral angles scarcely prominent, a light, medial, longitudinal, sub-percurrent line. A faint longitudinal line over scutellum; evanescent posteriorly; lobes of prosthetium rounded. Legs distinctly punctuated.

**DERCLEX ILLIOTA. STÜHL.**


**Hab.: S.W. Africa.**

Laterally oval, griseo-flavescent, the legs moderately densely distinctly fuscous-punctate, venter laevis, with a few fuscous spots, the two last segments of the antennae fuscous, head with a medial longitudinal coloured line, in thorax narrowly contiguous, anterior lateral margins with two small callous areas; basal part of scutellum pale, scutellum sparsely punctuated, the punctuations being spread in a checkerboard-like manner.

**F.** Long 10 m.m.

Lat. 6½ m.m.

**DERCLEX SILPHOIDES. THUMB.**

1783 Thunberg, Nov. ins. spec. ii p. 29. (Cimex silphoides).
1798 Fabricius Ent. Syst. Suppl. p. 528.10-11. (Cimex stigma.)
1803 " Lyst. Myng. p. 133. 21. (Tetyra stigma.)
1836 Handb. 11. i. p. 392.4. (Pachycoris stigma.)
1851 Dallas, List. of Hem. I. p. 41.4. (Odontotarsus silphoides)

**Hab.: Cape.**
Blackish, distinctly punctate; basal portion of scutellum, two median spots, the posterior margin, a light longitudinal line over whole of thorax, anterior costa, lateral borders of prostithem to beyond middle as well as front margin are flavescent griseous, excepting the longitudinal line over thorax and scutellum are blackly punctate; 4 anterior spots on thorax and one on each side of lateral angles are more or less confluent, large, and 2 small black obsolete basal spots; disk on venter light, flavescent fasciato, or flavescent nigro-vario.

C. Long 10-11½ m.m.
Lat. 6-7 m.m.

Var. a: No large black posterior spots on thorax; head impicto

Var. b: No large black posterior spots on thorax; two flavescent griseous bands on head.

Var. c: 4 large posterior spots on thorax, a large black spot in basal angles of scutellum, two pale, medial spots on scutellum, and a disk are blackish; two flavescent griseous bands on head.

B. DEROPLOX CIRCUMDUCTA. GERM.

1837 Germ. in Silb. Rev. Ent. v. p. 190 (Pachycorisc circumductus)
1867 Walker. Cat. Het. I. p. 56. (Notea picea.)

Hab.: "Body oval or obovate; head distinctly triangular, slightly deflexed, with margin between medial and lateral area dark fuscous. Thorax convex, with anterior lateral margin pale stramineous; scutellum covering whole of abdomen and whole dorsal surface light brown in colour, equally and densely punctuated, whole ventral surface fuscous in colour, variegated with lighter spots, densely punctuated, with legs and antennae fuscous. Bucculae appreciably elevated and rostrum reaching to hind coxae."

GENUS ALPHICCORIS GERM.

1839 Germar, Zeitschr. I. p. 58.
1851 Dallas, List. I. p. 5.
1878 Jakowleff, Troudy. Ent. Ross. X. p. 72.1878 (Sphenaspis.)

Type: A. lixoides.


ALPHICCORIS INDUTUS STL.

1873 Stbl. Enum. III. p. 27.

Hab.: "Oblong testaceous flavescent, head beneath, two superior bands
and lateral margins, 2 ventral bands and legs are black; thorax and scutellum fusco-vittatus, scutellum distinctly angulate at apex.

♀ Long 9-11 m.m.
♂ Lat. 3-4 m.m.

Very similar to A. affoides but differing from it in the structure of the bucculae, body distinctly thicker, apex of scutellum distinctly emarginate.

GEN. XEROBIA STÜL.


Type: X. Sculpturata.

Body oval, very distinctly rugose dorsally; scutellum not at all covering whole of abdomen, ventral surface flat, very distinctly punctuated and lighter in colour than dorsal surface. Bucculae prominently elevated and rostrum reaching to hind coxae, second segment of rostrum as long as apical two. Antennae 5 segmented with first segment not visible from above.

X. SCULPTURATA STÜL. S.A.M.

1873 Stül. Enum. III. p. 29.

Hab.: Cape, S.W. Protectorate.

Body oval, head narrow more or less triangular with the median lobes contiguous at apex, stramineous in colour and rugose. Thorax convex with two lighter anterior medial areas. Scutellum not covering whole of abdomen the connexivum being also densely rugose and brownish in colour. Ventral surface lighter in colour and irregularly punctuated. Legs punctuated and brownish in colour excepting coxae and trochanter. Bucculae prominently elevated an rostrum extending to hind coxae, second segment of rostrum much longer than apical two. Antennae 5 segmented with the basal segment not visible from above with the fourth segment about twice as long as the second and third.

GEN. ODONTODORSUS L. DE C.

Type: O. druwrjyi Dist.

Body oval or obovate. The outstanding characteristic of this genus is that the posterior part of the scutellum is produced into two prominent spinous processes and that the scutellum does not cover the whole of the abdomen. Head almost triangular, antennae relatively short with four segments visible from above. The whole body is very thickly covered with short hairs. Bucculae moderately elevated and rostrum extending to hind coxae.

O. DURKYI DIST. S.A.M.

Hab.: South Rhodesia.

Body oval or obovate. Head triangular slightly deflexed, hairy with a smooth brownish area along medial line. Antennae relatively short with four segments visible from above. Thorax slightly con-
vex above, hairy with two dark lines along each side of the middle line and further dark lines on medial lateral sides. Lateral angles of thorax very obtuse. Scutellum not covering whole of surface of abdomen, hairy with two darker areas in basal corners and the anterior medial half also darker in colour, posterior end produced into two prominent spinous processes. Abdomen lighter in colour and also hairy. Bucculae slightly elevated and rostrum reaching to posterior coxae.
This family comprises a moderate number of species, small or medium in size and usually black in colour including those with the scutellum large and convex formerly known as the Corimelaeninae, as well as some with the scutellum smaller and flat, the cydnids proper or burrowing bugs; many of the species are retiring in habit, living obscurely in the ground, under stones and in decaying wood, others frequent the leaves of plants, occasionally becoming injurious and a few are found in more or less close association with ants. The tibiae are strongly spinose; antennae generally inserted near the base of the head and distinct from the lateral margin; propleura convex in front, depressed behind; abdomen with 5 ventral segments visible in addition to the external genitalia, the true first segment being hidden except for its narrow posterior margin.

**KEY TO S. AFRICAN GENERA.**

A. Femora compressed, tibiae spinous, front tibiae more or less compressed; tarsi slender, fusiform.

   B. Scutellum short, sub-equalateral.

      C. Later lobes of head contiguous at apex.

         --- *Lactistes.*  /\112

         C.C. Lobes equally long, medial lobe percurrent.

         --- *Cydna.*  /\105-

   E.E. Scutellum longer than broad.

      C. Margin of body appreciably ciliated usually with short spines or setae inside front margin of head.

         --- *Othrus.*  /\107

      C.C. Body rarely ciliated, usually no spines inside front margin of head.

         --- *Macrocystus.*  /\109

A.A. Femora especially the fore femora, rounded, subfusiform, tibiae sparingly covered with short spines, fore tibiae not compressed, tarsi rather strong, second segment slender.

   B. Scutellum of moderate size, leaving hemelytra free.

      C. Medial lobe of head percurrent.

         --- *Iesnotus.*  /\111

      C.C. Lateral lobes of head convergent at apex.

         D. Margins of head and thorax spinous.

         --- *Caphalocteus.*  /\105-

         D.D. Margins of head and thorax smooth.

         E. Margin of frenum and costal margin of corium whitish in colour.

         --- *Saibirus.*  /\112

         E.E. Dorsal surface totally pilosus.

         --- *Pranisa.*  /\106-
B.B. Scutellum very large, almost totally covering hemelytra.

GENUS CEPHALOCETUS DUFOUR.


Type: C. scarabeoides Fabr.

Body oval, head slightly deflected with the lateral lobes convergent; about 20 short thick spines distinctly visible on margin of head; thorax slightly convex, quadrangular, with many setae on anterior lateral margin; scutellum moderate with the frene not reaching to the middle; membrane not covering apex of abdomen.

CEPHALOCETUS FUNCTIFERUS STÜL.


Hab.: Natal, S.W. Africa.

Head, thorax and scutellum shining dark brown in colour, clavus and corium of a lighter brown colour; membrane hyaline.

GENUS FLOWISA SIGR.


Type: P. tartarea Stål.

Body oval; head slightly deflexed, medial lobe percurrent; thorax almost quadrangular with a distinct furrow down the lateral sides; scutellum triangular with the frene reaching well beyond the middle; connexivum not visible from above; membrane extending well beyond abdomen at apex; bucculae moderate, not extending to base of first segment of rostrum; rostrum extending almost to intermediate coxae with the second and third segments sub-equal while the distal segment is distinctly shorter; legs strong, femur sulcate and the tibiae with numerous strong spines.

FLOWISA FAGIATA SIGT.

1881 Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 327. pl. XI. fig. 52.

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Rhodesia, S.W. Africa.

Body oval, shining black; whole dorsal surface appreciably and distinctly punctuated; distinct rows of punctuations in the clavus and some irregular rows in corium; costal margin of corium with a distinct furrow; ventral surface piceous but not and shining; on meso- and meta-thorax there is a triangular dark brown and rugose area with the apex of the area pointing towards the medial longitudinal line; apex of abdomen distinctly hairy.

GENUS CYDIUS FABR.

1803 Fabricius (part) Syst. Rhyn., p. 184.
1873 Amyot et Serville (Part) Mem. p. 50 (Cyrtonemus).

Type: C. nigritarsus Fabr.
Body oval; head produced, semicircularly rounded at apex and slightly emarginate in middle; lateral lobes longer than medial lobe, contiguous at apex, margins reflexed, remotely ciliate; bucclae appreciably elevated, posteriorly higher than to anteriorly; antennae 5 segmented, last segment not reaching to apex of head; lateral margins of thorax ciliate, scutellum broader than long, narrow at apex; frena almost reaching to apex of scutellum; costal margin of hemelytra remotely ciliate, apical margin undulated; prosternum longitudinally excavated; legs strong, tibiae compressed in front, spines of superior margin pectinate.

**Cydnus aterrimus. Forst.**

1851 Dallas. List. of Hem. I. p. 121. 1.

Black, subshining, densely and distinctly punctuated; membrane albidohyaline, black-margined at base; in male the thorax anteriorly intruded and slightly transversely elevated in the middle.

J. Q. Long 9½-13 m.m.
Lat. 5-6 m.m.

**Cydnus hirsutus. Hesse.**


Hab.: Damaraland - Sandup.
Ovamboland - Otjimbuia; Kunere River, Namakwaland.

The body oval black, shining; the eyes, the antennae, the rostrum, the posterior margin of the pronotum, often the medial part and the apex of the scutellum, the apical part of the corium, the femora, the tibiae, and the bristles on the head, pronotum, and the body deep reddish brown; the spines on the tibiae black; the fine hairs on the antennae, the apices of the third, fourth and fifth antennal joints, and the tarsi pale yellowish brown; the ocelli yellow or reddish; the membrane dirty yellowish white.

The head semicircular in front of the eyes, with the lateral lobes punctuated, as long as the medial one, with the anterior margins reflected upwards on each side with 5 intramarginal spines and four long bristles, with two bristles, with two bristles in slight depressions (one anteriorly and the other in front of the eye) with the posterior basal part smooth, slightly elevated; eyes spinose at their bases; the third, fourth and fifth antennal joints fusiform, finely pilose, second joint slightly longer than the first, the third shorter than the second, the fourth and fifth of about equal length and slightly longer than the others; rostrum extending to about the middle coxae, the second joint longer than the first; pronotum about one and a half times the length of the head, slightly narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, with 15-14 bristles on each side and three intramarginal ones in slight depressions surrounded by dense punctations (two anteriorly behind the eyes and one laterally at about the middle) with coarse punctations anteriorly, antero-laterally and transversely behind the middle; scutellum large, triangular, slightly depressed basally, punctuated along its basal and lateral margins, with the disc punctuated densely apically near the feebly foveate apex; the costal
margin of the hemelytra with 9-11 bristles; mesosternum, coxae, and the femora with slender bristles; abdomen beneath finely punctuated rugulose, laterally, with slender bristles laterally and apically.

In the ♀, the pronotum is slightly depressed anteriorly and medially.

**Length of C. and ♀. to top of membrane 5.6-6.5 m.m.**

**Breadth of C. and ♀. acr. pron. 3-3.33 m.m.**

**of C. and ♀. acr. abd. 3-3.5 m.m.**

CYDNUS LAUTIPennis Stbl. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape and S.W. Africa.

Sub-ovate, dilutely black, antennae fuscous, the two basal segments, rostrum basal area of thorax, hemelytra and feet, palely black flavescent; membrane shining.

♀. Long 3½ m.m.

Lat. 2 m.m.

**GENUS AETHUS DALL.**

1861 Dallas, List. of Hem. I. pp. 110 et 112.

Body oval or ovate, slightly convex; margins, especially of head pilose or ciliate; head rounded at apex, lobes equally long; bucculae percurrent, slightly elevated; first segment of rostrum not reaching beyond bucculae; antennae 6-segmented, usually rather short at apical segment, subfusciform; scutellum triangular, longer than broad, frena almost reaching to apex; corium longer than scutellum, apical margin straight; prosternum longitudinally impressed; legs moderate femora sparingly setose, tibiae very spinous, front tibiae much compressed, superior margin with pectinate spines.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Head impunctate, median lobe not narrowed at apex, lateral lobes not convergent.

B. Body small, last 3 segments of antennae slightly fusi-form, 3 times as long as thick.

C. Lateral margins of thorax with numerous hairs.

-- lepidus.

C.C. Lateral margins of thorax with 6-8 hairs.

-- cruralis.

B.B. Body very large or rather large; antennae longer, last 3 segments elongate.

-- tartareous.

A.A. Head punctuated, median lobe narrowed at apex, lateral lobes somewhat convergent.

-- petrosus.
Sub-ovate, picous, shining; 2 basal segments of antennae, rostrum, legs and hemelytra, rather dilute; disk on hemelytra infuscate; basal border of thorax dirty flavescant; membrane dirty hyaline, reaching far beyond apex of abdomen.

$\theta^o$. Long 4 m.m.
Lat. 2$\frac{3}{4}$ m.m.

Has almost the stature of Aethus flavicornis; margins of head, lateral, margins of thorax and costal margin of corium covered with numerous long hairs; head rather obtusely rounded, light with a series of spines inside the front margin, front margin subreflexed; disk on thorax somewhat depressed in front of middle, lateral margins sparingly punctulate behind middle, light at base with a series of intramarginal punctures in front; scutellum remotely and distinctly punctuated, light and sub-impressed at apex; hemelytra remotely and distinctly punctuate.

AETHUS CRURALIS. STHL.
S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape.

Oval, shining, nigro-picous; basal two segments of antennae, rostrum, tibias and tarsi pale piceo-flavescant; membrane subvitrea a small fuscous spot towards middle of basal margin, scarcely reaching beyond apex of abdomen.

