

CATALOGUE OF THE COREIDAE IN THE
RIJKSMUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE

Part IV ¹⁾. COREINAE, Third Part

by

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With 5 textfigures

ACANTHOCEPHALINI

Acanthocephala (A.) declivis Say. 1-4. Mexico, Klug.

Var. **panamensis** Dist. 5-6. Chiriqui, Panama.

Acanthocephala (A.) latipes Drury. 1-3. Brazil, Calkoen. — 4. Brazil, van Eyndhoven. — 5. Central Brazil, van Vollenhoven. — 6. Brazil. — 7. ?. — 8. Post Groningen, Surinam, W. C. van Heurn. — 9. Brazil.

Acanthocephala (A.) mercur Mayr. 1. Espirito Santo. — 2. Pachitea, Peru. (Both: Staudinger 1933).

Acanthocephala (A.) scutellata Sign. 1-2. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1932. — 3-4. Puerto Inca, Rio Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1933.

Acanthocephala (A.) sericeicollis Walk. 1-3. Chiriqui, Panama. — 4. ?. (Altogether: Staudinger 1933).

Acanthocephala (Spilopleura) parensis Dall. 1. Santa Cruz, Bolivia, Staudinger 1933. — 2. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1936. — 3. Espirito Santo, Staudinger 1936.

Var. **tristis** nov. var. This variety differs from the typical form by the darker colour of the upper parts, the less distinctly lighter coloured nervatures in the hemielytra, and the absence of any indication of a

¹⁾ Part I: Zoologische Mededeelingen XVII, p. 253 (1934); part II: Zoologische Mededeelingen XVIII, p. 181 (1935); part III: Zoologische Mededeelingen XIX, p. 23 (1936).

yellow annulation at the ultimate antennal joint. In the specimens I could examine the sharp-pointed teeth on the upper edge of the femora of the ♀ are more distinctly developed than in the typical form. — 4—7. Callanga, Peru, Staudinger 1935 (Holo- Allo- and Paratypes of the var.), and two ♂ Paratypes from Peru in the collection of the “Deutschen Entomologischen Institut”.

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) angustipes Westw. 1. Brazil. — 2. America, Deyrolle. — 3. ?. — 4-5. Brasso, Trinidad, May 1932, G. Belmontes.

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) bicoloripes Stål. 1. Orosi, Costa Rica, Staudinger 1932. — 2. Lino, Panama, Staudinger 1932. — 3. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1933.

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) consobrina Westw. 1. Brazil?, Westwood (Cotype).

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) femorata F. 1. ?.

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) granulosa Dall. 1-2. Caracas, van Lansberge. — 3-4. Guatemala, Candèze. — 5. ?.

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) luctuosa Stål. 1. Mexico, Sturm. — 2. Mexico, Klug. — 3. Colima, Vulcano, Mexico, L. Conrad. — 4. Brazil, Staudinger 1933.

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) surata Burm. 1-3. Bahia, Berlin Museum (Cotypes). — 4. Brazil, Deyrolle. — 5-6. Brazil, Staudinger 1932.

Acanthocephala (Metapodius) terminalis Dall. 1. Tennessee, Troost. — 2. Plummers Island, Md., 29 June 1913, W. L. Mac Atee. — 3. New York.

Placophyllopus nov. gen. Posterior tibiae in both sexes nearly equally dilated, the dilatation extending nearly along the whole length of the tibiae, narrowed towards the apex; it is only slightly narrower along the anterior edge than along the posterior edge, and shows no teeth or protuberant corners. Posterior femora with two rows of small teeth on their upper edge. Posterior edge of the pronotum distinctly longer than the antenniferous tubercles. Third and fourth joint of the rostrum together very slightly longer than the second joint. Prothorax rather strongly inclined anteriorly, with an indistinct anterior collar. Head not callous behind the eyes. Femora in both sexes rather slender, nearly as long as the abdomen, with small teeth beneath; in the ♂ very slightly curved. Anterior and intermediate tibiae with two rows of small teeth beneath.

The genus resembles *Empedocles* Stål, but is very distinct in the structure of the posterior tibiae. Type species of the genus is:

Placophyllopus cothurnatus nov. spec. (fig. 1). Cinnamon-brown above, the head and the anterior portion of the pronotum reddish ochraceous, the top of the scutellum yellow. Pronotum with black lines along the anterior parts of the lateral edge, and with a central longitudinal black spot near the anterior border, fading away more behind. First joint of the antennae distinctly furrowed beneath; reddish ochraceous, somewhat spotted, second and third joint subequal in length, slightly shorter than the first, black, each with a subbasal orange annulation. Fourth joint about twice as long as the third, black, with a narrow orange-yellow annulation near the base, and a broader greenish white annulation beyond the middle. Underside ochraceous-orange, the prosternum with two black points at each side near the coxal cavities, and sometimes one more lateral. The mesosternum at both sides with a curved black furrow near the anterior edge, one spot near the coxal cavities and one more lateral; metasternum with two spots on the edges of the orifices, one at both sides near the anterior edge, and one near the coxal cavities. Rostrum ochraceous, with blackish top, reaching the intermediate coxae. Anterior and intermediate femora yellow with black spines; the tops somewhat reddish, like the tibiae and tarsi. Posterior femora pale yellow, the tops and the tibiae and tarsi cinnamon-brown. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with distinctly truncate apical edge; the apical part somewhat protruding, the upper edge, seen from aside, distinctly inflexed; the disk with a faint transverse impression in the centre, and a faint longitudinal impression at the apical edge. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ strongly inflexed in the centre, the fissure is nearly absent, as the plica reaches nearly the apical edge. The lateral parts of the apical edge faintly curved outwardly; only more strongly near the centre of the segment. — Length of the ♂: 20 mm; of the ♀ 21—21½ mm. — 1-4. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1937, Holo- Allo- and Paratypes.

Empedocles tenuicornis Westw. 1. Brazil. — 2-3. Brazil, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, 1936.

Stenometa podus castaneus nov. spec. This species is distinct from *Stenometa podus v-luteum* Bredd. and *S. impictus* Bredd. by the much finer punctuation of the pronotum, and the less developed teeth at the inner side of the posterior tibiae, which in the ♂ are blunt, and not longer than half the diameter of the tibia, in the ♀ are nearly absent.

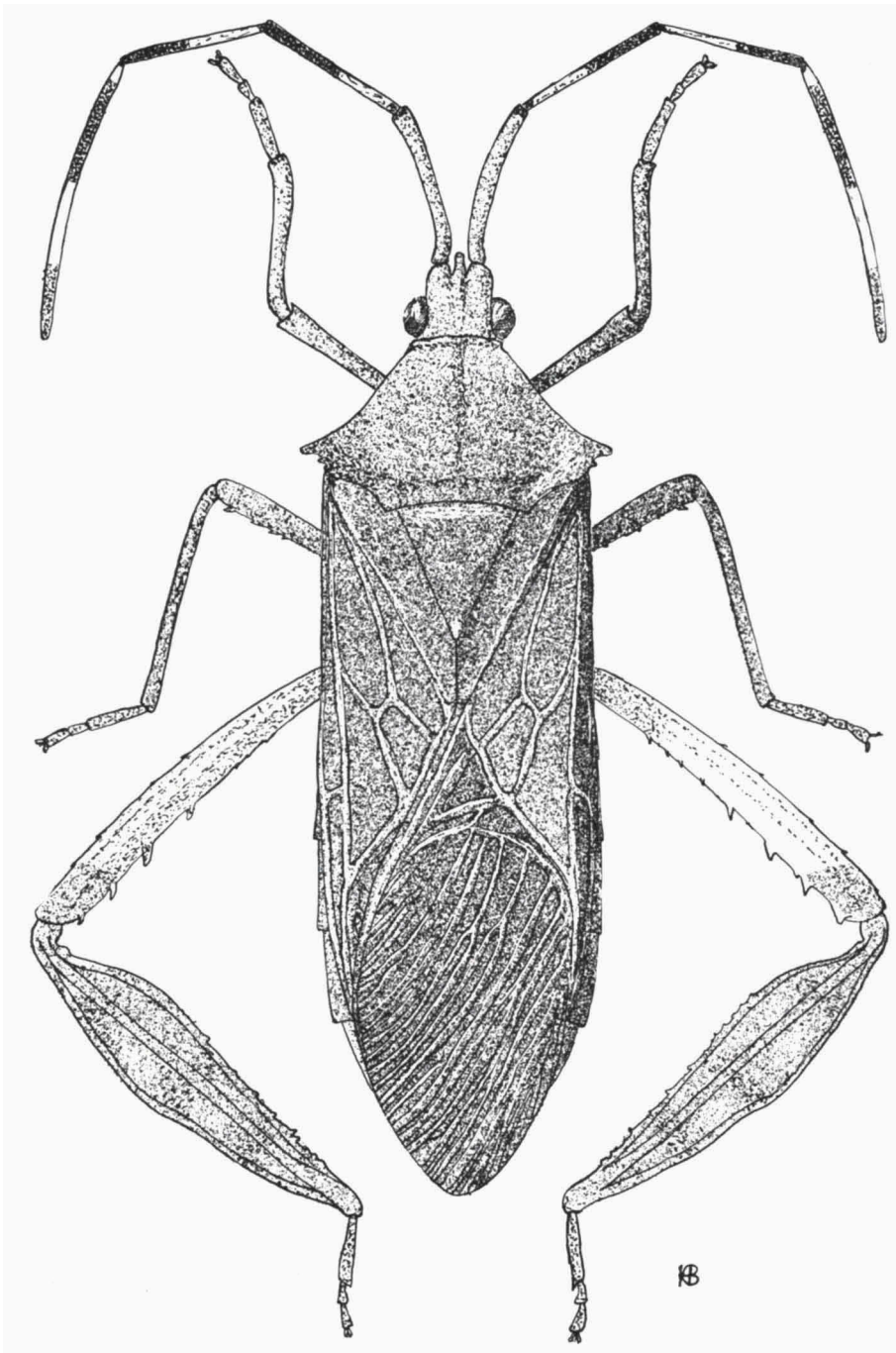


Fig. 1. *Placophyllopus cothurnatus* ♂.

