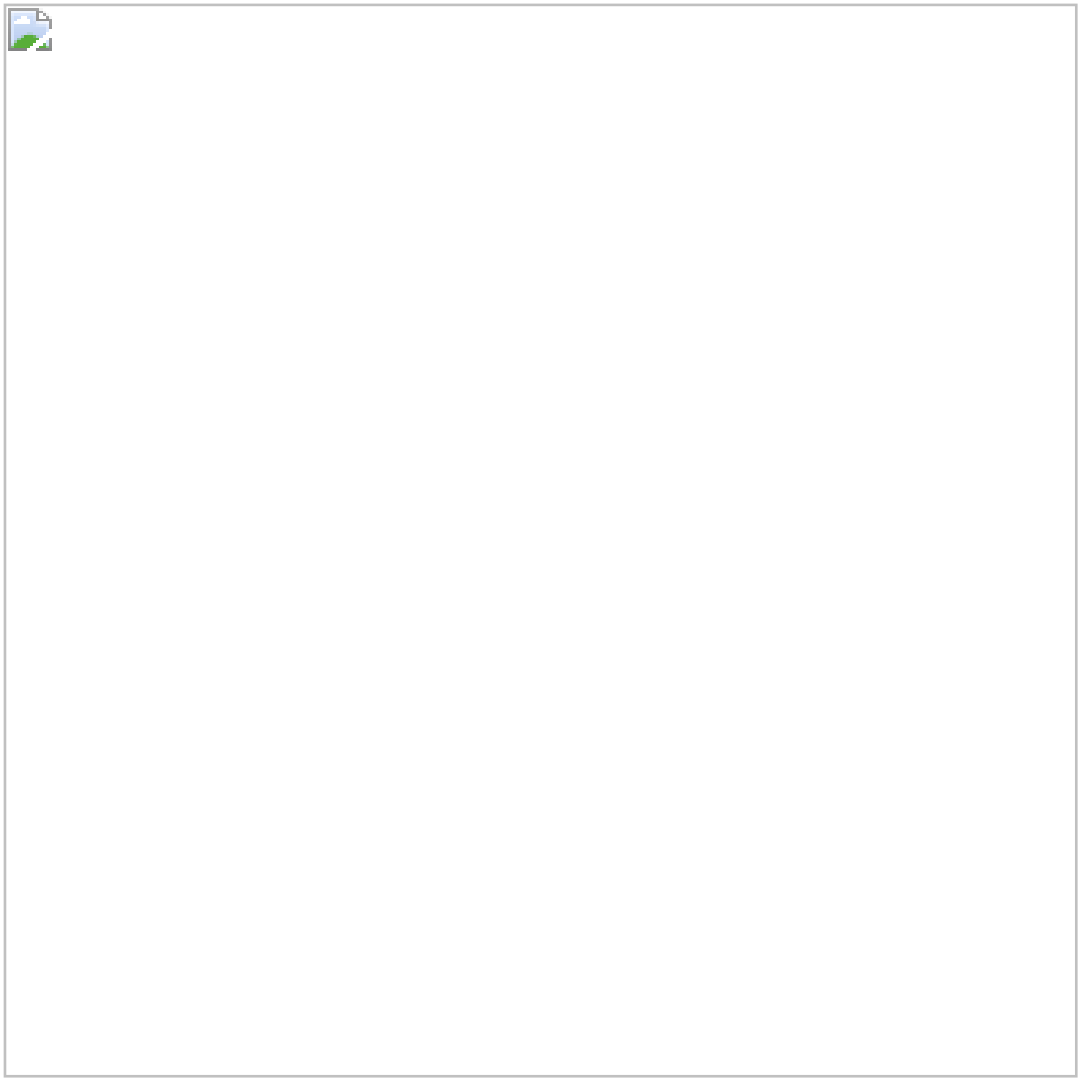

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The Pyrrhocoroidea (Hemiptera – Heteroptera) of the Ethiopian region

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

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

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

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

Hussey (1929) lists 360 species worldwide in the superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea Southwood 1956 with 77 African species, in 13 genera, the genus *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).
PHYSOPELTA

- 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.
MYRMOPLASTA

- 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.
SIANGO

- 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.
ANTILOCHUS

- 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 stainers'. Venter usually with contrasting stripes.
DYSDERCUS

- 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.
CALLIBAPHUS

- Apical borders of third and fourth visible sternites sinuate laterally. Usually without a very long rostrum.
7

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

- 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.
ODONTOPUS

- Anterior discal area of pronotum limited by a clear lateral furrow, sometimes punctate, at least towards the front.
9