$\setminus$. Long 3$\frac{1}{2}$ m.m.
Lat. 2 m.m.

Much narrower than Aethus lepidus STHL., hairs on margin of head, thorax and corium less numerous; head subsemicircular, front margin appreciably densely armed with hairs and small spines; thorax slight ly a short median transverse space remotely punctulate; 6-8 hairs on lateral margins; scutellum sparingly and distinctly punctuated, sub-impressed and subdeflexed at apex; hemelytra remotely punctulate; 5-6 hairs in front of middle of costal margin.

AETHUS TARTAREUS STHL.
S. & M.


Hab.: Cape.

Oval, nigro-picous, shining; antennae and rostrum fusco-picous; tarsi flavo-picous; prothorax near margin, at sides and behind middle, remotely and distinctly punctuated, basal portion light.

$\Theta$. Long 13 m.m.
Lat. 7$\frac{1}{4}$ m.m.

One of the largest species of the family; head obtuse, setous, a disk and also two erect setae in front of middle; front margin very narrowly reflexed and armed with spines; segments of antennae longitudinally crescent-shaped from 2nd segment; thorax slightly depressed in front of middle, many setae on lateral margins; scutellum remotely and distinctly punctuated, light at apex and slightly compressed; hemelytra more densely and feintly punctate than scutellum; 6 or 8 hairs in front of middle of costal margin; membrane obscuringly cincaceous; sides of venter distinctly and densely punctate; legs strong, front tibiae appreciably broad, posterior tibiae somewhat compressed, very spinous.
AEITHUS PEROUSII STHL.

1851 Signoret Ann. ent. Ser. 3 VIII p. 923. 82 (Aethus impresso-
collis).

N—b: Natal, Rhodesia, S.W. Africa.

"Oval or ovate, nigro-piceous; antennae fusco-piceous, apical
segments more dilute.

C'. Q. Long 5½-6 m.m.
Lat. 5½-6 m.m.

Head sub-obtusely rounded, rarely subsemicircular, distinctly punct-
tated, light at base and median lobe also light, margin slightly re-
flexed, remotely spinose or spindulous; antennae rather short; last
3 segments somewhat incrassate, 2nd far shorter than 3rd; thorax con-
convex, impressed in front of middle in the males, appreciably densely
and distinctly punctate, light at base and with slight transverse
space in front of middle, lateral margins remotely pilose; scutellum
moderately densely punctate; hemelytra distinctly punctate; membrane
dirty hyaline or very slightly infuscate; sides of venter sparingly
punctate; tarsal flavo-piceous."

GENUS MACROCYTUS PIEZ.


Body oval depressed, few hairs; Head flat, semicircularly or
obtusely rounded, lobes equally long; bucculae percurrent; antennae
5 segumentd, moderate-filiform, 2nd and 3rd segments about equal,
somewhat longer than basal segment; scutellum triangular, longer than
broad, from nearly extending to apex; corium longer than scutellum,
apical angle acute; prosterum longitudinally impressed; legs medi-
dioe, tibiae slender, front tibiae somewhat compressed, superior
margin pectinate and remotely spinous, posterior femora sometimes
armed with a spine or tooth on the underside near the apex; very si-
imilar to genus Aethus, body very remotely ciliated, never any spines
on margin of head.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. A feintly impressed, intracostal subgenital line on corium,
sometimes more obsolete posteriorly, costal margin almost
wholly subreflected.

C. No punctiform setiferous impressions on costal mar-
gin.
--- acutus.
C.C. Two punctiform setiferous impressions on costal
margin.
--- picinus.
C.C.C. Three punctiform setiferous impressions on costal
margin.
--- opucus.

A.A. A short feintly impressed intracostal line behind middle of
corium, costal margin subreflected in front.
--- difficilus.
Oval, rather convex; dilutely piceous; antennae fuscous with
the apex of the fourth and the whole of the fifth segment flavescent
head flat, slightly deflexed with a few setae; thorax emarginate
with about 3 setae arising from the lateral margins; scutellum dis-
tinctly and fairly densely punctuated with the margins lighter in co-
lour; clypeus and corium lighter in colour with no punctiform seti-
fereous impressions in front of middle of costal margin; membrane
hyaline with fairly prominent wing veins; ventral surface piceous,
sparsingly punctated; tibiae strongly spinous.

Q. Long 10-12 m.m.
Lat. 5-6 m.m.

MACROCYTUS PICI NUS STML.


Hab.: Cape.

Oval, rather convex, dilutely piceous, antennae and legs paler

Q. Long 8-9 m.m.
Lat. 2-3 m.m.

Differing from other species of the same genus in that the cos-
tal margin is much more curved behind the middle; head light, apical
margin very slightly reflexed, sparingly setose; thorax rather con-
 vex, sides, middle, and neighbourhood of apex sparingly punctated;
6 setiferous impressions on lateral margins; scutellum remotely and
distinctly punctated; hemelytra remotely punctated; 2 punctiform
setiferous impressions in front of middle of costal margin; membrane
dirty hyaline."

MACROCYTUS OBPUUS STML.


Hab.: Cape.

Depressed, nigro-piceous; antennae, rostrum and legs dilutely
piceous; tarsi flavo-piceous.

Q. Long 8 m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.

Head impunctate, apical margin very slightly reflexed, sparingly set-
tose; thorax more dilutely piceous at base, in front inside margin
behind the intra-oculair portion of head it is appreciably densely
punctated in heaps, less densely punctuated and behind middle, light
at base, 6 or 8 punctiform setiferous impressions on the lateral mar-
gins; scutellum appreciably densely and distinctly punctuated, light
at base; hemelytra appreciably densely punctuated, 3 setiferous im-
pressions on anterior 3 of costal margin; membrane dirty hyaline.

MACROCYTUS DIFFICILIS STML.


Hab.: Cape.
Oval, nigro-piceous; antennae fusco-piceous, last 3 segments and tarsi flavo-piceous at apex.

C. q. Long 6½ m.m.  
Lat. 3¼ m.m.

Head sparingly punctated, apical margin very slightly reflexed, some setae; thorax rather convex, in front inside margin, at sides and middle sparingly punctuated; fewer punctured disks on male than on female, 5-7 setiferous impressions on lateral margins; scutellum remotely and distinctly punctated; hemelytra remotely punctate but more densely than scutellum; exterior area more densely punctated; one setiferous impression near base of costal margin; membrane dirty hyaline.

LEGNOTUS SCHJUDE.


Body oval, slightly convex on top; head small, deflected, lobes about equally long, median lobe percurrent; antennae 5 segmented, 1st segment not reaching beyond apex of head, 2nd segment shorter or about equal to 3rd; ocelli very prominent; thorax transversely convex all the way to the lateral margins which are slightly carinately elevated; scutellum triangular, narrow at apex; prothorax canaliculate; legs mediocre sparingly spinulose.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Anterior lateral margins of pronotum with a white margin.  --- Tibiæus.

A.A. Anterior lateral margin of pronotum with no white margin.  --- Melaleucus.

LEGNOTUS Tibialis. Stxl.  


Hab.: Natal, Rhodesia, Transvaal.

Piceous, shining, hemelytra and venter fusco-piceous, third, basal segment of the antennae, lateral basal band on margin of thorax apex of scutellum, marginal macula behind medial venter and tibiae dilute testaceous, flavescient; macula levigate, behind middle corium white; membrane dirty hyaline; head punctuated, lateral lobes nugu lose, margins somewhat reflexed; 2nd and 3rd segments on the antennae a little short; anterior part of thorax behind the middle moderately distinctly but not densely punctuated, transverse space behind the base and middle levigate, lateral margins not rounded; scutellum and hemelytra distinctly punctuated, macula levi; beneath minutely punctate.

LEGNOTUS Melaleucus. Thunb.  

S. A. M.

1783 Thunberg Nov. spec. ins. 11. p. 50. (Cimex melaleucus).  
1851 Dallas. List. of Hem. I. p. 128. 3. (Shenirus melaleucus).  

Hab.: Cape.  

Shiny black, moderately densely and distinctly punctuated,
base of thorax levigate across the middle; antennae fusco-piceous, but 3rd basal segment, lateral margins of thorax and posterior angles and feet palely piceous-flavescent; hemelytra blackly punctated and behind medial macula small pale spots; membrane grisseous.

♂. Long 4 m.m.
   Lat. 2.5 m.m.

Apex of head broadly rounded, lobes equally long, margin not reflexed; lateral margins of thorax finely carinate.

**GENUS SEHIRUS A. ET S.**

Body oval or obovate; head flat, slightly deflexed, with the lobes about equally long; thorax slightly convex with the lateral margins very broadly rounded; scutellum triangular with the apex narrow; frena reaching almost to apex; legs strong, tibiae with numerous strong spines.

**SEHIRUS QUADRILINEA WELK. S.A.M.**

Head, thorax and scutellum piceous, distinctly but not densely punctuated; margin between clavus and corium and costal margin of corium white flavescent; membrane whitish in colour; legs paler in colour than rest of body.

**GENUS STROMBOSA A. ET S.**

1843 Amyot et Serville. Hist. des Hem. p. 64.

" Body obovate, very convex; head perpendicular, transverse, trunciate at apex, lateral lobes contiguous at apex; antennae short, 2nd. segment very short; thorax very convex, very much deflected in front, lateral margins rounded in front; scutellum very large, hardly narrower than abdomen and reaching to its apex but leaving the anterior costal portion of the hemelytra free; pro sternum slightly dilated in front, sulcate, margins of furrow dilated; tibiae sparingly spinulose."

**STROMBOSA IMPICATA WELK. S.A.M.**


Hab.: Cape.

" Black, shining, densely and distinctly punctuated, antennae and tarsi flavo-testaceous, apex of head slightly reflexed.

♂. Long 3½ m.m.
   Lat. 2½ m.m."

**GENUS LACTISTES SCHJUDTE.**


Type: L. vericulatus Schjüdtë.
Head broad with the lateral lobes contiguous in front of the 
medial one each lateral lobe with 5 upright bristles;

L. FALCIPES HESSE. S.A.M. 

1925 Hesse, A contr. to ou Knowledge of the Fauna of S.W. Africa-
annals S.A. Museum. Vol. XXIII Pl. 1 figs. 2 and 2a and 2b p. 12.

Hab.: S.W. Africa: DamaraLand:-Grootfontein, Nujagas, 
Windhoek. 

" Deep chocolate brown and shining; the head, the eyes, the ante-
rior part of the pronotum, the basal part of the scutellum, the su-
tures between the clavus and scutellum, between the clavus and coriun 
the lateral costal and sub-costal parts on the corium and the spines 
on the tibiae darker; the bases and apices of the antennae joints, 
the anterior reflected margins of the cephalic lobes, the bristles of 
the head, the ventral basal margin of the head, the second rostral 
joint, the articulations between the joints, the marginal bristles on 
the pronotum, the basal costal margin of the corium, the acetabulae, 
the coxae, the bristles on the femora, the spines of the slender spi-
nes and bristles on the tibiae and abdomen and all the tarsi reddish 
brown to golden yellow; the ocelli red; the membrane yellowish 
brown. 

Head about \( \frac{1}{2} \) as long as pronotum, with broad lateral lobes con-
tiguous in front of medial one, the anterior margins reflected and 
rounded, the basal intralobal part smooth and slightly elevated, 
the rest of the surface feebly punctate, transversely rugulose; each 
lateral lobe with 5 upright bristles; eyes spinose at base, the 
third fourth and fifth antennal joints slightly incrassate, fusiform 
and finely pilose, 2nd joint about as long as the first, slightly 
shorter than the third, the fourth with a slender base slightly lon-
erg than the third, shorter than the fifth; rostrum extending to the 
posterior coxae, with the second joint longer than the first, the 
third about equal to the first and longer than the fourth; pronotum 
with the anterior part narrower than the posterior, with the surface 
punctuated anteriorly, antero-laterally and transversely behind the 
middle, having the posterior margins and angles free, with 7-9 bris-
tles on each lateral margin and 3 intramarginal bristles situated in 
slight depressions on each side (two anteriorly behind the eyes and 
one laterally at about the middle) with the posterior angles not pro-
minent; scutellum triangular, feebly punctuated medially, the clavus 
longitudinally punctuated along its corial suture; corium about as 
long as pronotum is broad, transversed by a longitudinal series of 
punctuations along the clavus, costal and subcostal regions, with 3 
bristles on basal costal region; membrane extending beyond the abdo-
men; the anterior acetabula prominently elevated; the coxae finely 
pilose posteriorly; ostholiferous canal (fig. 2b,) armed with a 
blunt tubercle or recurved hooklet; abdomen smooth, convex with a 
few bristles laterally and apically; femora armed with long slender 
backwards directed bristles arranged more or less in two rows on 
their under surfaces; anterior tibiae compressed, paddle-like, armed 
with 6-6 spines on their outer margins, with 5-6 major spines and 
some smaller ones and bristles on their inner margins and under sur-
faces; anterior tarsi inserted sub-apically; two posterior tibiae 
spinose, especially on their superior surfaces with a crown of 8 or 
9 spines on their apices."

Length 7. and 9. to tip of membrane 7-8 m.m. 
Breadth 7. " 9. Acr. pron. 35-4 m.m. 
" 9. " 9. " abd. 4 m.m.
"Form of body: The body as a general rule is of an ovoid form i.e., it tapers anteriorly and posteriorly. In some cases, however, in Megymenum e.g., the sides or lateral angles of the pronotum are more or less dilated and the form is less exactly ovoid. The dorsal surface of the body is as a rule moderately convex and the ventral surface less so.

Head: Continuing the form of the pronotum it is in general from the juga onwards more or less concave while its base is convex or half flat. The sides are obtuse or straight, sinuous or sometimes not dentate before the eyes. The juga are sometimes contiguous in front of the tylius. The bucculae are free behind and elevated; the eyes may be sessile or appear more or less pedunculated.

The Rostrum: Reaches more or less to the middle of the meso-sternum or more frequently to the posterior coxae. Segments one and two are mostly elongated, segment two being entirely free and slender.

The Antennae: Consist of 4-5 segments; the first to or beyond the apex of the head while the length of the other segments vary notably in each genus.

Pronotum: is generally moderately convex and frequently transverse; the lateral angles very seldom project prominently; the antero-lateral margins are sharp or obtuse, entirely or irregularly elevated or not, frequently sinuous.

Mesosternum: Frequently with a median groove. Mesosternum as a general rule with a very distinct median groove. Metasternum with an indistinct groove which may be visible only anteriorly or posteriorly.

Orifices: Almost always contiguous in the form of a groove directed dorsally, sometimes approaching the coxae more than the lateral sides of the pectus.

Coxae: Posterior ones approach one another except in Byrsodepus where they are very distant. Femora frequently armed with spines with spur above or at the apex. Anterior and intermediate tibiae simple; posterior tibiae of the G, also simple; those of the A have in the different genera a special structure possessing an oblong opaque depression which may be slightly dilated. Tarsi usually 3 segmented, seldom with 2 segments.