Castaneous above, the head with two darker stripes near the ocelli. The anterior smooth part of the pronotum, which is about two times broader than long, with about six longitudinal black markings. The punctuation on the pronotum darker than the ground colour, the dark colouration forming transverse stripes and irregular patches. The pronotum and scutellum with a yellowish central longitudinal line. Scutellum with yellowish stripes on the basal part of the lateral borders, and with a light yellow top. Nervures of the corium somewhat lighter than the cells. Membrane dark greyish brown. Underside castaneous. Antennae ochraceous; the ultimate joint darker, with a broad, ill-defined whitish annulation in the middle. Anterior and intermediate legs ochraceous, the anterior tibiae faintly annulated. Posterior femora castaneous, the tibiae with a narrow yellow annulation before the middle and a broader one behind. In the ♀ the outer edge shows a distinctly protuberant rectangular tooth before the middle; in the ♂ the outer edge is slightly dilated and rounded. In both sexes the inner edge shows an angular dilatation with about five teeth at its apical part. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ somewhat bilobate at its apical edge, the lateral upper edge distinctly inflexed. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ strongly inflexed towards the centre; the fissure very short, the plica straight. — Length of the ♂: 20-22 mm; of the ♀: 20-21 mm. — 1-3. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1936, Holo- Allo- and Paratype. — 4. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1936, Paratype

Stenometa podus impictus Bredd. . Pachitea, Peru. — 2. Espirito Santo. — 3-6. Callanga, Peru. (Altogether: Staudinger, 1937).

Stenometa podus v-luteum Bredd. 1-4. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1937.

Placoscelis fusca Spin. 1. Nova Teutonia, Rio Grande do Sul, Staudinger 1935.

Placoscelis mirifica Mont. 1. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1937.

Placoscelis pagana Burm. 1.?. — 2-3. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Staudinger 1936.

Placoscelis semilineata Stål. 1. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Staudinger 1936.

Ctenomelynthus brunneiventris Bredd. 1-4. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1937.

Ctenomelynthus coxalis Bredd. 1-2. Marcapata, Peru. — 3. Callanga, Peru. (Altogether: Staudinger 1936).

Stenoscelidea albovaria Westw. 1-4. Callanga, Peru, Staudinger 1937.

Stenoscelidea hilaris Bredd. 1. Callanga, Peru, Staudinger 1936.

Petalops distinctus Mont. 1-2. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1937.

Var. **modestus** Bredd. 3. Napo, E. Ecuador, Staudinger 1934.

Petalops distinguendus Bredd. 1-2. Iquitos, San Roque, Peru, January 1929, E. le Moulton 1937.

Petalops thoracicus Thbg. 1 Surinam. — 2-4. Marcapata, Peru. (The specimens 1-4: Staudinger 1937). — 5. Manicoro, Rio Madeira, S. America, E. le Moulton 1937.

Salapia pretiosa nov. spec. First joint of the antennae about one third longer than the second. Tylus strongly protruding, lamelliform. Posterior corners of the pronotum dentiform, distinctly protruding.

Light ochraceous. Head black, except some spots behind the ocelli and the underside. Pronotum with two large black spots, which are confluent behind on the disk, leaving the anterior part, the lateral corners, and the edges yellow. The extreme tops of the rather acute, obliquely backwardly directed lateral corners blackish. The points in the dark parts are distinctly metallic green, with goldy hairs. Scutellum yellow, with two blackish stripes at the sides near the top. Hemelytra black, with goldy hairs; a large transverse yellow band occupies the extreme claval top and a transverse area of the corium behind it, with some extension along the costa. A central stripe to the sternum of the thorax, the orifices, and a spot at both sides of the mesosternum near the anterior edge blackish. Dorsum of the abdomen yellow, the connexivum, the top, and an irregular stripe on the apical segments black. Venter yellow, the sixth (seventh) segment and the genitalia (in the ♀) black. Antennae blackish (fourth joint missing). Legs black, the femora and the top of the hind tibiae yellow. Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with rather regularly inflexed apical edge; the plica faintly curved, the fissure rather short. Length (of the ♀); $21\frac{1}{3}$ mm. — 1. Iquitos, San Roque, Peru, March, E. le Moulton 1937, Holotype.

Salapia signata Dall. 1-2. Manicoro, Rio Madeira, S. America, December 1923, E. le Moulton 1937.

Laminiceps cardinalis Stål. 1-4?. (one specimen labelled "Africa", another "Pr. b. Sp., Calkoen").

Laminiceps euryophthalmoides nov. spec. This species in general appearance and colour is extremely similar to *Euryophthalmus crassipes* Stål, showing, however, the typical characters of its family and genus.

Head black, with irregular yellowish markings along the eyes. Pronotum red, with a narrow yellow collar; the anterior area and some irregular points behind black. Scutellum, hemielytra and connexivum light brownish ochraceous, base of the scutellum blackish. Underside of the thorax reddish brown, the prosternum somewhat lighter and with black points, the posterior edge of the metasternum yellow. Venter of the abdomen greyish ochraceous, the bases of the segments dark greyish brown. Dorsum of the abdomen black. Legs black, with yellowish markings on the tops of the femora. Antennae blackish, the bases of the joints yellowish (fourth joints missing). Sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with strongly inflexed apical edge; the fissure rather short, the plica (in our specimen) hidden under the foregoing segment. — Length (of the ♀) 15½ mm. — 1. Surinam, Calkoen, Holotype.

Laminiceps fenestratus Burm. 1. S. Brazil, Staudinger 1937.

Laminiceps megaera Burm. 1-2. Surinam, Calkoen. — 3. Surinam, van Walcheren. — 4. Surinam, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection. — 5. Brazil.

DALADERINI

Dalader acuticosta Am. & Serv. 1. Borneo, Müller. — 2-3. Timor, Müller. — 4. Balun, Highlands of Padang, Sumatra, June 1914, E. Jacobson.

Var. **distanti** nov. var. (= *Dalader acuticosta* Distant 1902, The Fauna of British India, Rhynchota, vol. I, p. 352, fig. 212). This var. differs from the typical form in the colour of the antennae, of which the second joint and the base of the third are not yellow. The lateral corners of the pronotum are somewhat more distinctly obliquely truncate, thus forming a distinct corner at the inner side of the excavation (cf. Distant's figure).

As I have no males of both the typical form and the var. *distanti* on hand, I am not sure whether this form is specifically different from *D. acuticosta* or not. The females show a slight difference in the form of the plica, which is rounded in *D. acuticosta* Am. & Serv., and angular in the var. *distanti*. — 5. Shillong, Assam, March 12, 1936, Morendro Doonai, Holotype of the variety. — 6. Tumlong, Sikkim, F. Schneider, Staudinger 1937, Paratype of the variety.

Dalader anthracinus Bredd. 1. Upper Mahakkam, 1894. — 2-6. Long Blu-u, Mahakkam, November 1898. — 7-8. Long Blu-u, Mahakkam, February 1899. (Altogether from the Borneo-expedition, Dr Nieuwenhuis).

Dalader planiventris Westw. 1. Java, Westwood, Cotype. — 2. Java, H. Bos (larva). — 3. Java, L. G. E. Kalshoven. — 4-6. Sukabumi, Java, E. le Moul't 1937.

Dalader rubiginosus Westw. 1. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 2. Pangkal Pinang, Banka, May 26, 1931, J. van der Vecht.

Dalader sumatrensis Schmidt. 1. Silago, June 1877, Sumatra expedition. — 2. Kepahiang, Sumatra, Mr van Lansberge. — 3-4. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 5. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 6. Lubu Bangku, Central Sumatra, May 1905, J. Menzel. — 7. Tandjung Gadang, 1000 m, Western Sumatra, 1926, E. Jacobson. — 8-11. Tebing Tinggi, F. J. Wijnman. — 12. Cochin China, Deyrolle.

Var. **elatus** nov. var. This variety in general appearance is very similar to the typical form of the species, but differs principally in the form of the pronotum, the lateral edge of which is more expanded before and behind the lateral corners, the foliaceous part of the sides of the pronotum thus being broader, and the part of the edge behind the lateral corners nearly parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body. The colour is nearly uniformly greyish brown, with very faint darker markings on the hemelytra and sometimes with a faint indication of yellowish stripes on the connexivum. Legs and antennae dark greyish brown, ultimate antennal joint yellowish. — 13-14. Sikkim, India, Staudinger 1937, Holotype and Allotype of the variety. — 15. Assam, Paratype of the variety. — 16. Tumlong, Sikkim, F. Schneider, Staudinger 1937, Paratype of the variety. — 17-19. Kiukiang, China, Staudinger 1936, Paratypes of the variety. — 20. Yunnan, China, Staudinger 1936, Paratype of the variety. — 21. Sann-Kai, Yunnan-Fou, E. le Moul't 1937, Paratype of the variety.

Daladeropsis africanus Dall. 1.? (labelled "Java"). — 2-3. Joko, S. Cameroon, A. Heyne, Staudinger 1936. — 4. Victoria, Cameroon, Staudinger 1936. — 5. Kafakumba, Katanga, Belgian Congo, January 1925, E. le Moul't 1937.

Daladeropsis hutereaue Schouteden. 1. Kafakumba, Katanga, Belgian Congo, January 1925, E. le Moul't 1937.

Hormambogaster expansus Karsch. 1-2. Victoria, Cameroon, Staudinger 1937.

Odontorhopala bergrothi Dist. 1-3. Tananarivo, Madagascar, Staudinger 1937. — 4-7. Tamatave, Madagascar, E. le Moul't 1937.

PETASCELIDINI

Petillia acutangula nov. spec. (fig. 2). This species is very distinct from

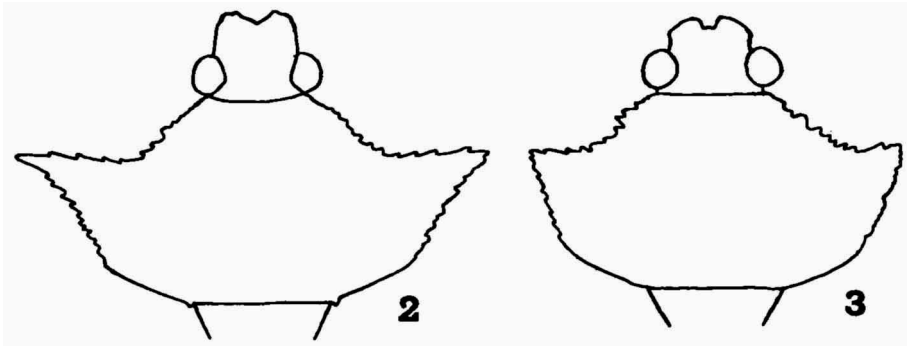


Fig. 2. Head and pronotum of *Petillia acutangula*.

Fig. 3. Head and pronotum of *Petillia compacta*.

its cogenetics by the structure of the pronotum. The lateral corners are acuminate, and laterally directed. The width between the posterior corners is much smaller (about $\frac{2}{3}$) than the space between one posterior corner and the top of the lateral spine.

