VIII. — CATALOGUE OF THE PYRRHOCORIDAE IN 'S RIJKS MUSEUM VAN NATUURLIJKE HISTORIE.

BY H. C. BLÖTE. (WITH 6 FIGURES).

The family of the Pyrrhocoridæ is rather well represented in the collections of the Leyden Museum, so that it seems me to be of use to publish a catalogue of the specimen after having identified them.

The specimen in the collection of the Leyden Museum are of very different origin, as it will be shown in the following catalogue. Of course the Malayan archipelago is the best represented region, and in many cases the list of localities in this paper will throw quite a better light upon the geographical distribution of several species. Besides there were twelve new species from the Netherlands east Indies in the collection, that is about $^1/_6$ of the species already described from this region.

During the last year the Museum obtained a notable number of partly very interesting specimen from the firm STAUDINGER & BANG-HAAS at Dresden-Blasewitz, to whom I am very thankful for the manner in which they placed their material at my disposal.

A short visit to the British Museum enabled me to have a look at the types of different authors, specially of F. WALKER, W. L. DISTANT and J. C. FABRICIUS. The examination of these types showed me that there are rather a lot of false interpretations still in the litterature of the last years. I have mentioned all these, in so far as they give cause to a changement of the arrangement as given in the General Catalogue of the Hemiptera Fasc. III by R. F. HUSSEY (1929).

I am indebted very great thanks to the curator of the Hemiptera in the British Museum, Mr. W. E. CHINA, for his advices and for the assistance when I was working at South Kensington.

The classification and the order of the species in the following list is the same as in the General Catalogue of the Hemiptera; species not in the Leyden Museum are ommitted. The numbers before each locality are the catalogue-numbers of the collection, and indicate the number of specimen of each locality, as every specimen has his peculiar number.

Acinocoris bilineatus Walk. 1—2. ? , CALKOEN. — 3. Suriname, v. BRUSSEL, from FOKKER's collection. — 4. Suriname, SPITZLY, — 5—6. Tempatie kreek, Suriname, F. SPITZLY.

Acinocoris lunaris Gmel. (*includens* Walk.). I have examined the type of *Acinocoris includens* Walker, of which species Distant made a variety

of *Acinocoris bilineatus* Walk., and I am convinced that this species belongs to *Acinocoris lunaris* Gmel. and that it is identical with the typical form of this species, of which I saw specimen identified by various hemipterologists. — 3. Saramacca exp., 1903, Dr. KOK, 4. Do, larva. — 5—6. Marcapata, Peru, STAUDINGER 1931.

Var. *calidus*, F. 1. Para, Museum of Berlin. — 2. Corumba. Matt. Grosso, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Euryophthalmus balteatus Stål. 1—2. Marcapata, Peru, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Euryophthalmus cinctus H. - S. 26—27. Mexico, KLUG. — 28. Tehuacan, Mexico, STAUDINGER 1931. — 29. Jalapa, Mexico, STAUDINGER 1931. — 30—31. Lino, Panama, STAUDINGER 1931. — 32. Orosi, Costa Rica, STAUDINGER 1931. — 33. Reventazon, Costa Rica, STAUDINGER 1931. — 34. Tehuacan, Mexico, STAUDINGER 1931.

S. sp. *californicus* v. DUZ. 1—9 and 201 specimen in alcohol. Lake Tulare, California, 17 Sept. 1887, P. BORN. — 10—23. Do, 1888. — 24. Pacific grove, California, 21 Dec. 1919, D. DUNCAN. — 25. Terwah del Norte, Co., 2 Sept. 1920, D. DUNCAN.

Euryophthalmus crassipes Stål. 1. ? , HEYLAERTS. — 2—3. Suriname, v. BRUSSEL, from FOKKER's Collection. - 4—7. Suriname, CALKOEN.

Euryophthalmus fulvipes n. sp. Upper side dark rubiginous, with fine white tomentum. Membrane white, browny in the basal corner. Under side of the thorax dark brown, with patches of silvery hairs at the orifices and at the extremities of the furrows in the coxal cavities of the pro- and mesosternum. Venter shining reddish brown, first segment at the base and at the sides, second and third segment at the sides broadly yellow. Third, fourth and fifth segment with ill-defined yellow spots at the apical margin, the fourth and fifth segment narrowly yellow at the sides too, sixth segment yellow, narrowly brown at the base. Femurs orange-brown, tibiæ and first joint of the tarsi yellow, the apical joints greyish. Antennæ yellow, apical joint grey.

The last sternite of the male is small, and makes a nearly complete, vertical closing of the foregoing segment. It is of a reddish colour, with two reniform, yellow, somewhat swollen spots at the middle.

The last ventral segment of the female is in the medial line more than two times as long as the foregoing, at the sides somewhat shorter than the foregoing sternite; the apical edge at both sides near the middle with a small, rounded lobe.

The general form of this species is similar to that of *Euryophthalmus*

rufipennis Lap.-Length of the male: $13^1/_3$ mm. One male and a fragment of a female, (Holo-and allotype). in 's-Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie. 1—2. Curaçao, FATHER JANSEN.

Euryophthalmus humilis Drury. 1—2. Brasilia, Mus. Ris. — 3. ? . — 4—10. Brasilia — 11—12. São Paulo, Brasilia, STAUDINGER 1931. — 13. Espirito Santo, Brasilia, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Euryophthalmus latus Bergr. 1—3. Marcapata. Peru, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Euryophthalmus lineola L. 1. Paramaribo, Sept. 1900, Miss M. KONING. — 2. Saramacca exped., 1909, Dr. KOK. — 3, ? , CALKOEN. — 4—5. Paramaribo, Miss M. KONING.

Euryophthalmus rufipennis Latr. 1—2. Santa Catharina, STAUDINGER. — 3. Brasilia, Museum Berlin. — 4—5. Blumenau, Brasilia, STAUDINGER, 1931 — 6—7. Brasilia, Museum Berlin. — 8. São Paulo, Brasilia, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 9. Cruz Alta, Rio Grande do Sul, STAUDINGER 1931.

Euryophthalmus succinctus F. 1. California, DUPONT. — 2—4. Canada, BOISDUVAL. — 5. Eastern Branch, near Bannings, D. C. 13 Sept. 1914, L. O. JACKSON.

Euryophthalmus trochanterus Sign. 1. Brasilia. — 2. Chanchamayo, Peru, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Euryophthalmus varians Stål. 1—3. Tolima, Columbia, STAUDINGER 1931.

Fibrenus globicollis Burm. 1—2. Chiriqui, Panama, STAUDINGER 1931.

Theraneis pulchra Dist. 1—2. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1931.

Stenomacra marginella H.-S. 1—2. Mexico, KLUG. — 3—4 San José, Costa Rica, STAUDINGER 1931. — 5—6. California, DUPONT.

Physopelta albofasciata F. 1. Java, KUHL and v. HASSELT. — 2. Balikpapan, S. E. Borneo, July 1912, KAMPMEINERT. — 3. Java, PIEPERS, from FOKKER's collection.

Physopelta analis Sign. 1—3. Victoria, Kamerun, STAUDINGER 1931.

Physopelta cincticollis Stål. 1. Moeara Lamboe, Nov. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 2. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 3—4. Between Serdang and Toba-lake, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN.

Physopelta festiva F. 1. Guinea, Frank. — 2. Guinea, Westerman. — 3—4. Victoria Kamerun, STAUDINGER 1931.

Physopelta fimbriata Stål. 1—2. Java, KUHL and v. HASSELT. — 3—4. Belang, Manado, FORSTEN. — 5. Saleyer, 25 March 1881, H. ENGELHARD.

Physopelta gutta Burm. 1—2. Japan, v. SIEBOLD. — 3. Kosempo,

Formosa, 6—31 July 1908, H. SAUTER. — 4. Polisha, Formosa, July 1908, H. SAUTER. — 5. Le-Hi-Ku, Formosa, July 1908, H. SAUTER. — 6. Moeara Lamboe, Oct. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 7. Rawas, March 1878, Sumatra expid. — 8. Boenga Mās, Palembang, Sumatra, 1882, J. C. v. HASSELT. — 9—13. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 14—15. Between Serdang and Toba-lake, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 16. Solok, Sumatra, 1911, P. O. STOLZ. — 17—24. Fort de Kock, 920 M, Sumatra, 1920—1926, E. JACOBSON. — 25, Sumatra's W. Coast. 1922—1923. H. G. WITTENROOD. — 26—28. Nongkodjadjar, Java, Jan. 1911, E. JACOBSON. — 29. Noesa Kambangan, Java, March 1911, E. JACOBSON. — 30. Tjinjiroean, Malabar Mts., W. Java, 1700 M. — 31. Benda Redjo, Kloet, Java. — 32. Timor, MULLER. — 33—34. Borneo, MULLER. — 35. Liang Koeboeng, Borneo, Apr. 1884, BÜTTIKOFER. — 36—37. Tondano, FORSTEN. — 38. Gebeh, Bernstein.

S. sp. *famelica* Stål. 39—40. N. S. Wales, STAUDINGER, 1931.

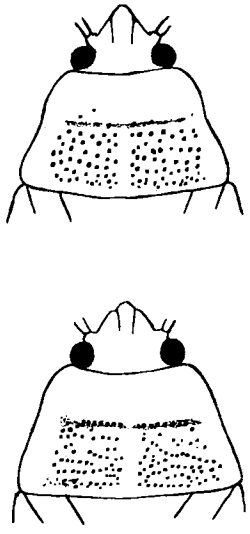

Fig. 1. Head and pronotum of: *a. Physopelta parviceps* n. sp. *b. Physopelta cincticollis* Stål.

Physopelta parviceps n. sp. In regard to general aspect and colour quite similar to *Physopelta cincticollis* Stål., but the black spot on the corium is somewhat smaller and more rounded, and situated more in the middle. Beside the clavus and the basal part of the corium is not much darker than the outer edge and the posterior part of the corium.

The head is much smaller then in *Physopelta cincticollis* Stål, because of that the eyes are relatively larger, their diameter as seen from above being contained scarcely three times (in *P. cincticollis* about four times) in the breadth of the vertex. Prothorax anteriorly more constricted than in *Physopelta cincticollis* Stål, the posterior margin about $1\,^2/_3$ time as long as the anterior margin. Antennæ shorter then in *Physopelta cincticollis* Stål, about $^3/_5$ of the length of the body (in *P. cincticollis* Stål more then $^2/_3$). Length of the male: 11 mm, of the female $12\,^2/_3$ mm.

1. Japan, v. SIEBOLD, ♂, Holotype. — 2. Kiusiu, Japan, MÄKLIN, ♀, Allotype.

Physopelta quadriguttata Bergr. 1—2. Sikkim, India, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Physopelta slanbuschi F. 1. Bengalen, Hope. — 1. Laos, Tonkin, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Iphita limbata Stål. 1—5. Calcutta, Hope.

Iphita varians Bredd. 1—5. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 6—15. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN.

Dindymellus coimbatoriensis Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) III : 221 which is omitted in the General Catalogue of the Hemiptera belongs to the genus *Iphita* Stål.

The genus *Delecampius* Distant belongs to the *Physopeltini* and is closely allied to *Physopelta* Am. & Serv. of which it can be regarded perhaps as a subgenus. Nevertheless it differs from the more typical species of *Physopelta* in having the pronotum much more constricted in the middle, the anterior area is separated from the lateral edge by a row of very coares points, and the posterior part is entirely very coarsely punctured. Clavus with four rows of points only.

To this genus are belonging: *Delecampius militaris* Distant, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) III : 220, (omitted in the General Catalogue of Hemiptera); *Physopelta seria* Breddin; *Physopelta villosa* Breddin (is: *Delecampius typicus* Distant, Monotype of the genus); perhaps *Physopelta pilosa* Stål and *Physopelta flavipes* Taeuber too, I know these species only by the description.

Delecampius seria Bredd. 1—2. Banjoewangi, 1911, MAC GILLAVRY.

Delecampius villosus Bredd. 1. Solok, Apr. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 2. Boenga Mās, Palembang, 1882, J. C. v. HASSELT. — 3. Padang Sidempoean, Sumatra, J. D. PASTEUR. — 4—6. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, Oct. 1913, E. JACOBSON. — 7. Padang, 1913, E. JACOBSON. — 8—28. Fort de Kock, 1913—1926, E. JACOBSON.

Macroceroea grandis Gray. 1—11. Sylhet, Deyrolle, 1861. — 12. Philippines, Semper. — 13. Philippines, Dohrn. — 14—15. Philippines, 19 Juny 1879, A. v. d. VALK. — 16—41. Lawang, E. Java, M. BUYSMANS, Dec. 1907. — 42(—43?). Batjan, J. W. v. LANSBERGE. — 76—77. Philippines, A. v. d. VALK.

Ssp. *Sumatrana* Dist. 44. Palembang, Highlands, May—Juny 1878, Sumatra exped. — 45—46. Loeboe Raja, Tapanoeli, A. L. v. HASSELT, 1894. — 47. Padang Sidempoean, J. D. PASTEUR. — 48—59. Solok, P. O. STOLZ, 1908. — 60. Solok, 1914, P. O. STOLZ. — 61—67. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 68—73. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 74—75. Manindjau, Highlands of Padang, Sept. 1917, E. JACOBSON.

Antilochus bicolor Leth. 1. Sumatra, MULLER. — 2—3. Moeara Lamboe,

Nov. 1877. Sumatra exped. — 4 Resid. Tapanoeli, A. L. v. HASSELT — 5. Padang Sidempoean, J. D. PASTEUR. — 6. Bengkoelen, Sumatra, J. W. v. LANSBERGE. — 7—13. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 14. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 15. Boeo, Highlands of Padang, Febr. 1914, E. JACOBSON. — 16—17. Banjoewangi, Java, Jan. 1909, MAC GILLAVRY. — 18. Timor, MULLER.