SUTELLUM: As a general rule not reaching the middle of the back of the abdomen.

Elytra: Always complete except frequently in Taebriva which offer a brachypterous and micropterous form. Membrane generally very large; wings hidden under the elytra. The first two veins far apart and converging towards the apex.

Abdomen: consists of six distinct segments; the dorsal and apical angles of the segments sometimes strongly tuberculated or lobed.
The spiracles of the first ventral segment are generally hidden but this is notably not the case in Megyemenum and Eumenates in which those spiracles are are placed in the external margin of the segment.

Genitalia: always distinct; male segments simple.

Geographical distribution: The Dinodorinae are present in all five continents of the world but they are particularly plentiful in Africa and Asia. In America they are represented only by Dinodor (Central and S. America). In Europe only a single species is found which is abundant in Africa and also in Turkey (Aspongopus viduatus). In Oceania we find particularly Megyemenum which exists also in Asia.

Larval and Habits: Larval forms are still almost entirely to be described but those of some Aspongopus species are frequently found in collections. Their habits are almost entirely unknown but we know that the Aspongopus viduatus is a serious enemy of the Cucurbitaceae. Cyclopetla is an Indian form infesting certain Leguminous plants in British India. Aspongopus migriventeris is supposed to be the principle agent in the pollination of sago plants in Bombay.

KEY TO GENUS.

A. Antennae 5-segmented. --- Aspongopus.
A.A. Antennae 4-segmented. --- Dinodor.

GEN. ASPONGOPUS L. DE C.
1832 L. de Castelnau, Essai, p. 55.
1837 Spinola, Essai Hem., p. 305. (Spongopodium).
1670 Stål. Enum. i. p. 81 (Sub-gen. Aspongopus).
1670 Stål. Ibid. (CP Colpoproctus).

Type: A. janus Fabr.

Body oval or ovate; head rather small, leaflike, lateral lobes sometimes much longer than median lobe; bucculae very much elevated, leaflike, semicircular; rostrum extending nearly to middle pair of coxae, first segment reaching beyond the bucculae; antennae 5-jointe lateral corners of thorax not prominent, rounded; apex of scutellum broad; frena reaching to or far beyond middle of scutellum; mem-brane veins more or less anastomose; venter unarmed at base; legs strong, femora often bearing spines.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Apical margins of corium about straight or running with a very broad curve.
B. Second segment of antennae very short.
    --- metruela.
B.B. Second segment of antennae relatively long.
C. Lateral margins of head distinctly curved.
    --- pullus.
C.C. Lateral margins of head straight.
    --- viduatus.
A. A. Interior half of apical margin of corium curved, exterior half rounded.

B. Antennae of two colours, apical margin of corium slightly curved.

C. Membrane lived.

--- mysticus.

C. C. Membrane of various colours.

--- mubilus.

B. B. Antennae of one colour, apical margin of corium distinctly curved as letter S.

--- sartor.

A. PATRUELIS, STIL.


Hab.: Caffra mia.

"Rufo-ferruginous, sub-nitidus; antennae, head, indeterminate lateral borders of prothorax, narrow costal portion of hemelytra, an irregular lateral spot on pectus and legs are black; last segment of antennae excepting base but not the apex of the scutellum is ferrugeno flavescant; membrane nigro-fusca; lateral angles of thorax more dilutely ferruginous.

C. Long 15 m.m.
Lat. 10 m.m.

Dorsally densely and distinctly, hemelytra feintly, rugulosos-punctate; lateral margins of head slightly curved in middle; 3rd and 4th segments of the antennae compressed, slightly dilated, not sulcate, 3rd much shorter than apical segment and distinctly longer than fourth, 4th much broader than third; lateral margins of prothorax distinctly rounded, not reflexed; venter remotely granulate; 2 series of small spines on under sides of femora, apical segments distinct.*

ASPONGOPIUS FULLIUS STIL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape, Transvaal, Rhodesia.

Sub-ovate, obscurely rufo-piceous, ventrally as well as antennae, bucculae, rostrum and legs, paler; apex of head, lateral border of prothorax, a minute spot, a basal portion and about  | of apex of scutellum, the narrow costal border of the corium to far beyond middle but not the lateral borders of the prothorax and venter, are testaceo-flavescant in the basal angles of the segments of the venter there is a very minute black spot, appreciably and densely and distinctly punctate; venter rather light in middle, hemelytra very feintly rugulose punctate; head hardly convex posteriorly, lateral lobes longer than median lobe, sub-contiguous at apex, 4th segment of antennae hardly dilated; 3rd and 4th very slightly sulcate; lateral margins of prothorax slightly and narrowly reflexed, slightly rounded in front; posterior portion of scutellum less densely punctate; membrane griseo-livida brunescant towards base, veins less distinct.

/ASPONGOPIUS VIDIATUS FABR. S.A.M.

1794 Fabricius, Ent. Syst. IV. p. 117.

Hab.: Natal, Transvaal, Bechuanaaland, Rhodesia.

Sub-oval, blackish or dark ferruginous, variously coloured dorsally; wings of a dull dark colour, dirty yellow at the base.

♀. Long 15-17 m.m.
Lat. 8-9½ m.m.

Var. A: Blackish, of one colour.

Var. B: Dark ferruginous, membrane blackish.

Var. C: Blackish; thorax, scutellum, and coriaceous part of hemelytra ferruginous yellowish, two anterior triangular black spots on the thorax, a dark posterior spot on band present on corium.

ASPONGOPUS MYSTICUS STL.


Hab.: Cape.

"Obscurely fusco-cupreous, last 2 segments of antennae ferrugino-flavescent; membrane livid, disk fusco-venosa and sometimes infuscate.

♀. Long 21 m.m.
Lat. 12.5 m.m.

Nearly related to A. nubilus, broader, more obscure, distinctly cupreous indusius, broader at apex of scutellum, more distinct, 2nd segment of antennae 1½ times as long as 3rd segment, both somewhat depressed, 4th broader than the others, 2nd longer; thorax and scutellum transversely distinctly rugose and appreciably densely rugulose-punctulate, lateral margins of pro-thorax very slightly rounded; very narrowly reflexed; hemelytra feitly rugulose punctuate; membrane veins transverse, sparse and numerous; vermicellato-rugulose beneath; femora slightly spinous on each side beneath, and a more distinctly spinous towards apex."

ASPONGOPUS NUBILUS WESTW.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. 1. p. 23.


More or less obscurely ferruginous, sometimes cuprously fuscate, legs and antennae black, the two ultimate segments flavo-ferruginous, membrane of various colours.

♀. Long 15-21 m.m.
Lat. 9½-12 m.m.

Var. A: Membrane black, base more or less profusely flavo livid and on the same place several macula and with one flavo-livid notation.

Var. B: Membrane livid, veins slightly infuscate.
Oval, distinctly punctuated the punctuations being in heaps, transversely sub-rugose, hemelytra finely rugulose punctuated; 3rd and 4th segments of antennae depressed, obscurely sulcate; 2nd and 3rd long; pectus with lateral black maculae, distinct, vermicellate rugose; venter finely vermicellato rugulose, more or less densely rugulose and sub-punctuated."

**ASCHOGonus SARTOR StIN.**


Hab.: Cape.

Ferruginous, membrane livid; antennae dilutely rufo-ferrugineus, somewhat more obscure towards base;

Q. Long 19 m.m.
Lat. 11 m.m.

Sub-ovate, very feintly and obscurely rugulose; antennae rather short, 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments depressed, rather broad, 2nd much longer than 3rd; lateral margins of prothorax very slightly rounded, very narrowly reflexed; numerous transverse membrane veins; hind femora spinulose towards apex."

**ASCHOGONUS LIVING DISTANT.**


Hab.: Nyassaland.

"Black, fifth joint and apical ½ of fourth joint of antennae ochraceous, abdomen above dark olivaceous, the connexivum piceous; head with the lateral margins moderately sinuate, apex slightly notched between the lateral lobes; antennae with the fifth joint longest, fourth a little longer than the third, which is sub-equal in length to the second; pronotum and scutellum transversely rugulose and coarsely punctate, corium opaque and slightly wrinkled."

Long 15-16 m.m.

**GEN. DINIDOR LATR.**


**Cyclopelta A. et B. Hist. des Hem. p. 172 (1843).**

"Body oval or ovate; head foliaceous, small, lateral lobes longer than the medial lobe; bucculae strongly elevated, sub-foliaceous; rostrum extending to intermediate coxae, first segment extending beyond the bucculae; antennae 4-segmented, first segment extending beyond the apex of the head; lateral angles of the thorax not prominent, obtuse; apical part of scutellum wide, apex rounded; frena extending well beyond middle of scutellum; membrane reticulated; sterna slightly sulcate; base of venter unarmed; legs strong."

**SUB-FAM. TESSATAROMINAE STIN.**


**Key to S. African Genera.**

A. Tarsi 2-segmented.

B. Antennae 5-segmented. --- Halosterna. /121
Body large, obovate; head small, triangular lateral lobes longer than median lobe and contiguous anteriorly; antenniferous tubercles frequently totally separated, strongly indented behind the eyes, small prominent, unarmed; bucculacae percurrent, strongly elevated; ocelli moderately elevated; antennae with 5 segments, short, slender, first segment extending beyond the apex of the head, second longer than third; rostrum extending beyond anterior coxae, first segment extending beyond the bucculacae; lateral margins of thorax reflected, part of base produced backwards, reaching the base of the scutellum; scutellum triangular, about as long as broad, apex acute, frena extending beyond the middle; apical margin of corium cinated, exterior apical angle acute; membrane simply and longitudinally veined, base sending out transverse veins; prothoracal simple; metasternum strongly elevated truncate posteriorly, well produced anteriorly the anterior part narrowly compressed and extending beyond anterior coxae, vanishing in metasternum, apical angles of segments of abdomen prominently dented; middle of base of 2nd segments of venter sub-elevated, partly truncate posteriorly and touching metasternum; legs moderately short, femora without spines, tibiae somewhat sulcate above, tarsi with 3 segments.

**PIEZOSTERNUM CALIDUM. FABR.**

1805 P. E. Ins. p. 46. Hem. pl. 6 fig. 3-4. (Pentatomia tenebraria)
1843 Amyot et Serville. Hist. des Hem. p. 162 ( 1 )
1851 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I. p. 338. 1. (Edessa vicina).
1851 Dallas. List. of Hem. I. p. 338. 1. (Piezosternum micromatum.)


Hab.: Cape; Natal.

Dorsally olivaceous vinaceous, densely and finely punctuated, ventral surface, the legs olivaceous flavescant, smooth and shining; two apical segments of antennae, anterior lateral margins of thorax, incisures and spines of venter, black; membrane aescent fuscate; dorsal part of abdomen excepting connexivum viridis aeneous or viridis caeruleous; medial part of thorax elevated with fine lines through the scutellum, with continuous, obscure, carinose figures, anterior lateral margins straight, lateral angles scarcely or somewhat promine apex of scutellum acute, but not spinously produced, margin of abdomen absolutely serrate, immaculate.

L. Q. Long 20-22 m.m.

Lat. 9-11 m.m.
Head foliaceous, rather long, lateral lobes much longer than median lobe, contiguous, lateral margins sinuate posteriorly; antenniferous tubercles can be distinguished from above, armed by an appreciable long spine on the outside; bucculae reaching to base of head, appreciably elevated anteriorly, gradually less posteriorly; distance between ocelli twice distance of ocelli from oculi; rostrum reaching to intermediate coxae, 1st segment reaching beyond bucculae; antennae 4 segmented, thick, rather short, 1st segment not reaching to apex of head, 2nd segment long, much depressed; thorax very broadly rounded posteriorly, posterior angles deleted; scutellum triangular, sub-equilateral, small, apex slightly produced; terna almost reaching to apex of scutellum; many areolae at base of membrane, emitting veins; protostegum simple, mesotegum slightly carinate; metasternum not elevated unarmed; lateral margins of abdomen flattened out, foliaceous, very much serrated, each segment forming two teeth on each side; venter not armed at base; legs short, strong, femora not armed; tibiae prismat; tarsi 3 segmented.

**PRINIOGASTER SERRATUS. GERM.**

Fig. 4

1844 H. Schaeffer. Wanz. Ins. p. 75. p. 748 { " " }.

Hab.: Cape, Swasiland.

*Ovate, fusco-serruginous, rugulous, small dirty fleascent, sparingly compressed, ventrally as well as antennae and legs more dilute; membrane black; lateral margins of thorax flattened out, acute scarcely rounded, lateral angles not projecting.

C. Q. Long 19 m.m.
Lat. 9 m.m.

**GEN. CYCLOGASTER WESTW.**

1837 Westwood Ent. Trans. 11. p. 20.
1840 Spinola. Gens. d'Inse. arrl. p. 110. {Natalicola}.
- Bergroth. Rev. d'Ent. t.x. p. 214. { " }.

Type: C. delegorguei.

Head foliaceous, triangular, rounded at apex, lateral lobes much longer than the median lobe and contiguous in front of it; antenniferous tubercles cannot be distinguished from above, slightly prominent, not armed; bucculae percurrent, moderately elevated; distance between ocelli twice distance of ocelli from oculi; rostrum short, reaching to front coxae, 1st segment slightly shorter than bucculae; antennae 4 segmented, 1st segment not reaching to apex of head, 2nd segment much longer than third; posterior angles of thorax very much rounded, obtuse; scutellum triangular, equilateral, apex much produced; terna almost reaching to apex; costal margin of hemelytra anteriorly obtusely rounded; numerous membraneous veins arising from basal margin; proternum sulcate, mesosternum carinate, foliaceous, metasternum slightly elevated, elevated portion excavated; a short conical tubercle at base of 2nd segment of venter, produced anteriorly and touching base of metasternum; legs short, femora not armed, tibiae prismat; tarsi 2 segmented.
Cyclogaster ellidus Westw.  S.A.M.

1837 Westwood. Ent. Trans. 11 p. 20. pl. 2. fig. 6.

Hab.: Rhodesia; S.E. Africa; S.W. Africa; Natal.

Very pale olivaceous stramineous or viriscent, densely punctuated, membrane and wings vitreous; lateral margins of thorax flattened out, acutely rounded, abdomen much broader than hemelytra, rounded and flattened; margin of head sometimes black.

♂ Long 25-28 m.m.
Lat. 12-13 m.m.


1870 Stål. Zvhum. 1. p. 76.

Type: H. delorguei.

Head subfoliaceous, flat, triangular, rounded at apex; lateral lobes much longer than median lobe and contiguous; antenniferous tubercles slightly prominent; bucculae percurrent, moderately elevated; distance between ocelli twice distance twice distance of ocelli from eyes; rostrum short, reaching to front coxae, 1st segment shorter than bucculae; antennae short, 5-segmented, 1st segment reaching to apex of head; 2nd very short not well separated from 3rd; posterior angles of thorax very obtuse, rounded, lateral margins of thorax obliquely serrate; scutellum small triangular, equilateral, apex slightly produced; frena almost reaching to apex of scutellum; numerous longitudinal membrane veins arising from basal transverse vein; prosternum sulcate; mesosternum carinate; metasternum much elevated, slightly produced between intermediate legs, posteriorly subinate from the reception of the median tubercle of the 2nd segment; venter broadly and very obtusely carinate; legs rather short, femora not armed, tibiae triangular; tarsi 2 segmented.