Antennae very long and slender, about $1\frac{1}{2} \times$ the length of the body. First and fourth joint subequal in length, second slightly, third distinctly shorter. In the structure of the posterior legs this species agrees with *P. lobipes* Walk. and with *P. elegans* Walk. The posterior tibiae show a rectangular protuberance slightly before the middle. From the top of the protuberance down to the apex of the tibiae the inner edge shows about 10 small teeth. The colour is cinnamon brown, the upper parts with goldy, the underside with greyish yellow hairs. The pronotum shows two bare patches at the anterior area; the longitudinal lines are not distinct. Posterior femora distinctly annulated with brown bare rings; the posterior tibiae yellow with a brown annulus at the base and a brown spot at the place of largest

width. The rostrum reaches but slightly beyond the anterior coxae. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ regularly rounded at the apical margin; seen from aside the apical edge is somewhat protruding. — Length (of the ♂): 20 mm. — 1. Putus Sibau, Borneo, June 1894, Dr J. Büttikofer, Holotype.

Petillia compacta nov. spec. (fig. 3). In this species the lateral corners of the pronotum are blunt and short, laterally and slightly anteriorly directed. The edge before the lateral corners shows about 10 spines at each side, behind the lateral corners the edge is serrate. The posterior edge shows two small teeth near the anterior corners of the scutellum. Seen from aside the anterior portion of the pronotum is strongly declivitous.

Antennae rather long, the first joint distinctly longer than the second, the second longer than the third (fourth joints missing in all specimens). The ground colour is dark greyish brown, entirely covered with a tomentum, which is goldy on the upper parts and the legs, greyish yellow on the ventral parts. Two longitudinal stripes on the vertex, two spots on the anterior area of the pronotum and a number of smaller spots on the disk, each showing a large impressed point, are bare. Membrane somewhat brassy with dull black base. Underside brown with a number of bare dark points on the thorax. Femora dark brown, the posterior femora without light annulations, their spines smooth, shining. Tibiae brownish ochraceous. Posterior tibiae with a triangular dilatation at the inner side of the basal half with a right apical angle; the top of this dilatation, the base of the tibiae and the extreme top are darker. The apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ is slightly inflexed in the middle; the base shows a distinct plica succeeded by a faintly impressed ridge. — Length (of the ♂): 19½—21 mm. — 1. Java, Paratype. — 2. Timor, Müller, Paratype. — 3. Java, E. le Moulton 1937, Holotype.

Petillia dentipes Am. & Serv. 1. Sikkim, India. — 2-3. Java. (The specimens 1-3: Staudinger 1936). — 4. Sumbawa, Mr van Lansberge.

Petillia elegans Walk. 1. Borneo, Schwaner. — 2. Borneo, Müller. — 3. Sintang, 1894, Borneo expedition.

Petillia lobipes Westw. 1. Cuna, Westwood, Cotype. — 2. Tonkin.

Petillia patulicollis Walk. 1. Pondichéry, French India, E. le Moulton 1937.

Petillia picturata Dist. 1. Nias, A. L. van Hasselt. — 2-6. Nias, J. D. Pasteur.

Petillia tragus F. 1-2. ? (one specimen labelled "Pr. b. Sp., Calkoen").

Petillia vittata Walk. This species is not identical with *P. calcar* Dall. The ♂ of *P. calcar* Dall. shows a medial furrow in the genital segment, which shows more distinct impressions at the sides too. The colour of the pronotum also is different in both species, showing five distinct longitudinal brown stripes in *P. vittata* Walk. — 1-2. Sumatra, Ludeking. — 3. Padang Sidempuan, J. D. Pasteur. — 4-6. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 7-14. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 15-16. Tayninh, Cochin China, November 1924. — 17. Tayninh, Cochin China, October 1923. — 18. Cochin China. (The specimens 15-18 collected by Vitalis de Salvaza, E. le Moults 1937)

Petascelisca velutina Dist. 1. ? (labelled: "Para, Fauvel de Methieu"). — 2. Gabon, Staudinger 1937.

Oxypristis leroyi Sign. 1. Vohemar, Madagascar, E. le Moults 1937.

Oxypristis modestus nov. spec. This species differs from *O. leroyi* Sign. by the structure of the pronotum, the lateral corners of which are much less produced.

Colour reddish brown, with goldy yellow tomentum. Antennae greyish, the basal joints with a yellow longitudinal stripe, the dilatation of the third joint blackish, fourth joint yellow. Hemielytra with a yellow line along the scutellar edge, membrane brassy. Anterior and intermediate femora each with two black spines at the underside near the apex; the tibiae subquadrate. Posterior femora incrassate, with two rows of about four very small spines at the underside near the apex, and with a distinct furrow between these rows; posterior tibiae with an angular dilatation at the inner side, the widest point situated at about $\frac{1}{3}$ from the base. Beyond this point the inner edge shows about 25 smaller and larger spines. Underside of the abdomen at the sides with large black points; the plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ strongly inflexed, very short in the middle, with a slight indication of a thickened protrusion. The fissure about four times longer than the plica, its apical corners widely rounded. Genital plates truncate at the apex. — Length (of the ♀): $24\frac{1}{2}$ mm. — 1. Tamatave, Madagascar, E. le Moults, Holotype.

Petascelis affinis Dall. 1-14. Konso, Kenya, February 1931, G. A. Brouwer and B. Ph. van Harinxma thoe Slooten.

Petascelis foliaceipes Dist. 1-4. Johann Albrechtshöhe, N. Cameroon, 1896, L. Conradt, Staudinger 1932-'36.

Petascelis remipes Sign. 1-2. Transvaal, P. W. F. Bell. — 3-4. Ugogo, E. Central Africa, Neervoort van de Poll. — 5-6. Nyassaland, British Central Africa, from Fokker's collection.

Carlisis serrabilis Dist. 1. ?, Staudinger 1932. — 2. Upangwe, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1933. — 3-4. Ukami, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1936.

Carlisis wahlbergi Stål. 1. Angola, W. Africa, Staudinger 1932. — 2. Manow, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1937. — 3-4. Rikatla, Moçambique, H. A. Junod, from Fokker's collection.

Dilycochtha tenuicornis Bergr. 1-4. Junkriver, Liberia, Stämpfli.

AMORBINI

Amorbus alternatus Dall. 1. New Holland, Deyrolle.

Amorbus bispinus Westw. 1. Swan River, Westwood, Cotype.

Amorbus hirticulus Dall. 1. ?.

Amorbus obscuricornis Westw. 1. Van Diemensland, Westwood, Cotype. — 2. New Holland, Deyrolle. — 3-6. Melbourne, F. Müller.

Amorbus rhombifer Westw. 1. New Holland, Westwood, Cotype.

Amorbus robustus Mayr. 1. New Holland, Deyrolle.

Amorbus rubicundus Stål. 1. Australia, Dohrn. — 2-3. New South Wales, Staudinger 1936.

Amorbus rubiginosus Guér. 1-2. Adelaide, Felder. — 3. New Holland, Westwood, Cotype of *Physomerus affinis* Westw.

Liaspis insolita Walk. 1. ?, Bernstein. — 2. New Guinea, Bernstein. — 3. Kaiserin Augusta River, October 12, 1910, K. Gjellerup. — 4-5. Hollandia, N. New Guinea, 1910, P. N. van Kampen.

MICTIDINI

Derepteryx (D.) chinai Mill. 1. Sumatra, Müller. — 2-4. Sumatra, Ludeking. — 5. Rawas, Sumatra expedition. — 6. Tapanuli, Sumatra expedition. — 7-8. Highlands of Padang, J. Menzel. — 9. Solok, Sumatra, Schagen van Leeuwen. — 10-12. Tanangtal, May 1915. — 13. Sungei Kumbang, August 1915. — 14. Tandjunggadang, 1200 m, March 1926. — 15. Tandjunggadang, 1000 m, 1926. (The specimens 10-15 collected by E. Jacobson).

Derepteryx (D.) hardwicki White. 1. Kampong Toul, at 29 km S.W. of Pnom Penh, Cambodja, June 8, 1913, E. le Moulton 1937. — 2. Saigon, Indo China, July 4, 1924, E. le Moulton 1937.

Derepteryx (Pterygomia) feana Dist. (= *Schroederia trilineata* Schmidt). — 1-3. Sumatra, Müller. — 4. Bengkulen, Sumatra, J. W. van Lansberge. — 5. Padang Sidempuan, W. Coast of Sumatra, J. D. Pasteur, 1890.

Derepteryx (Pterygomia) grayi White. 1. Yunnan, China. — 2-3. Kampong Toul, at 29 km S.W. of Pnom Penh, Cambodja, June 8, 1913, E. le Moulton 1937.

Helcomeria spinosa Sign. 1. Ladak, Felder. — 2. Sikkim, India, Staudinger 1936.

Kennetus transversus nov. spec. Sides of the pronotum very widely expanded, and faintly anteriorly directed, not reaching beyond the top of the head; the edge of the protuberant parts strongly serrate.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, antennae, and legs reddish brown, hemelytra with darker nervures, and with an ochraceous transverse band in the centre. The upper surface is covered with goldy shining tomentum. Underside somewhat more greyish, with a stripe of thick white tomentum at both sides of the thorax, running from behind the eyes to the posterior corners of the metasternum. Antennae rather long, first and fourth joints about equal in length, third joint shortest, and slightly incrassate towards the top. Posterior femora rather thick (in the ♂), with black spines; tibiae dilated at both sides, the outer side rounded, the inner side with a distinct tooth before the middle. Apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ slightly protruding in the middle, and with faint inflexions at both sides. The disk with oblique impressions. — Length (of the ♂): 31 mm. — 1. Mahakkam, 1894, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition, Holotype.

Prionolomia expansa Stål. 1-2. Siargao, Philippines. — 3. Polillo, Philippines. (Altogether: Staudinger 1937).

Prionolomia gigas Dist. 1. Assam, Staudinger 1936.

Prionolomia heros F. 1-2. Malang, Java, Staudinger 1936. — 3. Bankalan, F. Schneider.

