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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Sixth visible abdominal segment in the female cleft longitudinally, entire in the male. Medium to large insects (10 - 16 mm). General color red and black (Family Largidae).
   - Sixth visible abdominal segment entire in both sexes (Family Pyrrhocoridae).
   2

2. Form exceedingly ant-like. Smaller insects (6 - 8 mm). General color black, or black and red. Mostly brachypterous, but macropterous individuals known.
   - Form not exceedingly ant-like, at least not in the adult. Most genera macropterous
   3

3. Head strongly bent down in front of the eyes. Medium sized insects (8 - 11 mm). Brightly colored. Brachypterous.
   - Head not strongly bent down in front of the eyes. Various sizes and colors. Usually not brachypterous.
   4

4. Head transversely narrowed and depressed behind the eyes. Larger insects (14 - 17 mm). General color red and black.
   - Head not as above, usually more or less horizontal.
   5

5. Apex of corium acute. Larger brighter colored insects, (12 - 20 mm). General color black and red or brown. The ‘cotton stainners’. Venter usually with contrasting stripes.
   - Apex of corium rounded. Other characters different.
   6

6. Apical borders of third and fourth visible sternites straight, not sinuate laterally. Rostrum very long. Large insects, (25 - 32 mm). General color reddish and black.
   - Apical borders of third and fourth visible sternites sinuate laterally. Usually without a very long rostrum.
   7

7. Apex of corium much longer than the corial-claval suture. Large slender insects, (18 - 24 mm). General color red and black.
   - Apex of the corium subequal to the corial-claval suture.
   8

8. Anterior discal area of pronotum not limited laterally by a furrow. Medium to large sized insects, (10 - 23 mm). General color ochre to brownish.
   - Anterior discal area of pronotum limited by a clear lateral furrow, sometimes punctate, at least towards the front.
9. Anterior discal area of pronotum circumscribed by an impressed continuous furrow. Borders of pronotum convex and regularly curved at anterior and posterior angles. Body often hairy. Medium sized insects, (8 - 14 mm). General color red and black, or brownish.

   **SERICOCORIS**

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

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

   **NEODINDYMUS**

   - Pronotum not as above. Other characters different.

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

   **CENAEUS**

   - Pronotum not as above. Eyes sessile.

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

   **GROMIERUS**

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

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

   **SCANTIUS**

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

14. First segment of rostrum reaching the apex of the prosternum. Antennae with many bristles. Front femora swollen and the front tibiae curved. Small insects, (6 - 8 mm). General color blackish. Mostly brachypterous.

   **ADERRHIS**

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

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

   **DERMATINUS**

   - Antennae not of this form.

16. Fourth segment of antennae strongly thickened in the middle. Small insects, (6 mm). General color black. Brachypterous.

   **NEOINDRA**

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

17. First segment of antennae longer than the second. Anterior disc of pronotum limited anteriorly and posteriorly by distinct punctures. Medium sized insects, (8 - 12 mm). General color black and orangish. Mostly brachypterous.

   **SCHMITZIANA**

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

   **SICNATUS**
FAMILY LARGIDAE

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

**Physopelta** Amyot & Serville 1843

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

Country of origin of type species: Java

Type depository: not known

Illustrations: see Physopelta festiva

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**KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES MODIFIED FROM LESTION (1969)**

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

   *Physopelta festiva* (Fabricius 1803)

   - Head plus body length less than 15 mm.

   2

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

   *Physopelta analis* (Signoret 1858)

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

   *Physopelta melanoptera* Distant 1904

**Physopelta analis** (Signoret 1858)

Type depository: Vienna: Naturhistoriches Museum

Country of origin of type: Nigeria (Old Calabar)

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

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

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**Physopelta analis** Signoret 1858 Signoret 1858: 306
description

**Odontopus analis** Stål 1858 Stål 1858: 441
description
### Physopelta analis (Sign.)

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

### Physopelta festiva (Fabricius 1803)

Type depository: Copenhagen: Zoologisch Museum  
Country of origin of type: Guinea. Distribution: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Congo (Brazzaville); Ghana; ‘Guinea’; Ivory Coast; Nigeria (Old Calabar); Uganda  
Measurements: average length, male 10.6 mm (47); female 11.5 mm (43)

### Physopelta melanoptera Distant 1904

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

Collected in Tanzania October-May. In West Africa associated with *Mallotus oppositifolius* (Euphorbiaceae) (Leston, 1969; Duviard, 1974).
FAMILY PYRRHOCORIDAE

ANTILOCHUS Stål 1863

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

Type species: *Antilochus coqueberti* (Fabricius 1803) quoted as type species by Distant (1904) and as a logotype by Hussey (1929)
Country of origin of type species: India
Type depository: not known
Synonyms: *Neaeretus* Reuter 1887
Illustrations: see *Antilochus boerhaviae*

The two species of *Antilochus* can easily be separated by the very different appearance of the pronotum and elytra:

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

   *Antilochus boerhaviae* (Fabricius 1794)

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

   *Antilochus nigrocruciatus* Stål 1855

**Antilochus boerhaviae** (Fabricius 1794)

Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: ‘Guinea’
Distribution: British East Africa; Cameroon; Congo (Brazzaville); Democratic Republic of Congo; Gabon; ‘Guinea’; Nigeria; Senegal; Sudan
Synonyms: *Antilochus submaculatus* Kirby 1896
Measurements: length, male 15.5 mm (1); female 18.2 mm (1)