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

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**

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**

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**

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**

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**

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**

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**

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*

Physopelta Amyot & Serville 1843	Amyot and Serville 1843: 271	
Physopelta Am. & Serv.	Stål 1861: 195	
Physopelta A. & S.	Stål 1863: 390	
Physopelta A. & S.	Stål 1866: 2	
Physopelta A. & S.	Stål 1870: 91 and 99	
Physopelta Serv.	Walker 1873: 17	**key**
Physopelta Amyot & Serville	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 241	
Physopelta Am. & Serv.	Breddin 1901: 175	
Physopelta Stål	Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 165	
Physopelta Amy. & Serv.	Distant 1904: 97	
Physopelta Amyot & Serville	Hussey 1929: 28	
Physopelta Amyot & Serville	Schmidt 1931: 45	
Physopelta Amyot & Serville 1843	Leston 1969: 225	**key**

KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES MODIFIED FROM LESTION (1969)

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

Physopelta festiva (Fabricius 1803)

\- Head plus body length less than 15 mm. **2**

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

Physopelta analis (Signoret 1858)

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

Physopelta melanoptera Distant 1904

Physopelta analis (Signoret 1858)

Type depository: Vienna: Naturhistoriches Museum
Country of origin of type: Nigeria (Old Calabar)
Distribution: Cameroon (Barombi); Gabon; Ghana (Addah); 'Guinea'; Ivory Coast; Nigeria (Old Calabar)
Measurements: length 12-13mm; width 4-5mm (1 male)

Physopelta analis Signoret 1858	Signoret 1858: 306	**description**
Odontopus analis Stål 1858	Stål 1858: 441	**description**

Pyrrhocoris analis Sign.	Stål 1863: 391	
Pyrrhocoris analis Sign.	Stål 1866: 2	**description**
Physopelta analis Sign.	Stål 1870: 101	
Physopelta analis Sign.	Walker 1873: 17	
Physopelta analis Sign.	Reuter 1882: 28	
Physopelta analis Signoret	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 241	
Physopelta analis Sign.	Haglund 1895: 464	
Physopelta analis Sign.	Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 172	
Physopelta analis (Signoret)	Hussey 1929: 29	
Physopelta analis Sign.	Blöte 1931: 99	
Physopelta analis Signoret	Schmidt 1931: 46	
Physopelta analis (Signoret 1858)	Leston 1969: 225	
Physopelta analis (Signoret)	Linnavuori 1988: 13	

Physopelta festiva (Fabricius 1803)

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

Lygaeus festivus Fabricius 1803	Fabricius 1803: 220	**description**
Pyrrhocoris festivus Fabr.	Burmeister 1835: 285	
Physopelta festiva Fabr.	Stål 1868: 79	**description**
Physopelta festiva Fabr.	Stål 1870: 101.	
Physopelta festiva Fabr.	Walker 1873: 17	**description**
Physopelta festiva Fabricius	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 242	
Physopelta festiva Fabr.	Haglund 1895: 463	
Physopelta festiva F.	Aulmann 1912: 120	**illustration, description**
Physopelta festiva (Fabricius)	Hussey 1929: 30	
Physopelta festiva F.	Blöte 1931: 99	
Physopelta festiva (Fabricius)	Villiers 1967: 370	
Physopelta festiva	Leston 1969: 225	
Physopelta festiva (Fabricius)	Linnavuori 1988: 13	

Physopelta melanoptera Distant 1904

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

Physopelta melanoptera Distant 1904	Distant 1904: 61	**description**
Physopelta melanoptera Dist.	Distant 1909: 78	
Physopelta melanoptera Dist.	Bergroth 1913a: 167	
Physopelta melanoptera Distant	Hussey 1929: 32	
Physopelta melanoptera Distant	Villiers 1967: 370	
Physopelta melanoptera	Leston 1969: 225	
Physopelta melanoptera Distant	Linnavuori 1988: 13	

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 Ethiopean 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*

Antilochus Stål 1863	Stål 1863: 393	
Antilochus Stål	Stål 1866: 3 and 4	
Antilochus Stål	Stål 1870: 101 and 103	
Odontopus De Lap.	Walker 1872: 174	
Neaeretus Reuter 1887	Reuter 1887: 92	(syn. Bergroth 1894)
Antilochus Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 243	
Antilochus Stål	Bergroth 1894a: 358	
Antilochus Stål	Breddin 1901: 175	
Antilochus Stål	Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 166	
Antilochus Stål	Distant 1904: 100	
Antilochus Stål	Hussey 1929: 36	
Antilochus Stål	Schmidt 1932: 236	

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* Kirkby 1896
Measurements: length, male 15.5 mm (1); female 18.2 mm (1)

Lygaeus boerhaviae Fabricius 1794	Fabricius 1794: 152
Lygaeus boerhaviae Fabricius	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	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 343	
Antilochus boerhaviae (F.)	Karsch 1894: 106	
Antilochus submaculatus Kirby 1896	Kirby 1896: 268	(syn. Distant 1902)
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr.	Distant 1902b: 36	
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabr.	Distant 1902b: 36	
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabr.)	Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 172	
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius	Courteaux 1922: 285	
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius)	Hussey 1929: 37	
Antilochus boerhaviae F.	Blöte 1931: 102	
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius	Schmidt 1932: 240	
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius	Villiers 1953: 298	
Antilochus boerhaviae Fabricius	Linnavuori 1978: 7	
Antilochus boerhaviae (Fabricius)	Linnavuori 1988: 13	