Prionolomia malaya Stål. 1-2. Sumatra, Müller. — 3-5. Java, Müller. — 6. Borneo, Müller. — 7. Borneo, Schwaner. — 8-9. Sumatra, Ludeking. — 10. Near Kauër, Benkulen, Wienecke 1865. — 11. Bataha, Sumatra, van den Bossche. — 12-14. Paja Kumbu, March 1877. — 15. Bukit kendang, March 1877. — 16. Supajang, March 1877. — 17-18, 22-23. Fort de Kock, March 25, 1877. — 19-21, 24-31. Solok, April 1877. — 32. Bukit Kendang, May 1877. — 33-34. Si Bakur, July 14, 1877. — 35-36. Solok, November 1877. — 37-39. Muara Labu, November 1877. — 40. Surulangun, April 1878. — 41. Rawas, May 1878. (The specimens 12-41: Sumatra expedition). — 42-44. Sapirook, Tapanuli, A. L. van Hasselt. — 45-46. Tapanuli, A. L. van Hasselt. — 47. Mandeling, Tapanuli, A. L. van Hasselt. — 48. Palembang, Sumatra, K. E. Keil. — 49-50. Sawahlunto, W. Coast of Sumatra, Miss Delprat. — 51. Bugi Tingi, W. Coast of Sumatra, J. Menzel. — 52. Padang, April 1883. — 53-57. Benkulen, J. W. van Lansberge. — 58. Deli, Sumatra, H. Veen. — 59-64. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 65-68. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 69. Padang Deli, 1895, J. Büttikofer. — 70. Sumatra, E. Dubois. — 71. Upper Mahakkam, 1894, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition. — 72. Long Blu-u, November 1898 (larva), Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition. — 73. ? (labelled “? Nias, J. D. Pasteur”). — 74. Surian, Sumatra, P. O. Stolz. — 75-139. Solok, Highlands of Padang, P. O. Stolz, 1908-'12. — 140. Balikpapan. S. E. Borneo, July 1912, Kampmeindert. — 141-142. Tjurup, E. Jacobson. — 143-148. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, October 1913, E. Jacobson. — 149. Matur, Sumatra, October 1913, E. Jacobson. — 150-183. Solok, 1913-'14, P. O. Stolz. — 184-185. Surian, June 7, 1915, P. O. Stolz. — 186. Srongol, Semarang, Java, August 1909, E. Jacobson. — 187-208. Fort de Kock, 920 m, Sumatra, 1920-1926. E. Jacobson. — 209-213. Batavia, H. Brumund.

Prionolomia mandarina Dist. 1. San-Nen-Kai, Yunnan-Fou, E. le Mout 1937.

Prionolomia rudis nov. spec. (Snellen van Vollenhoven in Museum Leiden). Sides of the prosternum without white tomentous stripes. Posterior femora of the ♂ without a tubercle at the inner side. Posterior tibiae straight, in the ♂ the inner side shows a triangular tooth near the base, in the ♀ the inner side is very faintly amplified. Anterior tibiae not dilated, Antennae slender, the third joint not thickened.

This species is similar to *P. porrigens* Walk., from which it differs in the less protruding lateral corners of the pronotum, the only faintly inflexed anterior parts of the lateral edge before these, the less — but

still distinctly — tuberculous posterior femora and by the structure of the male genital segment. This segment shows a narrow central longitudinal furrow from the apical edge down to about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the visible length of the segment. At both sides of this furrow the surface is somewhat swollen, and near the edge very faintly impressed. In *P. porrigens* Walk. the segment shows three distinct impressions of about the same shape.

The colour of this species is dark reddish brown, with goldy shining tomentum, the membrane brassy brown, a central fascia to the ventral parts somewhat lighter. Orifices yellow. Antennae brown, the fourth joint blackish, the extreme top (about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the length of the joint) yellowish. — Length of the ♂: 24-27 mm; of the ♀: 26-28 mm. — 1-2. Java, Müller, Holo- and Allotype. — 3. Nusa Kambangan, Java, March 1911, E. Jacobson, Paratype. — 4-9. Sepandjang Island, Paratype. — 10. Java, Paratype. — 11-15. Sukabumi, Java, Paratype. (The specimens 4-15: E. le Mout, 1937).

Elasmomia granulipes Westw. 1. Tayninh, Cochin China, October 1923, E. le Mout 1937. — 2. Kampong Toul at 29 km S.W. of Pnom Penh, Cambodja, June 8, 1913, E. le Mout 1937.

Molipteryx fuliginosa Uhl. 1. Charbin, Manchuria. — 2. Seishin, Korea. — 3-4. Ompo, Korea. (The specimens 1-4: Staudinger 1931). — 5-6. Japan, von Siebold.

Molipteryx lunata Dist. 1. Hwei-Sin, Kansu, Staudinger 1931. — 2. Giufu Shan, Sze Chuan, 1500—2000 m, E. Reitter.

Phyllogonia biloba Sign. 1, 3. Victoria, Cameroon. — 2. Tanganyika. — 4. Dimbroko, Ivory Coast. (Altogether: Staudinger 1937).

Elasmopoda elata nov. spec. Anterior and intermediate tibiae only faintly dilated at both sides. This species differs from *E. undata* Dall. by the much stronger developed anteriorly directed lateral protuberances at the pronotum, by the absence of yellow spots on the venter of the abdomen, and by the different colour of legs and antennae.

Pitchy brown, with goldy tomentum. Basal corners and apex of the scutellum and the scutellar margin of the clavus yellow. Antennae pitchy brown, the bases and apices of the second and third joints and the fourth joint entirely orange-yellow. Sides of the meso- and metasternum with backwardly diverging stripes of white tomentum; the mesosternum with white tomentous spots in the anterior lateral corners. Posterior

femora (in the ♀) with a triangular flattened tooth at the apex, the tibiae gradually dilated at both sides from the base down to about $\frac{1}{4}$ of their length; from there nearly parallelsided until shortly before the top. The first (second) ventral segment with an elevation behind and slightly lateral from the coxae. Second (third) segment without tubercles; third and fourth (fourth and fifth) segment with a semi-circular impression at both sides against the anterior edge, which is indicated at the other segments too. The plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with straight lateral edges, forming about a right angle with each other, the top rounded; the fissure about as long as the plica, its apical corners rounded. Genital plates rounded triangular, somewhat protuberant in the median line near the apex. — Length (of the ♀, from the tylus to the apex of the abdomen): $24\frac{1}{2}$ -27 mm. — 1. Manow, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1936, Holotype. — 2. Natal, Staudinger 1935, Paratype.

Elasmopoda falx Drury. 1. Fort Crampel, Congo français, E. le Moul 1937.

Hoplopterna atramentaria Germ. 1. Caffraria, Sturm.

Hoplopterna distanti nov. nom. (= *Hoplopterna affinis* Dist., *Lygaeus affinis* (Distant) 1908, Bergroth 1913, nec Wolff 1802). 1. Masisi, Kivu, Belgian Congo, E. le Moul 1937.

Hoplopterna valga L. 1-2. Cape of Good Hope, Westerman. — 3(-4?). Cape of Good Hope, van Horstok. — 5. Caffraria, Sturm. — 6. Cape of Good Hope, van Eyndhoven. — 7.? (labelled "Brazil").

Hoplopterna wollastoni Dist. 1. Masisi, Kivu, 2000 m, Belgian Congo, E. le Moul 1937.

Plectropoda bicolor Hagl. 1-2. Manow, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1932. — 3-4. German E. Africa, Staudinger 1936. — 5-6. Upangwe, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1936.

Plectropoda cruciata Dall. 1-2. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 3-4. Victoria, Cameroon, Staudinger. — 5. Johann Albrechtshöhe, Kamerun, 1896, L. Conradt, Staudinger 1932. — 6. Bombe, Mungofl, Cameroon, September 12-13, 1910, E. Hints, Staudinger 1932. — 7. Congo, Dohrn.

Plectropoda hottentotta Pal. Beauv. 1-3. Gabon, Staudinger 1937.

Plectropoda lividipes Fairm. 1. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 2-5. Johann Albrechtshöhe, N. Cameroon, 1896, L. Conradt, Staudinger 1932.

Plectropoda oblongipes F. 1-2. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 3-5. Victoria, Cameroon, Staudinger 1932. — 6-9. Great Bassam, Parzudaki.

Plectropoda terminalis Dall. 1. Pointe Noire, Moyen Congo, E. le Moul't 1937. — 2. Kuimba, Ziambo, October 7, 1924, E. le Moul't 1937.

Pternistria calcarata Bredd. 1. German New Guinea, Staudinger 1937.

Pternistria cerboides nov. spec. (fig. 4). Lateral corners of the

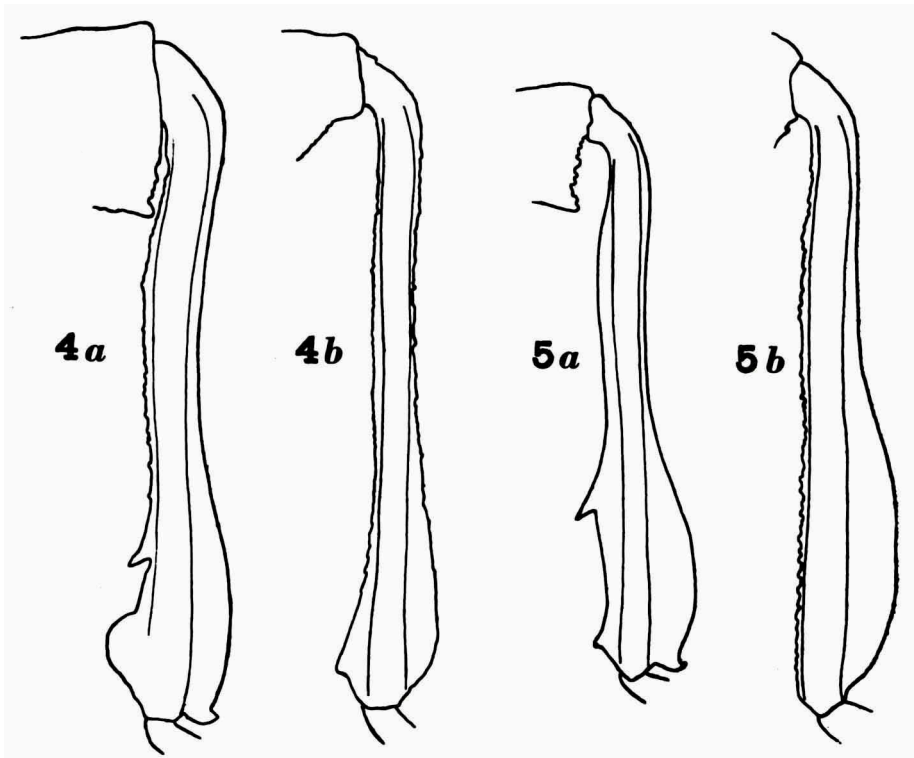


Fig. 4. Hind tibiae of *Pternistria cerboides*; a, of the ♂, b, of the ♀.

Fig. 5. Hind tibiae of *Pternistria waigeuensis*; a, of the ♂, b, of the ♀.

pronotum acute, not very prominent, laterally and slightly backwardly directed. Colour dull castaneous with goldy tomentum, without stripes on the pronotum. Orifices yellow, small. Posterior tarsi yellowish white.

♂: Second and third (third and fourth) ventral segments with long, slightly backwardly curved spines, which are nearly entirely visible from above. First (second) ventral segment elevated behind, distinctly

prominent above the base of the second (third) segment. The second (third) segment is strongly convex seen from aside, the surface rather coarsely tuberculated, the apical edge elevated, with a small, slightly bilobate protuberance in the middle. The inner tooth of the posterior tibiae is situated rather near the apex. Posterior femora strongly curved (at an angle of about 100°), with a distinct crista at the inner side before the subapical tooth, showing 4—5 angular teeth. Ultimate ventral segment terminated by a truncate, rounded lamella, which is nearly as broad as the segment.