*Lygaeus boerhaviae* Fabricius 1794
*Lygaeus boerhaviae* Fabricius 1803: 220
*Antilochus boerhaviae* Fabr. Stål 1866: 4
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Stål 1868: 81
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Stål 1870: 104
Odontopus boerhaviae Fabr. Walker 1872: 176
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Lethiéry and Severin 1894: 343
Antilochus boerhaviae (F.) Karsch 1894: 106
Antilochus submaculatus Kirby 1896 Kirby 1896: 268 (syn. Distant 1902)
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Distant 1902b: 36
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr. Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 172
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabr.) Courteaux 1922: 285
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabr.) Hussey 1929: 37
Antilochus boerhaviae F. Blöte 1931: 102
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Schmidt 1932: 240
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Villiers 1953: 298
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius Linnavauri 1978: 7
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius) Hussey 1929: 40
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius) Blöte 1931: 104
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius) Schmidt 1932: 240
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius) Mancini 1961: 31

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

### Antilochus nigrocruciatus (Stål 1855)

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

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

### CALLIBAPHUS Stål 1868

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

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

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

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

   *Callibaphus albipennis* Distant 1914

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

   *Callibaphus longirostris* (Drury 1782)

### *Callibaphus albipennis* Distant 1914

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

### *Callibaphus longirostris* (Drury 1782)

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

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

**ROSCIUS** Stål 1866

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

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

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

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

   **Roscius illustris** Gerstäcker 1873

- Head red, but having at least some black markings between and behind the eyes

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

   **Roscius circumdatus** Distant 1881

- Pronotum not as above. Markings on the elytra and the sides of the abdomen different.

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

   **Roscius guilielmi** Bergroth 1926

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

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

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

| Species/Latin | Reference | Page(s) |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| *Pyrrhocoris elongatus* Schaum 1853 | Schaum 1853: 358 | description |
| *Pyrrhocoris elongatus* Schaum | Schaum 1862: 46 | description |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Stål 1866: 8 | description |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Stål 1870: 109 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Walker 1872: 173 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Gerstäcker 1892: 50 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Bergroth 1893: 126 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Montandon 1899 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* (Schaum) | Hussey 1929: 51 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Blöte 1931: 108 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Schmidt 1932: 247 | |
| *Roscius elongatus* Schaum | Villiers 1967: 372 | |

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

**Roscius guilielmi** Bergroth 1926

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

| Species/Latin | Reference | Page(s) |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| *Roscius guilielmi* Bergroth 1926 | Bergroth 1926: 11 | description |
| *Roscius guilielmi* Bergroth | Hussey 1929: 52 | |
| *Roscius guilielmi* Bergroth | Villiers 1953: 298 | |
| *Roscius guilielmi* Bergroth | Villiers 1967: 372 | |

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

**Roscius illustris** Gerstäcker 1873

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

| Species/Latin | Reference | Page(s) |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| *Roscius illustris* Gerstäcker 1873 | Gerstäcker 1873: 414 | description, illustration |
| *Roscius illustris* Gerst. | Gerstäcker 1892: 50 | |
| *Roscius illustris* Gerstaekcker | Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245 | |
| *Roscius illustris* Gerstäcker | Hussey 1929: 52 | |
| *Roscius illustris* Gerst. | Blöte 1931: 108 | |
| *Roscius illustris* Gerstäcker | Schmidt 1932: 247 | |
**Roscius quadriplagiatus** (Schaum 1853)

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

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

**Roscius circumdatus** Distant 1881

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

**ODONTOPUS** Laporte 1832

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

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

Type species: *Odontopus sexpunctatus* Laporte 1832. Quoted as a monotype by Hussey 1929  
Country of origin of type species: Senegal  
Type depository: not known.
Synonyms: *Probergrothius* Kirkaldy 1904
Illustrations: see *Odontopus notabilis* Distant 1902, *Odontopus sexpunctatus* Laporte 1832

| Species                        | Year          | Description                                      |
|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| *Odontopus* Laporte 1832       |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus* Lap.               |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus*                   |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus* Lap.               |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus* Lap.               |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus* Lap.               |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus* Lap.               |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus* de Castelnau       |               | description                                     |
| *Probergrothius* Kirkaldy 1904|               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus*                    |               | description                                     |
| *Odontopus* Laporte            |               | description                                     |

**KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES**

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

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

   *Odontopus notabilis* Distant 1902

   - Elytra not showing this pattern. Pronotum and other body parts different. 2

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

   *Antilochus violaceus* (Carlini 1892)

   (See discussion of *Antilochus*)

   - Elytra not having this pattern. Body colors different. 3

3. Species with not more than two pairs of small spots on the elytra. Sometimes the anterior pair are very small or missing. 4

4. Species with three pairs of spots on the elytra, sometimes the two anterior pairs are partially joined. 6

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

   *Odontopus modestus* Distant 1902

   - Species with red legs and generally much brighter coloring than the above. 5

5. Species (16 mm) with the central lobe of the head having a longitudinal black stripe running the whole length of the head. Head, other than the central black longitudinal stripe, orange. Pronotum with a pale anterior collar, the frontal area orange, limited by two distinct black lines. Scutellum orange. Membrane darker than the elytra. Antennae dark red, getting darker towards the tip. Legs red. Thorax with the sterna reddish with dark borders, sometimes all darker. Sides of the abdomen reddish, with wide blackish bands of variable width at the anterior of each segment.

   *Odontopus exsanguis* (Gerstäcker 1892)
- Species (14 - 17 mm) with the central lobe of the head with a red longitudinal stripe running the whole length of the head. Head, other than the central red longitudinal stripe, ochraceus. Pronotum with a pale anterior collar and the frontal area ochraceus, sometimes darker shaded, bounded by two marked black lines. Antennae red, third and fourth segments darker. Legs reddish. Thorax with the sterna dark reddish. Membrane much the same color as the elytra. Sides of the abdomen yellowish, with broad but regular black stripes anteriorly on each segment.