HaploSterna delorguei Spin.

♂ Long 25 m.m.

Sub-Fam. Asopinæ Dall.

The species of this group have the rostrum inserted close to the apex of the tylo, the first segment strongly thickened and not embedded between the bucculae which are small and convergent posteriorly; first antennal segment is generally very short; male genital plate reduced in size not covering the copulatory apparatus. The nymphs are often of a bright blue and red coloration even when the adults are a uniform dull brown. This sub-family differs in habits from most other Pentatomidae, being carnivorous and very voracious; their activities are very beneficial to man as many of the species attack such injurious forms as the Potato beetle and various Lepidopterous larvae such as the gipsy and brown tail caterpillars; the nymphs in earlier stages require vegetable foods becoming exclusively carnivorous in the last instar.

**KEY TO GENERA.**

A. Anterior lateral margins of thorax more or less distinctly crenulate.

B. Lateral lobes of head touching at apex; medial lobe reduced towards apex.  
--- *Glyptus*.  

B.B. Medial lobe of head percurrent.  
--- *Canthecona. (Afruis Stml.)*

A.A. Lateral margins of thorax not crenulate.

B. Tibiae sulcate above.

C. 2nd and 3rd segments of antennae equally long.

D. 3rd and 4th segments of rostrum equally long.  
--- *Necosoma*.  

D.D. 3rd segment of rostrum distinctly shorter than the fourth.  
--- *Anasida*.  

C.C. 2nd segment of antennae far longer than 3rd.  
--- *Macrorhapis*.  

B.B. Tibiae not sulcate above.  

C. 2nd segment of antennae far longer than 3rd.  
--- *Narmessus*.  

C.C. 2nd segment of antennae only slightly or not longer than 3rd.  
--- *Dorycoris*.  

**GEN. GLYPHUS DALL.**

1851 Dallas. List. I. p. 93.  

Type: *G. bouvieri* Schout (rigil Dall. rec. Germ.)

Head rather flat, lateral lobes far longer than medial lobe, contiguous in front; bucculae moderately elevated; rostrum thick, last two segments equal in length, each far shorter than 2nd; lateral margins of prothorax crenulate in front of middle; posterior portion of scutellum narrowed; frena reaching far beyond middle of scutellum.
sternal carina broad, depressed, sulcate; no serious spots on venter of male; a depressed tubercle at base of 2nd segment, slightly projecting forwards, curved at apex; front femora armed with a spine on underside, towards apex.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Lateral angles of thorax produced into two sub-equal processes.

--- conspuraguus.

A.A. Lateral angles of thorax produced into two processes but the upper one is distinctly spinous and longer than the lower one.

--- moestus.

**GLYPUS CONSPICUUS WESTW.**

S.A.M.

1837 Westwood, Hope Cat. i. p. 33.

**Hab.:** Cape; Transvaal; Rhodesia; S.W.Protectorate.

Dirty ferruginous, distinctly punctuated, the punctuations being irregular; head, anterior lateral lobes of thorax and also lateral parts of venter obscure; thorax, scutellum and hemelytra with small irregular macula, pale, levigate; major part of thorax has occasionally a transverse region of confluent white callosities; 3 small macula at base of scutellum, base of femora, a ring near the base of the tibiae, base and apex of third and ultimate segments of antennae ferrugens flavescens; macula deposited on both sides of venter, testaceus; membrane infuscate; lateral angles of thorax produced, apex obliquely truncate and frequently dented.

♀. Long 12-16 m.m.
Lat. 7-8 m.m.

**GLYPUS MOESTUS. GERM.**

S.A.M.

1844 H. Sch. Ins. VII. p. 113-121 fig. 778. (Asopus moestus).
1861 Dallas, List. of Hem. I. p. 93. 3.

**Hab.:** Cape.

Dilute griseo-flavescent, irregularly and more or less densely fusco-ferrugineo-punctate; head thorax, and scutellum in front, connexion, sides of venter and legs obscurely fuscos or sub-ferrugineo-black; antennae black, bases and apices of segments flavo-ferruginos basal portion and 'lituria' apical of femora but not the broad margin on the tibiae are griseo-flavescent; marginal spots on abdomen and spots on venter, placed in series of 5, indeterminate, light, pale; lateral angles of thorax somewhat produced, sub-rounded at apex.

♂. Long 14 m.m.
Lat. 8 m.m.

3 Light longitudinal short lines on head; lateral margins of prothorax somewhat sinuate in front of middle, crenulate if front of curve, a light medial, longitudinal line sometimes sub-elevated; 3 minute pale spots at base of scutellum; 2 irregular spots on disc of hemelytra, more or less distinct, arising from a densely punctate area membrane infuscate.

**GEN. DORYCORS MAYR.**

Body obovate; apex of head sub-truncate; lobes equally long; 2nd and 3rd segments of rostrum equally long or the second somewhat longer than the first; thorax convex, anterior lateral margins obtuse, not callous; apex of scutellum narrow, frena extending to middle of scutellum; sternum distinctly carinate; base of venter armed with spines; femora without spines; tibiae carinate; tibiae convex above, not sulcate.

DORICORIS PAVONIUS. WESTW. S.A.M.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. I. p. 39. (-bronzeus).

Hab.: Cape, Natal, C.F.S., Transvaal, Rhodesia, S.W. Africa.

Greenish brassy in colour or copperish brassy or obscure light, sky blue, without dense punctuation, shining; sternum carinous; base of venter spinous and rarely also a medial band; apical angles of last segments of venter, base and sometimes apices of femora, sub-apical part of venter, variable lateral ring on tibiae and also base of tarsi stramineous; venter with 2 large griseous-sericeous macula.

C. G. Long 7-8 m.m.
Lat. 4-4½ m.m.

GEN. AFFRIUS, STÜHL.

1870 Stühl. Enum. I. p. 44.
1903 Schoutenden, Rhynch. Aethiop. I. fasc. 2. p. 141. (Canthecona)

Type: A. purpureus Westw. (=figuratus Germ.)

Head rather flat, last two segments of rostrum equally long, each far shorter than second; lateral margins of prothorax more or less distinctly crenulate or transversely rugose; frena reaching to far beyond middle of scutellum; a short spine or tubercle at base of venter obtusely conical; femora armed by a spine anteriorly.

AFFRIUS PURPURAUS WESTW. S.A.M.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. I. p. 43 (Pentatoma).
1851 Dallas. List. I. p. 89. (Canthecona).
1903 Schoutenden, Rhynch. Aethiop. I. fasc. 146. (Canthecona purpurea).

Hab.: Cape, Rhodesia, S.W. Africa, Transvaal.

Lateral angles of thorax somewhat prominent, obliquely sub-truncate, not armed at apex; antennae black; membrane fuscous, more dilute at apex; 2 sericeous spot on venter of male.

C. G. Long 9-12 m.m.
Lat. 8-6½ m.m.

Var. A: Caeruleous-black or black-caerulean; 3 bands on head,
sometimes mostly obliterate, 5 lightish bands on thorax, all abbreviated except the median one which is percurrent; a spot in basal angles of scutellum, a medial percurrent line or band are light, few minute callous spots on hemelytra, many spots on pectus but not on venter are flavescant, lutescent or sanguineous; spots on connexival; small medial fascia and transverse marginal spots on venter are nigro-caeruleus or obscurely caeruleus; rostrum excrinate at apex, a ring on the posterior tibiae and sometimes also a band on the posterior femora are stramineous (3).

Var. B: Dilute sanguineous, dirty stramineous dorsally, tinged with red; 5 bands on thorax and apex of lateral angles of thorax and 3 bands on anterior half of scutellum sanguineous; 2 bands on head, indeterminate spots between bands on prothorax, 2 rather large basal spots on scutellum, some spots on pectus, small narrow discoidal fasciae on venter, and small spots including the stigmata, sub-apical ring and sometimes a band on femora, base and apex of tibiae but not the tarsi are obscurely caeruleus.

Dorsally densely and distinctly, ventrally far more remotely and coarsely punctate, narrow disk on venter more feintly punctate; front of lateral margins of prothorax crenulate curved somewhat at middle; front tibiae hardly or very slightly dilated.

**Gen. MECOSOMA DALL.**

1851 Dallas; List of Hem. I. p. 104.

Head obtusely rounded at apex, margins very slightly reflexed; 3rd and 4th segments of rostrum equally long; each far shorter than 3rd; antennae rather short, less slender, 2nd and 3rd segments about equally long; lateral margins of prothorax rather acute, very slightly reflexed; apical portion of scutellum rather narrow; frenae reaching about to middle of scutellum; sternal carina distinct; a long spine at base of venter, compressed towards apex, produced to beyond middle of mesosternum; legs mediocre, femora not armed; a broad furrow on tibiae, anterior tibiae simple.

**MECOSOMA MENSOR. GERM.**

1848 H. Schaeffer Wanz. Ins. VIII. p. 7. fig. 713. (Haplilagaster mensor).

Hab.: Bechuanaaland, Rhodesia.

Narrow obovate, flavo' or rufo-testaceous, densely and distinctly punctuate; antennae black; legs, sometimes also rostrum, black-piceous; lateral lobes and two triangular basal spots; an anterior fascia on thorax and an oblique lateral intramarginal band, but not the large transverse spot behind the middle which is sometimes paler and obsolete, a band toward the scutellum and an impression in the basal angles of the clavus, a marginal band on the corium, abbreviated posteriorly and an oblique posterior fascia are all blackish or sub-aeneo-fuscous; membrane fuscous, decoloured at apex.

♀ Long 12 m.m.
♂ 12. 5. m.m.

Var. B: Impressions on pectus, fasciae on each side of venter abbreviated and interrupted in the middle, a spot on the sixth segment and the arms are aeneaceous black.
Type: A. tenebrio.

Body oval or obovate giving a distinctly black impression; head flat, broadly rounded at apex, medial lobe percurrent; thorax slightly convex above with the sides emarginate; scutellum distinctly rugose at apex, connexivum prominent and membrane fuscous; bucculæ not prominent and rostrum reaching to middle of median and posterior coxae; very distinctly punctuate ventrally.

A. TENEBRIO KÁRSC. [fig. lff]

Hab.: Natal.

Body oval, or obovate; very distinctly and densely punctuate and piceous with the exception of the membrane which is fuscous; head flat broadly rounded at apex, medial lobe percurrent; antennæ 5 segmented with the base of the ultimate and penultimate segments reddish in colour; 2nd and 3rd, 5th segments sub-equal while the fourth is distinctly the longest; thorax distinctly convex above with the sides emarginate; scutellum prominent and distinctly rugose; connexivum prominent and densely punctate, membrane with many parallel veins; bucculæ prominent and rostrum reaching to middle of medial and hind coxae; 2nd segment of rostrum about equal in length to the apical two; ventral surface piceous and distinctly punctuate; legs black and shining.

Long C. * Q, 17 m.m. Lat. 8 m.m.

GEN. MACORHAPHIS DALL.

1861 Dallas, List. of Hem. I. p. 87.

Head subtruncate at apex, lobes equally long; apical two segments of rostrum about equally long, but each far shorter than the 3rd; lateral margins of thorax sub-collum, hardly transversely rugose, apical portion of scutellum narrow, frena reaching to beyond middle of scutellum; sternal carina broad, depressed, sulcate; venter armed with a long compressed basal spine with two serious spots in male; fore tibiae armed with a spine on ventral surface towards apex; anterior tibiae slightly dilated.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Bucculæ thick, strong, reaching almost to base of first segment of rostrum.
   --- acuta.

"A.A. Rostrum inconspicuous, not almost reaching to base of first segment of rostrum.
   --- loricose.

MACORHAPHIS ACUTA DALL. S.A.M. [fig. cf.]

Hab.: Cape; Natal; Transvaal; Rhodesia.

Body oval or obovate; head with medial and two longitudinal
orange coloured lines; anterior part of thorax emarginate with irregular orange blots while the rest is dark fuscous; medial basal portion of scutellum fuscous with the rest aurantius; clavus and corium fuscus with irregular aurantius areas and anterior part of corium totally aurantius; connexivum dark aurantius with the areas about the connexiva dark fuscous; basal part of membrane fuscous with apex hyaline; the whole dorsal surface appreciably densely punctuated; antennae 5 segmented, the 2nd and 3rd segments sub-equal longer than the fourth and fifth; piceous; anterior legs piceous with the first tarsal joint almost equal in length to the apical two; tibiae of medial and posterior legs with aurantius medial band; bucculae appreciably elevated, almost as long as first segment of rostrum; ventral surface appreciably densely punctuated with numerous irregular aurantius areas.

\[ J. \quad \text{Long} \quad 17 \text{ m.m.} \\
\text{Int} \quad 10 \text{ m.m.} \\
\text{Inf.} \quad 8 \text{ m.m. acr. abd.} \]

**MACRONYPHIS LEPKOSA GERM.**

**S.A.M.**

Hab.: Cape.

Body oval or obovate, giving a distinctly stramineous impression; head very densely punctuated, almost fuscous with several longitudinal stramineous areas; anterior lateral portion of thorax slightly crenulate with posterior half distinctly more densely punctuated than anterior half; medial part of scutellum darker in colour than sides, densely punctuated; clavus and corium irregular densely punctuated, the punctuations being in heaps; connexivum stramineous with the areas about the connexiva fuscus; basal part of membrane fuscous with the apex hyaline; antennae reddish in colour with the 2nd, 3rd and 5th segments sub-equal, shorter than the fourth; legs appreciably densely punctuated, the tibiae having a stramineous medial band; bucculae very slightly elevated not at all reaching to base of first segment of rostrum; ventral surface white in colour, punctuated; the meso and meta sterna with distinct irregular fuscous areas.

\[ J. \quad \text{Q.} \ 	ext{Long} \quad 13-14 \text{ m.m.} \\
\text{Lat.} \quad 7-8 \text{ m.m. acr. pron.} \\
5.5-6 \text{ m.m.} \quad " \text{abd.} \]

**MACRONYPHIS TRISTIS M. SCH.**

1844 H. Sch. Wanz. Ins. VII p. 120 fig. 777.

Hab.: Cape.

Pale dirty stramineous, ferruginously and fuscously punctuated; thorax in front of middle with very many levigate macula, sub-cabellus and pale spots; 3rd antennal segment 4/5 in front of middle black, femora excepting the basal part ferruginously punctuated; tibiae from base to apex infuscate or sub-ferruginous; macula on sixth ventral segment black;

\[ J. \quad \text{Q.} \ 	ext{Long} \quad 9-13 \text{ m.m.} \\
\text{Lat.} \quad 4\frac{1}{2}-7 \text{ m.m.} \]

**Var.b:** Obscure, infuscate dorsally, blackly punctuated, macula on anterior part of thorax and part of apex of scutellum pale, connexivum, lateral part of pectus and venter blackly maculated; sub-ovate, densely punctuated dorsally, sparsely punctuated ventrally;
part of head levigate; anteriorly narrowed; thorax in front of middle with many shining macula, subcylindrical, more or less distinct, lateral angles acute, moderately produced towards outside, strong, anterior angle armed with a small spine, anterior lateral margins behind middle distinctly situated; scutellum longitudinally elevated behind the middle line, posteriorly levigate; anterior part of tibiae distinctly punctuated.