♀: Posterior tibiae only faintly dilated near the top. Posterior femora faintly carinate before the subapical tooth, the carina is finely crenulated. Near to it but slightly more dorsally the femora show a row of about eight rather blunt tubercles. Connexivum obscure brown. The length of the third antennal joint is more than half the length of the fourth. Plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment acutangular, sharp pointed, the fissure short, with rounded corners. — Length of the ♂: $20-20\frac{2}{3}$ mm; of the ♀: 21 mm. — 1-3. Andai, New Guinea, von Rosenberg 1870, Holo- Allo- and Paratype.

Pternistria explicata Dist. 1. Waru, New Guinea.

Pternistria femoralis Dist. 1-4. German New Guinea, Staudinger 1937.

Var. **simplex** Horv. 5-6. German New Guinea, Staudinger 1937.

Pternistria insularis Walk. 1-2. Finschhafen, German New Guinea, Staudinger 1936. — 3. Fak Fak, New Guinea, 20 April 1916, Missionary Baud. — 4. Stephansort, C. von Hagen. — 5. Zoutbron, June-July 1910, P. N. van Kampen. — 6. Manokwari, New Guinea, E. le Mout 1937.

Pternistria macromera Guér. 1. Andai, New Guinea, von Rosenberg 1878. — 2. Soëk, New Guinea, Rosenberg 1869. — 3-5. Hattam, New Guinea, Utrecht Missionary-society. — 6-10. Fak Fak, N.W. New Guinea, C. J. L. Palmer 1908. — 11. Skroë, N.W. New Guinea, K. Schädlér 1898. — 12-13. New Guinea, W. L. Jens. — 14. Hollandia, N. New Guinea, 1910, P. N. van Kampen.

Pternistria octolineata Walk. 1. Finschhafen, German New Guinea, Staudinger 1933.

Pternistria sexlineata Horv. 1. Waigeu, Deyrolle.

Pternistria waigeuensis nov. spec. (fig. 5). ♂: Lateral corners of the pronotum not prominent, rather acute, with an angular incision behind

it. Colour brown (the unique ♂ type seems somewhat immature), with goldy shining tomentum, without darker lines on the pronotum. Second and third (third and fourth) ventral segment with rather thin spines at the sides; the top of the spines on the third (fourth) segment is just visible from above. The posterior border of the first (second) ventral segment is very faintly elevated, and slightly protruding over the disk of the second (third) segment. The posterior border of the second (third) segment shows a distinct rounded protuberance in the middle, reaching nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the length of the third (fourth) segment; the disk of the second (third) segment is flat seen from aside. The angular tooth at the inner side of the posterior tibiae is situated in the apical third part. Posterior tarsi yellow. The posterior femora are curved at an angle of about 135° . The fourth joint of the antennae is more than twice as long as the third. Connexivum and large spots at the sides of the dorsum yellow.

♀: Colour brown, without distinct stripes on the pronotum. Posterior tibiae narrowed towards the base. Orifices yellowish white. Posterior tibiae only faintly dilated at the inner side. Tarsi yellowish white. Lateral corners of the pronotum not prominent. Posterior femora denticulated at the inner side, without a crista and not amplified before the apical tooth. Pronotum transversely rugose. Connexivum at the underside yellow. Fourth joint of the antennae twice as long as the third.

This species strongly resembles *P. commutata* Horv., but is different mainly by the structure of the hind legs. In the ♂ the outer apical tooth of the tibiae is less prominent, because of the stronger dilatation before it, and the inner side shows a distinct angular corner near the apex. In the ♀ the dilatation at the outer side is only half as long as the tibia, and less distinctly developed than in *P. commutata*. The ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ shows a small impression in the centre near the apical edge; the edge shows two small tubercles in the middle. The plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ terminates into a distinct slightly blunt angle. The fissure is slightly shorter than the plica, with rounded corners. — Length of the ♂: 19 mm; of the ♀: $22\frac{1}{3}$ - $22\frac{3}{4}$ mm. — 1-3. Waigeu, Bernstein, Holo- Allo- and Paratype.

Murtula beniensis Schoutd. 1. Mulange, British E. Africa, Staudinger 1933.

Cipia dilatata Sign. 1. Kassai-territory, Belgian Congo, H. C. Kooyman 1896.

Odontobola bellicosa F. 1. Junkriver, Liberia, Stämpfli. — 2-6. Liberia Stämpfli.

Mygdonia amplicollis Stål. 1. Sumatra, Müller. — 2. Sikkim, F. Schneider.

Mygdonia tuberculosa Sign. 1. Great Bassam, Parzudaki. — 2. Great Radda, Africa, Deyrolle. — 3-7. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 8. Liberia, 1880, Dr J. Büttikofer. — 9. Kassai-territory, Belgian Congo, H. C. Kooyman 1898. — 10-11. Johann Albrechtshöhe, N. Cameroon, 1896, L. Conratt, Staudinger 1932. — 12. Old Calabar, A. Dohrn.

Lygaeomictis nov. gen. Base of the scutellum not elevated. Third joint of the antennae not dilated. Lateral corners of the pronotum not projected beyond the head. Hind femora in both sexes not tuberculated, only very finely crenulated. Hind tibiae dilated at both sides in both sexes. Second (third) ventral segment of the ♂ with a distinct tubercle at each side, the posterior edge together with the anterior edge of the third (fourth) ventral segment forms a strong, cariniform elevation in the middle. In the ♀ the lateral tubercles are also perceivable, though less distinct than in the ♂. The anterior and intermediate tibiae not dilated. Apical corner of the fifth (sixth) ventral segment not spinous. Eyes rather small. Antenniferous tubercles very near each other. Antennae rather thick, second, third, and fourth joints subequal in length, first joint slightly longer. Posterior tibiae of the ♂ with a rectangular tooth in the middle of the inner edge. Posterior tibiae of the ♀ dilated at both sides, narrowed towards the apex.

This genus, which owing to its characters should be related to *Hoplopterna*, in general appearance is more similar to *Mictis* and *Mygdonia*. The structure of the venter relates it to *Mictis*, the form of the posterior tibiae to *Mygdonia*. Type of the genus is:

Lygaeomictis dilatipes nov. spec. Reddish brown, covered with goldy shining tomentum, which is agglutinated into longitudinal bands at both sides of the underside of the thorax. Lateral corners of the pronotum rather acutely spinous, the lateral edge before the corners slightly inflexed and with about 15 teeth, behind the corners with about 7 small black teeth at irregular distances from each other. The posterior edge together with the posterior parts of the lateral edges nearly regularly rounded, only slightly less curved in the middle. Membrane somewhat brassy. Ultimate ventral segment in the ♂ with a faint central furrow at the apical edge, and two lateral impressions

more or less confluent into a curved transverse impression. Fifth (sixth) ventral segment of the ♀ with two convergent impressions, which enclose a nearly triangular, slightly trapezoidal medial field, the top of which is near the apical edge of the segment. The sides of the triangular field are nearly parallel to the sides of the plica on the sixth (seventh) ventral segment. The plica is rectangular, the top reaching slightly beyond the middle of the segment. The fissure is as long as the plica, the apical corners scarcely rounded. The apical edge of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment is widely inflexed, its length at the apical corners about $1\frac{1}{2}$ time the length down the centre. — Length of the ♂: $22\frac{3}{4}$ - $26\frac{2}{3}$ mm; of the ♀: 25-26 mm. — 1-2. Wetter, C. Schädler 1898, Holo- and Paratype. — 3-5. Timor, Macklot, Allo- and Paratype.

Ochrochira biplagiata Walk. 1. Japar, Himalaya.

Ochrochira camelina Kirit. 1-6. San-Nen-Kai, Yunnan Fou, E. le Moults 1937. — 7. Tayninh, Cochin China, October 1923, E. le Moults 1937. — 8-9. Lao-Kay, Tonkin, E. le Moults 1937. — 10. Chapa Par, Laos, Upper Tonkin, 1800 m, 1912-'13, Vitalis de Salvaza, E. le Moults, 1937.

Mictis (Cerbus) amboinensis Walk. 1. ? (labelled: "Sumatra exp.").

Mictis (Cerbus) conjuncta H.-S. 1. Java, Reinwardt. — 2. Java, Cl. Mulder. — 3. Java, Westwood. — 4. Java, Müller. — 5. Borneo, Müller. — 6. Borneo, Schwaner. — 7. Java, Mr van Lansberge. — 8. Mahakkam, 1894, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition. — 9-11. Buitenzorg, March 1930, Dr P. Buitendijk. — 12. Pekalongan, Java, Dr H. J. Veth. — 13. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 14. Gunung Tjibodas, Tjampea, W. Java, 300 m, 1935, Dr J. van der Vecht. — 15-17. Tayninh, Cochin China, December 1924, E. le Moults 1937.

Mictis (Cerbus) filicornis Walk. 1-2. Borneo, Müller.

Mictis (Cerbus) gallina Dall. 1. Hainan, Staudinger 1933. — 2. Phui-Son, Annam, E. le Moults 1937.

Mictis (Cerbus) longicornis Westw. 1. Java, Reinwardt. — 2(-4?). Java. — 5. Sumatra. — 6-7. Sumatra. Müller. — 8-9. Borneo, Schwaner. — 10. ?. — 11. Supajang, April 1877, Sumatra expedition. — 12. Sapirook, Tapanuli, 1894, A. L. van Hasselt. — 13. Padang, Leesberg. — 14-22. Tandjong Morawa; Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 23. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 24-26. Sugut, N. E. Borneo, Sandakan Bay, Prakke. — 27. Sintang, 1894. — 28-35. Upper Mahakkam,

1894. — 36. Mahakkam, 1894. — 37-46. Long Blu-u, 1894-'98. (The specimens 27-46 collected by Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition). — 47-50. Pekalongan, Java, Dr H. J. Veth. — 51. Sibolga, Sumatra, August 1913. — 52. Buo, Highlands of Padang, February 1914. — 53. Lubuk-sikaping, 450 m, W. Coast of Sumatra, 1926. — 54-58. Anai cleft, 500 m, W. Coast of Sumatra, 1926. — 59. Harau cleft, 550 m, W. Coast of Sumatra, June 1926. (The specimens 51-59 collected by E. Jacobson). — 60. Buitenzorg, March 1930, Dr P. Buitendijk. — 61-62. ?, from Heylaerts' collection. — 63. ?. — 64-65. Java, Mr. van Lansberge. — 66-68. Padang Sidempuan, A. L. van Hasselt. — 69-71. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 72. Kutur, June 1878, Sumatra expedition. — 73. Sambas, Borneo, Th. F. Lucassen. — 74. Sugut, Sandakan bay, Borneo, Prakke. — 75-77. Long Blu-u, Mahakkam, November 1898, Dr Nieuwenhuis, Borneo expedition. — 78-79. Borneo, M. C. Piepers 1903. — 80-81. Radjanandala, Mt Pantjalikan, Preanger, Java, 400 m, February-March 1936, F. C. Drescher. — 82. ?, from Fokker's collection. — 83-85. N. E. Borneo, from Fokker's collection. — 86. Buitenzorg, Java, M. C. Piepers, from Fokker's collection. — 87-92. Mt Muria, Central Java, December 1935, E. le Moult 1937. — 93. Semarang, 23 March 1936, E. le Moult 1937. — 94-96. Buitenzorg, March 1937, W. Lütjeharms. — 97-101. Sumbawa, van Lansberge. — 102. Madura, 1912, Dr P. Buitendijk.