**Odontopus confusus** Distant 1902

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

**Odontopus sexpunctatus** Laporte 1832

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

**Odontopus somaliensis** Goursat 1931

**Odontopus angolensis** Distant 1902

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

| Odontopus angolensis | Dist. | Bergroth 1913a: 169 | description |
|----------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|
| Odontopus angolensis  | Dist. | Hussey 1929: 52     |             |
| Odontopus angolensis  | Dist. | Blöte 1931: 108     |             |
| Odontopus angolensis  | Dist. | Schmidt 1932: 249   |             |

**Odontopus confusus** Distant 1902

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

| Odontopus confusus | Dist. | Bergroth 1913a: 169 | description |
|--------------------|-------|---------------------|-------------|
| Odontopus confusus  | Dist. | Hussey 1929: 52     |             |
| Odontopus confusus  | Dist. | Blöte 1931: 108     |             |
| Odontopus confusus  | Dist. | Schmidt 1932: 249   |             |

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

Type depository: not known  
Country of origin of type: Zanzibar  
Distribution: Tanzania; Zanzibar. Synonyms: *Odontopus schoutedeni* Bergroth 1903  
Measurements: average length, male 13.8 mm (15), female 15.8 mm (16)

*Cenaeus exsanguis* Gerstäcker 1892

*Odontopus schoutedeni* Bergroth 1903

*Odontopus schoutedeni* Berg.  
*Bergroth 1906: 371*  
*Cenaeus exsanguis* Gerst.  
*Bergroth 1913a: 169*  
*Odontopus confusus* Distant  
*Distant 1919: 219*  
*Odontopus exsanguis* (Gerstäcker)  
*Hussey 1929: 53*  
*Odontopus exsanguis* Gerstäcker  
*Schmidt 1932: 249* 

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

**Odontopus modestus** Distant 1902

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum  
Country of origin of type: Kenya  
Distribution: Ethiopia; Kenya; Somalia  
Measurements: average length, male 15.7 mm (14), female 19.0 mm (20)

*Odontopus modestus* Distant 1902  
*Distant 1902b: 38*  
*Odontopus modestus* Dist.  
*Bergroth 1903: 291*  
*Odontopus modestus* Dist.  
*Schouteden 1905: 1*  
*Odontopus modestus* Dist.  
*Bergroth 1913a: 170*  
*Odontopus modestus* Distant  
*Hussey 1929: 53*  
*Probergrothius modestus* (Distant 1902)  
*Linnavuori 1986: 109* 

**Odontopus notabilis** Distant 1902

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum  
Country of origin of type: Uganda  
Distribution: Angola; Burundi; Democratic Republic of Congo; Uganda; Tanzania  
Synonyms: *Odontopus aulmanni* Aulmann 1912  
Measurements: average length, male 16.2 mm (6), female 19.1 mm (6)

*Odontopus notabilis* Distant 1902  
*Distant 1902a: 42*  
*Odontopus notabilis* Distant  
*Bergroth 1903: 291*  
*Odontopus aulmanni* Schumacher  
*Schumacher 1912: 121*  
*Odontopus notabilis* Dist.  
*Bergroth 1913a: 170*  
*Odontopus notabilis* Distant  
*Hussey 1929: 54*  
*Odontopus notabilis* Dist.  
*Blöte 1931: 108*  
*Odontopus notabilis* Distant  
*Goursat 1931b: 266*  
*Odontopus notabilis* Distant  
*Schmidt 1932: 249* 

**Odontopus notabilis** Distant 1902 var. *kambovensis* Goursat 1931

This variety of *O. notabilis* was described by Goursat 1931 from a specimen originating in Kambove (Democratic Republic of Congo, Shaba). The main difference between it and the nominate form is that it lacks the distinct rounded black spot at the apex of the corium. This variety is well represented in the National Museums of Kenya collection and the specimens come from two of the same localities in...
western Tanzania as did the nominate species, obviously part of the same collections. Measurements: average length, male 16.7 mm (8), female 21.0 mm (5)

**Odontopus obscurellus** Blöte 1933

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

**Odontopus sexpunctatus** Laporte 1832

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

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

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

Antilochus violaceus Carlini 1982

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

SERICOCORIS Karsch 1892

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

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

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

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

Stehlik divided the genus into three subgenera depending on the degree of hairiness of the species:
Sericocoris, hairy
**Sericocoropsis**, dorsal surface of the body almost hairless, but some pubescence on the ventral surface. This character seems quite variable.

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

*Sericocoris (Sericocoris) acromelanthes* Karsch 1892

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

| Species                                  | Reference | Measurements          |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch 1892  | Karsch 1892: 133 | illustration          |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Karsch 1894: 106 |
| *Hathor zoraida* Kirkaldy & Edwards 1902| Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 168 | illustration, (syn. Bergroth 1913) |
| *Sericocoris cosmohymen* Strand 1910     | Strand 1910: 151 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Schumacher 1912: 319 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Bergroth 1913a: 169 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Hussey 1929: 50 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Blöte 1931: 108 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Schmidt 1932: 245 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Villiers 1950b: 640 | illustration |
| Var. *unifasciata* Villiers 1950         | Villiers 1953: 298 |
| Var. *nigrithorax* Villiers 1950         | Stehlik 1965a: 222 | illustration |
| *Sericocoris (Sericocoris) acromelanthes* Karsch | Villiers 1967: 371 |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Linnavuori 1988: 13 |