Antilochus Boerhaviæ F. 1. Kassai territ. Belg. Congo, H. C. KOOYMAN, 1896. — 2—3. Victoria, Cameroon. STAUDINGER, 1931. — 4. Gabun, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Antilochus coloratus Walk. (*Dysdercus coloratus* Walk.). In the collection of the British Museum I found a specimen, identified as *Antilochus scutifer* Walk., which was taken for a synonym of *Antilochus discifer* Stål, and agreeing entirely wich WALKER's description of *Dysdercus coloratus* of which the type was lost. As the locality was: Ceram, coll. SAUNDERS, it is very probable that this specimen is one of WALKER's types. The species belongs to the genus *Antilochus*.

Var. *scutifer* Walk. (*Antilochus histrionicus* Stål pp. Var. c). This species is not identical with *Antilochus discifer* Stål, as DISTANT supposed; it differs from this species in having the first five ventral segments nearly entirely black and in being somewhat larger. *Dysdercus coloratus* Walk. and *Melamphaus scutifer* Walk. are different only in colour of the fore wings, which are yellow with a red costal stipe in *Dysdercus coloratus* Walk. and entirely red in *Melamphaus scutifer* Walk. 1—7. Java, W. J. E. HEKMEYER. — 8. Dodinga, Halmaheira, BERNSTEIN. — 9. N. E. Halmaheira, BERNSTEIN. — 10—11. Gebeh, Bernstein — 12—13. ? , BERNSTEIN — 14—16, Moluccas, HEKMEYER. — 17. N. Guinea (or N. Celebes?) W. J. E. HEKMEYER.

Antilochus coqueberti F. 1—2. Lambeh, Formosa, Jan. 1901, H. SAUTER. — 3—4. Java, KUHL and v. HASSELT. — 5. Nanga Raoen, Mei 1894, Dr. J. BÜTTIKOFER. — 6. Borneo, MULLER. — 7—9. Sintang, Aug.—Oct. 1894, Borneo-exped. — 10. Wetter, D. SCHÄDLER, 1898. — 11. ? . — 12. Makassar, Celebes. — 13—15. ? .

Antilochus discifer Stål. 1. Sumatra, MULLER. — 2. Batang Karang, March 1877, Sumatra exped. — 3. Sidempoean, July 1877, Sumatra exped. — 4. Loeboe Gadang, Dec. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 5—6. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 7. Sipirok, Tapanoeli, Sumatra, A. L. v. HASSELT, 1894. — 8—9. Padang Sidempoean, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 10—30. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 31—45. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 46—53. Solok, Padang, 1911—1914,

P. O. STOLZ. — 54. Nias, KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN. — 55. Borneo, SCHWANER. — 56. Borneo, 3 April 1903, M. C. PIEPERS. — 57. Banjoewangi, Java, 1911, MAC GILLAVRY. — 58. Batavia, Dec. 1908, E. JACOBSON. — 59. Java, KUHL and v. HASSELT. — 60—61. Soembawa, Mr. v. LANSBERGE. — 62. Timor, MULLER. — 63. Timor, J. W. v. LANSBERGE. — 64. Wetter, C. SCHÄDLER, 1898. — 65. N. Celebes (or N. Guinea?), W. E. HEKMEYER. — 66. Sangir, ROSENBERG. — 67—68. Lombok, LEESBERG. — 69. Dutch Indies.

Var. *rufifemoratus* n. var. Similar to the typical form, but the femora, a more or less extended black marking at their extremity exepted, of a bright red colour. — 70—74. Saleyer, 20 January 1881. H. E. D ENGELHARD. (Holotype and paratypes of the var.).

Antilochus discoidalis Burm. var. *angulifer* Walk. (*Antilochus histrionicus* Stål pp. var. b). 1—3. Sumatra, 1877—1878, Sumatra exped. — 4. Banda Islands, SEMMELINK. — 5. Makasser, Oct. 1927—Apr. 1928, J. SONNEVELDT. — 6. Celebes, STAUDINGER 1931.

Antilochus distanti Reut. 1. Maintirano, S. Madagascar, STAUDINGER 1931. — 2. Diégo-Suarez, Madagascar, STAUDINGER 1931.

Antilochus histrionicus Stål, emend. (var. a). Stål has united three different forms under the name *Antilochus histrionicus*, and distinguished them as var. a, b and c. Since the vars. b and c are described by Walker under other names, b as *Melamphaus angulifer*, c as *Melamphaus scutifer*. I will not start an argument now upon the question if these forms (together with *Dysdercus coloratus* Walk. and *Pyrrhocoris discoidalis* Burm.) are distinct species or varieties only, but at any case it seems necessary to me to restrict the name *Antilochus histrionicus* Stål to his var. a, as this var. can be regarded to be the typical form of Stål's species, because Stål gave it the first place. By some happy chance it is the only one of the vars. whithout a synonym too. 1—2. Java, KUHL and v. HASSELT. — 3—4. Soembawa, Mr. v. LANSBERGE. — 5—8. Maumerie, Timor. — 9—14. Flores, 1891, H. TEN KATE. — 15—17. Timor, MACKLOT. — 18. Timor, Dec. WIENECKE. — 19. Timor, J. W. v. LANSBERGE. — 20—26. Wetter, C. SCHÄDLER, 1898. — 27. Lombok, Mr. LEESBERG.

Antilochus latiusculus n. sp. Resembling *Antilochus discifer* Stål, but relatively broader and with a red anterior area of the pronotum. Upper side orange-red, only the scutellum and the membrane dark greyish brown. Under side orange-red too, but with black spots laterally on the metasternum. In most of the specimen the mesosternum, rarely the

prosternum too shows such a spot. The sutures of the venter with a less distinct black marking, which is interrupted in the middle. The fifth, sometimes the third and fourth segment too, shows at both sides black spots near the posterior margin. Legs greyish brown, femurs distinctly red, at least near the base. Rostrum reaching the end of the middle coxae, red, slightly brownish at the top. Antennae shorter than in *A. discifer* Stål, fourth joint only $1^1/_5$ time as long as the first (in *Antilochus discifer* Stål $1^2/_5$) and scarcely (in *A. discifer* Stål distinctly) longer than the second. Length of the female $13^2/_3$—15 mm. 1—2. Timor, MACKLOT, Holo- and paratype. — 3—4. Wetter Isl. C. SCHÄDLER, Paratypes.

Tenimber, W. Doherty, 1903, 1 Paratype, in the British Museum.

Antilochus nigripes Burm. 1. Philippines, 19 Juny 1879, A. v. d. VALK.

Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål. 1. ? .

Antilochus reflexus Stål. 1. Waigeoe, BERNSTEIN. — 2—3. Salawatti, J. W. v. LANSBERGE. — 4—5. New Guinea. — 6. Mefoor, N. Guinea, ROSENBERG 1869. — 7. Andai, N. Guinea, ROSENBERG 1870.

Ectatops fuscus Stål. 1. Imugan, Luzon, Staudinger, 1931.

Ectatops gracilicornis Stål. 1. New Guinea. — 2. Tondano, FORSTEN. — 3. Andai, N. Guinea, ROSENBERG 1870. — 4. Gebeh, BERNSTEIN. — 5. ?, BERNSTEIN. — 6. Skroë, N. Guinea, SCHÄDLER, 1898.

Ectatops limbatus Am. & Serv. 1—2. Borneo, MULLER. — 3. Java, REINWARD. — 4. Goenoeng Pandjar, Buitenzorg, Nov. 1907, E. JACOBSON. — 5. Timor, MULLER.

Ectatops ophthalmicus Burm. 1. Sumatra, MULLER. — 2. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 3—4. Koetoer, Juny 1878, Sumatra, exped. — 5. Indragiri, E. Sumatra, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 6—10. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 11. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 12. Solok, Sumatra, 17 Juny 1913, P. O. STOLZ. — 13. Borneo, MULLER. — 14—16. Sambas, Borneo, Dr. G. BOSSCHA, 1891. — 17. N. E. Borneo, from FOKKER's collection. — 18—23. Mahakkam, Borneo exped. 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 24—38. Upper Mahakkam, the same. — 39. L. Dingaj, Upper Kapoeas, Borneo, 1 Oct. 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 40. Sibau, Borneo, Juni 1894, Dr. BÜTTIKOFER. — 41. Poetoes Sibau, Borneo, 1894, Dr. BÜTTIKOFER. — 42—43. Bloeoe, Upper Mahakkam, Borneo exped. 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 44. Long Bloeoe, Upper Mahakkam, the same. — 45—56. Bloeoe, 1898, the same. — 57—61. Long Bloeoe, the same. — 62—66. Long Bloeoe, 1899, the same. — 67—68. Balikpapan, July 1912, KAMPMEINERT. — 69—71.

Java, REINWARD. — 72. Timor, MULLER. — 84. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 238. ?. — 239. Ketoengan, Borneo exped. MORET.

Var. b of Taeuber. 73. Soepajang, Apr. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 74—75. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 76. Mahakkam, Borneo exped., 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 77. Upper Mahakkam, the same. — 78. Poetoes Sibau, Borneo exped., 1894, Dr. BÜTTIKOFER. — 79—80. Bloeoe, Upper Mahakkam, Borneo exped., 1898, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS, — 81—82. Long Bloeoe, the same. — 83. Long Bloeoe, 1899, the same.

Var. *rubiaceus* Am. & Serv. 85—86. Sumatra, MULLER. — 87—89. Soepajang, Apr. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 90—91. Silago, Juny 1877, Sumatra exped. — 92. Simau, the same. — 93. Soeroelangoen, Jan. 1878, Sumatra exped. — 94—101. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 102. Palembang, highlands, May—Juny 1878, Sumatra exped. — 103—110. Koetoer, Juny 1878, Sumatra exped. — 111. Great Mendeling, Tapanoeli, HEYTING. — 112. Indragiri, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 113—116. Sipirok, Sumatra, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 117—145. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 146—149. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 150. Saroe Matinggi, Tapanoeli, A. L. v. HASSELT, 1894. — 151—155. Tapanoeli, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 156—157. Kepahiang, Sumatra, Mr. v. LANSBERGE. — 158. Tandjong Gadang, 1200 m., W. Coast of Sumatra, 1925, E. JACOBSON. — 159. The same, 1926. — 160—162. Koetoer, Juny 1878, Sumatra exped. — 163. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 164. Borneo, MULLER. — 165—166. Borneo, SCHWANER. — 167—168, Sambas, Borneo, Dr. J. BOSSCHA, 1891. — 169. Sambas, Borneo, P. HALLIER, 1893. — 170—172. Mahakkam, Borneo exped. 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 173—186. Upper Mahakkam, the same. — 187—190. Bloeoe, the same. — 191—194. Poetoes Sibau, Borneo exped., 1894, Dr. BÜTTIKOFER. — 195—208. Bloeoe, Upper Mahakkam, Borneo exped., 1898. Dr. NIEUWENHUIS.— 209—212. Long Bloeoe, the same. — 213. Sandakan bay, N. E. Borneo, PRAKKE. — 214. Balikpapan, S. E. Borneo, July 1912, KAMPMEINERT. — 240. Koetoer, Juny 1878, Sumatra exped.

Var. d of Taeuber. 215. Soepajang, April 1877, Sumatra exped. — 216. Datur, May, the same. — 217. Simau, Juny 1877, Sumatra exped. 218. ? , Nov. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 219. Soeroelangoen, April 1878, Sumatra exped. — 220—221. Sipirok, Sumatra, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 222—228. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 229. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 230. Sambas, Borneo, Dr. J. BOSSCHA, 1891. — 231—232. Upper Mahakkam, Borneo exped., 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 233. Poetoes Sibau, Borneo exped., 1894, Dr. BÜTTIKOFER. —

234—235. Long Bloeoe, Borneo exped., 1898, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 236. Bloeoe, the same. — 237. Sandakan bay, Borneo, PRAKKE.

Var. *nigriventris* n. var. This var. is quite similar to the var. d of Taeuber, but has a black venter. The under side of the connexivum, the posterior edge of the sixth ventral segment and the genital organs are red. As I only have females of this form at my disposal, and the

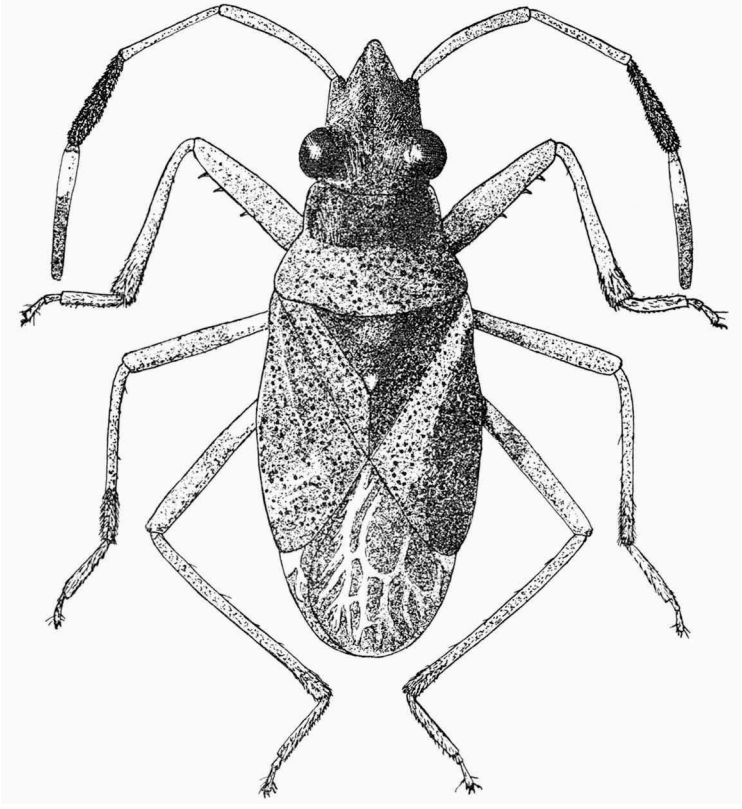

Fig. 2. *Ectatops simalurensis* n. sp. ♂

typical form of *Ectatops ophthalmicus* Burm. is known from Timor too, I think it best to regard these form for the present as a var. of *Ectatops ophthalmicus* Burm. Length of the female 12 1/2—13 mm. 241—242. Timor, MULLER, Holotype and paratype of the var.