Mictis (Cerbus) pungens Stål. 1. Philippines, Semper.

Mictis (Cerbus) tridentifer nov. spec. Dark, somewhat shining castaneous, sparingly covered with fine goldy shining tomentum. Body slender, the lateral pronotal corners rather prominent, the abdomen parallelsided, in the ♂ the sixth (seventh) segment notably dilated. Antennae long, brown, with yellow articulations, the top of the fourth joint yellow too. Anterior and intermediate legs yellowish brown, the tarsi still lighter; the apical part of the posterior tibiae beyond the tooth and the posterior tarsi yellowish.

The apical edge of the second (third) ventral segment of the ♂ is projected together with the base of the third (fourth) segment into a long, nearly vertically downwardly directed spine, the apex of which consists of the narrowly gutter-shaped central part of the apical edge of the second (third) segment. The lateral teeth of the second (third) segment, which in species like *M. (C.) longicornis* are situated apart from the medial protuberance, in this species are implanted at about the middle of the sides of the medial tooth, so as to form a trident,

of which the medial tooth is about twice as long as the lateral teeth. In the ♀ the second segment shows a slight vault, but no teeth are detectable.

The posterior femora are distinctly clavate in both sexes, and only faintly curved in their basal part. The inner edge shows an angular dilatation near the apex, the edge of which is serrate, and shows a few larger teeth at the apical part. The outer edge is also cariniform and finely serrate in both sexes, showing two or three larger teeth near the apex. The ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ is black, it shows a large, semicircular incision in the apical edge, and a broad transverse impression on the disk near the base. The surface is rather coarsely crenulated. The sixth (seventh) ventral segment of the ♀ with a long, acutangular plica, the sides of which are inflexed and prolonged into curved ridges, which laterally reach to about half way the lateral edges. The fissure short, slightly split up, with rectangular corners. Genital plates and appendices black; the genital plates rather coarsely crenulated. — Length in both sexes: 24-37 mm. — 1. ?, Deyrolle, Paratype. — 2-8. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, N.E. Sumatra, Dr B. Hagen, Holo- Allo- and Paratype. — 9. Lubu Bangku, W. Sumatra, May 1906, J. Menzel, Paratype.

Mictis (M.) caja Stål. 1-4. New S. Wales, Staudinger 1936.

Mictis (M.) crux Dall. 1-5. Fiji Islands, Staudinger 1933-'37.

Mictis (M.) profana F. 1. New Holland, Hope. — 2. New Holland, van Vollenhoven. — 3-4. New Holland, Natural History Society of Dutch E. India. — 5-6. New Holland, Fauvel. — 7. Celebes, Rieder. — 8-14. Ternate. — 15-16. Dodinga, Halmaheira. — 17-18 (-19?). S. Halmaheira. — 20. ?. — 21. Batchan. (The specimens 8—21 collected by Bernstein). — 22-23. Moluccas, J. W. van Lansberge. — 24. Moluccas, W. J. E. Hekmeyer. — 25-27. Saleyer, H. E. D. Engelhardt, 1881. — 28-29. Talaut, Staudinger. — 30-31. Sumbawa, Mr van Lansberge. — 32. Flores, Semmelink. — 33-36. Great Bastaard, N.E. of Flores, H. ten Kate. — 37. Adonara, Hoedt. — 38-42. Wetter, C. Schädler 1893. — 43-44. Timor, Macklot. — 45-46. Maumerie, Timor. — 47. Timor, February, Wienecke. — 48. ?. — 49-50. ? (labelled "Sumatra exp. 1877-'78"). — 51. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 54. ? (labelled "India"). — 55. Larantuka, Semmelink. — 56. Amboina, Forsten. — 57-60. Tjobo, Tidore, 24-29 September 1929. — 61. Near Kupang,

November 1929. — 62-63. Haruku, 3-7 May 1930. (The specimens 57-63 collected by the Snellius expedition).

Var. **abdominalis** Guér. 52. Amboina, Forsten. — 53. Gilolo, Forsten. — 64-65. Sukabumi, Java, E. le Mout 1937.

Mictis (M.) symbolica Dall. 1. New Holland, Felder.

Mictis (M.) tenebrosa F. 1. Java. — 2-3. Sumatra. — 4. Sumatra, Müller. — 5-7. Borneo, Schwaner. — 8. China, Westwood, Cotype of *Myctis fasciatus* Westw. — 9-12. E. Indies, Deyrolle. — 13. ?. — 14-20. Sylhet, H. Deyrolle 1861. — 21. Bleihari, Borneo, 1866, Semmelink. — 22. Padang Sidempuan, A. L. van Hasselt. — 23. Sapirook, A. L. van Hasselt. — 24-25. Tapanuli, Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt. — 26. Tapanuli. — 27. Bukit Kendang, March 1877. — 28-29. Bua, March 1877. — 30. Supajang, March 1877. — 31. Paja Kumbu, March 1877. — 32-35. Solok, April 1877. — 36-37. Supajang, April 1877. — 38-42. Silago, June 1877. — 43. Bedar Alam, December 1877. — 44-51. Lubuk Gadang, December 1877. — 52. Surulangun, April 1878. — 53. Lebong, May 1878. — 54-60. Rawas, May 1878. — 61. Kutur, June 1878. — 62. Klumpang, August 1878. (The specimens 26-62 collected by the Sumatra expedition). — 63. Padang Sidempuan, W. Coast of Sumatra, J. D. Pasteur. — 64. Serdang, Sumatra, Schagen van Leeuwen. — 65-74. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 75-81. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 82. Sambas, Borneo, Dr J. Bosscha, 1891. — 83. Kenepai Mts, 1894, Moret, Borneo expedition. — 84. Sintang, 1894, Borneo expedition. — 85-86. Solok, Sumatra. — 87. Padang Deli, Sumatra, J. Büttikofer. — 88. Muara Kiawai, Sumatra, June 1915. — 89-90. Fort de Kock, 920 m, Sumatra, May 1922. — 91-92. Fort de Kock, 1926. — 93. Padang Tarap, 700 m, Sumatra, 1926. — 94-95, 98. Lubuk-sikaping, 450 m, Sumatra, 1926. — 96-97. Tandjunggadang, 1000 m, 1926. (The specimens 88-98 collected by E. Jacobson).

Mictis (Notobitopsis) nov. subgen. Fourth joint of the antennae distinctly shorter than the first, third joint shorter than the second, which is subequal in length to the first. Third and fourth joint also subequal in length. Posterior tibiae of the ♂ with a tooth on the inner side which is situated distinctly beyond the middle, and is abruptly arising from the inner edge of the tibia. The apex of the posterior tibiae shows a small tubercle at both sides, visible also in female specimens. Antenniferous tubercles separated from each other by a space of about

half the width of the antenniferous tubercle. Venter with distinct lateral tubercles at the second (third) segment; without a central protuberance on the apical edge of this segment. — Type species of the subgenus: *Mictis limbativentris* Stål.

Mictis (Notobitopsis) limbativentris Stål. 1-2. New Guinea. — 3. New Guinea, 1869, von Rosenberg. — 4. Salawatti, J. W. van Lansberge.

Mictis (Notobitopsis) militaris Dist. 1-6. Hollandia, N. New Guinea, July 1910, K. Gjellerup.

Mictis (Aspilosterna) acutangula Stål. 1. Borneo, Schwaner. — 2. Kertungan, Moret, Borneo expedition.

Mictis (Aspilosterna) albovittata Stål. 1-2. Nusa Kambangan, March 1911, E. Jacobson. — 3. Sukabumi, Java, E. le Moulton, 1937.

Mictis (Aspilosterna) discolor Dall. 1-2. Surigao, Mindanao, Staudinger 1937. — 3-4. Philippines, Semper.

Mictis (Aspilosterna) elegantula nov. spec. Antenniferous tubercles not spinous at the inner apical edge. Posterior tibiae of the ♂ with a spine at the inner edge near the top. Posterior femora of the ♂ rather strongly incrassate in their apical $\frac{2}{3}$ part, slightly curved at the base. Abdomen (of the ♂) gradually narrowed from the apex of the fourth (fifth) segment towards the top; the basal part nearly parallelsided. Posterior tibiae about as long as the femora, not denticulated at the apex. Lateral corners of the prothorax acute, rather prominent, laterally directed. Base of the femora without a tubercle at the inner side.

Castaneous above, with markings of thick goldy tomentum. Apex of the scutellum yellow. The tomentum occupies three longitudinal stripes on the head, four longitudinal stripes on the pronotum, which anteriorly are confluent into two. The posterior border of the pronotum is tomentous too. The clavus, the anterior edge, a broad stripe in the medial cell, and the apical edge of the corium are strongly tomentous. Moreover less obvious stripes are situated in the other cells of the corium. The environment of the longitudinal nervures is impunctured and not tomentous. Membrane nearly black, dull. Underside thickly covered with tomentum, which is somewhat more whitish on the venter of the abdomen. Legs reddish brown, the trochanters yellow, the incrassate part or the posterior femora somewhat darker. The legs are tomentous too, though not very thickly. Lateral spines on the second (third) ventral segment of the ♂ small, tuberculiform. Ultimate ventral segment of the ♂ with a fissure in the centre of the apical edge, and with

distinct curved impressions at both sides on the edge. Length (of the ♂): 17½—19 mm. — 1-2. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, N.E. Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen, Holo- and Paratype. — 3. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N.E. Sumatra, Dr B. Hagen, Paratype.

Mictis (Aspilosterna) serina Dall. 1. Laos, Vitalis de Salvaza, E. le Moults 1937.

Mictis (Callichlamydia) metallica Sign. 1-2. Togo, Staudinger 1936. — 3. Gabon, Staudinger 1936. — 4. Kafakumba, Katanga, Belgian Congo, Januari 1925. — 5. Lambaréné, Gabon. — 6. Loango, Gabon. — 7-9. Bas Ogoque, Favarel. (The specimens 4-9: E. le Moults, 1937).