*Sericocoris (Sericocoris) cuneatus* Villiers 1951

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

| Species                                  | Reference | Measurements          |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| *Sericocoris cuneatus* Villiers 1951     | Villiers 1951: 145 | description, illustration |
| *Sericocoris (Sericocoris) cuneatus* Villiers | Stehlik 1965a: 222 | illustration |

*Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) johnstoni* (Distant 1902)

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

| Species                                  | Reference | Measurements          |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Haglund 1895: 464 | description |
| *Sericocoris johnstoni* Distant 1902     | Distant 1902a: 43 | description |
| *Sericocoris acromelanthes* Karsch       | Schouteden 1957: 262 | description |
| *Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) johnstoni* Distant | Stehlik 1965a: 223 | illustration |
| *Sericocoris johnstoni* Distant          | Linnavuori 1988: 13 |
Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) dispar (Schouteden 1957)

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

Cenaeus dispar Schouteden 1957
Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) dispar (Schouteden)

Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) sanguinolentus (Haglund 1895)

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

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

Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) nigriceps (Stål 1855)

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

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

Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) luridus (Reuter 1882)

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

| Species | Reference | Measurements |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| *Cenaeus luridus* Reuter 1882 | Reuter 1882: 28 | |
| *Cenaeus luridus* Reuter | Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248 | |
| *Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth 1912 | Bergroth 1912b: 194 | (syn. Stehlik 1965) |
| *Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth | Bergroth 1913a: 171 | |
| *Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth | Bergroth 1926: 12 | |
| *Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth | Hussey 1929: 66 | |
| *Cenaeus luridus* Reuter | Hussey 1929: 67 | |
| *Cenaeus ochraceus* Blöte 1933 | Blöte 1933a: 2 | (syn. Stehlik 1965) |
| *Cenaeus luridus* Reuter | Villiers 1953: 298 | |
| *Cenaeus ochraceus* Blöte | Villiers 1953: 29 | |
| *Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) luridus* (Reuter) | Stehlik 1965a: 224 | illustration |
| *Sericocoris luridus* R. | Stehlik 1965a: 224 | |
| *Sericocoris luridus* Reuter | Linnavuori 1988: 13 | |
| *Sericocoris gowdeyi* Bergroth | Linnavuori 1988: 13 | |

*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) distinguendus* (Blöte 1933)

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

| Species | Reference | Measurements |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| *Cenaeus distinguendus* Blöte 1933 | Blöte 1933b: 594 | description |
| *Cenaeus distinguendus* Blöte | Villiers 1953: 299 | |
| *Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) distinguendus* (Blöte) | Stehlik 1965a: 224 | |
| *Sericocoris distinguendus* (Blöte) | Linnavuori 1988: 13 | |

*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obscuratus* (Blöte 1933)

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

| Species | Reference | Measurements |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| *Cenaeus obscuratus* Blöte 1933 | Blöte 1933b: 593 | description |
| *Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obscuratus* (Blöte) | Stehlik 1965a: 225 | |

*Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) roseus* (Villiers 1951)

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

| Species | Reference | Measurements |
|---------|-----------|--------------|
| *Cenaeus roseus* Villiers 1951 | Villiers 1951: 141 | description |
| *Cenaeus roseus* Villiers | Villiers 1953: 298 | |
| *Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) roseus* (Villiers) | Stehlik 1965a: 225 | illustration |
| *Sericocoris roseus* (Villiers) | Linnavuori 1988: 14 | |
**Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) montanus** (Villiers 1951)

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

| Taxon                        | Description |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Cenaeus montanus Villiers    | Villiers 1951: 142 |
| Cenaeus montanus Villiers    | Villiers 1953: 298 |
| Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) montanus (Villiers) | Stehlik 1965a: 225 |
| Sericocoris montanus (Villiers) | Linnavuori 1988: 13 |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obuduanus** Linnavuori 1988

Type depository: in collection, of R. Linnavuori, Raisio, Finland
Country of origin of type: Nigeria
Distribution: Nigeria
Measurements: length of male 14.5 mm, female 15.5-16.5 mm (ex. Lit.)
Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obuduanus Linnavuori 1988

**MYRMOPLASTA** Gerstäcker 1892

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

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

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

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

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

**SIANGO** Blöte 1933

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

The genus is confined to Eastern Africa.

**Siango variegata** Blöte 1933

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

**Siango blötei** Schouteden 1933

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

**GROMIERUS** Villiers 1951

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

**Gromierus** Villiers 1951  
Villiers 1951: 143  
**Gromierus** Villiers  
Stehlik 1979: 177
Gromierus rufipes Villiers 1951

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

Gromierus ruficeps Villiers 1951
Villiers 1951: 144
description, illustration

Gromierus ruficeps Villiers
Schouteden 1957; 263
description, illustration

Gromierus ruficeps Villiers
Stehlik 1979: 186
description, illustration

Gromierus schmitzi Stehlik 1979

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

Gromierus schmitzi Stehlik 1979
Stehlik 1979: 187
description, illustration

Gromierus fumatus Stehlik 1979

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

Gromierus fumatus Stehlik 1979
Stehlik 1979: 190
description, illustration

Gromierus dollingi Stehlik 1979

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

Gromierus dollingi Stehlik 1979
Stehlik 1979: 192
description, illustration

Gromierus minor Stehlik 1979

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

Gromierus minor Stehlik 1979
Stehlik 1979: 194
description, illustration

SICNATUS Villiers and Dekeyser 1951

Type species: Sicnatus leyei Villiers and Dekeyser 1951
Country of origin of type species: Senegal
Robertson IAD. 2004. The Pyrrhocoroidea (Hemiptera – Heteroptera) of the Ethiopian region. 44pp. *Journal of Insect Science*, 4:14, Available online: insectscience.org/4.14