Ectatops simalurensis n. sp. This species belongs with *Ectatops rubens* Stål, *E. fuscus* Stål and *E. gracilicornis* Stål to the group with a long rostrum, that in this species reaches the posterior margin of the third ventral segment. Head and anterior portion of the pronotum dark blackish

brown, with contiguous, goldy shining tomentum, impunctured, with exception of an entire circle of rather large points all round the anterior area of the pronotum. Posterior part of the pronotum of an adherent reddish-brown colour, very coarsely, irregularly, not densely punctured, every point with a shining hair in it. Corium of about the same colour as the posterior part of the pronotum. Clavus somewhat darker, with only three, in places interrupted rows and sometimes with a few additional points. Corium punctured in the same way as the posterior part of the pronotum. Scutellum dark blackish brown, with goldy shining hairs, the top swollen, smooth and white. Membrane dark grey, the corner near the top of the corium and the nerves yellowish white. Under side of the thorax blackish brown, venter somewhat less dark, and with fine goldy tomentum. Antennae about as long as the body, second joint somewhat shorter than the fourth. The three basal joints reddish brown, the third joint incrassate and with black tomentum. Apical joint greyish brown, with a yellowish white ring near the base, occupying about $^1/_3$ of the total length of the joint. Legs reddish brown, the base of the intermediate and posterior femurs and all the tarsi lighter, the extremities of the tibiae darker coloured.

The last ventral segment of the male shows an impression at the centre of the posterior edge, on both sides of which it shows a tuft of yellow hairs. Length of the male 9 mm., of the female $10^1/_4$ mm. 1—3. Sinabang, Simalur, Jan. 1913, E. JACOBSON; one male (holotype) and two females (allo- and paratype).

Dynamenais venusta Walk. 1. New Guinea, BERNSTEIN.

Euscopus parviceps Bredd. 1. Simau, Juny 1877, Sumatra exped. — 2—3. Boenga Mās, Palembang, Sumatra, 1882, J. C. v. HASSELT. — 4—6. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN.

Euscopus rufipes Stål. 1. Timor, MULLER. — 2—3. Sumatra, MULLER. — 4—5. Nagasariba, at the plateau. — 6—14. Toba-lake, Sumatra, Dr. B. HAGEN.

Aeschines bucculatus Stål. 1. Kepahiang, Sumatra, Mr. v. LANSBERGE. — 2—3. Perak, Malacca, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Pseudindra n. gen. The species described by Breddin, and brought by him to the genus *Indra* Kirk. & Edw. (*glebula*, *orthocephaloides* and *timarchula*) can not stay in this genus, as Horváth already pointed out. Horváth brought them to *Armatillus* Dist. but after having examined the type of *Armatillus verrucosus* Dist. I cannot share this view, and

think it necessary to unit these species into a new genus. As Breddin has given an excellent diagnosis of this genus, that he thought to be synonym with *Indra* Kirk. & Edw. I think it not necessary to give a new one. The genus is perhaps best placed after *Aeschines*, but I am not convinced that *Armatillus* Dist. is really closely related with it.

Pseudindra orthocephaloides Bredd. 1. Rimbo Pengadang, Sumatra, Juny 1916, E. JACOBSON. — 2. Upper Mahakkam, Borneo, Dec. 1916, KAMPMEINERT.

Stictaulax circumsepta Stål. 1—2. New Guinea. — 3. Jakati riv. Rintoeni bay, S. New Guinea, 4 Oct. 1923, Dr. KOPSTEIN.

Melamphaus faber. 1. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 2—20. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 21. Mindanao, STAUDINGER.

Melamphaus fulvomarginatus Dohrn. 1. Ceylon, SCHAUM.

Sericocoris acromelanthes. 1—2. ?, STAUDINGER. 1931.

Callibaphus longirostris Drury. 1—2. Victoria, Cameroon, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Roscius elongatus Schaum. 1. Manow, Germ. E. Africa, STAUDINGER 1931. — 2. Morogoro, Germ. E. Africa. P. RINGLER, STAUDINGER 1931.

Roscius illustris Gerst. 1. Usambara, E. Africa, STAUDINGER 1931. — 2. Manow, Germ. E. Africa. STAUDINGER 1931.

Roscius quadriplagiatus Schaum, 1. Gabun, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Odontopus angolensis Dist. 1—2. Congo-state, 1889, J. v. d. HOEVEN. — 3—5. Congo. KAMERMAN. — 6—14. Benguela, Africa, E. v. d. KELLEN, from VETH's collection.

Odontopus confusus Dist. 1—2. Cheren, Erythraea, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Odontopus nigricornis Stål. 1. Sylhet, DEYROLLE, 1861. — 2. Laos Tonkin, STAUDINGER 1931.

Odontopus notabilis Dist. 1. Tabora, Ounyanyembe, Africa, first trim. 1885, R. P. HAUTECOEUR, R. OBERTHÜR.

Odontopus sexpunctatus Lap. 1—4. Sierra Leone, Hope. — 5—6. Bamako, Fr. Sudan, STAUDINGER 1931.

Odontopus varicornis F. 1. ? .

Dindymus albicornis F. 1—2. Sumatra, MULLER. — 3. Sumatra, May 1877, Sumatra exped. — 4. The same, October 1877. — 5—6. Moeara Lamboe, Nov. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 7. Soeroelangoen, Jan. 1878, Sumatra exped. — 8—9. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 10—11. Lebong, the same. — 12—14. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 15—19. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 20. Aur Kumanis, Sumatra, March 1915, E. JACOBSON. — 21—24. Great Natoena, May 1895, v. HASSELT. — 25—26. Java, REINWARD. — 27. Java, WIENECKE. — 28—29. Java, PIEPERS, from FOKKER's collection. — 30—31. Banjoewangi, Java, 1909, MAC GILLAVRY. — 32—37. Goenoeng Oengaran, Dec. 1909, E. JACOBSON. — 38. Timor, MULLER. — 39. ? .

var. *pulcher* Stål. As it seems to me that there are no other differences between *Dindymus albicornis* F. and *D. pulcher* Stål than some slight differences in colour, I think it not justified to regard *Dindymus pulcher* as a distinct species. 40. Imugan, Luzon, STAUDINGER 1931. — 41. Kavignian, Luzon, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dindymus amboinensis F. 1—4. Amboina, FORSTEN. — 5. Celebes, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dindymus atritarsis n. sp. Upper side bright red, the pronotum, especially near the anterior edge and on the transverse furrow and the scutellum somewhat darker. Clavus and corium marbled with yellow, the membrane milky white. Under side of the thorax reddish brown, abdomen yellow, the ventral segments narrowly black at their bases. First and second antennal joint red, the second joint at the top and the third joint totally greyish brown, fourth joint yellowish white. Legs red, the end of the tibiae and the tarsi brownish black. Rostrum yellowish red, reaching the end of the second ventral segment. Length of the female $17^1/_2$—$17^2/_3$ mm. 1—2. Morotai, BERNSTEIN, 2 females (cotypes).

Dindymus bicolor H. - S. 1—2. Java, PIEPERS, from FOKKER's collection. — 3. Banjoewangi, Java, MAC GILLAVRY. — 4. Noesa Kambangan, Java, March 1911, E. JACOBSON. — 5—6. Timor, MULLER.

Dindymus brevis n. sp. Upper side red, membrane white, with a large, round, black spot. Pronotum short and broad, posteriorly more than two times as broad as between the anterior corners and about $1^3/_4$ as broad as the length beyond the medial line. Interior edge strongly incurved, the lateral edges with two faint incisures, one behind the acuminate anterior corners and one at the level of the transverse impression. Forewings broad, and extending somewhat beyond the lateral edge of the abdomen (perhaps not in the living specimen). Under side of the head red, of the

pronotum black, with white borders at the posterior edges of the segments and white coxal cavities. Anterior margin and spots at the anterior corners of the prosternum red. Abdomen yellow. Antennae black, only the basal fourth part of the first joint red. Rostrum black, first joint red. Legs black, apical half of the femurs and basal fourth part of the tibiæ red (the posterior legs are wanting in the only specimen at my disposal). The last ventral segment of the male with a strongly marked, transverse furrow, the posterior edge with two incisures, a rounded lobe between them, and laterally limited by a pointed tooth. Length of the male $14^1/_4$ mm, breadth $5^1/_2$ mm. 1 Kosempo, Isl. Formosa, 15 Aug. 1908, H. SAUTER, (Holotype.)

Dindymus circumcinctus Stål. var. *tristis* Mayr. 1. N. S. Wales, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dindymus costalis Walk. The *Melamphaus costalis* of Walker is not an *Ectatops*, as Distant suggested, but belongs to the genus *Dindymus* Stål. 1 (—2 ?). Fakfak, N. W. Papua, C. J. L. PALMER, Aug. 1874.

Dindymus crudelis Stål. 1. Tomohon, N. Celebes, BERENDS TEN KATE. — 2. Goeroepahi, N. Celebes, 4 Apr. 1917, W. KAUDERN. — 3. Magondouw, N. Celebes, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dindymus daiacus Bredd. 1. Banguey, near Borneo, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dindymus flavipennis n. sp. Head shining blueish black. Pronotum dull black. Scutellum yellow, with a black stripe across the base. Forewings reddish ochraceous, the points here and there somewhat darker, especially the rows of points at both sides of the suture between corium and clavus and a row of points parallel to the costal edge in the basal third part are dark tinged. Prosternum yellowish white, only the part before the coxæ and a border along the anterior edge and the anterior part of the lateral edges black. Meso- and metasternum black, with ill-defined yellow spots. The posterior borders and large spots on the coxal cavities yellowish white. Abdomen yellow. Antennæ black, the basal $^3/_5$ part of the apical joint white. Rostrum black. Legs black (the anterior legs are wanting in the only specimen at my disposal). The male shows at the posterior edge of the ultimate ventral segment two rather sharp teeth, these teeth are rather close together, and let be a corner of about 110° between them. In the allied species *Dindymus decisus* Walk. these teeth are much more blunt, and the corner between them measures much more than 110°. Besides *D. decisus* differs from this species in being of a more brown colour and in having the white colour on the prosternum extended more

forwardly. Length of the male 12$^1/_2$ mm. 1. Manokwari, New Guinea, J. W. v. NOUHUYS, (Holotype).

Dindymus longicollis n. sp. Head with a long neck, the part behind the eyes about as long as the part before. The anterior part yellow, the posterior part black, rather dull. Pronotum at the anterior margin scarcely half as broad as at the posterior margin, shining brownish black, coarsely punctured, the anterior area impunctured, but very fine shagreeny and because of that dull. Scutellum dull greyish brown, the top yellow. Forewings entirely yellow. Under side of the thorax greyish brown, the posterior edges of the pro- and metasternum bordered with white. Abdomen entirely yellow. Antennae rather long, about $^3/_4$ of the length of the body, brown, the basal half of the first joint and the fourth joint, the apical $^1/_5$ part excepted, yellow. First joint somewhat longer than the fourth, second joint $^5/_8$ of the length of the first, and equal in length to the rather distinctly incrassated third joint. Legs entirely greyish brown (the posterior legs are wanting in the only specimen at my disposal). Rostrum greyish brown, reaching the anterior third part of the third ventral segment. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a broad incisure at the apical edge, limited at both sides by a rather large, upward directed, brown coloured tooth. Length of the male 10 mm. 1. Nias, 1911, KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN, (Holotype).

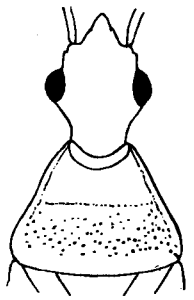

Fig. 3. Head and pronotum of *Dindymus longicollis* n. sp.

Dindymus obesus Dist. 1. Sumatra.

Dindymus obscurus n. sp. This species is in general aspect not unlike the australian species *Dindymus ventralis* Mayr and *D. versicolor* H.-S. Just like in these species the pronotum is short and broad, and with the edges less broad and less elevated than in the other indian species. Head black. Antennae black, the basal fifth part of the apical joint yellowish white. Posterior part of the pronotum red, the anterior area black, the anterior edge and the lateral edges of the anterior part yellowish white. Scutellum black. Forewings dark purple-brown, in the neighbourhood of the scutellum blackish. Membrane black. Under side of the thorax yellow, with red markings, and shining brownish black spots laterally from the coxae. Venter yellow, the first segment and the lateral edge blackish, these black border shows angular widenings at every segment. The sixth segment black, with a yellow lateral border. Legs entirely black. Rostrum black, reaching about the posterior coxae

Genital valves of the female black. Length of the female 14 mm. 1. Java, MULLER, female, (Holotype).