Elasmocnema montana Dist.¹⁾. 1-2. Masisi, Kiva, 2000 m, Belgian Congo, E. le Moults 1937.

Cossutia flaveola Drury. 1-2. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 3-4. Juring, Sulyma river, Liberia, February 1891, A. F. Demery. — 5-7. Johann Albrechtshöhe, N. Cameroon, 1896, L. Conradt, Staudinger 1934. — 8.?, (labelled "Para, Fauvel de Matthes"). — 9. German E. Africa, Staudinger 1937.

Cossutia stali Sign. 1-2. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 3. Kiumba, Ziambo, 7 October 1924, E. le Moults 1937.

Cossutia validispina nov. spec. Pitchy black, the tibiae brown, the tarsi yellowish. Fourth antennal joint yellowish brown, second and third joint brownish.

This species is very similar in structure to *C. flaveola* Drury, and is perhaps the var. d of Stål (1865, Hemiptera Africana II p. 48). It is distinct, however, by the strongly developed spines on the posterior femora and tibiae of the ♂, and by the structure of the genital segments in both sexes. The ultimate ventral segment of the ♂, which in *C. flaveola* is abruptly truncate, showing a flattened triangular field behind, is rounded in *C. validispina*, the disk before the apical edge being convex. The transverse impressions on the disk are much less distinct than in *C. flaveola*. In the ♀ the plica of the sixth (seventh) ventral segment, which shows a distinct angular top in *C. flaveola*, is rounded and very obtusangular. The apical plates of the genitalia are obliquely quadrate,

1) In the course of printing of this catalogue I received a paper by my learned colleague Dr. H. Schouteden, in which he erects a new genus *Amygdonia* for this species. (Schouteden, Dr. H. 1938. Catalogues raisonnés de la Faune Entomologique du Congo Belge, Hémiptères, Coreidae. Annales du Musée du Congo Belge, C.-Zoologie, Série III (II), Tome I, Fascicule 4).

not longer than broad. — Length of the ♂: 22-23¹/₃ mm; of the ♀: 22 mm. — 1. Manow, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1936, Holotype. — 2-3. German E. Africa, Staudinger 1936, Allo- and Paratype.

Anoplocnemis castaneicornis Stål. 1. ?, Staudinger 1936. — 2. Sikumba, Portuguese E. Africa, Staudinger 1936. — 3-4. Manow, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1937.

Anoplocnemis curvipes F. 1. Senegal, Latreille. — 2-5. Sierra Leone, Hope, Cotype of *Myctis apicalis* Westwood. — 6. Senegal, Parzudaki. — 7. ?. — 8. Fransvaal, S. Africa, P. W. T. Bell. — 9. Médine, Upper Senegal, J. Perez. — 10-11. Congo, van Bemmelen. — 12-14. Blantyre, British Central Africa, P. G. de Lange. — 15-16. Ugogo, E. Central Africa, Neervoort van de Poll. — 17-18. Lake Nyassa, Staudinger. — 19-22. Pretoria, August 25, 1900, E. Blaauw. — 23-25. ?. — 26. Nyassaland. — 27-28. Tabora, March 9, 1934, Father M. Lans.

Anoplocnemis dallasi Kirit. 1, 3-5. Seishin, Korea. — 2. Hwei-Sin, Kan-Su. (Altogether: Staudinger 1931-'34).

Anoplocnemis dallasiana Leth. & de Sev. 1. Benguela, Africa, Veth & van der Kellen. — 2. Natal. — 3. Victoria Nyanza. — 4-6. Manow, German E. Africa. (The specimens 2-6: Staudinger 1933-'37).

Anoplocnemis gracilicornis Stål. 1. Johann Albrechtshöhe, N. Cameroon, L. Conradt 1896. — 2. Gabon. — 3. N. Cameroon, L. Conradt 1896. — 4. Ivory Coast. (Altogether: Staudinger 1933-'36).

Anoplocnemis luctuosa Stål. 1. Mayotte, Pollen & van Dam. — 2. Nossi Bé, Pollen & van Dam. — 3. Madagascar, Staudinger 1936.

Anoplocnemis madagascariensis Sign. 1. Nossi Bé, V. Signoret, Cotype. — 2. Cap d'Ambu, Madagascar, F. Schneider. — 3-4. Mamtirano, Madagascar, Staudinger 1937.

Anoplocnemis mayri Stål. 1. Monesa, Abyssinia, G. A. Brouwer & B. Ph. van Harinxma thoe Slooten. — 2-3. Abyssinia, Staudinger 1937.

Anoplocnemis montandoni Dist. 1. German E. Africa, Staudinger 1937.

Anoplocnemis pagana Dall. 1. Caffraria, Deyrolle.

Anoplocnemis pectoralis Germ. 1. Cape of Good Hope, van Horstok. — 2. Cape of Good Hope, Dohrn. — 3. Sierra Leone, Westwood, Cotype of *Myctis horrificus* Westw.

Var. **nigrita** Dall. 4.?, Staudinger 1933.

Anoplocnemis phasianus F. 1-2. Java, Reinwardt. — 3. E. India, Westwood, Cotype of *Myctis punctum* Westw. — 4-6. Java, Müller. — 7. Sumatra, Müller. — 8. Timor, Macklot. — 9. Java. — 10. Sumatra, Ludeking. — 11-12. Ambarawa, Ludeking. — 13. N. Halmheira, Bernstein. — 14-15. Larantuka, Semmelink. — 16. Tebunkus, Bali, October-November 1868. — 17. Bali, November, M. Ritsema. — 18-27.?. — 28-29.?, from Heylaerts' collection. — 30-32. Sumbawa, Mr van Lansberge. — 33. Tapanuli, Sumatra, A. L. van Hasselt. — 34. Supajang, March 1877. — 35. Solok, April 1877. — 36. Silago, June 1877. — 37-39. Silago, July 1877. — 40-42. Sidjundjung, July 1877. — 43-45. Muara Labu, November 1877. — 46-47. Surulangun, April 1878. — 48-51. Rawas, May 1878. — 52-56. Kutur, June 1878. — 57. Surulangun, August 1878. (The specimens 34-57 collected by the Sumatra expedition). — 58. Duhu Wringin, Java, May 1887, Lucassen. — 59-85. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr B. Hagen. — 86-114. Between Serdang and the Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 115. Toba lake, Dr B. Hagen. — 116-125. Padang Sidempuan, J. D. Pasteur. — 126-158. Nias, J. D. Pasteur. — 159-160. Nias. — 161. Timor, J. W. van Lansberge. — 162. Widjuno. Atchin, Neeb. — 163. Garut, W. Java, Mrs. F. Adèr-Verver, 1893. — 164. Sapirook, Tapanuli, A. L. van Hasselt 1894. — 165-167. Salatiga, Java, H. J. Veth. — 168. Deli, on *Croton incana*, De Bussy. — 169. Le-Hi-Ku, Formosa, July 1908, H. Sauter. — 170. Java, May 1908. — 171-175. Semarang, Java. — 176. Semarang, July 1909. — 177. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, February 1921. — 178-181. Anai cleft, W. Coast of Sumatra, 500 m, 1926. — 182-183. Lubuksikaping, W. Coast of Sumatra, 450 m, 1926. (The specimens 171-183 collected by E. Jacobson). — 184-186. Tjideres, Cheribon, Java, 100 m, 1936, F. C. Drescher. — 187-197. Radjanandala, Mt Pantjalikan, Preanger, Java, 400 m, March 30 1936, F. C. Drescher. — 198-202. Java. — 203-213. Nias, J. D. Pasteur. — 214. Java, Piepers, from Fokker's collection. — 215. ?. — 216-217. Philippines, Semper.

Anoplocnemis scutellata Reiche & Fairm. 1-4. Asmara, Erythraea, Staudinger 1936.

Anoplocnemis tenuicornis Stål. 1. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 2. Juring, Sulyma river, Liberia, February 1891, A. F. Demery. — 3-6. Robertsport, Liberia, A. F. Demery.

Anoplocnemis tomentovirgata Stål. 1. Upangwe, German E. Africa, Staudinger 1933.

Anoplocnemis tristator F. 1. Guinea, Westerman. — 2-3. Great Basam, Parzudaki. — 4-15. Liberia, Stämpfli. — 16. Robertsport, L. Demery. — 17-22. Nfumakum, Kassai-territory, Belgian Congo, H. C. Kooyman. — 23. Sesse Island, Uganda, Staudinger 1936. — 24-25. Mongumba, Moyen Congo, E. le Moutl 1937. — 26. Congo Français, E. le Moutl 1937.

Anoplocnemis ventralis Westw. 1. Gambia, Hope, Cotype.

Paranoplocnemis whytei Dist. 1. Gabon, R. Oberthür.

Pachylis argentinus Berg. 1. La Plata, 12 July 1924, J. H. Jurriaanse don.

Pachylis hector Stål. 1. Tehuacan, Mexico, Staudinger 1937.

Pachylis laticornis F. 1. Brazil, Hope. — 2-5. Rio de Janeiro, Winthem. — 6-7. Brazil. — 8. Brazil, Museum Ris. — 9. Brazil, van Eyndhoven. — 10. Cayenne, Parzudaki. — 11. Paramaribo, 24. March 1887, J. J. von Klein. — 12. Saramacca, 1906, Dr Kok, Saramacca expedition. — 14-22. Surinam, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.

Var. **annulipes** nov. var. (Snellen van Vollenhoven in Museum Leiden). This variety differs from the typical form mainly in having the second antennal joint and all tibiae with a distinct bright yellow annulation. The apical parts of the tibiae are black, the bases are of the same brown colour as the femora. — 13. Caracas, van Lansberge, Holotype (♀) of the variety.

Pachylis pharaonis Herbst. 1-4. Rio, Winthem. — 5. Rio. — 6.?, Calkoen. — 7-8. ?. — 9. Brazil, Museum Ris. — 10. Brazil, van Eyndhoven. — 11-12. Cayenne, H. Deyrolle. — 13-16. Surinam, 1883, Colonial exhibition. — 17. Paramaribo, 24 March 1887, J. J. von Klein. — 18. Surinam, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.

Pachylis tenuicornis Dall. 1. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Staudinger 1932. — 2. Rio Arajuno, Ecuador.

Thasus acutangulus Stål. 1. Mexico, Stål, Cotype. — 2. Mexico, Dohrn, Cotype. — 3. Vera Cruz, Friedrichs. — 4. Jalapa, Mexico, Staudinger. — 5. Mexico.

Thasus gigas Burm. 1. Mexico, Sturm. — 2-3. Mexico, from Snellen van Vollenhoven's collection. — 4-5. California, Dupont. — 6. Colima, Vulcano, Mexico, L. Conrad.