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

Antilochus nigrocruciatus (Stål 1855)

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

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

CALLIBAPHUS Stål 1868

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

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

Roscius (Callibaphus) Stål 1868	Stål 1868: 82	**description**
Callibaphus Stål	Stål 1870: 108	

Callibaphus Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245	
Callibaphus Stål	Hussey 1929: 50	
Callibaphus Stål	Schmidt 1932: 246	

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 albipennis Distant 1914	Distant 1914: 180	**description**
Callibaphus albipennis Distant	Hussey 1929: 51	

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)

Cimex longirostris Drury 1782	Drury 1782: 60	**description, illustration**
Lygaeus guineensis Fabricius 1803	Fabricius 1803: 216	**description (syn. Stål 1868)**
Roscius (Callabaphis) longirostris Drury	Stål 1868: 83	**description**
Cimex longirostris Drury	Stål 1870: 108	
Roscius longirostris Drury	Walker 1872: 173	**description**
Roscius fasciatus Walker 1872	Walker 1872: 174	(syn. Leth. & Serv. 1894)
Callibaphus longirostris Drury	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245	
Callibaphus longirostris Dru.	Distant 1902b: 37	
Callibaphus longirostrus (Drury)	Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 172	
Callibaphus gigas Bergroth 1906	Bergroth 1906: 199	**description**
Callibaphus gigas Bergr.	Bergroth 1913a: 169	
Callibaphus gigas Bergroth	Hussey 1929: 51	
Callibaphus longirostris (Drury)	Hussey 1929: 51	
Callibaphus longirostris Drury	Blöte 1931: 108	
Callibaphus longirostris Drury	Schmidt 1932: 246	
Callibaphus longirostris Drury	Villiers 1953: 298	
Callibaphus longirostris (Drury)	Villiers 1967: 371	
Callibaphus longirostris (Drury)	Linnavuori 1988: 13	

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*

Roscius Stål 1866	Stål 1866: 8
Roscius Stål	Stål 1870: 102
Roscius Stål	Walker 1872: 173
Roscius Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245
Roscius Stål	Hussey 1929: 51
Roscius Stål	Schmidt 1932: 246

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**

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**

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.)

Pyrrhocoris elongatus Schaum 1853	Schaum1853: 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)

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 spceies 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)

Roscius illustris Gerstäcker 1873	Gerstäcker 1873: 414	**description, illustration**
Roscius illustris Gerst.	Gerstäcker 1892: 50	
Roscius illustris Gerstaecker	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)

Pyrrhocoris quadriplagiatus Schaum 1853	Schaum 1853: 358	**description**
Pyrrhocoris quadriplagiatus Schaum	Schaum 1862: 45	**description**
Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum	Stål 1870: 108	
Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum	Walker 1872: 173	
Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245	
Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum	Hussey 1929: 52	
Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum	Blöte 1931: 108	
Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum	Schmidt 1932: 247	

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

Roscius circumdatus Distant 1881

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

Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum	Walker 1872: 173	**description**
Roscius circumdatus Distant 1881	Distant 1881: 275	**description, illustration**
Roscius circumdatus Distant	Haglund 1895: 465	
Roscius circumdatus Dist.	Bergroth 1920: 3	**description**
Antilochus arcifer Bergroth 1920	Bergroth 1920: 3	(syn. Schmidt 1932)
Antilochus arcifer Bergroth	Hussey 1929: 36	
Roscius circumdatus Distant	Schmidt 1932: 247	**description**
Roscius circumdatus Distant	Linnavuori 1988: 16	

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

Odontopus Laporte 1832	Laporte 1832: 37	**description**
Odontopus Lap.	Amyot and Serville 1843: 270	**description**
Odontopus	Herrich-Schaffer 1853: 174	**description**
Odontopus Lap.	Stål 1861: 196	
Odontopus Lap.	Stål 1866: 3	**description**
Odontopus Lap.	Stål 1870: 102	**description**
Odontopus Laporte	Alluaud 1889: LXV	
Odontopus de Castelnau	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 246	
Odontopus Laporte	Distant 1903: 108	**description**
Probergrothius Kirkaldy 1904	Kirkaldy 1904: 280	(syn Distant 1919)
Odontopus	Kirkaldy 1905: 79	
Odontopus Laporte	Distant 1919: 2	

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**

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

Odontopus confusus Distant 1902

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

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

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

Odontopus exsanguis (Gerstäcker 1892)