Type depository: Dakar, L’Institut Francais de l’Afrique Noire
Illustrations: see *Sicnatus leyei* Villiers and Dekeyser 1951

*Sicnatus* Villiers & Dekeyser 1951

*Sicnatus* Villiers & Dekeyser 1951: 19

*Sicnatus* Villiers & Dekeyser

Stehlik 1965a: 235

*Sicnatus leyei* Villiers and Dekeyser 1951

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

*Sicnatus leyei* Villiers & Dekeyser 1951

Villiers and Dekeyser 1951: 19

Villiers 1953: 299

Villiers & Dekeyser Schouteden 1957: 264

Sicnatus leyei Villiers & Dekeyser 1951

Schouteden 1957: 264

Linnavuori 1988: 17

*NEOINDRA* Stehlik 1965

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

*Neoindra* Stehlik 1965

Stehlik 1965a: 237

*Neoindra basilewskyi* Stehlik 1965

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

*Neoindra basilewskyi* Stehlik 1965

Stehlik 1965a: 240

*SCHMITZIANA* Stehlik 1977

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

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

*Schmitziana* Stehlik 1977

Stehlik 1977: 133

*Schmitziana pilosa* Stehlik 1977

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NEODINDYMUS** Stehlik 1965

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

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

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

*Stål 1861: 103 description*  

Lethierry and Severin: 246  
*Stål 1870: 103 description*  

Breddin 1901: 175  
*Stål 1901: 175 description*  

Distant 1903: 110  
*Stål 1903: 110 description*  

Distant 1914b: 342  
*Stål 1914b: 342 description*  

Distant 1914a: 185  
*Taeuber 1927: 185 description*  

Hussey 1929: 56  
*Hussey 1929: 56 description*  

Freeman 1947: 383  
*Freeman 1947: 383 description*  

*Neodindymus acutus* Stehlik 1965

Stehlik 1965a: 225  
*Stehlik 1965a: 225 description*  

Stehlik 1965a: 236  
*Stehlik 1965a: 236 description*  

Stehlik 1977: 141  
*Stehlik 1977: 141 description*
Type depository: Tervuren, Musee Royal de l’Afrique Centrale
Country of origin of type: Tanzania
Distribution: Tanzania
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1965

*Neodindymus acutus* Stehlik 1965
*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant 1881)

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant 1881): Distant 1881: 275
description, illustration

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)
Distant 1881: 275
description, illustration

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)
Distant 1881: 275

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)
Lethierry and Severin 1894: 252
description

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)
Bergroth 1920: 4
description

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)
Hussey 1929: 86
description

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)
Blöte 1931: 117
description

*Neodindymus antennatus* Stehlik 1965
Stehlik 1965a: 228
description, illustration

*Neodindymus antennatus* (Distant)
Linnavuori 1988: 16
description

*Neodindymus basilewskyi* (Schouteden 1957)

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

*Neodindymus basilewskyi* (Schouteden)
Stehlik 1965a: 227
illustration

*Neodindymus bipustulatus* (Stål 1874)

*Neodindymus bipustulatus* (Stål)
Stål 1874: 168
description

*Neodindymus bipustulatus* Stål
Lethierry and Severin 1894: 246
description

*Neodindymus bipustulatus* Stål
Hussey 1929: 57
description

*Neodindymus maculipennis* Villiers 1951
*Neodindymus bipustulatus* (Stål)
Villiers 1951: 144
description, illustration, (syn. Stehlik 1965)

*Neodindymus bipustulatus* (Stål)
Stehlik 1965a: 228
description

*Neodindymus brunneus* Stehlik 1965

*Neodindymus brunneus* Stehlik 1965

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

*Neodindymus brunneus* Stehlik 1965

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

Stehlik 1965a: 232  description, illustration

Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret 1858)

Type depository: Vienna, Naturhistorische Museum
Country of origin of type: Gabon
Distribution: Congo (Brazzaville); Gabon; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Nigeria
Synonyms:
- Dysdercus nigrofasciatus Signoret 1858
- Dindymus flavipes (Signoret) Stål 1863
- Sericocoris flavipes (Sign.) Distant 1919
- Dindymus flavipes (Signoret) Hussey 1929
- Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret) Villiers 1967
- Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret) Linnavauri 1988

Measurements: length 7-12 mm, width 4-4.5 mm (ex. Lit.)

Dysdercus flavipes Signoret 1858
Signoret 1858: 308  description
Dysdercus nigrofasciatus Signoret 1858
Signoret 1858: 308  description (syn. Stål 1863)
Dysdercus flavipes Sign.
Stål 1863: 403  description
Odontopus flavipes Sign.
Stål 1866: 7  description
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Stål 1870: 113  description
Odontopus flavipes Sign.
Walker 1872: 175  description
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Signoret 1886: 27  description
Dindymus flavipes Signoret
Lethierry and Severin 1894: 247  description, illustration
Sericocoris flavipes (Sign.)
Distant 1919: 220  description
Dindymus flavipes (Signoret)
Hussey 1929: 59  description, illustration
Dindymus flavipes Sign.
Sauvavt 1949: 154  description
Dindymus flavipes Signoret
Villiers 1953: 298  illustration
Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret)
Stehlik 1965a: 227  description, illustration
Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret)
Villiers 1967: 373  description
Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret)
Linnavauri 1988: 15  illustration

Neodindymus leleupi Stehlik 1965

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

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

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

Neodindymus migratorius (Distant 1903)