GEN. HARNESSUS STU.


"Body oval, head truncate at apex, sinuate in front of eyes on each side, lateral margins parallel in front of curve; bucculae distinctly elevated; rostrum thick, 2nd segment far shorter than apical two taken as one, last about twice as long as the second last; 2nd segment of antennae far shorter than the third; lateral margins of prothorax slightly crenulate; scutellum rather broad at apex, slightly narrowed backwards; frena scarcely reaching beyond middle of scutellum; mesosternum slightly carinate; venter armed with a minute tubercle at base; legs not armed, tibiae simple furrowed dorsally."

HARNESSUS MICROCOROIDIS STU.


Hab.: Natal.

"Dirty testaceo-flavescant, wholly sub-aequously blackly punctate, distinctly and irregularly; connexivum aequously blackly maculated; antennae black.

C. Long. 14 m.m.
Lat. 8 m.m.

A light longitudinal line on thorax, lateral margins of prothorax slightly curved in front of middle, lateral angles somewhat produced; a black impression in basal angles of scutellum and a minute pale callusity near the impression; membrane flavescant; no sericeous spots on venter of male."

SUB-FAM. PLATASPIDINAE DALI.

KEY TO 6. AFRICAN GENER.

A. Distance between ocelli less than distance of ocellus from oculus.
   -- Plataispis. /128

A.A. Distance between ocelli greater than distance of ocellus from oculus.

B. Antennae remote from oculi.
   - Brachyplatys. /129

B.B. Antennae arising in neighbourhood of oculi.
   - Coptosoma. /130

GEN. PLATASPIS WESTW.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I. p. 16.

Type: P. globus Fabr.
Body very broadly ovate, very convex dorsally, flat ventrally; head broad transverse foliaceous, lateral lobes folding, median lobe distinct, shorter than lateral lobes. Eyes small, not or scarcely transverse; distance of ocelli from eyes far greater than distance between ocelli. Antennae remote from eyes. Sides of thorax foliaceous, rounded. Scutellum very convex, legs short and strong.

**KEY TO SPECIES OF GENUS FLATASPIS.**

A. Head broadly truncate at apex but usually slightly curved in the middle; front margin of thorax somewhat curved behind the eyes, anterior angles rounded, sub-prominent.

- **wahlgerti.**

A.A. Head broadly rounded at apex, front margin of thorax hardly curved behind the eyes, front angles very obtusely rounded, deleted.

- **semiglobosa.**

**FLATASPIS WAHLBERGI STML.**

1864 Stml. Hem. Afr. p. 4

Hab.: Natal, Rhodesia.

Dilutely testaceous flavescent, irregularly blackly punctuated on dorsal surface, the punctuations being confluent, dense, and coarsened in a checkered-like manner; sternae occasionally slightly infuscated, light grey.

C. ℓ. Long 11-12½ m.m.
Lat. 8½-9 m.m.

Very convex, humped, shining, dilutely testaceous flavescent, above with remote black punctuations which are in heaps. Head above and below of the same colour and blackly punctuated, above mediad basal part blackly maculated, below a basal impunctate fascia which is black, situated between the antennae and transversed by the bucculae. Apices of the antennae almost fuscous. Thorax irregularly blotched with the blots irregularly confluent, black, irregularly slightly spotted, absolutely callous, flavescent testaceous; Hamelytra partly blackly impunctated. Sterna occasionally griseous, almost black, lateral dilations blackly punctuated. Venter sparingly blackly punctuated; incisures prominent, lateral lines of segments black, testaceous flavescent.

**FLATASPIS SEMIGLOBOSA STML.**

S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape.

Black, not shining. Two small macula and small fascia on anterior transverse part of thorax. Basal part of scutellum black or obscure reddish black, first and second segments of antennae, coxae, trochanter and femora reddish brown. The marginal macula on the venter are dilutely flavescent.

C. ℓ. Long 10-12 m.m.
Lat. 8-10 m.m.

**GEN. BRACHYFLATYS BOISD.**

Body broadly ovate and generally slightly convex dorsally, flat ventrally; head foliaceous, transverse, broad, broadly rounded at apex; venter broader than the eyes; antennae remote from the eyes, the first joint not longer than the third; eyes remotely transverse, not oblique, slightly immersed, prominent; ocelli a little further from each other than from the eyes; pronotum about \( \frac{1}{2} \) broader than the head. As pointed out by Westwood the scutellum in the \( \mathcal{C} \) is notched and in the \( \mathcal{O} \) entire.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Head with whitish markings.
B. Head with no whitish markings.

**BRACHYFLATYS PALLIPES. THUR.**

1794 Fabricius. Ent. syst. IV. p. 89. 38. (Cimex pallipes).
1851 Dallas List. I. p. 68. 1.

Hab.: Rhodesia, Transvaal, S.W. Africa.

Slightly convex, black senescent, shining; scutellum remotely punctate; larger part of the medial lower surface of the head matted, frontal fascia between the margin medially interrupted, macula somewhat superior, lateral margins of the thorax continually curved anteriorly, from both sides obliquely curved backwards; scutellum ventrally banded; antennae, rostrum and legs palely flavescens ventral band very black.

\( \mathcal{G} \) \( \mathcal{O} \). Long 4-6 m.m.
Lat. 3\( \frac{1}{2} \)-5 m.m.

**BRACHYFLATYS TESTUDONIGRA DE. G.**

**Fig. 4**

Hab.: Cape.

Body ovate, shining black; head broad, rounded at apex, medial lobe shorter than lateral lobes which are contiguous at apex; antennae relatively short, 4-segmented, the three apical segments sub-equal, and arising remote from oculi; thorax strongly convex with the lateral margins pale flavescent, anterior margin curved; scutellum covering whole of abdomen and with the outer margin pale flavescens, strongly convex. Bucculae slightly elevated with the rostrum reaching to the hind coxae; ventral surface fuscous with the margin of the abdomen pale flavescens.

**GEN. COROSOLLA L. DE C.**

1832 L. de Castelnau, Essai. p. 73.
1834 Hahn. Wanz. 11. p. 40. (Globoris).

Type: \( C. \) globus Fabr.
Body broadly ovate, dorsally moderately convex, flat or very slightly convex ventrally; head usually small, deflexed, narrower than the pronotum; eyes moderately prominent, ocelli nearer to the eyes than to each other; antennae inserted at the eyes; lateral margins of pronotum posteriorly sinuate before the sinus, generally distinctly amplified and foliaceous; scutellum moderately broadened posteriorly; legs rather short.

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Head flavescent, two basal spots or an anteriorly incised basal portion and sometimes also the median lobe and the margins of the lateral lobes are black.

- *nubilum*.

A.A. Head black, sometimes marked with two white or flavescent spots.

B. Flavescent border to scutellum on anterior part.

- *affine*.

C. Flavescent border all around scutellum to its base.

- *pictula*.

C.C. Border of scutellum excepting anterior portion flavescent.

D. Breast smooth with a golden colour.

- *marginellum*.

D.D. Breast piceous.

- *rufiplaga*.

E. Lateral lobes of head not contiguous at apex even then the lateral lobes do converge the median lobe is still percurrent.

- *bisignatum*.

E.E. Lateral lobes of head contiguous.

- *inclusum*.

B.B. Border of scutellum only black.

- *costale*.

**COPTOSOLA NUBILUM. GERM. S.A.M.**

1851 Dallas. List. of Hem. i. p. 67. 17.

Hab.: Cape, Rhodesia.

Dilutely flavescent, thorax and scutellum distinctly blackly punctuated the punctuations being in heaps, the anterior region being transversely smooth with indistinct blots and blackly notated; head with two macula distant from the base; lateral margins, base of medial lobe, sternum and venter black. Prostethium partly dilated laterally; a band on the venter and two spots are transverse to the two lateral connections of the segments and are flavescent.

♀ 9. Long 5 m.m.

Lat. 4-5 m.m.
1851 Dallas List. of Hem. I. p. 64.9.
1853 " " " " " 212.4. (-circumductum).

Hab.: Transvaal, Zululand.

Moderately convex, black, finely punctuated; the macula on the oval lateral lobes of the head, the lateral margins of the thorax, band on the scutellum, venter with a spotted lateral band on segments, antennae and rostrum flavescent, femora very black, anterior median part of thorax smooth, lateral band punctuated with spots of a golden colour, base of scutellum slightly callous, pectus smooth with a golden colour.

♀ Long 2¾-3¾ m.m.
Lat. 2-3 m.m.

COPTOSOMA AFFINAE DALL. S.A.M.

1851 Dallas List of Hem. I. p.63.5.

Hab.: Natal; S.W. Africa.

Black, shining, finely punctuated, two minute macula on the lateral lobes of the head occasionally absent; lateral margins of thorax oblique anteriorly, posterior lateral margins coherent and also with two small macula anteriorly, scutellum with four spots at the base, ventral spotted band, antennae, rostrum, and legs flavescent; femora black; on the infra marginal lateral margins a band of similar colour impressed with black punctuations which are separated; pectus smooth with a golden colour.

♂. Q. Long 4 m.m.
Lat. 3.5 m.m.

COPTOSOMA RUPIMAGA HESSE. S.A.M.


Hab.: S.W. Africa; Ovamboland - Omaramba.

"Body convex, about as long as broad, black and shining; the head, the pronotum, the scutellum and the abdomen beneath finely punctuated; a spot in front of the eye on each lateral lobe, the ocelli, two spots near the anterior margin of the pronotum, the anterior lateral dilated, pronotal margin on each side, an intramarginal fascia (sometimes interrupted in the middle) on each side, and posteriorly confluent with the marginal fascia, a spot on each basal angle of the scutellum, the ventral basal part of the head, the basal part of costal region of the wing, a spot on each side of the external apical angle of the metasternum, the margin of the abdomen (interrupted at the segmental sutures) the lateral abdominal oblique spots (a large one and a small one in each ventral segment) an oblique fascia on each side of the sixth ventral segment and a spot on each side of the genital segment (2) callous and yellow; two transverse fascia on the pronotum just above the middle, a spot near each posterior lateral angle (sometimes absent) and two oblique fascia on the base of the scutellum impunctate, orange red; the extreme apex on the head, the eyes, the fourth antennal joint, the rostrum, the coxae, and the legs reddish brown; the antennae, the apices on the femora and the tibiae lighter and yellowish. The head triangular, truncated apically.
with the lateral lobes as long as the medial one. The antennae finely pilose, the second joint slender and the longest, the fourth joint slightly incrassate, very slightly longer than the third. Rostrum slender, extending to the posterior coxae, pronotum longer than the head, medially transversely slightly depressed, with the anterior-lateral margins dilated, with the anterior angles slightly sinuate, the posterior angles rounded, and the posterior lateral angles slightly turned; scutellum large, convex, completely covering the abdomen ventrally; regions dull opaque, black and transversely rugulose; abdomen convex beneath, feebly rugose, punctuated, especially along the ventral sutures; genital segment (♀) tibiae and tarsi pilose.

Length ♀. 4-4.5 m.m.
Breadth ♀,acr. pron. 3 m.m.
" ♀" abd. 3½-4 m.m.

One female specimen has the margin of the scutellum and 3 and 4 obscure small spots on each side of the posterior lateral surface of the scutellum orange red. As it does not differ from the type specimen in other characters it may be considered as a variation.

COPTOSOMA BISEGNATUM STÄL.
Hab.: Cape.

Small, convex, black, the whole body distinctly densely punctated; head sharp; lateral margins of thorax hardly sinuate and two small black spots on the apex; scutellum with two small banded collosities at its base; venter with small lateral spots on the flavescent segments; antennae and feet flavo-testaceous; the pectus lightly punctated.
♀. Long 4 m.m.
Lat. 3½ m.m.

COPTOSOMA INCLUSUM STÄL.
Hab.: Caffraria.

Moderately convex, black, shining, obsoletely punctated. Lateral lobes of the head, margin itself partly straight except on the inside, thorax with a lateral band with 4 spots anteriorly, scutellum with spots at base, venter with longitudinal lines on segments, antennae, rostrum and feet flavescent, base of femora almost black, sterna light and smooth.

Long 3½ m.m.
Lat. 3 m.m.

COPTOSOMA COSTALE STÄL.
Hab.: Cape.

Slightly convex, black, shining, distinctly densely punctated, straight side band on venter flavescent, antennae and feet black.
♀. Long 3½ m.m.
Lat. 3 m.m.

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COPTOSOMA PICTULA STL.


Hab.: Natal; S.W. Africa.

Aenescent black, shining, remotely punctate; large arcuate macula between the lateral margins of the head touching the apex of the lateral lobes, produced to the inner margin of the eyes; lateral margins of the thorax, apical lines between the margins from both sides behind the eyes and bent to the median lateral margins, medially interrupted and also divided transversely before the middle into 4 regular series, occasionally by chance continually confluent, scutellum banded with two macula at the basal margin and at the base of the basal angles, venter with elongate oblique macula on the longitudinal margins of the segments, antennae, rostrum, and feet flavescent, base fuscosum, pectus light and smooth.

\( \sqrt[\text{Long 4 m.m.}} \)

\( \text{Lat. 4 m.m.} \)

Head large, concave anteriorly, foliaceous round, lateral lobes distinctly confluent anteriorly, median lobe long, apex round; Lateral part of the thorax in front of the middle moderately dilate, space between the lateral margins golden yellow and part of the lateral oblique fascia punctated. Basal part of the scutellum wide with slight callous areas transversely.

SUB-FAMILY ACANTHOSOMINAE STL.


In this sub-family the tarsal are 2-segmented and the frenum usually extends almost to the apex of the scutellum.

GEM. ANUBIS STL.


Body moderately convex beneath; head flat narrowed in front, rounded at apex, lateral margins slightly sinuate towards the base; antenniferous tubercles can be distinguished from above; bucculae percurrent; antennae filiform; not at all or slightly thickened towards apex, 1st segment reaching beyond apex of head; 2nd segment longer than 3rd; rostrum medio-long, 1st segment reaching as far back as bucculae; scutellum triangular, not or scarcely longer than clavus, very narrow at apex and slightly produced; frenum almost reaching to apex; membrane veins simple; prosternum simple; mesosternum slightly carinate, keel higher in front; venter armed with spine at base; tibiae cylindrical, not furrowed.

KEY TO SPECIES OF GENUS ANUBIS.

A. Body oval, lateral margins of thorax acute, flattened out, very slightly rounded.

--- sparsus.

A.A. Body rather narrow obovate, lateral margins of prothorax not flattened out, straight.

B. Medial lobe of head distinctly broadened anteriorly.

--- lugubus.

B.B. Medial lobe of head not broadened anteriorly.

--- fusco-irroratus.
ANUBIS SPARSUS GERM.

Rhaphigaster sparsus H. Sch. Wanz. Ins. VIII p. 7-10 fig. 786. (1846).