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

Cenaeus exsanguis Gerstäcker 1892	Gerstäcker 1892:50	**description**
Odontopus schoutedeni Bergroth 1903	Bergroth 1903: 290	**description** (syn. Distant 1919)
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	**description**
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 notalilis Distant 1902	Distant 1902a: 42	**description, illustration**
Odontopus notabilis Distant	Bergroth 1903: 291	**description**
Odontopus aulmanni Schumacher	Schumacher 1912: 121	**description, illustration,** (syn. Bergroth *1913)*
Odontopus notabilis Dist.	Bergroth 1913a: 170	
Odontopus notabilis Distant	Hussey 1929: 54	
Odontopus notabilis Dist.	Blöte 1931: 108	
Odontopus notabilis Distant	Goursat 1931b: 266	**description, illustration**
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 obscurellus Blöte 1933	Blöte 1933b: 592.	**description**

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)

Odontopus sexpunctatus Laporte 1832	Laporte 1832: 37	**description, illustration**
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Spinola 1837: 178	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Amyot and Serville 1843: 271	**description**
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Guerin-Meneville 1849: 341	**illustration**
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Herrich-Schaffer 1850: 178	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Laporte	Schaum 1862: 44	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Stål 1863: 392	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Stål 1866: 6	**description**
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Stål 1870: 109	
Odontopus sexpunctatus de Lap.	Walker 1872: 175	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Bergroth 1893: 126	
Odontopus sexpunctatus de Castelnau	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 246	
Odontopus sexpunctatus (Lap.)	Distant 1900: 48	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Bergroth 1913b: 239	
Probergrothius sexpunctatus de Castelnau	Hesse 1925: 86	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Laporte	Hussey 1929: 55	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Blöte 1931: 108	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Laporte	Schmidt 1932: 248	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Castelnau	Villiers 1950a: 323	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap.	Risbec 1951: 248	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Laporte	Schouteden 1957: 263	
Odontopus sexpunctatus Laporte	Villiers 1967: 372	
Odontopus sexpunctatus (Lp.)	Linnavuori 1978: 7	
Probergrothius sexpunctatus (Laporte de Castelnau)	Linnavuori 1988: 16	

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.)

Odontopus somaliensis Goursat 1931	Goursat 1931a: 167	**description**
Odontopus somaliensis Goursat	Mancini 1954: 166	

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.)

Antilochus violaceus Carlini 1982	Carlini 1892: 532	**description**
Antilochus violaceus Carlini	Lethierry & Severin 1894: 243	
Antilochus violaceus Carlini	Hussey 1929: 41	

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

Sericocoris Karsch 1892	Karsch 1892: 132
Sericocoris Karsch	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 245
Sericocoris Karsch	Karsch 1894: 106
Hathor Kirkaldy & Edwards 1902	Kirkaldy and Edwards 1902: 168 (syn. Bergroth 1912)
Sericocoris Karsch	Bergroth 1912: 316
Sericocoris Karsch	Bergroth 1913a: 169
Sericocoris Karsch	Distant 1919: 220
Sericocoris Karsch	Hussey 1929: 50
Sericocoris Karsch	Schmidt 1932: 245
Sericocoris Karsch	Stehlik 1965a: 220

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

Sericocoriopsis, dorsal surface of the body almost hairless, but some pubescence on the ventral surface. This character seems quite variable.

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

Sericocoris (Sericocoris) acromelanthes Karsch 1892

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

Sericocoris acromelanthes Karsch 1892	Karsch 1892: 133	**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	**illustration,** (syn. Bergroth 1913)
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		
Var. *nigrithorax* Villiers 1950		
Sericocoris acromelanthes Karsch	Villiers 1953: 298	
Sericocoris (Sericocoris) acromelanthes Karsch	Stehlik 1965a: 222	**illustration**
Sericocoris acromelanthes Karsch	Villiers 1967: 371	
Sericocoris acromelanthes Karsch	Linnavuori 1988: 13	

Sericocoris (Sericocoris) cuneatus Villiers 1951

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

Sericocoris cuneatus Villiers 1951	Villiers 1951: 145	**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)

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	Schouteden 1957: 265	**description**
Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) dispar (Schouteden)	Stehlik 1965a: 223	**illustration**

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	Haglund 1895: 465	
Cenaeus sanguinolentus Hagl.	Schumacher 1912: 319	
Cenaeus sanguinolentus Hagl.	Bergroth 1913a: 171	
Cenaeus sanguinolentus Haglund	Hussey 1929: 67	
Sericocoris sanguineus Villiers 1951	Villiers 1951: 146	**illustration** (syn. Stehlik 1965)
Sericocoris (Sericocoriopsis) sanguinolentus (Haglund)	Stehlik 1965a: 146	