Dindymus pyrochrous Boisd. 1. Waigeoe, BERNSTEIN. — 2. Mefoor, New Guinea, ROSENBERG 1896. — 3—7. Fakfak, N. W. Papua, C. J. L. PALMER, Aug. 1874. — 8—9. Mansinam, S. W. New Guinea. — 10. Skroë, New Guinea, March 1897, SCHÄDLER. — 11—13. The same, 1898. — 14. ?, BERNSTEIN.

var. *nigricollis* Stål. 15. Waigeoe, BERNSTEIN. — 16—17. Andai, New Guinea, ROSENBERG, 1870. — 18—22. ?, BERNSTEIN.

var. *basifer* Walk. 23—26. Dodinga, Halmaheira, BERNSTEIN. — 27. ?, BERNSTEIN.

var. *rufibasis* n. var. Head, pronotum and scutellum black. The scutellum sometimes red at the top. Forewings with sanguineous bases, along the outer edge this colour reaches somewhat farther backward. Membrane greyish brown. For the rest this var. agrees with the other forms of *Dindymus pyrochrous* Boisd. Length 16 mm. 28—30. Gebeh, BERNSTEIN one female (Holotype) and two much damaged specimen (paratypes).

Dindymus rubiginosus F. 1. Sylhet, Deyrolle 1861. — 2. Sumatra, LUDEKING. — 3. Soepajang, Apr. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 4—5. The same, May 1877. — 6—7. The same, Datar. — 8. Sumatra, 14 July 1877, Sumatra exped. — 9. Moeara Lamboe, Nov. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 10.?, the same. — 11—13. Palembang, highlands, May—Juny 1878, Sumatra exped. — 14—16. Soeroelangoen, Apr. 1878, Sumatra exped. — 17—18. Koetoer, Juny 1878, Sumatra exped. — 19. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 20—22. Misauw, July 1878, Sumatra exped. — 23—24. Koetoer, Juny 1878, Sumatra exped. — 25—27. Tapanoeli, Sumatra exped. — 28. Soekadana, Lampong districts, 1882, J. C. v. HASSELT. — 29. Boenga Mās, Palembang, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 30—32. Sipirok, the same. — 33. Tapanoeli, the same. — 34. Eastern coast of Sumatra, the same. — 35. Padang Sidempoean, the same. — 36. Timbang, Langkat, Deli, Febr. 1889, E. EYTER, from FOKKER's collection. — 37. Widjoeno, Atjeh, Deli, NEEB. — 38—39. Padang Sidempoean, J. D. PASTEUR. — 40—70. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, DR. B. HAGEN. — 71—147. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, DR. B. HAGEN. — 148—149. Toba-lake, DR. B. HAGEN. — 150—200. Solok, Sumatra, 1911—1914, P. O. STOLZ. — 201—212. Fort de Kock, Oct.—Dec. 1913, E. JACOBSON. — 213. Serdang, N. E. Sumatra, SCHAGEN v. LEEUWEN. — 214. Serdang, 7 Oct. 1921, J. v. LEEUWEN. — 215—247. Fort de Kock, 920m, 1920—1926, E. JACOBSON. — 248—249. Loeboeksikaping, Western coast of Sumatra, 450m, 1926, E. JACOBSON. — 250.

Anai cleft, 500m, Western coast of Sumatra, the same. — 251. Baso, 800m, Western coast of Sumatra, March 1926, the same. — 252—253. Fort de Kock, 920m, Dec. 1921, the same. — 254. Solok, Juny 1913, P. O. STOLZ. — 255. Poeloe Weh, July 1907, P. BUITENDIJK. — 256. Nias, 1911, KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN. — 257—258. Java. — 259—260. Java, REINWARD. — 261. Malang, LEESBERG, from FOKKER's collection. — 262—263. Batavia, DR. H. BRUMUND. — 264—287. Banjoewangi, Java, 1909—1911, MAC GILLAVRY. — 288—289. Timor, MULLER. — 290. Tondano, FORSTEN. — 291. Dutch Indies. — 292. Panenggahan forest, — 293—294.?. — 326—329?

var. *subsanguineus* n. var. This var. is intermediate between the typical *Dindymus rubiginosus* F. and the var. *sanguineus* F. The white bordering at the posterior edge of the pro- and the mesosternum is only faintly indicated here, the border being greyish brown, becoming yellow at the extreme edge. The dark points on it are visible, because they contrast with the lighter ground colour. The spot at the membrane is rather large, but sometimes indistinct. 295—298. Nias, J. D. PASTEUR, four females (Holotype and paratypes). — 299. Lelenoea, Nias, KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN, female (Paratype).

var. *sanguineus* F. *(Dindymus debyi* Leth.). 300. Sumatra, MULLER. — 301. Moeara Lamboe, Nov. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 302—303. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 304. Padang Sidempoean, J. D. PASTEUR. — 305. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, DR. B. HAGEN. — 306—312. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, DR. B. HAGEN. — 313—317. Solok, Padang, 1913, P. O. STOLZ. — 318. Poeloe Weh, July 1907, DR. P. BUITENDIJK. — 319—320. Borneo, SCHWANER. — 321—322. Kapoeas, Borneo exped. 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 323. Upper Mahakkam, the same. — 324. Bloeoe, 1898, the same. — 330. Banguey, near Borneo, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 331. S. Palawan, STAUDINGER 1931.

var. *geniculatus* Bredd. 325. Goeroepahi, N. Celebes. 13 Apr. 1917, W. KAUDERN.

Dindymus seminiger n. sp. Head, thorax, a large spot at the base of the venter and the base of the forewings black. Antennae black, fourth joint, the apical $^1/_4$ part exepted, yellowish white. Posterior edge of the pro- and metasternum and spots on the coxal cavities yellow. Legs greyish brown, tibiae and tarsi and sometimes a large part of the femurs lighter. End of the corium and the abdomen red, membrane greyish white. Rostrum black, reaching the centre of the second ventral segment. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a broad, rounded incisure at the apical edge, limited at both sides by a rectangular processus,

which is terminated by a small, upward directed tooth. Length of the male $10^1/_3$—11 mm; of the female 14—$15^1/_2$ mm. This species is agreeing rather well with *Dindymus bicolor* H.-S. in colour, only the head is unicolourous black and the forewings are black at the base. It differs from *D. semirufus* Stål in having the anterior edge of the prothorax without white markings. The shape of the ultimate ventral segment of the male seems me to be of interest to the identification of the species of this genus, but I have no males of some of the allied species at my disposal, so it was not possible to me to elaborate this problem already now. 1—2. Tandjoeng Gadang, Western Coast of Sumatra, 1000 m, 1926. E. JACOBSON. two males, (Holo- and paratype). — 3. Great Mendeling, Tapanoeli, HEYTING, female, (Allotype). — 4. Dolok Baroe, Sumatra, STAUDINGER 1931, female (Paratype).

Var. *univittatus* n. var. Just as it is the fact in *Dindymus rubiginosus* F. and its var. *sanguineus* F. there are in the present species too specimen without a white border at the posterior margin of the prosternum and without white spots on the coxal cavities of the anterior and intermediate legs, so that only the metasternum has his white markings. Until now I only saw females of these var., in *Dindymus rubiginosus* F. var. *sanguineus* F. too the females seem to be in the majority, but I did see a male of it. 5. Sumatra, MULLER, (Paratype). — 6. Sumatra exped. 1877—1878, (Paratype). — 7. Sipirok, (Paratype). — 8. Solok, Sumatra, 19 May 1913, P. O. STOLZ. (Paratype). — 9. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, October 1913, E. JACOBSON, (Holotype var.). — 10—12. Tandjoenggadang, Western coast of Sumatra, 1000 m, 1926, E. JACOBSON. (Paratypes).

Dindymus sphaerocephalus Stål. 1—2. Manilla, H. DEYROLLE.

Dindymus thunbergi Stål. 1. Padang Sidempoean, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 2—17. Solok, Sumatra, 1911—1914, P. O. STOLZ. — 18—19. Tanangtaloe, Sumatra, May 1915, E. JACOBSON. — 20—21. Air Njoeroek Dempoe, Sumatra, 1400 m, Aug. 1916, E. JACOBSON. — 22. Tandjoenggadang, Sumatra, 1200 m, Febr. 1926, E. JACOBSON. — 23. Java. — 24. Sindanglaya, Java, Mr. W. BAERTS. — 25—26. Lawang, E. Java, M. BUYSMAN. — 27. Preanger, W. Java, v. LANSBERGE. — 28—36. Nongkodjadjar, Java, Jan. 1911, E. JACOBSON. — 37—39. Timor, MULLER.

Dindymus triangulifer n. sp. Upper side bordeaux-red, the head somewhat lighter. Anterior area of the pronotum, scutellum and a triangular spot at the basal corner of the membrane black. For the rest the membrane is greyish white. Under side of the thorax and a large spot at the base of the venter black, the venter being red for the remaining part. Antennae black, the red base of the first joint excepted. Legs black. Rostrum black,

excepted at the base; reaching beyond the centre of the third ventral segment. This species agrees in regard to shape and sculpture with *Dindymus rubiginosus* F. but is somewhat broader. Moreover the points surrounding the anterior area of the pronotum are not larger than the points on the posterior part of the pronotum. Beside the species is easely recognizable by the colour, the black apical antennal joint and the long rostrum 1. Timor, MACKLOT, female, (Holotype). — 2. Timor, WIENECKE, female, (Paratype).

Dindymus versicolor H.-S. 1. N. S. Wales, STAUDINGER 1931. — 2. Australia, STAUDINGER 1931.

Cenaeus apicicornis Fairm. 1. Sissanto, S. W. Africa, GRESSHOFF. — 2—3. Gabon, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 4. Cameroon, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Cenaeus carnifex F. 1—4. Cape of good Hope, HORSTOCK. — 5. Cape of good Hope.

Myrmoplasta potteri Mart. 1—5. Ankole-Karagwe, Centr. Africa, 1929—1930, A. E. SPEYER.

Pyrrhopeplus posthumus Horv. 1. Yerkalo, Thibet, Msgr. F. BIET.

Pyrrhocoris apterus L. (If not indicated the contrary: brachypterous imagines). 1. Driebergen, Netherlands, v. BEMMELEN. — 2—4. Holland, FRANSSEN. — 5—7. Zierikzee, Netherlands, 1876, FOKKER. — 8. Bain Herveu (?). — 9. Thüringen, Dr. O. SCHMIEDEKNECHT. — 10. Callioure, France. — 11. France. — 12—17. Charente, H. GIRAUDEAU. — 18—20. Toulon, 1894, Dr. NODIER. — 21. Aix les Bains. — 22—39. Hyères, MEYER-DÜR. — 40. Helvetia. — 41. Viège, Switserland, 1894, FOKKER. — 42. Lugano, Sept. 1898, FOKKER. — 43—44. Italy, May 1889. — 45—46. Naples, VOSMAER. — 47—49. Milano, Italy. — 50—51. Corsica, May 1893, D. v. D. HOOP. 52—54. Bozen, Oct. 1894, D. v. D. HOOP. — 55. Bozen. — 56—60. Adelsberg, Krain, Aug., FOKKER. — 61. Abbazia, Istria, Aug., FOKKER. — 62. Austria, 1895. — 63. Hamman-Bou-Hadjar, Oran, 1895, Dr. SCHMIEDEKNECHT. — 64. France, (forma macroptera). — 65. Bohemia? (forma macroptera), L. DUDA. — 66—68. Praga, (forma macroptera), NICKERL. — 69. ?, (forma macroptera), NICKERL. — 70. Hamman-Bou-Hadjar, Oran, 1895, Dr. SCHMIEDEKNECHT, (forma macroptera). These 70 specimen in FOKKER's collection. 71—72. Algeria, RICHTER. — 73. Algeria, TEN KATE. — 74—77. Italy, CANTRAINE, — 78. S. Italy, (forma macroptera), VERLOREN. — 79—80. Torino, GRIBODO. — 81. Naples, EVERTS. — 82. Roma, SNELLEN v. VOLLENHOVEN. — 83. Upper Krain, July 1896. LUERS. — 84. Austria, Aug. 1876, VETH. — 85. Pola,

11 Aug. 1876, VETH. — 86. Switserland, (forma macroptera), MEYER-DÜR. — 87—89. Switserland, MEYER-DÜR. — 90. Karlsbad, SCHUURMAN. — 91. Germany. — 92—93. Dresden, v. HASSELT. — 94. The same, (forma macroptera). — 95—96. The same, (larvae). — 97—98. Dresden, Sept., LEESBERG. — 99—101. Cleve, 1 Sept. 1871, C. RITSEMA. — 102. Arnhem, May, v. MEDENBACH DE ROOY. — 103—105. Arnhem, 27 Juny 1875. — 106. Utrecht, SNELLEN v. VOLLENHOVEN. — 107. Utrecht, v. HASSELT. — 108. Netherlands, dunes, Aug., VUYCK. — 109. Noordwijk, v. BEMMELEN. 110—112. Staalduin, s. Holland, (larvae), SNELLEN v. VOLLENHOVEN. — 113. Zeeland, SNELLEN v. VOLLENHOVEN. — 114—115. Pyrenées, Summer 1914, C. G. F. H. BAYER. — 116—121. Egypt or Greece, M. v. d. WALLE. — 122. Algeria, (forma macroptera), Apr. 1899, A. LE GRAS. — 123. Locarno, 26 Sept. 1927, K. MARTIN. — 124. Katwijk, Holland, 27 Febr. 1850. — 125. Katwijk, Aug. — 126—127. The same, (larvae). — 128. ?. — 129. Châtel Gagne, Puy de Dôme, Auvergne.