Hab.: Cape.

Pale dirty stramineous, fusco-ferruginously punctatid; antennae tinged with flavo-testaceeous; 3rd segment, 4th at apex but not the fifth excepting at the base are black; a median recurrent line over thorax and scutellum and also the lateral margins of the prothorax are immaculate; hemelytra, sometimes also thorax, at any rate its lateral margins are sparingly blackly spotted; 2 sub-basal spots in middle of scutellum, a minute lateral spot on each side of metasthium but not the minute marginal spots on connexivum an venter, occupying angles of segments, are black; membrane grisco-albida, pale fusco-conspersis; legs immaculate.

J. 2. Long 9-10 m.m.; Lat. 5-5½ m.m.

ANUBIS LUGUBRIS THUNE.

Acanthosoma impluviata Germ. in Silb. Rev. Ent. v.p. 182. (124. (1837)).

Hab.: Cape.

Dirty pale stramineous, dorsally distinctly blackly or ferrugineo-fusco-punctate and sparingly nigro-conspersus; ventrally remotely ferrugineo-punctate; disk on venter and median recurrent line over thorax and scutellum; lateral margins of prothorax but not the costal margin of the corium are blackly conspersis; membrane dirty hyaline, fusco-conspersis; a small lateral spot on each side near front margin of metasthium, apical angles of segments of connexivum and venter black; legs immaculate, a small fusco spot towards apex of femora; median lobe appreciably broader in front; very similar to anubis fusco-irroratus but differing from it in that the lateral margins of its prothorax and the costal margin of its corium are blackly conspersis, no black spots towards base of scutellum median lobe of head broadened anteriorly.

ANUBIS FUSCO-IRRORATUS, STHL.


Hab.: Cape.

Dirty albido-stramineous, dorsally appreciably densely and distinctly blackly punctate and remotely fusco-conspersus, less densely fusco-ferrugineo-punctate ventrally, disk on venter, a median recurrent line of scutellum and thorax and also apex of scutellum are light antenneae tinged with pale testaceeous, 3rd, 4th and posterior half of fifth segments fuscos or black; lateral margins of prothorax, very narrowly light or sub-callous; two fuscos spots at base of scutellum near middle; membrane grisco hyaline, fusco-conspersis; a small lateral black spot near front margin of metasthium on each side; connexivum blackly spotted; legs immaculate, immaculate; basal spine on venter almost reaching to anterior coxae; median lobe of head scarcely broader at apex.

J. Long 9-11½ m.m.; Lat. 5-6 m.m.

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A group of moderate extent. The scutellum is greatly developed being as large as in the scutellerinae but here it is not much wider at the base than the distance between the posterior angles of the pronotum and is usually provided with short frenae.

**KEY TO GENERA.**

1. Medial lobe of head percurrent.
   - Podops. **136**
   - C.C. Eyes not sessile.

2. Scutellum appreciably longer than corium.
   - Cryptocoris. **137**
   - Thoria. **137**

3. A.A. Medial lobe not percurrent.
   - Bucculae slightly elevated.
     - Bolbocoris. **138**
   - Bucculae appreciably elevated.
     - Phymatocoris. **138**

**GEN. PODOPS LAP.**


Body oval or sub-ovate; head slightly convex, more or less sinuate before the eyes, lateral lobes not meeting in front of the central lobe; antenniferous tubercles placed below the lateral margins of the head, prominent and acutely produced outward; antennae somewhat short, basal joint entirely invisible from above, second joint distinctly shorter than the third; rostrum reaching to posterior coxae; Pronotum transverse with an acute tooth at or near anterior lateral angles; lateral margins either nearly straight or more or less convex, plain or serrated, lateral angles prominent or sub-prominent; scutellum about reaching the apex of the abdomen, slightly narrowed behind the base; sternum furrowed.

**PODOPS MINULATA GERM.**


Hab.: Cape; Rhodesia; S. E. Africa.

Flavescent griseous, appreciably densely fusco-punctate; ventral surface as well as femora blackish, sides of venter pale; antennae, tibiae, and tarsi dirty griseo-flavescent; two minute spots...
in front of the middle of disk on thorax and 3 basal spots in the scutellum are pale; lateral lobes of head not at all or only slightly longer than median lobe; lateral margins of thorax somewhat curved, front and lateral angles armed with spines.

\[ C. \, 5-9 \text{ m.m. Long.} \]
\[ 2-4\frac{1}{2} \text{ m.m. Lat.} \]

Var. B: almost totally blackish.

**GEN. CYTTOCORIS GERM.**

1835 Burm. Hand. 11. 1. p. 357.

Body ovate or oval, moderately convex dorsally and ventrally; head short, much deflected, sub-perpendicular, appreciably convex, somewhat curved on each side in front of eyes, rounded at apex; bucculae elevated posteriorly; ocelli slightly prominent; rostrum reaching to intermediate coxae, first segment far shorter than bucculae; antennae very slender, first segment shorter than each of the following two, second and third about equal, \( d \) or third somewhat longer than second \( f \); thorax obscurely hex-angular, posterior angles very obtusely rounded, hardly to be distinguished, lateral margins of prothorax long, obtuse, hind lateral margins of thorax short, scutellum very large and as broad as abdomen; sterna sulcate; prosternum simple in front; legs mediocr, rather slender, tibiae cylindrical, not sulcate.

**CYTTOCORIS WILDEBERGI. STÄLL.**


Hab.: Natal; Bechuanaland.

Sub-oval, distinctly punctate, asescent, black; antennae, rostrum, lateral border of prothorax, a broad lateral border of scutellum, costal border of hemelytra, lateral margins of prosternum and venter, but not the tibiae are pale vescent; head in front of middle not or scarcely transversely and appreciably densely impressed, less convex towards the base; thorax appreciably broad posteriorly; vescent border of scutellum, less densely blackly punctate, punctures placed in series often less distinct.

\[ C. \, Q. \, Long 10-11 \text{ m.m.} \]
\[ Lat 6-7 \text{ m.m.} \]

Very similar to \( C. \, lundii \) Fabr. but differs from it in that it is less narrowed in front of middle, body therefore more oval, not ovate; punctures on vescent border of scutellum less numerous and these are less distinctly placed in series.

**GEN. THORIA STÄLL.**


Body oval; head rather small, rather flat, lateral lobes touching in front of median lobe; antenniferous tubercles armed by a spine on the outside and can be wholly seen from above; rostrum not long, first segment not reaching beyond bucculae; antennae \( 6 \) segmented, rather short, last segment not reaching to apex of head, second shorter than third; lateral margins of thorax slightly flattened out, angles denticulate in front, lateral angles curved, denticulate, in front of curve; scutellum shorter than abdomen, not longer than corium.
appreciably broad at apex, frena not reaching to middle of scutellum; major portion of hemelytra free; sterna slightly furrowed; legs mediocre rather slender, tibiae slightly furrowed dorsally.

THORIA NATALENSIS STHL.  

S. A. M.  


Hab.: Cape.  

Elvish, appreciably densely darkly punctate, blackish disk on venter; light transverse impression at middle of thorax, slightly rugose in front of and behind impression, lateral margins practically straight in front, unbroken, teeth of lateral and front angles short; posterior portion of scutellum rather narrow; antennae and legs pale.  

♂ Long 8 m.m.  
Lat. 4½ m.m.  

GEN. PHYRACOCRIS STHL.  


Type: P. strumosus Sthl.  

Body broad, unequal; head much deflected, curved at sides, rounded at apex, lateral lobes touching in front of median lobe; bucculae appreciably elevated; rostrum reaching to hind coxae; antennae rather short, first segment not reaching to apex of head; prothorax much deflected; scutellum triangular, rounded at apex inserted by a large tuberculate disk, frena short; hemelytra free; prothorax slightly dilated in front; sterna profusely furrowed; feet rather short with minute tubercles; this genus comes near to Bolbocoris but differs from it in that its scutellum is shorter and is triangular.  

P. STRUMOSUS STHL.  

S. A. M.  

1903 Schoutendend. Rynch. Aethiop. I. p. 110.pl.2.fig. g.  

Hab.: Natal; Mashonaland; S.W. Protectorate.  

Obscurely ferruginously-flavescem with dark marks, tuberculate; head scarcely convex; unequal; small callosities on thorax, two large tubercles, less elevated, inserted in the round lateral angles, swollen, lateral margins slightly curved in front; scutellum unequal, somewhat elevated in front, there is a large tubercle in front which is slightly impressed longitudinally but at the apex of the impression there is again an elevation; callous ventrally; margins of abdomen tuberculate.  

♂ Long 6 m.m.  
Lat. 4½ m.m.  

GEN. BOLBOCORIS A. ET S.  

1843 Amyot et Serville, Hem. p. 50.  
1851 Dallas, List I. p. 44.  

Type: E. rufus Westw. (= tricolor A. et. S.).

Body thick, short, broad oval or obovate; head deflected triangular and slightly convex, lateral lobes longer than median lobe and meeting in front; bucculae slightly elevated; antennae rather short; thorax convex, sloping moderately in front, the hinder corners are rounded off, not produced; scutellum broad, yet narrower than the abdomen and the hemelytra, and reaching to the apex of the abdomen, frena very short; the exterior part of the hemelytra is not covered over by the scutellum; sterna profusely furrowed; venter especially towards the sides very convex; legs rather short; tibiae slightly furrowed dorsally.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Body distinctly rugulose on dorsal surface with areas of dark and light colour.

B. Angles of tibiae slightly crenulate.

- inequalis.

B.B. Angles of tibiae whole.

- Vriolosus.

A.A. Body smooth and smoothly punctuated on dorsal surface.

B. Ultimate and penultimate segments piceous in colour while the other segments are flavescant.

- rufus.

B.B. Antennae of a homogeneous colour.

C. Tarsi distinctly fusaceous in colour, much darker than rest of leg.

D. Venter of a predominantly white colour.

- pretorius.

D.D. Venter of a predominantly reddish colour.

- obscuricos.

C.C. Tarsi of same colour as rest of leg.

- parratus.

BOLBCORIS INAEULIIS. GERM. S.A.K.

1837 Germar. in Silb. Rev. Ent. v. p. 188. 137. (Trigonosoma inequalis).


Hab.: Transvaal; Zululand.

Grisseous white, remotely punctuated, somewhat more densely ventrally and blackish; legs blackish; hind tibiae excepting their bases and the tarsi are pale grisseous flavescant; thorax much impressed in front of middle; a light white callous spot in basal angles of scutellum, a sub-tuberculate elevated disc, rounded at apex, unbroken, lateral margins distinctly curved in front of middle, slightly broader behind of curve, slightly impressed on each side in front of middle; angles of tibiae slightly crenulate; bucculae not armed.
C. Long 5 m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.

Var. B: Blackish.

**BOBCORIS OBSCURICORNS STIL.** S.A.M.


Hab.: Rhodesia; Zululand; S.W. Africa.

Pale brown, sparingly spotted, pale or dark ferruginous; antennae and tarsi blacker; white marks in basal angles of scutellum, these marks are continued obliquely, anteriorly, lateral margins curved in front, parallel behind curve, not widened, tibiae rounded off at corners.

C. O. Long 3½ m.m.
Lat. 2½ m.m.

Var. B: A disk on the head and also the posterior portion of the head, spots on the thorax, the base of the scutellum, spots on the pectus and a big disk on the venter are black.

**BOBCORIS RUFINUS WEST.** S.A.M.

1837 Westwood in Hope Cat. of Hem. I. p. 12. (Trigonosoma rufus)
1837 Germar. in Sibl. Rev. Ent. v.p. 186. 138. (" carinula")
1839 Germar. in Zeitschr. I. p. 57. 5. (" rufa")
1839 H. Schaeffer. Wanz. Ins. v.p. 43. fig. 493. (" variolosa")
1842 H. " " v.p.42. fig. 494. (" rufa")

Hab.: Transvaal; S.W. Africa.

Variousy coloured, remotely and rather plainly punctate; antennae and legs dilute flavescent; the last one or two segments of the antennae, the coxae, the trochanter, and the bases of the hind femora are black; transverse rugae on thorax; 3 basal callous spots on scutellum, the lateral ones being larger, and a longitudinal ruga, more distinctly posteriorly are light; scutellum obliquely impressed on each side, in front, sides parallel beyond middle, not curved; bucculae armed with a sharp tooth; angles of tibiae unbroken.

C. O. Long 5 m.m.
Lat. 4 m.m.

Var. A: Reddish dorsally sparingly blackly marked; a transverse ruga on thorax and callosities on scutellum, white; dilute flavescent ventrally, spots on pectus, 2 irregular bands and small marginal spots on venter, black.

Var. B: Legs and antennae black or ferrugineously black.

**BOBCORIS VARIOLOSUS. GERM.** S.A.M.

1842 Klug. Freizvery. (" variolosum).
1851 Dallas List. of Hem. I. p. 45.1. (Bolbocoris rufus).

Hab.: S.W. Africa.
Of various colours, remotely punctate, antennae and legs pale flavescent; coxae, trochanter and posterior base of femora black; thorax with irregular transverse rugae; scutellum with two basal callosities and a longitudinal levigate ruga; anterior part of scutellum obliquely impressed from both sides; lateral margins beyond the middle parallel and not sinuate; bucculce without spines; angle of tibiae whole.

C. Q. Long 5 mm.
Lat. 4 mm.

Var. a: Griseous flavescent, irregularly blackly punctate.

Var. b: Black or ferruganeously black.

**BOLBOCRIS PARVATUS HESS.** S.A.M.


Hab.: S. W. Africa: Cvanboland–Otjimbar; Kumuene River.

Body slightly longer than broad, brownish ochraceous; the basal spot on the eyes, the anterior pronotal margin, the antero lateral parts, the obsolete and irregular transverse rugosities, and an obsolete longitudinal ruga on the pronotum, the callosities near the basal angles of the scutellum; the lateral parts, the medial longitudinal impunctate carina and the posterior margins of the scutellum, the upper part of the prosternum, the basal costal part of the corium, an interrupted fascia across the meso- and metas-théria and the scutabula feebly punctuated, paler more yellowish; the head the pronotum, the scutellum, the basal parts of the coria and the entire ventral surface covered with dark brown punctations; the antennae, the eyes, the ocelli, the first rostral joint, the median line on the rostrum, the coxae, the trochanters, and the tarsi reddish brown; the basal and the apices of the second and fourth antennae joints, the fifth joint, the sutures between the cephalic lobes, the basal part of the head, the apical part on the under surface of the head, the apex of the rostrum, the anterior intramarginal punctations, some punctuations surrounding the two anterior rugae, the faveate areas on each side near the posterior lateral angles and the posterior margin, the punctuations near the smaller scutellar callosities, the posterior lateral regions of the scutellum, a spot on the posterior apical angle of the prosternum, two interrupted fascia on each side across the meso- and metas-stéthia, the entire sternum, the medial part of the first abdominal segment beneath, the margin and a broad ventral fascia on each side of the abdomen continuous on the sixth ventral segment, blackish brown.