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	Stål 1855a: 35	
Cenaeus nigriceps Stål	Stål 1861: 196	
Odontopus nigriceps Stål	Stål 1866: 7	
Dindymus nigriceps Stål	Stål 1870: 113	
Odontopus nigriceps Stål	Walker 1872: 175	
Dindymus nigriceps Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 247	
Dindymus natalensis Distant 1902	Distant 1902b: 40	(syn. Stehlik 1965)
Cenaeus kilimanus Schouteden 1910	Schouteden 1910: 152	(syn. Stehlik 1965)
Cenaeus usambarae Schouteden 1910	Schouteden 1910: 152	(syn. Stehlik 1965)
Dindymus natalensis Dist.	Bergroth 1913a: 170	
Dindymus nigriceps (Stål)	Hussey 1929: 60	
Cenaeus kilimanus Schouteden	Hussey 1929: 67	
Cenaeus usambarae Schouteden	Hussey 1929: 68	
Cenaeus ornatus Villiers 1951	Villiers 1951: 143	**illustration** (syn. Stehlik 1965)
Cenaeus kilimanus Schouteden	Schouteden 1957: 264	
Cenaeus usambarae Schouteden	Schouteden 1957: 264	
Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) nigriceps (Stål)	Stehlik 1965a: 223	**illustration**

Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) luridus (Reuter 1882)

Type depository: not known

Country of origin of type: Ghana
Distribution: Cameroon; Central African Republic; Democratic Republic of Congo; Ghana; Guinea; Ivory Coast; Nigeria; Sudan; Uganda
Synonyms: *Cenaeus gowdeyi* Bergroth 1912, *Cenaeus ochraceus* Blöte 1932
Measurements: average length, male 9.2 mm (1), female 11.8 mm (8)

Cenaeus luridus Reuter 1882	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 Berg.	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.	Linnavuori 1978: 8	
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)

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.)

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.)

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.)

Cenaeus montanus Villiers 1951	Villiers 1951: 142	**description**
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.)

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

Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) apicicornis (Fairmaire 1858)

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

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

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

Sericocoris (Pseudocenaeus) obuduanus 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	Linnavuori 1988: 14	**illustration**

MYRMOPLASTA Gerstäcker 1892

The species in this genus are ant-like. In this they differ from all the other genera of the Ethiopian Pyrrhocoroidea. All the species have a short rounded abdomen, which is strongly rounded below and with the upper surface rounded to some extent, with the thorax extended and restricted giving the appearance of a petiole. The genus is restricted to Eastern Africa, the most westerly record being in Democratic Republic of Congo.
Type species: *Myrmoplasta mira* Gerstäcker 1892
Country of origin of type species: Tanzania
Type depository: not known
Illustrations: see *Myrmoplasta mira* Gerstäcker 1892, *Myrmoplasta potteri* Martin 1900

Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker 1892	Gerstäcker 1892: 51	**description**
Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 242, 250	
Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker	Martin 1900: 20	
Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker	Hussey 1929: 70	
Myrmoplasta Gerstäcker	Schmidt 1932: 257	

Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker 1892

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

Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker 1892	Gerstäcker 1892: 51	**description, illustration**
Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 242, 250	
Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker	Hussey 1929: 70	
Myrmoplasta mira Gerstäcker	Schmidt 1932: 257	
Myrmoplasta mira Gerst.	Schouteden 1957: 266	

Myrmoplasta potteri Martin 1900

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

Myrmoplasta potteri Martin 1900	Martin 1900: 20	**description**
Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.	Distant 1909: 79	
Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.	Bergroth 1913: 167	
Myrmoplasta potteri Martin	Courteaux 1922: 285	**description, illustration**
Myrmoplasta potteri Martin	Hussey 1929: 70	
Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.	Blöte 1931: 115	
Myrmoplasta potteri Martin	Izzard 1950: 192	**description, illustration**
Myrmoplasta potteri Martin	Schouteden 1957: 266	
Myrmoplasta potteri Mart.	Linnavuori 1978: 8	

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.)

Myrmoplasta vittiventris Carlini 1894	Carlini 1894: 471	**description**
Myrmoplasta vittiventris Carl.	Bergroth 1913a: 167	
Myrmoplasta vittiventris Carlini	Hussey 1929: 70	

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

Siango Blöte 1933	Blöte 1933b: 596

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 variegata Blöte 1933	Blöte 1933b: 597	**description, illustration**

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.)

Siango Blötei Schouteden 1933	Schouteden 1933: 338	**description**

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

Gromerius Villiers 1951	Villiers 1951: 143	**description**
Gromierus Villiers	Stehlik 1979: 177	**description, key**

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.

Gromerius ruficeps Villiers 1951	Villiers 1951: 144	**description, illustration**
Gromerius ruficeps Villiers	Schouteden 1957; 263	
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 schmitzi Stehlik 1979	Stehlik 1979: 190	**description, illustration**

Gromierus dollingi Stehlik 1979

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

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

Gromierus minor Stehlik 1979

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

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

SICNATUS Villiers and Dekeyser 1951

Type species: *Sicnatus leyei* Villiers and Dekeyser 1951
Country of origin of type species: Senegal

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

Sicnatus Villiers & Dekeyser 1951	Villiers and Dekeyser 1951: 19	**description**
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	**description, illustration**
Sicnatus leyei Villiers	Villiers 1953: 299	
Sicnatus leyei Villiers & Dekeyser	Schouteden 1957: 264	
Sicnatus leyei Villiers	Linnavuori 1988: 17	

NEOINDRA Stehlik 1965

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

Neoindra Stehlik 1965	Stehlik 1965a: 237	**description**

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	**description, illustration**

SCHMITZIANA Stehlik 1977

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

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

Schmitziana Stehlik 1977	Stehlik 1977: 133	**description, illustration, key**

Schmitziana pilosa Stehlik 1977

Type depository: In the collection of J.A. Slater, Storrs, Connecticutt, USA.