Thasus heteropus Latr. 1-2. San Antonio, Columbia, Staudinger 1932.
— 3-4. Brazil, Museum Ris.

Melucha acutispina Bredd. 1. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1932.

Melucha gladiator F. 1-2. ?, Calkoen. — 3. Santarem, Brazil, E. le Moulton 1937. — 4-5. Iquitos, San Roque, Peru, April, E. le Moulton 1937.

Melucha lineatella F. 1-5. Brazil, van Vollenhoven. — 6. Cayenne, Deyrolle.

Melucha phyllocnemis Burm. 1-2. Rio, Bescke. — 3. Sao Paulo, Brasil, Staudinger 1936. — 4. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Staudinger 1936. — 5. ?.

Melucha quinquelineata Stål. 1. Santarem, Brazil, E. le Moulton 1937.

Mozena (M.) lineolata H.-S. 1. Guatemala, Candèze.

Mozena (M.) lunata Burm. 1-3. Mexico, Sturm. — 4. Guatemala, Candèze. — 5-6. Caracas, van Lansberge. — 7. Mexico.

Mozena (M.) lurida Dall. 1-2. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, 850 m, July 1925, E. le Moulton 1937.

Capaneus (C.) odiosus Stål. 1-3. Lino, Panama, Staudinger 1932. — 4-6. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, July 1925, E. le Moulton 1937.

Capaneus (C.) tetricus Stål. 1-4. Jalapa, Mexico, Staudinger 1932.

Capaneus (Leptoxuthus) nov. subgen. Body moderately elongate. First antennal joint slightly longer than the second, finely granulate. Abdomen in both sexes slightly broader than the hemielytra; the segments with distinctly but not strongly protruding apical corners. Their connexivum is furrowed on the edge, the under rim is terminated into an acute tooth, the upper rim is rounded at the apical corners. Venter not tuberculated. Anterior and intermediate tibiae with two subapical spines at the underside, in the ♂ with some more small tubercles. Posterior femora strongly serrate in the ♂, and with scattered tubercles on the outer side; in the ♀ with a few tubercles at the inner side. The distance between the posterior coxae about equal to their distances from the lateral edges. Posterior tibiae of the ♂ strongly curved, with a tooth at the middle of the inner side. Type species of the subgenus: *Capaneus rubropictus* Montandon.

Capaneus (Leptoxuthus) rubropictus Montd. 1-3. Coroico, Bolivia, Staudinger 1932. — 4. Pozuzu, Peru, Staudinger 1932. — 5-6. Ambato, Equador, from Fokker's collection.

Capaneus (Xuthus) auriculatus Stål. 1-3. Panzos, Guatemala, Staudinger 1936. — 4-5. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, July 1925, E. le Moult 1937.

Capaneus (Acidomus) achilles Stål. 1-2. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, E. le Moult 1937.

Archimerus calcarator F. 1. Great Falls, Va., June 14, 1914, L. O. Jackson.

Archimerus dilatatus Dall. 1. Venezuela.

Archimerus herrichi nov. nom. (= *Archimerus squalus* Herrich-Schaeffer 1842, nec Burmeister 1835). 1. Mexico, Sturm, Cotype of *Archimerus squalus* H.-S. — 2-4. Mexico, Klug. — 5-6. Panzos, Guatemala, Staudinger 1936.

Archimerus scutellaris Stål. 1. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, E. le Moult 1937.

Mamurius mopsus Stål. 1. Curaçao, Father Jansen.

Uranion complutus Bredd. 1-4. Yungas, Bolivia, Staudinger 1936.

Uranion formidabilis Dist. 1-2. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1937.

Uranion serrulatus Perty. 1-3. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Staudinger 1937.

Himella venosa Dall. 1. Brazil, van Vollenhoven. — 2. Brazil.

Grammopoecilus angustatus H.-S. 1. Upper Nickeri, Dr H. van Capellen, Surinam expedition. — 2. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1933. — 3-4. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1937.

Nematopus (N.) gallus F. 1. Juanfué. — 2. ?.

Nematopus (N.) indus L. 1-3. S. America, Westerman. — 4. Demerary, Hope. — 5. Surinam, van Eyndhoven. — 6. Surinam, van Vollenhoven. — 7. Brazil. — 8-10. Surinam, Colonial exhibition 1883. — 11. Saramacca, Saramacca expedition. — 12. Paramaribo, Surinam, 1900, Dr H. van Capellen. — 13. Paramaribo, September 1900, Miss M. Koning. —

14. Post Groningen, Surinam, W. C. van Heurn. — 15. Surinam, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection. — 16. Paramaribo, D. Bolten.

Nematopus (N.) lepidus Stål. 1. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, E. le Moul't 1937.

Nematopus (N.) nigriventris Bredd. 1-4. Marcapata, Peru, Staudinger 1932. — 5. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger.

Nematopus (N.) obscurus Westw. 1. Brazil, Westwood, Cotype.

Nematopus (Pachymeria) amazonus Stål. 1-3. Pachitea, Peru. — 4. Pozuzu, Peru. (Altogether: Staudinger 1933).

Nematopus (Pachymeria) fasciatus Westw. 1. Santarem, Brazil, E. le Moul't 1937.

Nematopus (Pachymeria) nervosus de Cast. 1. Surinam, van Eyndhoven.

Nematopus (Pachymeria) ruficrus Perty. 1-3. Rio, Winthem. — 4. Brazil, van Eyndhoven. — 5. ? (labelled "India, Calkoen"). — 6. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Staudinger 1937.

Sagotylus triguttatus H.-S. 1. Guatemala, Candèze. — 2. Colima, Vulcano, Mexico, L. Conrad. — 3. ?. — 4. Tehuacan, Mexico, Staudinger 1932.

Crinocerus sanctus F. 1. Rio, Bescke. — 2. Brazil, van Eyndhoven. — 5. Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Staudinger 1937. — 6. Corumba. Matto Grosso, Staudinger 1937. — 7. ?.

Var. **analis** Dall. 3. Brazil, van Vollenhoven. — 4. Faro. — 8. Santa Cruz, Staudinger 1937.

Acanthocerus (A.) crucifer Pal. Beauv. 1. Santo Domingo, Petit. — 2. Santo Domingo, Calkoen. — 3. Santo Domingo, Parzudaki. — 4. Port au Prince, Haïti. — 5. Haïti, E. le Moul't 1937.

Acanthocerus (A.) lobatus Burm. 1. Cuba, Klug. — 2-4. Guantanamo, Cuba, E. le Moul't.

Acanthocerus (Camptischium) clavipes F. 1. Saint Vincent, Hope. — 2-3. Brazil. — 4-5. Surinam. — 6. Surinam 1862. — 7-10. Saramacca, 1903, Dr Kok, Saramacca expedition. — 11. Paramaribo, 1911, W. C. van Heurn. — 12. Gold Placer, Guyana, 1911, W. C. van Heurn. — 13. Mt Saint Benedict, Tunapuna, Trinidad, August 1929, D. C. Geijskes.

Acanthocerus (Camptischium) niger Stål. 1. Brazil, Staudinger. — 2. Coroico, Bolivia, Staudinger 1937. — 3. Rio Grande do Sul, Staudinger 1937. — 4. Bolivia. — 5. Santa Catharina, Staudinger 1937. — 6. Paraguari, Paraguay, F. Schneider.

Acanthocerus (Euthochtha) galeator F. 1. Texas, Stål. — 2. ? (labelled: "Brazil, van Eynhoven"). — 3. Beltsville, Md., June 15, 1912, J. D. Hood.

Golema histrio Burm. 1-2. Surinam. — 3. ?. — 4-5. Surinam, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection.

Athaumastus haematicus Stål. 1. Asuncion, Paraguay, February-April 1936, Dr B. Podtiaguine, E. le Moul't 1937.

Athaumastus laetus Mayr. 1. America, van Walcheren.

Athaumastus lugens Stål. 1. ?. — 2. Sao Paulo, Brazil, Staudinger 1936. — 3-7. Ubaraba, Minas Geraes, Brazil, E. le Moul't 1937.

Athaumastus subterlineatus Bergr. 1-6. Asuncion, Paraguay, February-April 1936, Dr B. Podtiaguine, E. le Moul't 1937.

Machtima crucigera F. 1-2. Brazil. — 3. Brazil, Parzudaki. — 4. Merida, Venezuela, Staudinger 1937.

Zoreva armator F. 1-4. Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, Staudinger 1937.

Zoreva dentipes F. 1-2. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1933. — 3. Surinam, van Brussel, from Fokker's collection. — 4. Pozuzu, Peru, Staudinger 1936.

Zoreva divisa Sign. 1. Pozuzu, Peru, Staudinger 1936. — 2-3. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1936.

Zoreva spinifera Stål. 1-2. Pachitea, Peru, Staudinger 1936.

MEROCORINI

Flavius lineaticornis Stål. 1. Mexico, E. le Moul't 1938.

Hirilcus alternatus Dall. 1-4. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, E. le Moul't 1937.

Hirilcus gracilis Burm. 1. Brazil. — 2-4. Rio de Janeiro, Germar. — 5. Brazil, Westwood. — 6. Brazil. — 7-8. ?.

Hirilcus variolosus Burm. 1. Rio de Janeiro, Germar. — 2. Brazil, Sturm. — 3. Brazil, Westwood, Cotype of *Meropachus dorsiger* Westw. — 4. Para, Fauvel de Mathieu. — 5. Callanga, Peru, Staudinger 1937.

Menardus notatus Walk. 1. Santa Rosa between San Francisco and Carthago, Cauca, New Grenada, August 1878, E. Garzon, R. Oberthür leg. — 2-3. Manicore, Rio Madeira, S. America, E. le Moulton 1937.

Peranthus longicornis Dall. 1. Bogota, Columbia, Staudinger 1937.

Lycambes varicolor Stål. 1. El Naranjo, Coloniba, Quesaltenango, Guatemala, E. le Moulton 1937.

Spathophora biclavata F. 1. Rio, Crommelin. — 2. Brazil. — 3. ?. — 4. Surinam, Staudinger 1937. — 5-7. Iquitos, San Roque, Peru. — 8-9. Rio Trombetas, Peru, Brazil. — 10. Obidos, Brazil, August 1922. — 11. Itailuba, Rio Topajor, W. Brazil. — 12-13. Sao Paulo de Olivença, Brazil, July 1925. — 14. Manicore, Rio Madeira, S. America. (The specimens 5-14: E. le Moulton 1937).

Merocoris (M.) elevatus Spin. 1-2. Caracas, van Lansberge.

Merocoris (M.) tristis Perty. 1. Cayenne, Dupont. — 2-3. Surinam, Staudinger 1937. — 4. ?.

Merocoris (Corynocoris) typhaeus F. 1. New York, Wilckens. — 2. Wisconsin, Kumlien.