Pyrrhocoris fieberi Kusch. 1. Lake Baikal, SAJÓ, in FOKKER's collection. — 2—3. Hwei-sin, Kan-su, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 4. Charbin, Mandschuria, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Pyrrhocoris marginatus Kol. 1. Locarno, HUGNIN, in FOKKER's collection. — 2. Liguria, G. MANTERO, in FOKKER's collection. — 3. Sarepta, DOHRN. — 4. Hungarya.

Pyrrhocoris sinuaticollis Reut. 1. Ussuri, Siberia, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Pyrrhocoris tibialis Stål. 1. Inn Shan, Mongolia, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Scantius abyssinicus Bol. 1. Abyssinia, LETHIERRY, 1894, from FOKKER's collection.

Scantius aegyptius L. 1. S. France, DUDA. — 2. Sierra Nevada, Spain, STAUDINGER. — 3—9. Iviza, Baleares, SCHMIEDEKNECHT. — 10—13. Mallorca, Baleares, SCHMIEDEKNECHT. — 14. Corsica, May 1893, D. v. d. HOOP. — 15. Corsica. — 16—17. Olympia 1901, Dr. SCHMIEDEKNECHT. — 18—20. Corfu, the same. — 21—26. Gabes, Tunis, M. BLANC. — 27—32. Tunis, 1898, Dr. SCHMIEDEKNECHT. — 33—34. Tlemcen, Oran, Juny 1895. Dr. SCHMIEDEKNECHT. These 34 species in FOKKER's collection. — 35. Italy, Mus. Berlin. — 36—37. Tripoli, SNELLEN v. VOLLENHOVEN. — 38(—39?). Algeria, RICHTER. — 40—42. S. Europe, PUTON. — 43. ?. — 44—45. Girgenti, Febr. 1909. — 46. Vizzavona, 1000 m. 26 Apr. — 47—54. Algeria, Apr. 1899, A. LE GRAS.

Scantius aethiopicus Dist. The *Delecampius aethiopicns* Distant (Ann.

Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) III : 220, omitted in the General Catalogue of the Hemiptera) belongs to the genus *Scantius*.

Scantius aurantiacus Sign. 1—3. Tananarivo, Madagascar, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Scantius forsteri F. 1—5. Cape of good Hope, Mus. Berlin. — 6—7. Cape of good Hope. — 8—9. ?.

Scantius pallens Dist. 1. Bushire, Persia, STAUDINGER 1931.

Scantius rhodesianus Dist. The *Delecampius rhodesianus* Distant (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) III : 220, omitted in the General Catalogue of the Hemiptera) belongs to the genus *Scantius*.

Scantius volucris Gerst. 1—3. Benguela, Africa, E. v. d. KELLEN, from VETH's collection. — 4. Germ. E. Africa, STAUDINGER. — 5. Uganda, Br. E. Africa, STAUDINGER 1931. — 6—7. Harrar, Abyssinia, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus albofasciatus Berg, 1. Hohenau, Paraguay, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 2. ?.

Dysdercus andreae L. 1—4. São Thomé, KLUG. — 5. São Thomé, Mus. Berlin. — 6. Surinam, J. W. v. d. W. — 7. St. Martin, REIGERSMA. — 8. Cap Haïtien, BERTIN, R. OBERTHÜR. — 9—10. St. Thomé. C. EGGERT, 1898.

Dysdercus antennatus Distant is a *Dindymus*.

Dysdercus bidentatus Hussey. 1. Jalapa, Mexico, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 2. Orosi, Costa Rica, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dysdercus brevis n. sp. A rather small, broad species; especially the pronotum is wider than in most of the affinite species, the breadth between the anterior corners being about equal to the length across the median line, and the breadth of the posterior part being nearly two times as large. The lateral edge strongly incurved.

Head, anterior area of the pronotum and the scutellum red. Anterior edge of the pronotum bordered with white, the furrow behind it blackish. Pronotum for the rest and the forewings ochraceus, membrane greyish, becoming darker toward the base, sometimes nearly entirely black, with a white apical border. Under side of the thorax red, with broad, white borders at the posterior edges of the segments. The abdomen reddish ochraceous, the incisures blackish. Femurs red, tibiae and tarsi greyish. Antennae greyish black, base of the first joint red; fourth joint without a white annulation. Rostrum red, third joint browny fourth joint greyish

brown; reaching beyond the middle of the third ventral segment. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows at the middle of the posterior edge a little impression, bending this edge inwardly, laterally of that the edge is slightly protuded. The disk shows a very indistinct, transverse impression. Length of the male $9^2/_3$ mm., of the female $12—12^2/_3$ mm. 1—3. São Paulo, Brasil, STAUDINGER, one male (Holotype) and two females (Allo-and paratype). — 4. Cumbase, Peru, female, (Paratype).

Dysdercus cardinalis Gerst. 1. German E. Africa, STAUDINGER 1931. — 2. Lamu, E. Africa, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 3. Mulange, British E. Africa, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dysdercus cingulatus F. (Is *D. megalopygus* Bredd.) After having examined the type of FABRICIUS in the BANKS collection at the British Museum, I am sure that this specimen belongs to the common indian form, redescribed by BREDDIN under the name *D. megalopygus*. The locality of the specimen (Australia) that influenced BREDDIN when suggesting the identity of this species with *D. sidae* Montr. is of no importance, as I saw in the collection of the British Museum more specimen of *D. cingulatus* from Australia; so FABRICIUS' locality is very probably correct.

1. Palembang, Centr. Sumatra, WIENECKE. — 2. Soepajang, Apr. 1877, Sumatra exped. — 3. Silago, Juny 1877, Sumatra exped. — 4—12, Soeroelangoen, Apr. 1878, Sumatra exped. — 13. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 14. Sumatra exped. 1877—1878. — 15. Tapanoeli, Sumatra exped. — 16. Tapanoeli, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 17—18. Tapanoeli. — 19. Eastern coast of Sumatra, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 20. Padang Sidempoean, J. D. PASTEUR. — 21. Mt. Hadjoran, Sumatra, H. E. KEYL. — 22—67. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. 68—90. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 91—92. Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 93. Solok, Padang, P. O. STOLZ, 1908. — 94. The same, 17 July 1913. — 95—99. Deli, DE BUSSY. — 100. Aur Kumanis, Mrt. 1914, E. JACOBSON. — 101—106. Poeloe Weh, Sept. 1906, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK. — 107—109. Nias, KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN. — 110. Nias. — 111—117. Sinabang, Simaloer, Febr. 1913, E. JACOBSON. — 118—119. The same, July 1913. — 120—121. Banka, v. D. BOSSCHE. — 122—129. Karimon, Riouw archipelago, 183—1894, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 130. Fort de Kock, Sumatra, 920 m, 1924, E. JACOBSON. — 131. Solok, Padang, P. O. STOLZ, 1908. — 132. Sumatra or Java, A. G. VORDERMAN. — 133. Java, WIENECKE, — 134—139. Ambarawa, LUDEKING. — 140. Batavia, v. HASSELT, from FOKKER's collection. — 141. Buitenzorg, Java, D'AMORY v. D. HOEVEN. — 142—143. Buitenzorg, Dr. J. G. BOERLAGE. — 144. Malang, W. KEMPEES. — 145—146. Sindanglaja, Dr. BOLSIUS. — 147. Buitenzorg, Java, BRUMUND.

— 148—150. Tjomas, Buitenzorg, SEMMELINK. — 151. Weltevreden, the same. — 152. Batavia, 1882, the same. — 153—158. Garoet, W. Java, Miss ADÈR VERVER, 1893. — 159. Java, E. JACOBSON. — 160—164. Semarang, Java, the same. — 165. Batavia, Nov. 1907, E. JACOBSON. — 166—168. The same. Dec. 1907. — 169—174. Java, May 1908. — 175. E. Java, Febr. 1909, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK. — 176. Tandjong Priok, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK, 2 March 1910. — 177—199. Weltevreden, Jan. 1919, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK. — 200. Kampong Tjemanggoe, Buitenzorg, 20 Sept. 1928, J. v. d. VECHT. — 201. The same, 20 Oct. 1928. — 202. Buitenzorg, Nov. 1928, J. v. d. VECHT. — 203. Meester Cornelis, Java, J. SONNEVELDT. — 204. Timor, MULLER. — 205. Timor, Dec. WIENECKE. — 206—208. Kagi, Formosa, 24 Aug. 10 Sept. 1907, H. SAUTER. — 209. Borneo, SCHWANER. — 210—213. Upper Mahakkam, Borneo exped. 1894, Dr. NIEUWENHUIS. — 214—219. Bloeoe, Mahakkam, 20 Sept. 1894, the same. — 220—221. Long Bloeoe, Nov. 1894, the same. — 222—223. Mahakkam, 1894, the same. — 224—225. Long Bloeoe, Nov. 1898, the same. — 226—228. Sanggan, Kapoeas riv. 1894, Borneo exped., WESTENENK. — 229—233. Borneo, 3 Apr. 1903, M. C. PIEPERS. — 234—246. Boengaran, Great Natoena, 1895, v. HASSELT. — 247. Soemelatta, Celebes, Oct.—Nov. ROSENBERG. — 248—249. Goeroepahi, N. Celebes, 21 May 1917, W. KAUDERN. — 250—251. Celebes or Ternate, Dr. H. J. VETH. — 252—253. S. Halmaheira, BERNSTEIN. — 254—255. Ternate, BERNSTEIN. — 256—257. Morotai, BERNSTEIN. — 258—260. Taliaboe, Xulla- archipelago, J. W. v. NOUHUYS. — 261. German New Guinea, STAUDINGER. — 262. Etna bay, New Guinea, 1904—1905, Dr. KOCH. — 263—264. Viti Islands. — 265, ? , from HEYLAERTS' collection. 266—274. ? . — 275. Java, W. J. E. HEKMEYER. — 276—277. Maumerie, Timor. — 278. Philippines, 19 Juny 1879, A. v. d. VALK. — 279. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 280. ? . — 281. German New Guinea, STAUDINGER. — 282. Java or Borneo, v. HASSELT, from FOKKER's collection. — 283—284. India, from FOKKER's collection. — 285—291. ? , from FOKKER's collection. — 292. Goar, 18 Nov. 1927, STAUDINGER, 1931.

var. *ornatus* Bredd. 293. Key Islands, STAUDINGER, (Cotype of the var.). — 294—296. The same.

Dysdercus collaris n. sp. Head yellowish brown, with a black spot on the vertex. Pronotum with a white anterior border, the anterior area and the lateral edge anteriorly black, the posterior part yellow, with a broad, incarnate border along the posterior edge and along the posterior part of the lateral edges. Scutellum black. Forewings greyish ochraceous, rather finely, but densely black punctulated and with a black transverse

band across te middle. Membrane black, bordered with white. Antennae and legs black the fourth joint of the antennae without a white annulation. Under side whitish yellow, the segments of the thorax, their white posterior borders and coxal cavities excepted, auburn. Anterior edge of the prosternum white. Rostrum black, with a brown base, extending to about $^2/_3$ of the second ventral segment.

The ultimate ventral segment of the male with an undeep, broad impression at the posterior edge. This impression is surrounded by a wall, which is narrowed in the middle, so that it is a rather sharp keel there. Before these keel the disk of the segment shows an indistinct impression, joining still more forwardly, a faint transverse impression.

The only female I think belonging to this species, is visibly immature, so that the black markings are less distinct. However it shows the peculiar red marking at the posterior part of the pronotum. Length of the male 12 mm; of the female $12^1/_2$ mm. 1. Muzo, Columbia, STAUDINGER, one male (Holotype). — Cali, Columbia, one female (Allotype, in the British Museum).

Dysdercus columbicus n. sp. Head, anterior area and lateral edges of the pronotum and the scutellum red. The anterior edge of the pronotum with a white border. The posterior part and the forewings ochraceous. Membrane greyish white. Under side red, anterior edge, the posterior borders of each segment and the coxal cavities of the thorax white. The basal ventral segments and the others especially toward the posterior edge yellowish. Legs red, the base and the apex of the tibiae and the second joint of the tarsi blackish. Antennae red, the second and third joint toward the top and the fourth joint, an indistinct, yellowish, basal annulation excepted, greyish black. Rostrum red, the apex greyish, reaching the base of the third ventral segment. The ultimate ventral segment of the male of this species is not unlike that of *D. brevis* Blöte, but the impression at the middle of the posterior border is more distinct, and the protuding parts at both sides of it are more distinct too. The disk of the segment shows a rather distinct transverse furrow at the middle. Length of the male $12^1/_4$—13 mm. 1—2. Columbia, KLUG, two males, (Holo-and paratype).

Dysdercus concinnus Stål. *Dysdercus mundus* Walk. and *Dysdercus splendidus* Dist. are both varieties of this species, because both differing only in colour. The typical *D. concinnus* has a black scutellum, the var. *mundus* Walk. has a yellow scutellum and yellow forewings, the var. *splendidus* Dist. has a yellow scutellum and white forewings.

1. Tehuacan, Mexico, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus cruciatus Montr. 1—2. Amboina, FORSTEN. — 3—4. Wetter, C. SCHÄDLER, 1896.

Dysdercus crucifer Stål. (*Dindymus simplex* Walk). 1. Serdang, Sumatra, SCHAGEN v. LEEUWEN. — 2—3. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, DR. B. HAGEN. — 4—6. Padang, Western coast of Sumatra, 1925—1926, E. JACOBSON. — 7—12. Krakatau, May 1908, E. JACOBSON. — 13. Batavia, Apr.—May 1907, DR. P. BUITENDIJK. — 14. Soembawa, MR. v. LANSBERGE. — 15—16. Lombok, LEESBERG. — 17—19. Borneo, SCHWANER. — 20. Borneo, MULLER. — 21—29. Takao, Formosa, July—Dec. 1907, H. SAUTER. — 30. Takao, Formosa, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus evanescens Dist. 1. Sikkim, India, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus fasciatus Sign. 1—4. Benguela, Africa, E. v. D. KELLEN, from VETH's collection. — 5—7. ?.—8. Ambriz, W. Africa, 1888, HENDRIKSEN, from FOKKER's collection.