Country of origin of type: South Africa (Transvaal)
Distribution: South Africa
Measurements: Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1977.

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

Schmitziana polymorpha Stehlik 1977

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

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

Schmitziana grandis (Stehlik 1965)

Type depository: Tervuren, 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

Sicnatus grandis Stehlik 1965	Stehlik 1965a: 236	**description, illustration**
Schmitziana grandis (Stehlik)	Stehlik 1977: 141	**description, illustration**

NEODINDYMUS Stehlik 1965

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

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

Dindymus Stål 1861	Stål 1861: 196	**description** (syn. Stehlik 1965)
Dindymus Stål	Stål 1870: 103	**description**
Dindymus Stål	Lethierry and Severin: 246	
Dindymus Stål	Breddin 1901: 175	
Dindymus Stål	Distant 1903: 110	
Dindymus Stål	Distant 1914b: 342	
Dindymus Stål	Taeuber 1927: 185	
Dindymus Stål	Hussey 1929: 56	
Dindymus Stål	Freeman 1947: 383	**description**
Neodindymus Stehlik 1965	Stehlik 1965a: 225	**description**

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

Neodindymus antennatus (Distant 1881)

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

Dysdercus antennatus Distant 1881	Distant 1881: 275	**description, illustration**
Dysdercus antennatus Distant	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 252	
Dysdercus antennatus Dist.	Bergroth 1920: 4	
Dysdercus antennatus Distant	Hussey 1929: 86	
Dindymus antennatus Distant	Blöte 1931: 117	
Neodindymus antennatus Stehlik 1965	Stehlik 1965a: 228	
Neodindymus antennatus (Distant)	Linnavuori 1988: 16	

Neodindymus basilewskyi (Schouteden 1957)

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

Dindymus basilewskyi Schouteden 1957	Schouteden 1957: 264	**description**
Neodindymus basilewskyi (Schouteden)	Stehlik 1965a: 227	**illustration**

Neodindymus bipustulatus (Stål 1874)

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

Dindymus bipustulatus Stål 1874	Stål 1874: 168	**description**
Dindymus bipustulatus Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 246	
Dindymus bipustulatus Stål	Hussey 1929: 57	
Dindymus maculipennis Villiers 1951	Villiers 1951: 144	**description, illustration,** (syn. Stehlik 1965)
Neodindymus bipustulatus (Stål)	Stehlik 1965a: 228	

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

Neodindymus brunneus Stehlik 1965

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

Neodindymus brunneus Stehlik 1965	Stehlik 1965a: 232	**description, illustration**

Neodindymus flavipes (Signoret 1858)

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

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

Neodindymus leleupi Stehlik 1965

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

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

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

Neodindymus migratorius (Distant 1903)

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

Dysdercus migratorius Distant 1903	Distant 1903: 120	**description**
Dysdercus migratorius Dist.	Schouteden 1912: 304	**description**
Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth 1912	Bergroth 1912a: 315	**description** (syn stehlik 1965)
Cenaeus argillosus Bergr.	Bergroth 1913a: 171	
Dysdercus migratorius Dist.	Bergroth 1913a: 173	
Cenaeus argillosus Bergroth	Hussey 1929: 66	

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	Stål 1861: 196	**description**
Cenaeus Stål	Stål 1866: 3	**description**
Cenaeus Stål	Stål 1870: 102	
Cenaeus Stål	Walker 1872: 164	
Cenaeus Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248	
Cenaeus Stål	Hussey 1929: 65	
Cenaeus Stål	Schmidt 1932: 254	
Obstetrixella Schmidt 1932	Schmidt 1932: 256	(syn. Stehlik 1965)
Cenaeus Stål	Stehlik 1965a: 216.	**description**

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	**description, illustration**
Cenaeus abortivus Gerstäcker	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 248	
Cenaeus abortivus Gerstaecker	Schouteden 1910: 152	
Cenaeus abortivus Gerstäcker	Hussey 1929: 65	
Cenaeus abortivus Gerstäcker	Schmidt 1932: 255	**description**
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	Bergroth 1913a: 171	
Cenaeus annulifer Bergroth	Hussey 1929: 65	
Cenaeus annulifer Bergroth	Stehlik 1965a: 225	
Cenaeus annulifer Bergroth	Villiers 1967: 373	

Cenaeus basilewskyi Stehlik 1965

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

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

Cenaeus bifasciatus Haglund 1895

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

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

Cenaeus carnifex (Fabricius 1775)

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

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

Cenaeus carnifex Fabr.	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	**illustration**

Cenaeus dimidiaticeps Bergroth 1894

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

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

Cenaeus longulus Bergroth 1894

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

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

Cenaeus pectoralis (Stål 1855)

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

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

Cenaeus semiflavus Distant 1902

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

Cenaeus semiflavus Distant 1902	Distant 1902b: 41	**description, illustration**
Cenaeus semiflavus Dist.	Distant 1909: 79	
Cenaeus semiflavus Dist.	Bergroth 1913a: 171	
Cenaeus semiflavus Distant	Hussey 1929: 67	
Cenaeus semiflavus Distant	Schouteden 1957: 264	
Cenaeus semiflavus Distant	Stehlik 1965a: 218	

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.)

