The family of the Pyrrhocoridae 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 \( \frac{1}{6} \) 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 lunaris* Gmel. (*include*ns 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.


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, tibiae and first joint of the tarsi yellow, the apical joints greyish. Antennae 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\(\frac{1}{3}\) mm. One male and a fragment of a female, (Holo-and allotype). in 's-Rijks Museum van Natuurlijke Historie. 1—2. Curacao, Father Jansen.


_Fibrenus globicollis_ Burm. 1—2. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1931.

_Theraneis pulchra_ Dist. 1—2. Chiriqui, Panama, Staudinger 1931.


_Physopelta analis_ Sign. 1—3. Victoria, Kamerun, Staudinger 1931.


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

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. Antennae 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 1/3 mm.


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


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 coars 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.


Antilochus bicolor Leth. 1. Sumatra, Muller. — 2—3. Moeara Lamboe,
— 5. Padang Sidempoean, J. D. Pasteur. — 6. Bengkoelek, Sumatra,
J. W. v. Lansberge. — 7—13. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra,
Dr. B. Hagen. — 14. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. Hagen.

Antilochus Boerhaviae F. 1. Kassai territ. Belg. Congo, H. C. Kooymans,
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
Stal, and agreeing entirely with Walker's description of Dysdercus colo-
ratus 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 Stal pp. Var. c). This species
is not identical with Antilochus discifer Stal, 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.
14—16, Moluccas, Hekmev. — 17. N. Guinea (or N. Celebes?) W. J. E.
Hekmev.

Antilochus coqueberti F. 1—2. Lambeb, Formosa, Jan. 1901, H. Sauter.

Antilochus discifer Stal. 1. Sumatra, Muller. — 2. Batang Karang,
March 1877, Sumatra exped. — 3. Sidempoean, July 1877, Sumatra exped.—
Sumatra exped. — 7. Sipirok, Tapanoeli, Sumatra, A. L. v. Hasselt,
Morawa, Serdang, Sumatra, Dr. B. Hagen. — 31—45. Between Serdang
and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. Hagen. — 46—53. Solok, Padang, 1911—1914,

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


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. Lamsberge. — 5—8. Maumerie, Timor. — 9—14. Flores, 1891, H. ten Kate. — 15—17. Timor, Macklot. — 18. Timor, Dec. Wienecke. — 19. Timor, J. W. v. Lamsberge. — 20—26. Wetter, C. Schälder, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ time as long as the first (in Antilochus discifer Stål $\frac{1}{3}$) and scarcely (in A. discifer Stål distinctly) longer than the second. Length of the female $13\frac{2}{3}$—15 mm. 1—2. Timor, MACKLOT, Holo- and paratype. — 3—4. Wetter Isl. C. SCHÄDLER, Paratypes.


Antilochus nigrocruciatus Stål. 1. ? .


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


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. Blooeoe, Upper Mahakkam, Borneo exped., 1898, Dr. Nieuwenhuis, — 81—82. Long Blooeoe, the same. — 83. Long Blooeoe, 1899, the same.


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

![Ectatops simalurensis n. sp.](image)

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 \( \frac{1}{3} \) 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\( \frac{1}{4} \) 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.


Pseudindra n. gen. The species described by Breddin, and brought by him to the genus Indra Kirk. & Edw. (glebula, orthocephaloïdes 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 Armattillus Dist. is really closely related with it.


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

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


Odontopus confusus Dist. 1—2. Cheren, Erythrea, Staudinger, 1931.


Odontopus varicornis F. 1. ?.


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 $17\frac{1}{3}-17\frac{2}{3}$ mm. 1—2. Morotai, Bernstein, 2 females (cotypes).


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 $1\frac{3}{4}$ 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 tibiae 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 3/4 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 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 coxae 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. Antennae 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

*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 ¾ of the length of the body, brown, the basal half of the first joint and the fourth joint, the apical ⅓ part excepted, yellow. First joint somewhat longer than the fourth, second joint ⅝ 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).

