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CHAVES PARA OS GÊNEROS DE MIRÍDEOS DO MUNDO (HEMIPTERA)

Por

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(Com 263 figuras no texto)

Ao iniciar seus estudos sobre Mirídeos, o autor teve que enfrentar duas grandes dificuldades. A primeira foi a dúvida acêrca da posição sistemática verdadeira de quase 150 gêneros, a maioria dos quais não podiam ser colocados em tribos ou subfamílias devido às descrições pouco acuradas então existentes.

No catálogo genérico de Reuter (Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (3) 1910), cerca de 100 gêneros foram considerados como de posição incerta e vários outros foram dispostos sistematicamente baseando-se apenas em suas descrições originais. Infelizmente, êsse mestre da taxinomia não teve a oportunidade de examinar os tipos dêsses gêneros, uma vez que se achavam espalhados pelos vários Museus da Europa e das Américas. Tal dificuldade, porém, foi removida, mais tarde, com a publicação, pelo autor do presente, do trabalho intitulado "On the Major Classification of the Miridae etc." (Ann. Acad. Brasil. Cid. 24(1):31-110, 1952) que, baseado no estudo de tipos em vários museus da Europa e América, menciona todos os gêneros grupados nas tribos e subfamílias, permitindo assim, aos entomólogos, trabalharem com êxito nesses dois primeiros degraus da sistemática, abaixo do nível de família.

A segunda dificuldade de monta era a falta de chaves apropriadas, com ilustração de caracteres críticos, para os gêneros ou mesmo grupos de gêneros, que compreendem a fauna mundial. A identificação de um determinado gênero era, geralmente, consideravelmente retardada por exigir a consulta de um grande número de trabalhos e manuseio exaustivo da literatura. Por outro lado, o estudo baseado apenas em chaves regionais não é satisfatório desde que, em muitos casos, se torna duvidoso devido à recente introdução de espécies na região.

Este trabalho é destinado a eliminar esta segunda dificuldade. O autor está ciente das dificuldades que seus colegas poderão en-

contrar no uso destas chaves e, por isso, deseja chamar a atenção para os seguintes pontos:

Torna-se absolutamente impossível estabelecer chaves que possam ser usadas satisfatoriamente para todas as espécies de todos os gêneros conhecidos até o presente, na fauna mundial. Sabemos também que a evolução pode estar agindo ativamente em muitas espécies ou gêneros, de tal forma que os extremos se completam. Chaves extremamente complexas apareceriam, se tal trabalho fôsse tentado, requerendo o estudo de todos os tipos conhecidos para milhares de espécies existentes nos museus de vários países, tornando-se, assim, o trabalho muito oneroso e exigindo tempo considerável.

As chaves aqui apresentadas são baseadas, principalmente, no estudo das espécies típicas de cada gênero e, sempre que possível, no estudo das demais espécies que compõem esses gêneros. O dimorfismo sexual contribui também para tornar as chaves mais difíceis, sobretudo nos casos em que somente o macho ou a fêmea são conhecidos, e são numerosas as espécies desta categoria. As chaves foram feitas, sempre que possível, para abranger os dois sexos.

Quando surgirem dúvidas sobre se se deve seguir este ou aquele ramo da chave, torna-se aconselhável, após atingir o fim do ramo em questão, rever a descrição original do gênero para uma confirmação mais satisfatória, nos casos duvidosos. Parece ao autor ser este o meio mais eficiente e certo de verificar a exatidão do trabalho. As numerosas ilustrações incluídas no texto servirão para tornar o trabalho mais fácil e em muitos casos, elas sozinhas indicarão a posição correta de um gênero entre outros afins.

As chaves foram elaboradas com o auxílio de um microscópio binocular, usando um aumento bastante elevado (cerca de 70x). É muito importante o conhecimento deste fato, uma vez que certos caracteres mencionados como forte, fundo, grosseiro etc. podem ser interpretados de outra maneira com o uso de pequeno aumento. A mesma consideração deverá ser dada à iluminação, que deverá ser forte e incidente sobre o campo estudado. Quando estão sendo estudadas estruturas delicadas como arólios, pseudarólios, cerdas etc. devemos experimentar fundos diferentes por baixo do inseto e deve ser tentado qualquer meio ou mesmo instrumento que permita livre movimentação.

O uso de medidas é absolutamente essencial ao emprego das chaves. A visão apenas é muitas vezes enganadora, sendo necessário o uso de um micrômetro ocular. As medidas são obtidas com mais êxito, quando o inseto está sobre fundo branco. A luz é assim refletida, permitindo uma definição mais clara de margem, extremidade etc. Quando determinada parte do inseto é mencionada como mais comprida ou mais curta que outra (v.g. segundo segmento

da antena, mais comprido que a largura da cabeça), significa que uma variação até 50 micra não deve ser tomada como conclusiva. Nestas chaves, tôdas as medidas com diferença acima de 50 micra foram consideradas conclusivas. Assim, se o segundo segmento da antena é mais de 50 micra mais longo que a largura da cabeça, êle é considerado mais longo que a largura desta última (no binocular usado, cada divisão da ocular micrométrica media 15.5 micra).