Cenaeus suspectus Schouteden 1957	Schouteden 1957: 265	**description**
Cenaeus suspectus Schout.	Stehlik 1965a: 225	

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

Dermatinus Stål 1853	Stål 1853: 260	**description**
Dermatinus Stål	Stål 1854: 236	
Dermatinus Stål	Stål 1855a: 36	
Dermatinus Stål	Stål 1861: 196	**description**
Dermatinus Stål	Stål 1866: 4	**description**
Dermatinus Stål	Stål 1870: 102	
Pyrrhocoris Fall.	Walker 1872: 167	
Dermatinus Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249	
Dermatinus Stål	Distant 1903: 115	**description**
Dermatinus Stål	Hesse 1925: 86	
Dermatinus Stål	Hussey 1929: 68	
Dermatinus Stål	Schmidt 1932: 256	

Dermatinus aethiopicus Lethierry 1883

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	**description**
Dermatinus aethiopicus Lethierry	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249	
Dermatinus aethiopicus Lethierry	Hussey 1929: 68	
Dermatinus aethiopicus Leth.	Mancini 1961: 31	

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

Dermatinus limbifer StDl 1855

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

Dermatinus limbifer Stål 1855	Stål 1855a: 36	**description**
Dermatinus limbifer Stål	Stål 1866: 12	**description**
Dermatinus limbifer Stål	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.)

Dermatinus lugens Stål 1854	Stål 1854: 236	**description**
Pyrrhocoris lugens Stål	Stål 1860: 253	**description**
Dermatinus lugens Stål	Stål 1866: 12	**description**
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.)

Dermatinus notatus Wallengren 1875	Wallengren 1875: 134	**description**
Dermatinus notatus Wallengren	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249	
Dermatinus notatus Wallengren	Hussey 1929: 69	
Aderrhis notata (Wallengren)	Stehlik 1966a: 325	

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

ADERRHIS Bergroth 1906

Type species: *Aderrhis pulla* Bergroth 1906
Country of origin of type species: Zanzibar
Type depository: not known
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)

Adherris Bergroth 1906	Bergroth 1906: 199	**description**
Aderrhis Bergroth	Bergroth 1906: 251	
Aderrhis Bergroth	Bergroth 1913a: 171	
Aderrhis Bergroth	Hesse 1925: 87	
Aderrhis Bergroth	Hussey 1929: 69	
Aderrhis Bergroth	Schmidt 1932: 257	
Aderrhis Bergroth	Stehlik 1965a: 241	**description**
Aderrhis Bergroth	Stehlik 1966a: 321	**description**

Aderrhis africana (Courteaux 1907)

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

Dermatinus aethiopicus Courteaux 1907	Courteaux 1907: 330	**description**
Dermatinus africanus Courteaux 1908	Courteaux 1908: 192	
Aderrhis aethiopica Court.	Bergroth 1912a: 316	
Aderrhis aethiopica Court.	Bergroth 1913a: 171	
Dermatinus africanus Courteaux	Courteaux 1922: 385	**description**
Aderrhis africana Courteaux	Hussey 1929: 69	

Aderrhis apicalis (Reuter 1882)

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

Dermatinus apicalis Reuter 1882	Reuter 1882: 28	**description**
Dermatinus apicalis Reuter	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 249	
Dermatinus apicalis Reuter	Hussey 1929: 68	
Aderrhis apicalis Reuter	Stehlik 1966a: 327	
Aderrhis apicalis Reuter	Linnavuori 1988: 16	

Aderrhis flavipes Stehlik 1966

Type depository: Brno, Department of Entomology, Moravian Museum

Country of origin of type: Uganda
Distribution: Uganda
Measurements : Detailed measurements are given in Stehlik 1966.

Aderrhis flavipes Stehlik 1966	Stehlik 1966a: 321	**description, illustration**
Aderrhis flavipes Stlk.	Linnavuori 1978: 8	
Aderrhis flavipes Stehlik	Linnavuori 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	
Aderrhis pulla Bergr.	Hesse 1925: 87	**illustration**
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.)