Type depository: London, Natural History Museum
Country of origin of type: Malawi
Distribution: Benin; Congo (Brazzaville); Guinea; Ivory Coast; Kenya; Malawi; Tanzania; Uganda
Synonyms:
- Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth 1912
- Dysdercus migratorius Distant 1903
- Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth 1912
- Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth 1913a: 171
- Dysdercus migratorius Dist.
- Bergroth 1913a: 173
- Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth
- Hussey 1929: 66

Measurements: average length, male 10.8 mm (5), female 11.3 mm (17)

Dysdercus migratorius Distant 1903
Distant 1903: 120  description
Dysdercus migratorius Dist.
Schouteden 1912: 304  description
Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth 1912
Bergroth 1912a: 315  description (syn stehlik 1965)
Cenaeus argillosus Berg.
Bergroth 1913a: 171  description
Dysdercus migratorius Dist.
Bergroth 1913a: 173  description
Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth
Hussey 1929: 66  description
Dysdercus migratorius Distant Hussey 1929: 95
Neodindymus migratorius (Distant) Stehlik 1965a: 228 description, illustration
Neodindymus migratorius (Distant) Villiers 1967: 372
Neodindymus migratorius (Distant) Linnavuori 1988: 15

Neodindymus relatus (Distant 1902)

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

Dindymus relatus Distant 1902 Distant 1902b: 40 description
Dindymus relatus Dist. Bergroth 1913a: 171
Dindymus relatus Distant Hussey 1929: 61
Neodindymus relatus Distant Stehlik 1965a: 228

Neodindymus schoutedeni Stehlik 1965

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

Neodindymus schoutedeni Stehlik 1965 Stehlik 1965a: 233 description, illustration

Neodindymus sjostedti (Schouteden 1910)

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

Cenaeus sjostedti Schouteden 1910 Schouteden 1910: 152 description
Cenaeus sjostedti Schout. Bergroth 1913a: 171
Cenaeus sjostedti Schouteden Hussey 1929: 68
Cenaeus sjostedti Schouteden Schouteden 1957: 265
Neodindymus sjostedti (Schouteden) Stehlik 1965a: 228 illustration

Neodindymus tenebrosus (Blöte 1933)

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

Dindymus tenebrosus Blöte 1933 Blöte 1933b: 593
Dindymus tenebrosus (Blöte) Stehlik 1965a: 228

Neodindymus elegans Linnavuori 1988

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

*Neodindymus elegans* Linnavuori 1988  
Linnavuori 1988: 15

**CENAEUS** Stål 186

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

*Cenaeus* Stål 1861  
*Cenaeus* Stål 1866: 3  
*Cenaeus* Stål 1870: 102  
*Cenaeus* Stål Walker 1872: 164  
*Cenaeus* Stål Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248  
*Cenaeus* Stål Hussey 1929: 65  
*Cenaeus* Stål Schmidt 1932: 254  
*Obstetrixella* Schmidt 1932  
Schmidt 1932: 256  
(syn. Stehlik 1965)

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker 1873.

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

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker 1873  
Gerstäcker 1873: 413  
*Lethierry and Severin* 1894: 248

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker 1910a: 152

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker 1912a: 314  
*description, illustration*

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker Hussey 1929: 65  
*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker Schmidt 1932: 255

*Obstetrixella abortivus* Gerstäcker Schouteden 1957: 266

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerst.  
Mancini 1961: 31

*Cenaeus abortivus* Gerstäcker Stehlik 1965a: 218

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth 1912

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

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

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth 1913a: 171

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth Hussey 1929: 65

*Cenaeus annulifer* Bergroth Stehlik 1965a: 225

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

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

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

Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund 1895

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

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

Cenaeus carnifex (Fabricius 1775)

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

Cimex carnifex Fabricius 1775  Fabricius 1775: 721  description
Cimex carnifex Fabric.  Goeze 1778: 258
Cimex capensis ruber  De Geer 1778: 619  description
Cimex carnifex  Fabricius 1781: 366
Cimex capensis ruber  Retzius 1783: 85
Cimex carnifex  Fabricius 1787: 301
Cimex carnifex  Gmelin 1788: 2174
Cimex carnifex  Fabricius 1794: 160
Lygaeus carnifex Fabr.  Fabricius 1803: 226  description
Lygaeus carnifex Fabric.  Thunberg 1822: 1
Lygaeus immaculatus Thunberg 1822  Thunberg 1822: 1
Pyrrhocoris scutellaris Hahn 1834  Hahn 1834: 118
Pyrrhocoris carnifex Fabr.  Burmeister 1835: 286
Astemma carnifex Blanchard 1840  Blanchard 1840: 129
Dysdercus carnifex  Herrich-Schaffer 1850: 177
Lygaeus immaculatus Thunberg  Stål 1855: 347
Dysdercus carnifex Fab.  Uhler 1861: 229
Pyrrhocoris sanguineus Fieber 1861  Fieber 1861: 162
Pyrrhocoris carnifex F.  Stål 1861: 196
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  Stål 1866: 9
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  Stål 1866: 255
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  Mayr 1868: 134
Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.  Stål 1870: 114
Pyrrhocoris carnifex Fabr.  Walker 1872: 168
Cenaeus carnifex Fabricius  Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248
Cenaeus carnifex Fabricius  Hussey 1929: 66
Cenaeus carnifex F.  Blöte 1931: 115
Cenaeus carnifex Fabricius  Schmidt 1932: 254
Cenaeus carnifex (Fabricius)  Stehlik 1965a: 218

Cenaeus carnifex

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

Cenaeus dimidiaticeps  Bergroth 1894

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

Cenaeus longulus  Bergroth 1894

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

Cenaeus pectoralis  (Stål 1855)

Type depository: not known.
Country of origin of type: Republic of South Africa.
Distribution: Ethiopia; Mozambique; South Africa.
Measurements: length, male 7.8 mm (1), female 8.7 mm (1)
**Cenaeus semiflavus** Distant 1902

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

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**Cenaeus suspectus** Schouteden 1957

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

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**DERMATINUS** Stål 1853

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

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

Country of origin of type species: South Africa.
Type depository: not known
Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Ethiopia
Distribution: Ethiopia
Measurements : length 8 mm (ex. Lit.)