Dysdercus flavidus Sign. 1. Nossi Faly, POLLEN and v. DAM. — 2—3. Mayotte, the sames.

Dysdercus fulvo-niger d. Geer, (*howardi* Ballou). This species is easely recognizable from the affinite species, especially *D. ruficollis* L. by the black transverse band near the posterior edge of the pronotum. I will add to DE GEER's description only that the ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a rather large, excavated impression, which is limited inwardly by a rather broad, erected lamella. The edge of this lamella shows two angular teeth, with a rather broad incisure between them. The wall surrounding the impression is rather narrow, especially in the middle nearly keel-shaped; set with erected hairs. The disk of the segment before the wall shows an undeep, transverse impression. 1—2. Surinam, HORST. — 3—6. Surinam, LEESBERG. — 7—13. Mt. St. Benedict, Trinidad, Aug. 1929, D. C. GEYSKES. — 14—16. Casparee Island, Trinidad, 14 Aug. 1929, D. C. GEYSKES.

Dysdercus fuscofasciatus n. sp. Head red sometimes with a greyish brown spot above, sometimes at the upper side nearly totally black. Anterior area and lateral edges of the pronotum red, the anterior edge bordered with white. The posterior part clearly ochraceous, with a more or less broad, but always distinct, transverse, blackish band parallel to the posterior border, usually leaving a whitish yellow border at the posterior edge. Sometimes the lateral edges and the anterior corners are narrowly bordered with black too. Scutellum reddish ochraceous, clavus and corium ochraceous, the top of the corium and usually the outer edge

too brownish. Membrane brownish black, with a white border. Antennae black, fourth joint with a rather broad, basal, white annulation, occupying about $^1/_6$ of the length of the joint. Rostrum red, apical joint dark brown, reaching the base of the third ventral segment. Legs black, femurs red at the base. Underside white, the abdomen somewhat yellowish. Thorax with red spots on the sides of each segment. Incisures of the venter narrowly marked with black, fifth and sixth ventral segment sometimes with red markings. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a rather small, excavated impression, limited inwardly by the sharp, nearly straight, slightly bended outward apical edge. This edge shows two very small pointed processes, rather close together. The impression is nearly completely rounded, only very faintly prolongated in the middle. The broad, rounded wall surrounding it is set with long, erected hairs. Before this wall the segment shows a rather sharply indicated, transverse impression. Length of the male $10^1/_2$—12 mm.; of the female 12—14 mm. 1—2. Paloeme, Tapanahoni exped. Sept. 1904, v. STOCKUM, two males, (Holo- and paratype). — 3—4. Paramaribo, 1911, W. C. v. HEURN, two females, (Allo- and paratype). — 5. Commewijne, Suriname, 1911, male, (Paratype). — 6—7. ♀, male and female, (Paratypes). — Demerara, HARPER, 1878, from SHARP's collection, two females (Paratypes), in the British Museum.

Dysdercus haemorrhoidalis Sign. 1. Liberia, 1880, E. BÜTTIKOFER. — 2—36. The same, 1886—1887. — 37. Robertsport, L. DEMERY. — 38—39. Liberia, STAMPFLI. — 40—43. Juring, Sulyma-riv. Liberia, Febr. 1891, A. F. DEMERY.

Dysdercus honestus n. sp. Head, anterior area and lateral edge of the pronotum red. Anterior border of the pronotum white. Posterior part of the pronotum ochraceous, with a narrow, black, transverse band before the whitish posterior edge. Scutellum and forewings ochraceous. Membrane black, with a rather broad, greyish white border. Underside yellow, the thorax with orange-red spots at the sides of the segments, the ventral segments black at the base. Antennae black, the base of the first joint reddish, the fourth joint with a very narrow, nearly indistinct, greyish-white basal annulation, which is about as broad as the diameter of the joint. (In the somewhat immature male the three basal joints are for the greater part orange-red). Legs red, the apical two joints of the tarsi only brownish. Rostrum red, the apical joint black, reaching the base of the second ventral segment. Ultimate ventral segment of the male with an excavated impression, which is limited inwardly by a triangular, rather sharp pointed lamella. The wall, surrounding this impression is

medially rather narrow, but widened and rounded at the sides. The disk of the segment before it shows a rather strongly marked transverse impression, still before it there is a median impression visible. Length of the male 14 mm., of the female 17 mm. 1. Espirito Santo, STAUDINGER, female (Allotype). — Chapada, Central Brazil, 2600 Ft., Nov. 1902, A. ROBERT, male (Holotype), in the British Museum.

Dysdercus imitator n. sp. Head red, usually with a black spot on the vertex, which is often enlarged in such a way that only the environment of the eyes remains red. Anterior edge of the pronotum bordered with white, behind this border often blackish; the anterior area always red. The posterior part of the pronotum yellow, with a greyish black transverse band near the posterior border, which is often occupying nearly the whole posterior part. The lateral edges usually red, often with a narrow, black border on the edge, sometimes entirely black. Scutellum red or yellow, the top, or sometimes entirely black. Forewings ochraceous, usually the whole apical half greyish brown or blackish. Sometimes however only with a blackish transverse band beyond the middle (var. *pseudo-annulus* n. var.); rarely the corium is entirely yellow (var. *pseudoruficollis* n. var.). Under side entirely yellowish white, the thorax with red, or rarely black spots at the sides, the abdomen with black anterior margins at the segments, sometimes with red or black markings on the fifth and sixth ventral segment. Antennae entirely dark greyish brown or blackish, the fourth joint without a white annulation. Legs dark greyish brown, the femurs usually reddish. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a very broad, medially somewhat gutter-shaped impression, inwardly limited by a vertical, short, sharp, straight lamella, that is laterally obliquely truncated, so that the posterior edge shows at both sides of it a very small incisure. The wall, surrounding the impression is not very broad, and at the sides somewhat sharp edged. Exteriorly it shows a narrow border of erected hairs. Closely to this wall the disk of the segment shows a rather deep transverse impression. Length of the male 9—$10^2/_3$ mm; of the female 10—$11^2/_3$ mm. 1—9. Pachitea, Peru, STAUDINGER, five males (Holo- and paratypes) and four females (Allo- and paratypes). — 10—12. Upper Peru, STAUDINGER, 1931, one male and two females, (Paratypes). — 13—16. Yungas, Bolivia, STAUDINGER 1931, three males and one female, (Paratypes).

Var. *pseudo-annulus* n. var. 17—18. Yungas, Bolivia, STAUDINGER, 1931, one male (Holotype of the var.) and one female, (Allotype of the var.). — 19. Mapiri, Bolivia, STAUDINGER, 1931, one male, (Paratype). — 20—23. Pachitea, Peru, STAUDINGER, 1931, two males and two females, (Paratypes).

— 24. Cumbase, Peru, STAUDINGER 1931, male, (Paratype). — 25—26.?, two males, (Paratypes).

Var. *pseudoruficollis* n. var. 27—28. Upper Peru, STAUDINGER, one male, (Holotype of the var.) and one female, (Allotype of the var.). — 29. Cumbase, Peru, STAUDINGER 1931, female (Paratype).

Dysdercus immarginatus n. sp. Head, anterior area and lateral edges of the pronotum and the scutellum red; anterior border of the pronotum white, pronotum for the rest and the forewings light ochraceous. Membrane blackish grey, with a white basal spot, but without a white border. Pronotum anteriorly two times as broad as posteriorly, and $1^4/_5$ time as broad as the length across the median line, the anterior corners somewhat protuding, but rounded; the lateral edges rather much elevated, and distinctly incurved. Antennae red, the end of the third joint and the fourth joint, a narrow, basal, white annulation excepted, greyish brown. Legs red, the tarsi brownish toward the end. Rostrum red, apical joint brownish, extending to about $^3/_4$ of the second ventral segment. Under side of the thorax whitish; each segment with a red spot on each side. Venter yellow, the incisures and the sides black, the fifth and sixth segment marked with orange-red. Ultimate ventral segment of the male with a rather large, sphaeroidal impression, which is surrounded by a broad wall, making a rounded process upon the segment if seen from the sides. The impression is limited inwardly by a vertical lamella, showing two little teeth at the middle of the upper edges, and a pointed tooth at the lateral corners. The wall, surrounding the impression is set with long, erected hairs. Length of the male $14^1/_3$ mm. 1. São Paulo, Brazil, STAUDINGER, 1931, one male (Holotype).

Dysdercus incarnatus n. sp. Upper side entirely red, only the membrane and the medial lobe of the front dark greyish brown or blackish. Underside red too, the anterior edge of the prosternum, the coxal cavities, the posterior edge of the segments of the thorax and the posterior edges of the second and third, and in a lower degree of the fourth and fifth ventral segment too whitish. Upper side of the head with a longitudinal furrow, which is widened behind. Pronotum with protuded anterior corners, touching the eyes, the lateral edge rather much dilatated, and very strongly, in the middle nearly vertically elevated; in the middle rather much excavated, if seen from above. The anterior area swollen and smooth, the posterior part rather coarsely, but not very densely punctulate, the points arranged somewhat in transverse rows. Scutellum punctured at the base, the extremity swollen and smooth. Forewings

irregularly, rather coarsely, but not densely punctured. Legs, antennae and rostrum blackish. The ultimate ventral segment of the male with a rather strongly marked, nearly straight transverse impression beyond the middle, and a more faintly indicated furrow along the somewhat prolongated apical edge. Genital valves of the female nearly circular, much

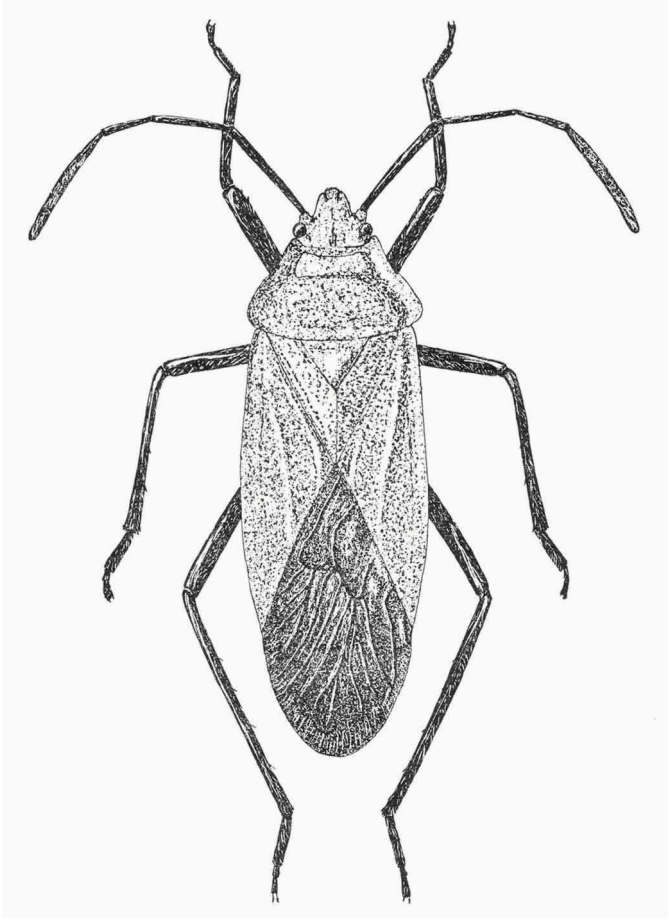

Fig. 4. *Dysdercus incarnatus* n. sp.

overlapping each other in the middle. Length of the male 16—18 mm; of the female 19—21 mm. 1—2. Goeroepahi, N. Celebes, Apr.—Juny 1917, W. KAUDERN, two males, (Holo-and paratype). — The same, March—July, one male and two females, (Paratypes), in Mus. Göteborg. — 3. Modajag, N. Celebes, Aug. 1917, W. KAUDERN, one female, (Allotype). — The same, (Paratype), in Mus. Göteborg. — Bolaäng, N. Celebes, 13 May

1917, W. KAUDERN, male (Paratype), in Mus. Göteborg. — 4. Tondano, Celebes, STAUDINGER 1931, female, (Paratype).

Dysdercus incertus Dist. 1—3. Upper Peru, STAUDINGER 1931.

var. *flavipenuis* n. var. This form is agreeing quite with the typical *D. incertus*, concerning the structural characters, especially in the peculiar form of the anterior area of the pronotum, which is more swollen than in the allied species, and shows an interruption in the furrow separating the anterior area from the lateral edges, so that this anterior area partly joints the lateral edge without any interruption. The ultimate ventral segment of the male too is similar to that of *D. incertus* Dist. It shows a rather deep impression, with a small longitudinal groove at the somewhat elevated inner edge. The inner edge himself is rather sharpened, bordered with black, and somewhat bended outwardly. Before the wall, surrounding the impression the disk of the segment shows a faint transverse impression.

The var. differs from the typical form of *D. incertus* Dist. in having no black markings at the corium nor at the posterior part of the pronotum. Besides the legs are more reddish, only the tarsi black. Antennae totally black, as in the typical form, the base of the first joint reddish. 4. Lino, Panama, STAUDINGER, 1931, male. (Holotype of the var.). — 5. Chiriqui, Panama, STAUDINGER, 1931, (Paratype of the var.).