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

Aderrhis thoracica Stehlik 1965

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

Dermatinus tartareus Stål 1855	Schouteden 1910: 153 (syn. Stehlik 1965)	
Dermatinus tartareus Schouteden	Hussey 1929: 69	
Aderrhis thoracica Stehlik 1965	Stehlik 1965a: 243	**description, illustration**

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 Stål 1866	Stål 1866: 3	**description**
Scantius Stål	Stål 1870: 102	**description**
Pyrrhocoris Fall.	Walker 1872: 167	
Scantius Stål	Reuter 1885: 230	**description**
Scantius Stål	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 251	

Scantius Stål	Distant 1903: 117	**description**
Scantius Stål	Hesse 1925: 87	
Scantius Stål	Hussey 1929: 80	
Scantius Stål	Schmidt 1932: 259	
Scantius Stål	Stehlik 1965a: 246	

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 Bergr.	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	
Scantius circumcinctus Leth.	Bergroth 1906: 371	**description**
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	Fabricius 1781: 368	**description**
Cimex clavimanus Fabricius 1781	Fabricius 1781: 368	(syn. Stål 1862)
Cimex deustus Thunberg 1784	Thunberg 1784: 58	**description** (syn. Stål 1855)
Cimex forsteri Fabricius	Fabricius 1787: 302	
Cimex clavimanus Fabricius	Fabricius 1787: 302	
Cimex deustus Thunb.	Gmelin 1788: 2168	
Cimex forsteri Fabr.	Gmelin 1788: 2177	
Lygaeus forsteri Fabr.	Fabricius 1794: 164	
Lygaeus clavimanus Fabr.	Fabricius 1794: 165	
Lygaeus forsteri Fabricius	Fabricius 1803: 230	
Lygaeus clavimanus Fabricius	Fabricius 1803: 231	
Lygaeus deustus Thunberg	Thunberg 1822: 3	
Lygaeus forsteri Fabr.	Burmeister 1835: 286	
Pyrrhocoris clavimanus Fabricius	Herrich-Schaffer 1847: 102	**description**
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fabricius	Herrich-Schaffer 1847: 102	
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Stål 1855b: 346	
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fab.	Uhler 1861: 229	
Dermatinus centralis Signoret 1861	Signoret 1861: 952	**description** (syn. Stål 1866)
Lygaeus forsteri Fab.	Stål 1862: 500	
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Herrich-Schaffer	Schaum 1862: 44	
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Stål 1866: 10	**description**
Pyrrhocoris deustus Thunb.	Mayr 1868: 135	
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Stål 1870: 117	
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fabr.	Walker 1872: 169	
Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar 1879	Bolivar 1879: 142	**description** (syn. Stehlik 1965)
Pyrrhocoris forsteri Fab.	Puton 1881: 4	
Scantius foersteri Fabr.	Lethierry 1883: 747	
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Reuter 1885: 231	
Scantius forsteri (Fabr.)	Reuter 1888: 216	
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Bergroth 1893: 126	
Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 251	
Scantius forsteri Fabricius	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 251	
Scantius forsteri	Montandon 1899: 219	
Scantius abyssinicus Bol.	Schouteden 1905a: 10	**description**
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Distant 1910: 98	**description**
Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar	Schouteden 1910: 153	
Scantius foersteri Fabricius	Schouteden 1910: 153	
Scantius forsteri F.	Oshanin 1912: 26	
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Bergroth 1914: 5	
Scantius forsteri Fabr.	Hesse 1925: 87	
Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar	Hussey 1929: 82	
Scantius forsteri (Fabricius)	Hussey 1929: 82	
Scantius abyssinicus Bol.	Blöte 1931: 116	
Scantius forsteri F.	Blöte 1931: 116	
Sc*antius forsteri* Fabricius	Schmidt 1932: 259	
Scantius abyssinicus Bolivar	Schmidt 1932: 259	
Scantius forsteri Fabricius	Villiers 1950a: 323	
Scantius forsteri Fabricius	Villiers 1953: 299	
Scantius forsteri Fabricius	Schouteden 1957: 267	
Scantius forsteri F.	Mancini 1961: 31	
Scantius forsteri (Fabricius)	Stehlik 1965a: 246	**description, illustration**
Scantius forsteri Fabricius	Villiers 1967: 374	
Scantius forsteri (F.)	Linnavuori 1977: 61	
Scantius forsteri (F.)	Linnavuori 1978: 8	

Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781)	Linnavuori 1982: 13	
Scantius forsteri (Fabricius 1781)	Linnavuori 1986: 109	
Scantius forsteri (Fabricius)	Linnavuori 1988: 17	
Scantius volucris (Gerstäcker 1873)		

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

Pyrrhocoris volucris Gerstäcker 1873	Gerstäcker 1873: 413	**description**
Scantius volucris Gerstäcker	Lethierry and Severin 1894: 251	
Scantius volucris Gerst.	Distant 1901: 590	
Scantius volucris Gerstäcker	Distant 1903: 117	**description, illustration**
Scantius volucris Gerst.	Lefroy 1909: 326	
Scantius volucris Gerst.	Distant 1910: 98	
Scantius volucris Gerstäcker	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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