O autor procurou usar o mais possível caracteres que são mais comumente preservados em exemplares de museu e que possam ser vistos externamente, sobretudo os encontrados na cabeça de pronoto. Em muitos casos, todavia, isso não foi possível e caracteres como rostro, segmentos da antena, pubescência etc. tiveram que ser considerados.

Detalhes estruturais superficiais, como pontuação, rugosidade e pubescência foram considerados com o inseto sob luz incidente. É de lamentar que em certos grupos, v.g. Phylini, a pilosidade tenha que vir a ser forçosamente considerada. São comuns os exemplares onde ela foi totalmente perdida e transtornada. Nesses casos, somente um especialista ou entomólogo bem treinado será capaz de colocar o gênero corretamente. Pessoas com pouca experiência devem consultar o especialista, em vez de se arriscarem a um mero palpite.

Quando se menciona pilosidade ou pêlos comuns, significa que são êles os comumente encontrados, sejam eretos ou recumbentes (deitados) porém sempre cilíndricos, direitos e afilados para a extremidade apical. Pêlos sedosos ou lanosos são os geralmente enrolados ou ondulados, deitados e brilhantes sob luz incidente. Pêlos escamiformes ou achatados são os arredondados ou em forma de escama de peixe, comumente um pouco alongados ou deprimidos, possuindo côr prateada sob luz incidente. Pêlos rijos e geralmente fortes, alongados, recebem o nome de cerdas ou pêlos setiformes.

Nestas chaves estão incluídos todos os gêneros conhecidos desde 1758 até 1954. Foram também adicionados os gêneros descritos em 1955, seja por comunicação dos autores ou por consulta de trabalhos que puderam chegar às mãos do autor.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people. It was founded in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in this country. Its members are the physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other health workers who are engaged in the practice of their respective professions. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the community. It accomplishes this through its various departments, committees, and publications. The Journal of the American Medical Association is one of its most important publications. It is a weekly journal that contains the latest news, research, and opinions in the field of medicine. It is read by thousands of physicians and health workers throughout the country. The Association also publishes a number of other journals and books. These include the American Journal of Surgery, the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and the American Journal of Roentgenology. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the development of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It continues to work for the advancement of the medical profession and the betterment of the community.

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CONTENTS

	<i>Págs.</i>
Keys to the genera of miridae of the world	11
Key to the subfamilies of <i>Miridae</i> Hahn, 1831	13
Key to the tribes of <i>Mirinae</i>	14
Key to the tribes of <i>Orthotylinae</i>	15
Key to the tribes of <i>Bryocorinae</i>	15
Key to the tribes of <i>Phylinae</i>	16
Key to the tribes of <i>Deraeocorinae</i>	16
Key to the tribes of <i>Cylapinae</i>	17
Key to the genera of <i>Bothriomirini</i>	17
Key to the genera of <i>Fulviini</i>	18
Key to the genera of <i>Cylapini</i>	20
Key to the genera of <i>Termtophilini</i>	22
Key to the genera of <i>Clivinemini</i>	23
Key to the genera of <i>Hyaliodini</i>	24
Key to the genera of <i>Deraeocorini</i>	26
Key to the genera of <i>Bryocorini</i>	29
Key to the genera of <i>Monalonini</i>	38
Key to the genera of <i>Odoniellini</i>	40
Key to the genera of <i>Phylini</i>	43
Key to the genera of <i>Dicyphini</i>	58
Key to the genera of <i>Hallodapini</i>	60
Key to the genera of <i>Halticini</i>	65
Key to the genera of <i>Orthotylini</i>	68
Key to the genera of <i>Pilophorini</i>	79
Key to the genera of <i>Mirini</i>	82
Key to the subgenera of <i>Lygus</i> Hahn	101
Key to the genera of <i>Mecistocelini</i>	102
Key to the genera of <i>Pithanini</i>	102
Key to the genera of <i>Hyalopeplini</i>	106
Key to the genera of <i>Resthenini</i>	107
Key to the genera of <i>Herdoniini</i>	109
Acknowledgements	111
Explanation of figures	113
INDEX TO GENERA	147

