6 | Morphology

The classic work on the anatomy of *C. lectularius* is that of Landois (1868–1869). More recent works include the general treatment of *C. hemipterus* by Patton and Cragg (1913) and specialized studies by Davis (1956) and many others. The most recent work on external morphology of *C. lectularius* is by Ferris in Ferris and Usinger (1957a). The description of *C. lectularius,* presented herein with comparative notes, is modified from Ferris with suggestions by Matsuda. Except for details of head structure and male and female genitalia, the illustrations are the Ferris originals.

EXTERNAL MORPHOLOGY

THE LAST NYMPHAL INSTAR
(Fig. 6–1, 6–2)

Head

The labrum appears as a free sclerite at the extreme anterior margin of the head. It is somewhat semicircular or semielliptical in form and marked by a definite labral suture. Ordinarily, it is deflexed beneath the head and covers the base of the rostrum. In *Primicimex* it is long and narrow.

The clypeus is only partially delimited by lateral sutures, which extend a short distance into the dorsal aspect of the head and then disappear, thus not defining the clypeus posteriorly. On either side of the clypeus are paraclypeal lobes or juga and surrounding the base of the rostrum are the maxillary lobes.

The ecdysial lines are defined in the head of the nymph, where they connect with the middorsal line of the thorax and split during molting. On the head they form a broad V, the base of which rests near the posterior margin of the head capsule. From this point the arms pass to the anterior margin of the head between the eyes and the bases of the antennae. There are no ocelli. The eyes are small knobs projecting from the side of the head and are composed of several facets. They arise from the lateral margins of the sclerotized head capsule. The ventral wall is membranous except for 2 ventral plates separated along the median line.