Dysdercus infuscatus n. sp. Head and anterior area of the pronotum red; anterior edge of the pronotum bordered with white. Pronotum ochraceous for the rest, with an, especially in the middle, rather broad, brownish black, transverse band. The transverse furrows and sometimes the lateral edges anteriorly too brownish. Scutellum brownish black, sometimes with yellow apex and base. Forewings ochraceous, a stripe along the nerve at the middle of the corium and a more or less distinct transverse spot brownish black. The triangular part of the corium, between this nerve, the suture between corium and membrane and the anterior edge greyish brown, a narrow stripe along the suture between corium and membrane usually yellow. Often the clavus too shows a black slap along the posterior border. Membrane black, with a white apical border. Underside yellowish white, thorax with red markings at the sides of each segment. Abdomen bordered with reddish, the segments with more or less distinct black bases; especially the fifth segment shows a large, basal, black band. The sixth segment with a red base. Antennae brownish grey, the base of the first joint red, the fourth joint without a white annulation near the base. Femurs red, tibiae and tarsi greyish brown. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a rather large impression, the posterior edge there being somewhat bended outwardly, and medially narrowly inter-

rupted. The wall, surrounding the impression is narrow, nearly keel-shaped in the middle, broader and more rounded at the sides. The disk of the segment before it shows a rather deep, transverse impression. Length of the male $10^1/_2$—$12^1/_4$ mm.; of the female 12—$12^1/_2$ mm. 1—2. Paramaribo, 1900, one male (Holotype) and one female (Allotype). — 3—6. Paramaribo, 1911, W. C. v. HEURN, three males and one female (Paratypes).

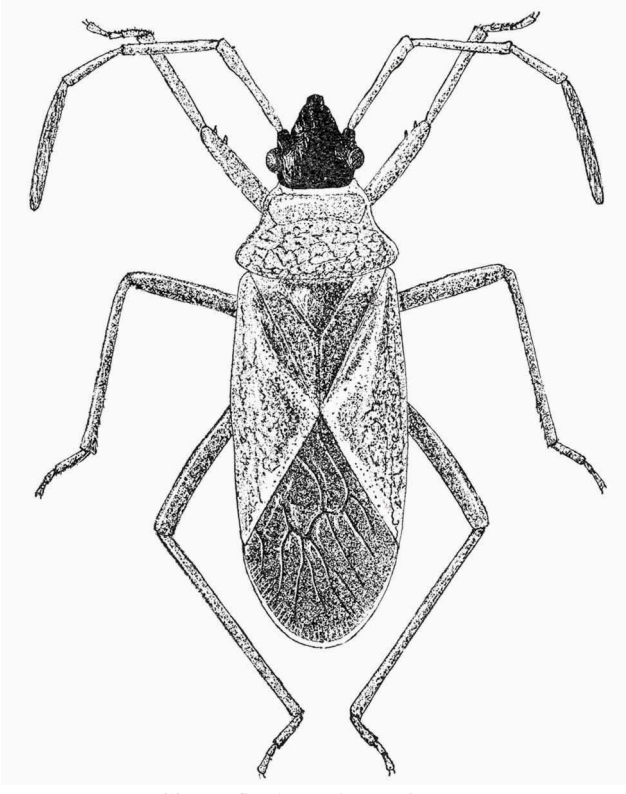

Fig. 5. *Dysdercus jacobsoni* n. sp.

Dysdercus insularis Stål. 1—3. Savaii, Samoa, W. v. BÜLOW.

Dysdercus jacobsoni n. sp. Head black, rather large, as long as the pronotum in the middle. Pronotum goldy yellow, the anterior edge bordered with white, the anterior area vermilion red, the upper side of the pronotum for the rest with red veinlets, connecting the points with each other. The sides near the posterior corners are marked in the same way at the underside too. For the rest the under side of the thorax is totally vermilion red, with a white border at the anterior edge, white

borders at the posterior edge of each segment and white spots on the coxal cavities, also with a blackish, ill-defined spot at both sides of the mesosternum and an indication of it on the metasternum. Scutellum black, with yellowish red base. Clavus black, at the base yellow, with red veinlets; along the edges and along the suture between clavus and corium with rows of points, for the rest irregularly, rather finely and not very densely punctulate. Corium goldy yellow, with red veinlets, like the posterior part of the pronotum, black along the suture between clavus and corium, this black part joints the black part of the corium; against this with a white band, prolongated along the suture between corium and membrane, till near the end of the corium. In that way it makes a white cross with the band at the other wing. Against the white band stands a narrow blackish border, diminuting in width anteriorly and posteriorly. Membrane black, with a narrow, whitish border at the apical edge. Venter vermilion red. Antennae and legs of a very dark, greyish brown colour. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a rather large, but very shallow impression at the middle, coherent with a shallow impression at both sides, but nearer the base of the segment; between these impressions is remaining a rather faint hunch medially at the base of the segment. The posterior edge is medially somewhat prolongated into a lobe, and shows a little hunch at the inner side. Length of the male $11^1/_2$ mm. 1. Sangi, Simaloer, March 1913, E. JACOBSON, male, (Holotype).

Dysdercus jamaicensis Walk. 1—4. Jamaica, July 1892, CRAIGHTON.

Dysdercus maurus Dist. (*Cimex ruficollis* F. nec L.; *Dysdercus howardi* Ballou var. *minor* Ballou). 1. Manaos, Amazon, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus melanoderes Karsch, 1. Guinea, WESTERMAN. — 2. Juring, Sulyma riv. Liberia, Febr. 1891, A. F. DEMERY. — 3—4. Victoria, Cameroon, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dysdercus mimulus Hussey. 1—2. Mexico, KLUG. — 3—5. Jalapa, Mexico, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus mimus Say var. *distanti* n. var. (*D. ruficollis* Dist.). This form, brought by HUSSEY to *D. mimus* Say, what, as I think, is right, is perhaps best concieved as a colour-variety of this species. Head and anterior area of the pronotum red; head often with a black spot at the vertex. Pronotum ochraceous for the rest, with a white anterior border, often with a brownish grey, anteriorly ill-defined transverse band against the posterior edge. Scutellum red or greyish brown. Forewings ochraceous, a narrow border along the suture between corium and membrane brownish. Membrane grey. Underside yellowish white, thorax with red spots at

the sides of each segment. Abdomen with narrow black borders at the bases of the ventral segments. Connexivum und usually transverse bands at the fifth and sixth ventral segment red. Antennae greyish brown, the fourth joint without a white annulation. Legs reddish; tibiae and tarsi usually brownish, rarely the femurs brownish too. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows (just as in the typical *D. mimus* Dist.) a rather large, triangular impression, with a faint, keel-shaped elevation in the middle against the basal edge. The wall, surrounding the impression, is rounded, only medially rather narrow. Before it, the disk of the segment shows a rather deep transverse impression. 1—4. Siparia, Trinidad, 26 July 1929, D. C. GEYSKES, three males (Holo- and paratypes of the var.) and one female (Allotype of the var.) — 5—8. Lino, Panama, STAUDINGER 1931, two males and two females, (Paratypes of the var.). — 9—11. Yungas, Bolivia, STAUDINGER 1931, one male and two females, (Paratypes of the var.).

Dysdercus nigrofasciatus Stål. 1—2. Angkole-Karagwe, Centr. Africa, 1929—1930, A. E. SPEYER. — 3. Ghinda, Erythraea, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 4. German E. Africa, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 5. Abyssinia, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dysdercus obliquus H.-S. 1—3. Tehuacan, Mexico, STAUDINGER 1931. — 4—6. ?, Mus. Berlin 1837.

Dysdercus obscuratus Dist. 1. Orosi, Costa Rica, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 2. Jalapa, Mexico, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dysdercus pallidus n. sp. (SNELLEN v. VOLLENHOVEN in Mus. Leiden). This species is much resembling *D. honestus* Blöte concerning the colour. Especially the females are nearly only distinguishable by the lesser magnitude. The males however show an important difference in the shape of the ultimate ventral segment, and perhaps there will to be found in the females too differences in the shape of the genital organs. The material at my disposal however is not sufficient for that. The white annulation at the base of the apical antennal joint is somewhat more distinct than in *D. honestus* Blöte. Rostrum reaching beyond the middle of the second ventral segment. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows a rather large, excavated impression, limited inwardly by a rather short, outward bended lamella. This lamella is medially somewhat furrow-like excavated, the edge there somewhat incurved. At both sides of this incurvation the edge shows a distinct little tooth. The wall, surrounding the impression is rounded, rather broad, at the middle with a longitudinal furrow; at both sides of this furrow the disk of the segment shows an undeep transverse impression. Length of the male $9^1/_4$ mm., of the

female $11^1/_3$—$14^1/_2$ mm. 1. La Guaira, Venezuela, 27 Apr. 1900, C. C. KAYSER, male (Holotype). — 2—3. Caracas, v. LANSBERGE, two females, (Allo- and paratype).

Dysdercus peruvianus Guér. 1. São Paulo, Brasilia, STAUDINGER, 1931.

Dysdercus poecilus H.-S. 1—3. Java, WIENECKE. — 4—8. Java, Mr. v. LANSBERGE. — 9. Batavia, DE GAVERE. — 10. Soerabaja, Dec. 1868. — 11. Soerabaja, Dec. M. RITSEMA. — 12—22. Ambarawa, LUDEKING. — 23. Depok, W. Java, Dr. H. J. VETH. — 24. Tjilatjap, Java, SEMMELINK. — 25—31. Garoet, W. Java, Miss ADÈR-VERVER 1893. — 32. Batavia, Sept. 1907, E. JACOBSON. — 33—39. Tandjong Priok, Juny—Oct. 1908, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK. — 40—41. Weltevreden, Jan. 1919, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK. — 42—43. Madoera, July 1908, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK. — 44. Soeroelangoen, Apr. 1878, Sumatra exped. — 45. Rawas, May 1878, Sumatra exped. — 46. Fort de Kock, 920 m, Sumatra, 1925, E. JACOBSON. — 47. Java, REINWARD. — 48. India, from FOKKER's collection. — 49. Java, v. HASSELT, from FOKKER's collection. — 50.Batavia, the same.

var. *concinnulus* Walk. (*D. rubriscutellatus* Bredd.) is different from the other forms in being entirely red above.

var. *parvisignatus* n. var. The typical form of *D. poecilus* H.-S. as it has been described from Java, is outside of Java nearly completely replaced by a form, which always is different from it in having a smaller black spot at the forewings; this spot does not reach or exeed the radial nerve, which is always the fact in the Javan specimen. Because of this peculiarity in the geographical distribution, I think it is of use to give a name to this form. In true I think it more probable however, that the var. *parvisignatus* is the more typical population, but as the Javan form has been described first, I am compelled to regard *D. poecilus* H.-S. as the typical form. 51—52. Batang Karang, March 1877, Sumatra exped. — 53—54. Boeo, the same. — 55—58. Soepajang, the same. — 59—65. The same, Apr. 1877. — 66—68. Solok, the same. — 69. Datoer, May 1877, the same. — 70. Simau, Juny 1877, the same. — 71—74. Silago, the same. — 75. The same, July 1877. — 76—78. Sidempoean, the same. — 79—80. Sumatra exped. Nov. 1877. — 81. Western coast of Sumatra, Jan. 1878, the same. — 82—89. Rawas, May 1878, the same. — 90. Palembang, highlands, May-Juny 1878, the same. — 91. Soeroelangoen, July 1878, the same. — 92. ?, the same. — 93. Tapanoeli, Sumatra exped. — 94—97. Tapanoeli, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 98—100. Padang Sidempoean, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 101. Mendeling and Ankola, A. L. v. HASSELT. — 102. Solok, SCHAGEN v. LEEUWEN. — 103—155. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 157—190. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 191—

192. Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 193. Tinging, Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 194. Manna, M. KNAPPERT. — 195—282, Solok, 1911—1914, P. O. STOLZ. — 283. Deli, Sumatra, DE BUSSY. — 284—304. Fort de Kock, 920 m, 1913—1926, E. JACOBSON — 305—313. Poeloe Weh, 1906—1908, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK. — 314—318. Nias, KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN. — 319. Philippines, v. d. VALK. — 320—323. ? . (All cotypes of the var.).

var. *semifuscus* Breddin. 329. Manilla, H. DEYROLLE. — 330—332. Philippines, 19 July 1897, A. v. d. VALK. — 333—334. ? .

var. *vacillans* Hussey. 324. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 325—326. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. HAGEN. — 327. Malang, Java, LEESBERG. — 328. Takao, Formosa, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus ruficeps Perty. 1—3. Para, Mus. Berlin.