CONTENTS

1	.....	1
2	.....	2
3	.....	3
4	.....	4
5	.....	5
6	.....	6
7	.....	7
8	.....	8
9	.....	9
10	.....	10
11	.....	11
12	.....	12
13	.....	13
14	.....	14
15	.....	15
16	.....	16
17	.....	17
18	.....	18
19	.....	19
20	.....	20
21	.....	21
22	.....	22
23	.....	23
24	.....	24
25	.....	25
26	.....	26
27	.....	27
28	.....	28
29	.....	29
30	.....	30
31	.....	31
32	.....	32
33	.....	33
34	.....	34
35	.....	35
36	.....	36
37	.....	37
38	.....	38
39	.....	39
40	.....	40
41	.....	41
42	.....	42
43	.....	43
44	.....	44
45	.....	45
46	.....	46
47	.....	47
48	.....	48
49	.....	49
50	.....	50
51	.....	51
52	.....	52
53	.....	53
54	.....	54
55	.....	55
56	.....	56
57	.....	57
58	.....	58
59	.....	59
60	.....	60
61	.....	61
62	.....	62
63	.....	63
64	.....	64
65	.....	65
66	.....	66
67	.....	67
68	.....	68
69	.....	69
70	.....	70
71	.....	71
72	.....	72
73	.....	73
74	.....	74
75	.....	75
76	.....	76
77	.....	77
78	.....	78
79	.....	79
80	.....	80
81	.....	81
82	.....	82
83	.....	83
84	.....	84
85	.....	85
86	.....	86
87	.....	87
88	.....	88
89	.....	89
90	.....	90
91	.....	91
92	.....	92
93	.....	93
94	.....	94
95	.....	95
96	.....	96
97		97
98		98
99		99
100		100

KEYS TO THE GENERA OF MIRIDAE OF THE WORLD (HEMIPTERA)

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(With 263 figures in the text)

When the author began his studies on the Miridae he was faced with two major difficulties. The first was the doubt concerning the correct systematic positions of nearly 150 genera, most of which could not be placed in their proper tribes or even subfamilies because of the inaccurate descriptions then available. In Reuter's generic catalogue (*Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn.* 37 (3), 1910) nearly 100 genera were regarded as of uncertain position, and several others allotted positions on the basis of their descriptions only.

Unfortunately this master taxonomist was not able to examine the types of these genera, scattered as they were among the museums of Europe and America.

This major difficulty seems to be removed now with the publication by the author of the paper entitled: "On the Major Classification of the Miridae etc." (*An. Acad. Brasil. Ci.* 24 (1): 31-110, 1952) which based on the study of types in several museums of Europe and America, lists all genera under their correct subfamilies and tribes, thus allowing entomologists to work up satisfactorily these two first steps in the taxonomy below the family level.

The second major difficulty was the lack of appropriate keys, with illustration of critical characters, to the genera or even groups of genera which would embrace the world fauna. The identification of a certain genus was usually delayed considerably by having to consult a great number of papers, and check the literature exhaustively. On the other hand the study of regional keys only was not satisfactory since in many cases it was doubtful whether a genus had been introduced recently or not into the region.

The present paper has been written in order to remove this second difficulty. The author is aware of the difficulties which his colleagues may encounter in using the accompanying keys, and attention is called to the following points.

It seems almost impossible to establish keys to work satisfactorily for all species of all genera known at the present time throughout the world. We know that there are much gradation in nature, and that evolution may be on the march in certain species or genera so that they may merge into one another so that the extremes come in contact. A very complex key would result if such a work were attempted, and the time required to study all the types concerned in museums in many countries would be almost prohibitive.

The present keys were based mainly on the types species of the genera and, as much as possible on the study of other species included in the genera. Sexual dimorphism tends also to render the keys more difficult, especially as only the female or male sex is known for a great number of species. The keys were made whenever possible to include both sexes. When a doubt arises whether to follow this or that branch of the key, it is advised that after reaching the end of the branch concerned a check should be made with the original description of the genus in order to ascertain if one is right or not. This seems to be the safest way to do such work. The numerous illustrations annexed to the text will render the work much easier and in many cases they alone will point out a certain genus among their relatives.

The keys were constructed with the help of a binocular microscope, using a fairly high magnification (about 70 x). This is very important since certain characters mentioned as strong, deep, coarse etc., may be interpreted otherwise if low magnification is used. The same consideration applies to the illumination, which must be strong and incident over the insect. When delicate structures are to be seen, such as the arolia, pseudarolia, setae etc., different backgrounds should be tried under the insect, and any system permitting the latter to be turned around or up and down is encouraged.

Measurements are absolutely essential to deal with the keys. The eye alone is sometimes misleading and a micrometric eyepiece must be used. Measurements are better taken with a white background reflecting the light which will permit a better definition of margin or extremities. When a certain part of the insect is said to be longer or shorter than another, such as the second antennal segment longer or shorter than the head it means that a variation up to 50 microns must not be regarded as conclusive. In the present keys all measurements above 50 microns were considered as conclusive, thus if the second antennal segment is more than 50 microns as long as the width of head, it is considered longer than the head (in the binocular microscope used the micrometric eyepiece measured 15.5 microns for each division).