*Dermatinus aethiopicus* Lethierry 1883
Lethierry 1883: 749

*Type depository: not known
Country of origin of type: Ethiopia
Distribution: Ethiopia
Measurements : length 8 mm (ex. Lit.)*

_Dermatinus aethiopicus_ Lethierry 1883 Lethierry 1883: 749
_Dermatinus aethiopicus_ Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249
_Dermatinus aethiopicus_ Hussey 1929: 68
_Dermatinus aethiopicus_ Mancini 1961: 31

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

**Dermatinus limbifer** Stål 1855

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

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

*Dermatinus limbifer* Stål 1855
Stål 1855a: 36
Stål 1856: 12
Stål 1870: 114
Pyrrhocoris limbifer Stål Walker 1872: 170
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Wallengren 1875: 134
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Montandon 1899: 218
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Distant 1903: 115
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Hesse 1925: 86
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Hussey 1929: 68
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Schmidt 1932: 256
Dermatinus limbifer Stål Schouteden 1957: 266

**Dermatinus lugens** Stål 1854

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

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

*Dermatinus lugens* Stål 1854
Stål 1854: 236
Pyrrhocoris lugens Stål Stål 1860: 253
Dermatinus lugens Stål Stål 1866: 12
Dermatinus lugens Stål Stål 1870: 114
Pyrrhocoris lugens Stål Walker 1872: 170
Dermatinus lugens Stål Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249
Dermatinus lugens Stål Hussey 1929: 69

**Dermatinus notatus** Wallengren 1875

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

*Type depository: University of Lund, Zoological Institute
Country of origin of type: South Africa
Distribution: South Africa
Measurements : length 6-8 mm (ex. Lit.)*
Stehlik 1965, without pursuing the matter, indicated that he considered *Dermatinus notatus* Wallengren 1875 to belong to *Aderrhis*.

**ADERRHIS** Bergroth 1906

Type species: *Aderrhis pulla* Bergroth 1906
Country of origin of type species: Zanzibar
Type depository: not known
Illustrations: see *Aderrhis flavipes* Stehlik 1966, *Aderrhis hirsuta* Stehlik 1966, *Aderrhis minuta* Stehlik 1966, *Aderrhis pulla* Bergroth 1906, *Aderrhis schultzi* (Schouteden 1910), *Aderrhis thoracica* Stehlik 1965, *Aderrhis apicalis* (Reuter 1881)

**Aderrhis africana** (Courteaux 1907)

Type depository: Paris, Museum de Histoire Naturelle
Country of origin of type: Ethiopia
Distribution: Ethiopia; Kenya; Uganda
Measurements: average length male 5.9 mm (3), female 8.1 mm (3)

**Aderrhis apicalis** (Reuter 1882)

Type depository: not known.
Country of origin of type: Ghana
Distribution: Ghana
Measurements: length 7.5 mm. (male) (ex. Lit.)

**Aderrhis flavipes** Stehlik 1966

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

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

**Aderrhis flavipes** Stlk.  
Linnavauri 1978: 8  
illustration

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

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

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

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

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

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergroth 1906  
Type depository: not known  
Country of origin of type: Zanzibar (Pemba Is.)  
Distribution: Namibia; South Africa; Zanzibar.  
Measurements: length 5-5.5 mm (male) (ex. Lit.)

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

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

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergr.  
Hesse 1925: 87

**Aderrhis pulla** Bergroth  
Hussey 1929: 70

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

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

**Dermatinus distinctus** Schouteden 1910  
Schouteden 1910: 153  
syn. Stehlik 1965

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

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

**Dermatinus distinctus** Schouteden  
Hussey 1929: 68

**Dermatinus schulzi** Schouteden  
Hussey 1929: 69

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

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

| Species | Author | Year | Description |
|---------|--------|------|-------------|
| *Dermatinus tartarea* Stål 1855 | Stål 1855a: 36 | description |
| *Dermatinus tartareae* Stål | Stål 1866: 12 |
| *Dermatinus tartarea* Stål | Stål 1870: 114 |
| *Pyrrhocoris tartarea* Stål | Walker 1872: 170 |
| *Pyrrhocoris truncatipennis* Fallou 1891 | Fallou 1891: 8 (syn. Bergroth 1892) |
| *Dermatinus tartarea* Stål | Bergroth 1892: 262 |
| *Dermatinus tartareae* Stål | Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249 |
| *Dermatinus tartarea* Stål | Courteaux 1922: 285 |
| *Dermatinus tartareae* Stål | Hesse 1925: 86 |
| *Dermatinus tartarea* Stål | Hussey 1929: 69 |
| *Dermatinus tartarea* Stål | Schmidt 1932: 256 |
| *Dermatinus tartareae* Stål | Schouteden 1957: 266 |
| *Aderrhis tartareae* (Stål) | Stehlik 1965a: 245 |

**Aderrhis thoracica** Stehlik 1965

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

| Species | Author | Year | Description |
|---------|--------|------|-------------|
| *Dermatinus tartarea* Stål 1855 | Schouteden 1910: 153 (syn. Stehlik 1965) |
| *Dermatinus tartareae* Schouteden | Hussey 1929: 69 |
| *Aderrhis thoracica* Stehlik 1965 | Stehlik 1965a: 243 |