The head triangular, with the lateral lobes longer than the medial lobe and contiguous apically with the sides slightly sinuate beyond the slight projections in front of the eyes; ocelli situated posteriorly to the eyes separated about 3 times the distance from the eyes; antenniferous tubercles not visible from above; antennae 9 jointed with the second joint slender, longer than the first, the third shorter than the second but slightly longer than the fourth, the fifth slightly incrassate and longer than the second, the last two finely pilose, rostrum extending to the posterior coxae, the first joint extending beyond the unarmed and slightly elevated bucculce, about equal to the second very slender joint; the third short and dilated; pronotum about twice as long as the head, obsolesely rugulose anteriorly, foveate laterally near the prominent and rounded posterior angles, anterior margin sinuate, lateral margins feebly sinuate; the anterior lateral angles obtuse; scutellum convex extending convex to near the apex of the abdomen, medially carinate with an oblique depression on each side demarcating the elevated basal part, the lateral margins sinuate, but the sides more or less parallel; sternum sulcate, abdomen convex rugulose and slightly tubercular along its lateral margins; genital segment ($) the coxae,
the under surfaces of the tibiae, and the tarsi pilose; tarsi 3 jointed with the basal and apical joints about equal, longer than the second; the ♂ slightly smaller than the ♀.

Length. ♂ 5 m.m.  ♀ 5.3 m.m.

Breadth ♂ acr. abd. 3.3 m.m., ♂ 3½-4 m.m. ♂ acr. pron. 3.6 m.m.; ♀ 4 m.m.

**BOLDOCORIS PRETORIUS DIET.** U.S.N.

Vertex of head ochraceous somewhat coarsely punctate, base between eyes and lateral margins of median lobe black; pronotum pale straw coloured, darkly coarsely punctate, anterior margin and a central longitudinal line levigate; behind the anterior margin is a transverse black fascia containing a small ochraceous spot on each side and medially divided by the central levigate line; scutellum pale straw-coloured; darkly punctate with a central robust longitudinal ridge; a levigate slightly elevated pale stramineous spot near each basal angle, between and beyond these spots the colour is black spotted more or less with testaceous; a testaceous spot on lateral margin beyond the middle; connexivum pale stramineous; body beneath and legs pale stramineous; body more or less spotted with black, more largely so on sternum; antennae, 1st, 4th, and 5th segs. black; 2nd and 3rd ochraceous, 4th moderately incrassate, 5th strongly so, 4th much shorter than fifth; body elongate; breadth between pronotal angles more or less equal to length of scutellum.

Long 4 m.m.

It can be distinguished from other species by its more elongate form and its distinct coloration and markings.
SUB-FAM. PHYLLOCEPHALINAE STNL.

KEY TO GENERA OF SUB-FAM. PHYLLOCEPHALINAE.

A. Lateral lobes of head flat or concave, dilated or with an acute margin.
   B. Apex of head distinctly rounded and lateral lobes not acuminate.
      - Phyllocephala
   B.B. Head triangular, slightly acute, apex of lateral lobes narrowed.
      - Schizopsa
   C. Anterior lateral margin of thorax smooth.
      D. Lateral part of thorax depressed in lobes, oculi or obtuse, produced backwards.
         - Gallia
      D.D. Medial lateral part of thorax sub acuminate, obliquely produced backwards.
         - Macrina
   C.C. Anterior lateral margin of thorax distinctly serrated.
      - Basicryptus
      A.A. Lateral lobes of head convex not acuminate.
         - Dichelorhinus

GEN. PHYLLOCEPHALA LAP.

1843 Amyot et Serville Hist. des. Hem. (Dalsina).
1868 Walker Cat. Hem. III p. 469.

Head large, obtuse, lateral lobes dilated, flat or slightly convex, rounded at apex; no horns or lateral lobes on thorax, lateral angles not at all projecting or only slightly so; scutellum prominent reaching beyond the middle of the abdomen and frens reaching beyond the middle of the scutellum; antennae 5 segmented, the second and the fifth segments the longest, sub-equal, and the first segment about equal to the third and shorter than the fourth; bucculae prominent, elevated backwards, distinctly longer than first segment of rostrum; rostrum 4 segmented, short, reaching to front coxae, with the 3rd segment distinctly the longest; meso-sternum with a central ridge.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. Thorax, between anterior lateral margins, slightly impressed.
   - fovesata
   A.A. Thorax not impressed between anterior lateral margins.
   B. Lateral lobes of head contiguous.
      - affinis
   B.B. Lateral lobes of head divergent at apex.
      - lanetigingosa

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PHYLLACRAEOPHALA FOVEATA DALL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Transvaal, Bechuanaland.

Dirty white, distinctly ferrugino-fusco-punctate; lateral margin of prothorax and a broad almost median fascia; 3 small basal callosities on scutellum, costal margin of corium in front of middle and a narrow margin of abdomen light, shining; thorax more pale in front, there are two rugulate opaque, black spots in front of the light fascia; pectus spotted black on each side; membrane griseascent, spotted black.

f. q. Long 14-15 m.m.
Lat. 6½-10 m.m.

PHYLLACRAEOPHALA AFFINIS A. ET S. S.A.M.

1863 Amyot et Serville Hem. p. 176.

Hab.: Cape, Natal; Transvaal, S.W. Africa; Orange Free State.

Oval, dirty eburneous, posterior portion of thorax, scutellum and hemelytra infuscate and fusco punctulate; a black, lateral submarginal oblong spot in front of middle of thorax; last segment of antennae fuscous; membrane griseascent, blackly conspersed.

f. a. Long 12-13 m.m.
Lat. 7-7½ m.m.

Stature of F. foveata; also very similar to F. modestus; dorsally as well as pectus distinctly, less densely punctate, pale portion of thorax more obsolesely punctate; head slightly curved on each side in front of eyes and broadly narrowed in front, semicircularly rounded at apex, much longer than broad between the eyes, lateral lobes touching, second segment of antennae 1½ times as long as third; lateral borders of prothorax black in front of middle, lower margin eburneous, black part narrowed posteriorly; lateral angles rounded; sometimes there are 3 minute pale spots at base of scutellum, one spot on each side of prostethemum and mesostethemum, two indeterminate black spots on metastethemum; venter umbilicate-subrugose, two more or less distinct bands on each side, continued, black or blackly conspersed.

PHYLLACRAEOPHALA LENTIGINOSA STUL. S.A.M.


Hab.: S.W. Africa.

Rather narrow oval, dirty eburneous, dorsally as well as pectus distinctly punctate; posterior part of thorax and anterior part of lateral margin, the scutellum and the hemelytra are very slightly infuscate, scattered with black punctures; obsolete lateral spots on pectus and two very obsolete blackly punctate lateral bands on ven-
ter; membrane griseous, blackly-consperose; last segment of antennae fuscous.

♀. Long 14 m.m.
Lat. 7 m.m.

Very similar to P. fasciata but differing from it in that it is far more distinctly punctuated, of a narrower stature and with a longer head; head distinctly longer than broad between the eyes armed with an obtuse, obsolete denticle on each side in front of eyes and slightly curved, slightly broadened in front of curve, lateral lobes far apart at apex; 3rd segment of antennae scarcely reaching to apex of head; lateral angles of thorax obtuse, slightly curved, a small light pale spot in basal angles of scutellum.

PHYLOCEPHALIA CRASSA DIST. S.A.M.


Hab.: Transvaal, Barberton (Dr. P. Randall), Pretoria Dist. (Pretoria Museum).

Robust; brownish ochraceous, corium somewhat paler in hue; head rugulose; antennae brownish ochraceous. Pronotum rugose, with a central carina about middle, from which it is obliquely deflected towards head, the lateral angles broadly rounded and sub-prominent, the anterior lateral margins serrate with a short distinct spine at anterior angles; scutellum rugose, excepting the apical area which is scarcely punctate; corium thickly, finely and densely punctate, base of lateral margins ochraceous; membrane greyish brown, speckled with picuous; body beneath castaneous, slightly irrorated with ochraceous; legs greyish brown, sometimes castaneous.

Long 16 m.m.
Broad 11 m.m. acr. pron.

Apparently allied to P. porosa but differing mainly by having the second and third joints of the antennae sub-equal in length, rugose surfaces of pronotum and scutellum.

PHYLOCEPHALIA POROSA STNL.


Hab.: Cape.

Rather narrow, oval, griseous white, appreciably clearly ferrugineo-punctate, altpgether or more or less obscurely coloured ferrugineo-fuscous in spots; membrane griseous, blackly consperose; antennae obscurely ferrugineo-fuscous; legs punctated.

♀. Long 17 m.m.
Lat. 9 m.m.

Head distinctly longer than broad between the eyes, appr. ably narrowed anteriorly, unbroken at apex, scarcely curved in front of eyes; 3rd segment of antennae scarcely 1½ times as long as second; lateral angles of thorax rounded, sub-prominent; hemelytra less profusely punctate than thorax and scutellum; venter umbilicate-rugose.

PHYLOCEPHALIA ALATA DIST.


Hab.: Transvaal, Lydenburg Dist. (Pret. Mus.).

Brownish ochraceous, somewhat thickly and darkly punctate;
antennae with apical joint piceous; pronotum with 2 discal transverse somewhat piceous calli near anterior margin, the basal area also somewhat sub-piceous; lateral margins obscurely crenulate, posterior angles obliquely truncate; scutellum with an elongate levigate, piceous spot in each basal angle; corium with a large discal piceous spot which reaches the interior apical margin; membrane greyish, the veins spotted with piceous; connexivum ochraceous, thickly covered with piceous punctures; body beneath piceous, mottled with ochraceous, margin of sternum and legs piceous; intermediate and posterior tibiae and the rostrum brownish ochraceous; spiracles pale luteous.

Long 12 m.m.

"Head pronotum and scutellum piceous, the first coarsely punctate the 2nd and 3rd rugose; corium obscure ochraceous, coarsely punctured with piceous; connexivum brownish ochraceous, inwardly darkly punctate; body beneath pale piceous, margin of the abdomen more or less mottled with ochraceous; legs piceous, the tibiae (and sometimes the posterior femora) spotted with pale luteous."

Long. 15 m.m.

**PHYLLOCEPHALA GUNNINGI DIST.**

*Fig. c*b. 3.


Hab. Transvaal; Lydenburg Dist. (Pret. Mus.).

"Fuscous; head piceous, rugulose; antennae brownish ochraceous; pronotum with the discal area irrorated with ochraceous fascia on basal area which are continued throughout the whole length of the scutellum; membrane pale greyish, speckled with brown, body beneath reddish ochraceous; a lateral fascia to sternum a central fascia to abdomen and the spiracles pale luteous; head beneath, lateral margins of sternum, two indistinct narrow fascia on each side of abdomen and the legs piceous; intermediate and posterior tibiae brownish ochraceous; the pronotum has its anterior lateral margins crenulate, its surface is rugulose excepting the central basal which is coarsely punctate; scutellum transversely rugulose; corium finely punctate."

Long. 10 m.m.

**PHYLLOCEPHALA TESTACEA DIST.**


Hab.: Transvaal; Lydenburg Dist. (Pret. Mus.).

"Testaceous; head and pronotum darker in hue; base of pronotum in front of scutellum piceous, divided by three ochraceous lines; head with the apical margins infuscated; antennae ochraceous, apical joint somewhat infuscated; scutellum somewhat rugulose, thickly and darkly punctate, with a faint central levigate line; corium thickly and finely punctate; membrane greyish; body beneath testaceous, 3 sub-lateral black spots on sternum; femora speckled with fuscous; apex of rostrum piceous."

Long 11 m.m.

It is very similar to *P. gunningi*; feel certain they are synonymous; *P. gunningi* appears to have a light band down middle of scutellum but indistinct and not regular; both collected in some locality; no details given but small square of white paper (*Flenaar's* river?)
PHILLOCEPHALA SERRATA DIST.


Hab.: Transvaal; Lydenburg Dist. (Pret. Mus.).

"Picaceous; pronotum with a broad transverse discal, ochraceous fascia; antennae picaceous, fourth and fifth joints ochraceous; body beneath ochraceous speckled with picaceous; head beneath, margins of sternum and abdomen, legs and six narrow fascia to abdomen - two contiguous and central, and two on each side, rostrum (excluding base) ochraceous; femora speckled with ochraceous membrane brownish; spotted with picaceous; lateral margins of the pronotum very strongly dentate; head longituidinally rugulose, pronotum with a distinct ridge between the lateral angles, beyond which it is obliquely depressed to head; scutellum sub-rugulose; corium finely and obscurely punctate.

Var. Wholly picaceous; pronotum without the ochraceous fascia."

Long 11. m.m.

GEN. BASICRYPUS HERR. SCHAEFF.

1853 St fl. " " " p. 225. 2.

Body oval; head flat, concave, rounded at apex, lateral lobes contiguous for about \( \frac{1}{3} \) of length of head at apex; antennae 5 segmented, 1st segment visible from above, 2nd and 3rd segments equal and shorter than the fourth and fifth, fourth slightly shorter than ultimate segment; thorax hexagonal with the posterior part strongly elevated, and the anterior lateral margin distinctly crenulate; scutellum prominent, distinctly rugulose, sparingly punctuated with the frama reaching well beyond the middle; rostrum thick short, reaching to anterior coxae, bucculae strong well developed and projecting backward, enclosing the whole of the first segment of the rostrum, 3rd segment distinctly the longest, fourth segment just shorter than the second; legs strong, tibiae sulcate, first tarsal joint just shorter than 2nd and 3rd taken together.

KEY TO SPECIES.

A.
Lateral angles of pronotum sub-acutely produced.

- x-rectius.

A.A. Lateral angles of pronotum rounded.

B. 2nd and 3rd segments of antennae equal.

- costalis.

B.B. 2nd segment \( \frac{1}{2} \) longer than 3rd.

- gibbosus.

BASICRYPUS PROJECTUS DIST.


Hab.: Transvaal (Dr. P. Randall.).

"Pale ochraceous, with a few small scattered black spots and with a much larger black spot in each angle of the scutellum. Antennae, body beneath, and legs darker ochraceous; sternum and ab-
Stellenbosch University

- Long 18 m.m.
  Lat. 12 m.m. acr. pron.

**BASICRYPTUS COSTALIS GERM.**

1837 Gergar. in Silb. Rev. ent. v. p. 159. 83.
1844 H. Schaeffer. Wanz. Ins. VII p. 82. Fig. 749.

Hab.: Cape, Natal, Transvaal, Rhodesia.

Fusco-testaceous or testaceous flavescent, sparingly and very
minutely blackly compressed, distinctly punctuated; no transverse ru-
gas between lateral angles of thorax, a triangular black spot behind
lateral angles; apical spots on scutellum and costal margin of he-
velytra white, costal margin of hemelytra levigato, subcallous, with
many black transverse impressions; membrane griessacent, sparingly
blackly compressed; 2nd and 3 segments of antennae equal.

**O. Q. Long 17-22 m.m.
  Lat. 10-12 m.m.**

**BASICRYPTUS GIBBOSUS DALL.**

1851 Dallas List. I. p. 354.8.
1863 Stål. "" "" 225.2. ("" conosus!)

Hab.: Rhodesia.