Dysdercus ruficollis L. This species is very changeable in colour, nevertheless there is a complex of characters in the colour too, by which it is possible te recognize this species from most of the allied forms. The antennae are greyish black, but show always a white annulation at the base of the fourth joint. The anterior area of the pronotum and the sides of it are of a bright red colour, the posterior part in the contrary ochraceous, rarely entirely greyish or blackish, but never with a distinct blackish transverse stripe parallel and near the posterior edge. In the typical form the posterior part of the pronotum and the forewings are reddish ochraceous, the membrane black, with a narrow greyish border. Often however, the membrane is entirely greyish or whitish (var. *albomembranaceus* n. var.). The var. *annulus* F. (*D. caribbaeus* Dist.) shows a greyish black transverse band at the forewings and a triangular black spot at the end of the corium. The membrane is usually black with a narrow, white border, rarely entirely greyish. Head and scutellum are very changeable in colour in all these forms, black or red, the scutellum often yellow. Very dark specimen, in which the transverse band at the corium joints entirely the the apical spot, are the var. *clarki* Dist. Venter of the abdomen yellow, with black borders at the bases of the segments. The fifth and sixth segment sometimes red, sometimes with black markings at the sides. Legs black, sometimes with red femurs, sometimes entirely red. The apical edge of the ultimate ventral segment of the male without incisures or impressions. The segment shows only a broad, transverse impression, parallel to the apical edge. Between this impression and the edge the segment shows a row of stiff, erected hairs; the apical edge himself set with somewhat inward directed hairs. 1. Bahia, Brazil. — 2. Espirito Santo, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 3—6. Blumenau, Brazil, STAUDINGER 1931. — 7—8. The same, larvae.

var. *albomembranaceus* Blöte. 23—25. Para, Mus. Berlin, three females, (Allo- and paratypes of the var.). — 26. Rio de Janeiro, BESCHKE, male, (Paratype of the var.). — 27—29. São Paulo, Brazil, STAUDINGER 1931, two males (Holo- and paratype of the var.) and one female (Paratype of the var.). — 30. Espirito Santo, STAUDINGER 1931, female, (Paratype of the var.).

var. *annulus* F. 9—12. Bahia, Brazil. — 13. Brazil. — 14—17. Espirito Santo, STAUDINGER 1931. — 18. St. Catharina, the same. — 19—22. Blumenau, Brazil, the same.

Dysdercus sanguinarius Stål. 1—2. Cuba, GERMAR.

Dysdercus sidae Mentr. 1—2. N. S. Wales, STAUDINGER 1931. — 3. Salomon Isl., STAUDINGER 1931. — 4. Merauke, New Guinea, STAUDINGER 1931. — 5. Kinigunang, New Pommeren, C. RIBBE.

Dysdercus simon Taeuber. 1—2. Kavignian, Luzon, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus solenis H.-S. 1. Philippines, 19 Juny 1879, A. v. d. VALK.

Dysdercus superstitiosus F. 1—4. Sissanto, S. W. Africa, GRESHOF. — 5—9. Kassai-territ. Belg. Congo, H. C. KOOYMAN, 1896.

var. *albicollis* Schaum. 10—11. German E. Africa, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus transversalis n. sp. Upper side yellow or reddish, the head bright red. Pronotum with a white anterior border, the anterior area usually black. Scutellum black. Forewings with a black, clear bordered, transverse spot, that reaches, or nearly reaches the suture between corium and membrane. Head dull, and relatively smaller than in *D. poecilus* H.-S. Pronotum anteriorly only about half as broad as posteriorly; posteriorly $1^1/_2$ time as broad as the length beyond the middle. Under side of the thorax yellowish white, with a black spot at the sides of each segment. Venter yellow, sometimes with dark transverse borders at the bases of the segments, the sixth segment often for the greater part black. Antennae black, the base of the first joint red. Legs black, femurs sometimes entirely or partly yellowish red or brownish. The ultimate ventral segment of the male shows at both sides very faint impressions in the neighbourhood and parallel to the posterior edge; at the middle a (sometimes indistinct) longitudinal little furrow, connecting the posterior edge with a rather deep transverse groove. Nearer the base of the segment there is a very faint indication of a transverse impression. The posterior edge is not (as in *D. poecilus* H.-S.) prolongated into a pointed tooth, neither the segment shows the impressions peculiar to *D. cingulatus* F. The genital valves of the female are tortuously rounded, and are overlapping each other rather much in the median line. Length of the male $10^1/_4$—$13^3/_4$ mm., of the female $12^1/_2$—16 mm.

This species is somewhat changeable, and will be perhaps to be divided up into a number of geographical forms later on. Namely the specimen from Java and Timor are smaller than the specimen from Wetter, but the specimen from Bali are the largest of all. The specimen from Key Isl. has the anterior area of the pronotum for the greater part of the same colour as the rest of it, only the transverse furrows are marked with black. The material at my disposal however is insufficient to describe subspecies already new. 1—4. Java, W. J. E. HEKMEYER, three males and one female, (Paratypes). — 5. Teboenkoa, Bali, Oct.–Nov. 1868, one male (Paratype). — 6. Bali, Nov., M. RITSEMA, female, (Paratype). — 7—28. Wetter, C. SCHÄDLER, 1908, 11 males (Holo- and paratypes) and 11 females, (Allo- and paratypes). — 29. Maumerie, Timor, female (Paratype). — 30. Key Islands, STAUDINGER, 1931, female (Paratype).

Dysdercus (Megadysdercus) mesiostigma Dist. 1. Poeloe Weh, Dr. P. BUITENDIJK, 1910. — 2. The same, Juny 1908. — 3. Fort de Kock, Apr. 1914, E. JACOBSON. — 4. Nias, KLEIWEG DE ZWAAN. — 5—8. Timor, MACKLOT. — 9. Gorontalo, v. HOEVELL. — 10. Lombok, LEESBERG. — 11—14. Fakfak, N. Papua, C. J. L. PALMER, 1908. — 15—17. ?, STAUDINGER 1931.

Dysdercus (Piezodera) rubra Sign. 1. Madagascar, STAUDINGER, 1931. — 2. Tananarivo, Madagascar, STAUDINGER, 1931.

To facilitate the identification of the species allied to *Dysdercus ruficollis* L. follows here a short analysis of them. Recorded are the American species, excepted: *D. albofasciatus* Berg; *D. andreae* L.; *D. bidentatus* Hussey; *D. concinnus* Stål; *D. fervens* Walk.; *D. fervidus* Bergr.; *D. flavolimbatus* Stål; *D. jamaicensis* Walk.; *D. longirostris* Stål; *D. mimulus* Hussey; *D. obscuratus* Dist.; *D. ocreatus* Say; *D. oncopeltus* Dist.; *D. peruvianus* Guér.; *D. ruficeps* Perty; *D. rufipes* Stål; *D. rusticus* Stål; *D. sanguinarius* Stål; and *D. suturellus* H.-S. As I dont know the *D. fernaldi* Ballou, which seems to belong to this group too, it was not possible to me to record it here; from the description I should think it belonging to, or being a var. of *D. ruficollis* L.

A. Ultimate joint of the antennae with a basal white annulation.

B. Pronotum with a black or greyish brown transverse band near the posterior edge.

C. Forewings with fine, blackish points. *D. maurus* Dist.

CC. The points on the forewing are not dark coloured.

D. Ground colour carmine red. *D. discolor* Walk.

DD. Ground colour ochraceous.

E.	The apex and the anterior edge of the corium usually brownish. Legs bright red, the tibiae and tarsi and the apex of the femurs usually black. The fourth antennal joint with a very distinct basal white annulation.	
F.	Ultimate ventral segment of the male with a small impression against the posterior edge. The dark transverse band at the pronotum and the markings on the forewings are in this species usually more distinct than in *D. fulvoniger* de Geer.	*D. fuscofasciatus* Blöte.
FF.	The ultimate ventral segment of the male with a large impression at the posterior edge, which is surrounded by a high, narrow, nearly keel-shaped wall.	*D. fulvo-niger* de Geer.
EE.	Forewings entirely ochraceous. Legs yellowish brown or ochraceous. Tibiae rarely brownish.	*D. honestus* Blöte and *D. pallidus* Blöte.
BB.	Pronotum without a transverse band against the posterior edge, rarely the whole posterior part of the pronotum is greyish.	
G.	Basal annulation of the fourth antennal joint yellowish, indistinct. Legs reddish, the second joint of the tarsi brownish.	*D. columbicus* Blöte.
GG.	Basal annulation of the apical antennal joint always distinct. The second joint of the tarsi not darker coloured.	
H.	Membrane blackish brown, without a white or grey apical edge.	*D. immarginatus* Blöte.
HH.	Membrane greyish white or black, but then always with a grey or white apical edge.	*D. ruficollis* L.
AA.	Apical joint of the antennae without a basal white annulation.	
I.	Pronotum with a bright red border against the posterior part of the lateral edge.	*D. collaris* Blöte.
II.	Pronotum without such a red border.	
J.	Forewings with a sharp-cut, black, usually light-bordered transverse band. Pronotum without a transverse band against the posterior edge.	*D. obliquus* H.-S.

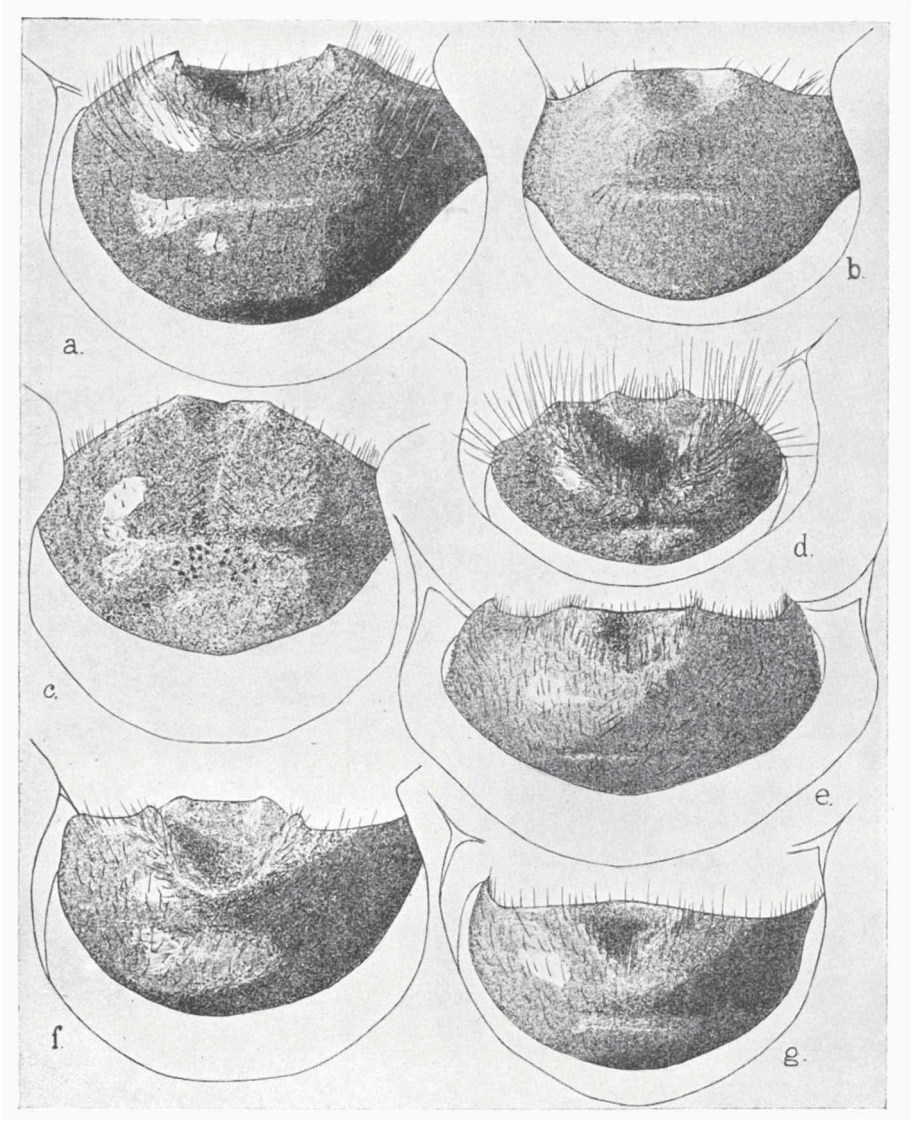

Fig. 6. Caudal views of the ultimate ventral segments of the males of:
a. Dysdercus imitator n. sp. var. *pseudoannulus* n. var.
b. Dysdercus brevis n. sp.
c. Dysdercus columbicus n. sp.
d. Dysdercus pallidus n. sp.
e. Dysdercus fuscofasciatus n. sp.
f. Dysdercus fulvo-niger de Geer.
g. Dysdercus mimus Say var. *distanti* n. var.

JJ.	Forewings each with a circular black spot.	*D. chiriquinus* Dist.
JJJ.	Forewings with a semicircular, black spot against the anterior edge.	*D. mimus* Say.
JJJJ.	Forewings ochraceous, sometimes with a black transverse band, or the whole apical half is black, in which case there is a transverse band against the posterior edge of the pronotum.	
K.	Head black. Forewings and posterior part of the pronotum with black points.	*D. capitatus* Dist.
KK.	Forewings without black points.	
L.	The anterior area of the pronotum much swollen, broad, partly joining the lateral edges of the pronotum. The lateral edges in the posterior part too narrow and scarcely elevated.	*D. incertus* Dist.
LL.	The anterior area of the pronotum always distinctly separated from the lateral edge. The lateral edge rather broad, and elevated.	
M.	Forewings with a triangular grey marking against the whole anterior edge.	*D. infuscatus* Blöte.
MM.	Forewings at most in the apical half with grey markings.	
N.	Pronotum with a fine, black transverse line against the posterior edge.	see: *D. honestus* Blöte.
NN.	Pronotum with or without a broad, often ill-defined dark border against the posterior edge.	
O.	Body short and broad. Pronotum posteriorly about two times as broad as anteriorly; without a dark transverse band near the posterior edge, (see *D. columbicus* Blöte too).	*D. brevis* Blöte.
OO.	Body more elongate. Pronotum posteriorly at most $1^3/_4$ time as broad as anteriorly; often with a dark transverse band against the posterior edge.	*D. imitator* Blöte and *D. mimus* Say.

Finally I must bring out my best thanks to Dr. O. LUNDBLAD, who compared some of my specimen with the type of *Cimex fulvo-niger* de Geer, so that I am sure that this species is not a synonym of *Dysdercus ruficollis* L., and that *Dysdercus howardi* Ballou is synonym of it.