**SCANTIUS** Stål 1866

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

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

Type species: *Scantius forsteri* (Fabricius 1781). Quoted as a Lagotype by Hussey 1929.  
Country of origin of type species: South Africa.  
Type depository: not known.  
Illustrations: see *Scantius caraboides* Bergroth 1920, *Scantius forsteri* (Fabricius 1781), *Scantius volucris* (Gerstäcker 1873).
Scantius aethiopicus (Distant 1919)

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

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

Scantius caraboides Bergroth 1920

Type depository: Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum.
Country of origin of type: Kenya.
Distribution: Ethiopea; Kenya; Tanzania.
Measurements: average length male 7.3 mm (4)

Scantius caraboides Bergroth 1920 Bergroth 1920: 3 description
Scantius caraboides Bergroth Hussey 1929: 82
Scantius caraboides Berg. Mancini 1954: 166
Scantius caraboides Bergroth Stehlik 1965a: 248 description, illustration
Scantius caraboides Bergroth Linnavuori 1982: 14

Scantius circumcinctus (Lethierry 1883)

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

Pyrrhocoris circumcinctus Lethierry 1883 Lethierry 1883: 747 description
Scantius circumcinctus Lethierry Lethierry and Severin 1894: 251 description
Scantius circumcinctus Leth. Bergroth 1906: 371
Delacampius rhodesianus Distant 1919 Distant 1919: 220 description (syn. Blote 1931)
Scantius circumcinctus (Lethierry) Hussey 1929: 82
Scantius rhodesianus (Distant) Blöte 1931: 117
Scantius circumcinctus Leth. Blöte 1933b: 599 description
Sicnatus circumcinctus (Lethierry) Linnavuori 1988: 17

Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781)

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

*Cimex forsteri* Fabricius 1781

*Cimex clavimanus* Fabricius 1781

*Cimex deustus* Thunberg 1784

*Cimex forsteri* Fabricius

*Cimex clavimanus* Fabricius

*Cimex deustus* Thunb.

*Cimex forsteri* Fabr.

*Lygaeus forsteri* Fabr.

*Lygaeus clavimanus* Fabr.

*Lygaeus forsteri* Fabricius

*Lygaeus clavimanus* Fabricius

*Lygaeus deustus* Thunberg

*Lygaeus forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris clavimanus* Fabricius

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fabr.

*Dermatius centralis* Signoret 1861

*Lygaeus forsteri* Fab.

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Herrich-Schaffer

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris deustus* Thunb.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar 1879

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fab.

*Scantius foersteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* (Fabr.)

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar

*Scantius forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* F.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar

*Scantius forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* F.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar

*Scantius forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* F.

*Scantius forsteri* (Fabricius)

*Scantius forsteri* (Fabricius)

*Scantius forsteri* (F.)

*Scantius forsteri* (F.)

*Cimex forsteri* Fabricius 1781: 368

*Cimex clavimanus* Fabricius 1781: 368

*Cimex deustus* Thunberg 1784: 58

*Cimex forsteri* Fabricius 1787: 302

*Cimex clavimanus* Fabricius 1787: 302

*Cimex deustus* Thunb.

*Cimex forsteri* Fabr.

*Lygaeus forsteri* Fabr.

*Lygaeus clavimanus* Fabr.

*Lygaeus forsteri* Fabricius

*Lygaeus clavimanus* Fabricius

*Lygaeus deustus* Thunberg

*Lygaeus forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris clavimanus* Fabricius

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Herrich-Schaffer

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris deustus* Thunb.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar 1879

*Pyrrhocoris forsteri* Fab.

*Scantius foersteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* (Fabr.)

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar

*Scantius forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* F.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar

*Scantius forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* F.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius forsteri* Fabr.

*Scantius abyssinicus* Bolivar

*Scantius forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* F.

*Scantius forsteri* (Fabricius)

*Scantius forsteri* Fabricius

*Scantius forsteri* (F.)

*Scantius forsteri* (F.)
Robertson IAD. 2004. The Pyrrhocoroidea (Hemiptera – Heteroptera) of the Ethiopian region. 44pp. Journal of Insect Science, 4:14, Available online: insectscience.org/4.14

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

Scantius volucris (Gerstäcker 1873)

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

Pyrhocoris volucris Gerstäcker 1873  Gerstäcker 1873: 413  description  Scantius volucris Gerst.  Lethierry and Severin 1894: 251
Scantius volucris Gerst.  Distant 1901: 590
Scantius volucris Gerst.  Distant 1903: 117  description, illustration
Scantius volucris Gerst.  Lefroy 1909: 326
Scantius volucris Gerst.  Distant 1910: 98
Scantius volucris Gerst.  Hussey 1929: 83
Scantius volucris Gerst.  Blöte 1931: 117
Scantius volucris Gerst.  Stehlik 1965a: 247  description

DYSDERCUS Guerin 1831

Subgenus Dysdercus Stehlik 1965

superstitiosus (Fabricius 1775)
(=volkeri Schmidt 1932)  (syn. Freeman 1947)
nigrofasciatus Stål 1855
melanoderes Karsch 1892
fasciatus Signoret 1861
cardinalis Gerstäcker 1873

Subgenus Neodysdercus Stehlik 1965

intermedius Distant 1902
orientalis Schouteden 1910
pretiosus Distant 1902
haemorrhoidalis Signoret 1858

Subgenus Paradysdercus Stehlik 1965

festivus Gerstäcker 1892

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Editor’s Note

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

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