Pale griesso or reddish flavescent, appreciably densely and dis-
inctly punctate, beneath as well as head and pronotum sparingly
blackly compressed; thorax and scutellum transversely sub-rugose,
ruca between lateral angles of thorax more distinct, punctulate, co-
stral margin of corium white, with many transverse impressions, im-
pressions usually black, antennae more obscure or fuscous towards a-
px, 2nd segment ÷ longer than 3rd; membrane discoloured, sparingly
and very minutely blackly compressed.

**O. Q. Long 14-16 m.m.
  Lat. 8-10 m.m.**

**GENUS GELLIA STNL.**


"Body oval; head much deflected, foliaceous, lateral margins
distinctly incised in region of eyes, suddenly dilated, and rounded
in front of incisures, lateral lobes very slightly apart; lateral
anterior portion of thorax depressed and produced forward as lobes."

**KEY TO SPECIES.**

A. Lateral lobes of thorax slightly rounded at apex and not arm-
ed, short, produced, far beyond eyes. Membrane white.

- **albivittus.**

A.A. Lateral lobes of head produced to or beyond middle of head,
armed, by a minute denticle at apex; lateral lobes of head
much rounded externally. Membrane deep smoky

- **angulicollis.**
CELLIA ALBIVITTIS GERM. S.A.M.

1837 Germar, in Sib. Rev. Ent. v. p. 182.185. (Aelia albivittis)
1844 H. Schaeffer. Wanz. Ins. VII. p. 69. fig. 737. (Phyllocep-
halo albivittis).
1851 Dallas. List. of Mem. I. p. 352.7. (Tetroda africana).

Hab.: Cape.

Black or sub-ferruginous black, distinctly punctate in heaps; a
rather broad costal margin of corium flavescent grisaceous-subseri-
cous; antennae piceous; 2nd segment equal to 3rd and 4th; mem-
brane griseascenct.

1. Long 18 m.m.
Lat. 9½ m.m.

CELLIA ANGULICOLLIS STHL. S.A.M.


Hab.: Cape.

Oval, dilute flavescent; distinctly fusco-punctate, vanter, ex-
cepting border, more obscure; a broad almost median fascia on thorax
narrowed on sides is dilute testaceo flavescent; 2 transverse spots
on thorax or black, shining, also a fusco-flavescent spot; mem-
brane fusescens; pectus fuscos or blackly spotted on each side.

1. Long 13 m.m.
Lat. 7 m.m.

GENUS SCHIZOPS, SPIN. (Gonopsis)

1837 Spinola Essai p. 297. (G. Spinola)
1876 Stbl. Enum. V. p. 121.

Type: S. aegyptiaca Lefebre.

Head triangular, appreciably narrowed towards apex, lateral lo-
bes rather sharp, rarely rounded on the outside towards apex, and
rather, obtuse; thorax has no lateral lobes or horns, lateral angles
sometimes rounded, in other cases they are somewhat produced and more
or less sharp.

KEY TO SPECIES. S.A.M.

A. Lateral angles of thorax more or less produced.

B. Lateral angles acutely produced forwards.

- bovill$. S.A.M.

B.B. Lateral angles acute but not produced forwards.

- baetu.

A.A. Lateral angles of pronotum acutely rounded.

- natalensis.

SCHIZOPS BOVILLA, DIST. S.A.M.

Hab.: Natal.
Body oval or obovate; head triangular, lateral lobes acute, medial lobe reduced; thorax with the lateral angles acute and produced forwards, anterior lateral margin slightly crenulate; scutellum prominent with the frena reaching well beyond the middle; connexivum slightly visible giving a distinct whitish impression; whole dorsal surface distinctly and densely punctuated; and with a distinct ferruginous impression; membrane hyaline with numerous longitudinal veins; antennae pinkish with the ultimate segment the longest while the 2nd, 3rd and 4th are sub-equal; bucculae well developed, projecting backwards extending almost to end of second rostral joint; rostrum extending to anterior coxae with the 3rd joint distinctly the longest; body beneath whitish with distinct ferruginous impressions.

*S. Long 13½-16 m.m.
Lat. 5-7 m.m.

**SCHIZOPS RAUCHI. DIST.**

S.A.M.

**HAB.:** S.W. Africa.

Body ovate; head, excepting the acute points of the lateral lobes, anterior half of thorax excepting an anterior medial area, rugose band around scutellum and costal margin of corium, stramineous; anterior medial portion of thorax, posterior ½ of thorax, longer part of scutellum, corium and clavus, and legs brownish fuscous; head flat, lateral lobes acutely produced, not convergent at apex, medial lobe reduced; antennae 5 segmented, 2nd segment almost twice as long as 3rd, 4th and 6th sub-equal; the whole being pinkish in colour; thorax with the lateral angles slightly acute and anterior lateral margins slightly crenulate; scutellum well developed with the frena reaching well beyond the middle; connexivum pinkish in colour; membrane fuscous with several fuscous spots; bucculae well developed, produced backwards and covering whole of first segment of rostrum. Both dorsal and ventral surface appreciably densely punctuated.

*Q. Long 13½-15 m.m.*

*Lat. 5-7 m.m.*

**SCHIZOPS NATALensis. STEIL.**

S.A.M.


**Hab.:** Rhodesia.

Rather narrow oval, pale griseo-flavescent, legs, posterior portion of thorax, sides of scutellum and hemelytra, excepting the costal margin of the latter, more or less obscurely infuscate; 2 small black spots on prothorax, a light longitudinal lateral ruga on scutellum, posterior portion of thorax more obsolete and fusco-punctate; a white lateral band on each side of pectus, in front of middle, with a narrow black margin on the inside and a broad black margin on the outside; 2 more or less distinctly blackly condensed bands on lower side of venter.

*Q. Long 13 m.m.*

*Lat. 6 m.m.*

Densely and distinctly punctate, venter sub-rugose; head appreciably narrowed towards apex, lateral lobes meeting or somewhat split at apex, rather obtuse at apex; 2nd and 3rd segments of antennae equal or 2nd far longer than 3rd; thorax subrugulous; prothorax fusco-punctate, lateral margins slightly flattened out and rounded, depress-
ed, a light ruga between the lateral angles and a light short rather obsolete transverse ruga in front of middle, lateral angles projecting very slightly, obtusely rounded; membrane frisessant, sparingly fusco-consersed.

**Schizops mantis. Stnl.**


**Hab.** Cape.

Sub-obleng, ferrugineo-fusaceous or blackish, beneath as well as antennae ferrugineo-flavescant; pectus more obscure, blackly punctate, a light lateral straw-coloured band in front of middle, blackish outside band; venter sparingly fusco-consersed, 2 obsolete fusco punctate and conspersed bands at sides; 3 longitudinal rugae on scutellum, evanescent posteriorly, rather light, usually rather pale fusco-subferrugineous; membrane frisessant, very sparingly and minutely fusco-consersed.

Q. Long 16 m.m.  
Lat. 6½ m.m.

Lateral angles of scutellum not at all or scarcely projecting obtusely rounded; appreciably densely and distinctly punctuate, venter subaciculate; head appreciably long, lateral lobes very sharp; antennae sometimes fusaceous towards base, 2nd and 3rd segments equal; thorax subrugulosus, prothorax slightly depressed, lateral margins straight transverse ruga between the lateral angles less distinct.

**Schizops hottentotta. Stnl.**


**Hab.** Cape.

Ferrugineous-black, antennae fusaceous, last two segments dirty ferrugineo-flavescant; membrane decoloured; sparingly and very minutely fusco-consersed.

Q. Long 17 m.m.  
Lat. 8 m.m.

Head rugosa punctuated, not curved on each side in front of eyes; 2nd and 3rd segments of antennae about equal, 2nd reaching to apex of head; thorax transversely rugous and with a more distinct ruga between the lateral angles, distinctly punctuated, prothorax slightly depressed and rugulously punctuated; pectus rugulosus and with a slight band on each side in front of middle; venter rugulos-aciculatus.

**Schizops Lydenburgi Dist.**

**Hab.** Transvaal: Lydenburg Dist. (Pret. Mus.).

"Brownish ochraceous; basal area of pronotum, the scutellum and corium brownish; antennae, basal lateral margin of corium and the connexivum brownish ochraceous; head with the apices of the lateral lobes and the eye ochraceous; body beneath ochraceous, more or less darkly punctate; a levigate pale luteous fascia extending from base of antennae through pro- and meso-sternum and beyond this fascia
the prosternum is brownish; abdomen with two fasciate series of piceous punctures on each side, the innermost narrowest; spiracles black; legs brownish ochraceous; antennae with the 3rd and 4th joints subequal in length, second a little shorter and fifth a little longer; pronotum with the lateral angles prominent, obtusely angulate, anterior lateral margins dentate; a levigate line between the angles in front of which the surface is depressed."

**Long 13 m.m.**

Allied to *S. hottentotta Stål.,* but differing in the dissimilar colours of the antennae, fascia to abdomen etc.

1925. **Contrib. to a knowledge of the Fauna of S.W. Africa.** *Annals* S.A. Mus. Vol. XXIII.

**Hab.: S.W. Africa** Ovamboland, Otjimbura.

"Body alongate oval; the head and the anterior declined part of the pronotum pale yellowish red; the antennae, the rostrum, the posterior part of the pronotum, the scutellum, the clavus and the corium, the dorsal surface of the abdomen, the body beneath and the legs, deeper yellowish red; the margins of the lateral lobes and the oblique rugae radiating from the medial lobe, the eyes, the basal parts around the eyes and the ocelli, the margins of the pronotum, the transverse rugae and the callosities on the anterior part, the curved interangular rugae, and a lateral longitudinal obscure callos fascia on each side of the posterior part continous with a lateral fascia on the scutellum, the basal angles and a longitudinal median callosous fascia on the scutellum, the basal half of the costal margin and some levigate lines near the apex of the corium, the margin of the connexivum, a callos fascia across the pro- and meta-stepthis, 3 obscure spots, one on each pectoral segment, a median sternal line, the bases of the spiracles, some irregular meshlike fasciae on the abdomen beneath and the margins of the tibiae pale yellowish white; some punctuations on the medial lobe, the extreme apex of the rostrum, a small spot on each anterior callosity and some punctuation near the anterior margins and anterior angles of the pronotum, an abbreviated intro-marginal basal fascia on each side and the punctuations on the clavus and corium, the basal part and spots on the membrane, some coarse punctuations on the pectoral regions and the sternum, a small spot above each scutellum and the spiracular orifices dark brown or blackish. The head alongate with the lateral lobes considerably longer than the medial one, contiguous in front (except near the apices) with the upper and under surfaces punctuated; the first antennae joint short, not reaching the apex, the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of about equal length, the fifth a little longer and fusiform; rostrum 3 jointed extending to between the anterior coxae, the first joint slightly longer than the second; pronotum about twice as broad as long, declined anteriorly with the anterior margin deeply sinuate, the lateral margins sub-straight, not crenulated, with the posterior lateral angles rounded, with the surface densely punctate anteriorly and rugulose posterior to the inter-angular rugae; scutellum densely punctuated with 3 longitudinal callosous fasciae; hemelytra narrower than the abdomen; clavus and corium densely punctuated, with the apical angles of the corium acute, and the apical margin nearly straight; membrane extending a little beyond the abdominal apex; pro meso and meta-stethia somewhat coarsely punctuated; tibiae triangularly incised on their under surfaces, slightly saliculated on their upper surfaces."

**Length 6, about 18 m.m.**

**6**, 8 m.m.
GENUS MACRINA A. ET S.


"Body oblong oval; head triangular, lateral lobes flat, acute; lateral medial part of thorax with a long process obliquely produced backwards."

MACRINA RUBENS. STÅL.


Hab.: Cape.

Dilute ferrugineous sometimes tinged with red; lateral angles appreciably diverted, black posteriorly, membrane griseascent.

♂. Long 14-17 m.m.
Lat. 6-7 m.m.

Oblong obovate, densely and distinctly punctate, head and thorax more feintly punctate in front, head acute, lobes contiguous; antennae rather short, 2nd segment far longer than 3rd; 2nd not reaching to apex of head; a less distinct ruga between lateral angles of thorax, lateral margins of prothorax distinctly denticate; veins of hemelytra rather light; venter aciculato-subrugose."

GEN. DICHELORHINUS STÅL.


"Body sub-oblong; head elongate, not foliaceous appreciably acuminate, lateral lobes contiguous, rather acute, convex dorsally; no lobes to thorax, lateral angles obtusely rounded, not at all or scarcely projecting, basal margin not broader than base of scutellum; posterior angles, obtuse, not produced."

KEY TO SPECIES.

A. General body colour ochraceous.

- Rustenburgi.

A.A. General body colour dirty flavescent.

- Histricus.

D. RUSTENBURGERI DIST. S.A.M.


Hab.: Transvaal: Rustenburg (Coll. Dist.).

"Ochraceous; apices of lateral lobes of head, basal angles and apical margins of scutellum, and lateral and apical margins of corium picaceous; lateral and central areas of pronotum and central lobe of head pale castaneous; extreme lateral margins of head, a curved narrow levigate fascia between lateral angles of pronotum, connected at centre with its base, a central levigate line and a short longitudinal fascia near each basal angle of scutellum, base of lateral margins
of corium and connexivum pale luteous; membrane pale brownish; body beneath ochraceous; abdomen, reddish ochraceous; sternum with a broad fascia on each side and a central 'lineate' one paler luteous; abdomen with two narrow lineate series of black punctures on each side; legs more or less speckled with piceous; head furrowed between the lateral lobes; pronotum with a lateral and two central furrows; base entire and punctate; antennae mutilated.

Long 13 m.m.

Allied to D. histricus Stül. I have examined a specimen from the Lydenburg Dist., which seems to be clearly a varietal form of this species, though the prominent piceous markings on scutellum and corium are entirely absent.

**D. HISTRICUS Stül.**


**Hab.** Cape.

"Dirty flavescent, appreciably densely and distinctly punctuated lower portions of head and a superior band, a broad lateral border of prothorax, 2 very minute median spots which are far apart, a rather large trapezoidal anterior spot and a posterior transverse blot, truncated on each side, interrupted in the middle, scutellum costal portion of hemelytra, sides of pectus and two lateral oblique bands on venter, are blackish; a median longitudinal line on scutellum, abbreviated posteriorly, a small line in the basal angles, a small lateral line in the middle, and two small longitudinal posterior lines are stramineous, sub-calyx; membrane dirty white, subfuscus-venosa; a light lateral line on pectus, narrowed anteriorly and continued on to the head."

♀. Long 14 m.m.
Lat. 6 ³ m.m.

Head much longer than thorax; antennae short, 2nd segment far shorter than 3rd, 3rd not reaching to apex of head, last two slightly depressed, subaeulate, prothorax distinctly depressed, a light faint transverse ruga between lateral angles and in front of that there is a fainter shorter ruga.
Phyllocephala gunningi Diet

uniformly brown with some puncturations
both male and female markings
under side lighter reddish

antennae reddish

Fig. CXXXVIII.
Dichoderhinus rusfenburgi

Fig. cxxxiv.