*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).


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 specimens (paratypes).


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).


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 excepted, 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.


**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 exp. 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 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 easily recognizable by the colour, the black apical antennal joint and the long rostrum 1. Timor, Macklot, female, (Holotype). — 2. Timor, Wienecke, female, (Paratype).


*Pyrrhocoris posthumus* Horv. 1. Yerkalo, Thibet, Msgr. F. Biet.


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 aethiopicus Dist. The Delecampius aethiopicns Distant (Ann.


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


Dysdercus antennatus Distant is a Dindymus.


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 furrrow behind it blackish. Pronotum for the rest and the forewings ochraceous, 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 $9\frac{2}{3}$ mm., of the female $12-12\frac{2}{3}$ mm. 1—3. São Paulo, Brasil, Staudinger, one male (Holotype) and two females (Allo-and paratype). — 4. Cumbase, Peru, female, (Paratype).


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.

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 the 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 \( \frac{2}{3} \) 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\( \frac{1}{2} \) 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 protruding 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\( \frac{3}{4} \)—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 evanescens Dist. 1. Sikkim, India, Staudinger 1931.


Dysdercus fulvo-niger d. Geer, (howardi Ballou). This species is easily 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 undepth, transverse impression, 1—2. Surinam, Horst. — 3—6. Surinam, Leesberg. — 7—13. Mt. St. Benedict, Trinidad, Aug. 1929, D. C. Geyskès. — 14—16. Casparee Island, Trinidad, 14 Aug. 1929, D. C. Geyskès.

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 prolonged 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\(\frac{1}{2}\)-12 mm.; of the female 12-14 mm.


_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 trans­
verse 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 ochra­
ceous, usually the whole apical half greyish brown or blackish. Some­
times 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.).
Pachitea, Peru, STAUDINGER, 1931, two males and two females, (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\(\frac{4}{5}\) time as broad as the length across the median line, the anterior corners somewhat protruding, 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 \(\frac{3}{4}\) 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\(\frac{1}{3}\) 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 protruded 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

Fig. 4. Dysdercus incarnatus n. sp.
Dysdercus incertus Dist. 1—3. Upper Peru, Staudinger 1931.

var. flavipennis 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 joins 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-
ruptured. 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 101/4—121/4 mm.; of the female 12—123/4 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 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, prolonged 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, diminishing 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 prolonged into a lobe, and shows a little hunch at the inner side. Length of the male 11½ mm. 1. Sangi, Simaloer, March 1913, E. Jacobson, male, (Holotype).

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


Dysdercus mimus Say var. distantii n. var. (D. ruficollis Dist.). This form, brought by Hussey to D. mimus Say, what, as I think, is right, is perhaps best conceived 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 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


var. concinnulus Walk. (_D. rubricutellatus_ 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 exceed 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. Boco, the same. — 55—58. Soepajang, the same. — 59—65. The same, Apr. 1877. — 66—68. Solok, the same. — 69. Datoe, 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. Soerodelangoen, 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. Lervwen. — 103—155. Tandjong Morawa, Serdang, Dr. B. Hagen. — 157—190. Between Serdang and the Toba-lake, Dr. B. Hagen. — 191—


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 to 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. albobranca neus 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.


*Dysdercus sanguinarius* Stål. 1—2. Cuba, Germar.


*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 11/4 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 101/4—133/4 mm., of the female 121/2—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 specimens 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.


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. mauros* Dist.
CC. The points on the forewing are not dark coloured.
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. fulvoniger* 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. *D. columbicus* Blöte.

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. *D. immarginatus* Blöte.

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. *D. ruficollis* L.

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. *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 minus Say var. distant 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. columbicu*s Blöte too). *D. brevis* Blöte.

OO. Body more elongate. Pronotum posteriorly at most $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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.