The author has tried as far as possible to use characters which are to be found in museum specimens and are visible externally such as those of the head pronotum. In many cases however this was not possible and characters such as rostrum, antennal segments, pubescence etc., had to be considered.

Structural details of the upper surface, such as puncturation, rugosities and the pubescence were defined with the insect under incident light. It is unfortunate that in certain groups, such as the Phylini, the pubescence must be considered, since in many cases these hairs are easily dislodged and lost. In such cases only the specialist or a well trained entomologist will be able to place the genus correctly. The inexperienced person should consult a specialist rather than risk a mere guess.

When common pubescence or hairs are mentioned it means that they are the usual ones found, either erect or recumbent (adpressed), but always cylindrical, straight, and tapering towards the apical extremity. Silky or woolly hairs are somewhat curled, usually recumbent and brilliant with incident light. Scale like or flattened hairs are flattened or rounded with typical silvery colour under incident light. Stiff and usually strong, long hairs are called bristles or setiform hairs.

So far as the author is aware these keys include all genera described until the end of 1954 and also a few described in 1955.

KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF *MIRIDAE* HAHN, 1831

1. Arolia present, large and free, arising between the claws (figs. 19, 20) 2
 - Arolia absent, substituted by a pair of straight hairs (figs. 2, 7, 16) 3
2. Arolia distinctly divergent toward their apices (fig. 20) usually dilated; pronotal collar always present and well separated from pronotum by a furrow (figs. 31, 38) *MIRINAE* Hahn, 1831 pg. 14
 - Arolia parallel or convergent toward their apices (fig. 19), usually slender; pronotal collar if present, of the depressed type (figs. 32, 34, 36), not separated from pronotum by a furrow *ORTHOTYLINAE* Van Duzee, 1916 pg. 15
3. Pseudarolia present, free or connected with the claw, sometimes minute and difficult to see (figs. 5-16) in this case the pronotal collar absent (fig. 33) 4
 - Pseudasolia absent (figs. 1, 2, 3, 4): pronotal collar present or in case not, the claws very long, smooth and slender (figs. 1, 2) 5

4. Pseudarolia arising from the base or inner margin of claw (figs. 5-16); membrane with two cells (fig. 22); tarsi linear (fig. 29) *PHYLINAE* Douglas & Scott, 1965 pg. 16
 - Pseudarolia arising from the ventral surface of claw (figs. 17, 18); membrane with one cell (fig. 21); tarsi thickened toward apices (fig. 28) *BRYCORINAE* Baerensprung, 1960, pg. 15
5. Claws toothed or tickened at base (figs. 3, 4)
 - *DERAEOCORINAE* Douglas & Scott, 1966, pg. 16
 - Claws smooth at base, long and slender (figs. 1, 2)
 - *CYLAPINAE* Kirkaldy, 1903 pg. 17

KEY TO THE TRIBES OF *MIRINAE*

1. First segment of hind tarsi as long as or longer than second and third together (fig. 23) or when this is not the case, pronotal collar incomplete or pronotum with a lateral ridge at least anteriorly 2
 - First segment of hind tarsi not as long as second and third together or if so, pronotum without a lateral ridge and pronotal collar distinct, separated from disc by a furrow (fig. 35) ... 4
2. First segment of antennae as long as head and pronotum together (fig. 44); pronotal collar distinct and complete; legs and antennae very long *MECISTOSCELINI* Reuter, 1910 pg. 102
 - First segment of antennae shorter than head and pronotum together; pronotal collar if present usually incomplete; legs and antennae not noticeably long 3
3. Myrmecomorphic species, usually with elytra not divided, the cuneus and membrane vestigial or absent
 - *PITHANINI* Douglas & Scott, 1965 pg. 102
 - Species not myrmecomorphic, the hemielytra divided into corium, clavus and embolium, the cuneus and membrane present *STENODEMINI* China, 1934 pg. 103
4. Myrmecomorphic species with the abdomen constricted at base (fig. 39); collar usually represented by a depressed line
 - *HERDONIINI* Distant, 1904 pg. 109
 - Species not myrmecomorphic, the abdomen not constricted at base; collar distinct, separated from pronotum by a furrow 5
5. Ostiolar peritreme small (fig. 25), its dorsal margin scarcely extending dorsal as far as ventral margin of mesepimeron; pronotal collar very wide, with mesal length usually as great as width of calli (fig. 47); dull black species with reddish, luteous or yellow marks *RESTHENINI* Reuter, 1905 pg. 107

- Ostiolar peritremep prominent (fig. 24), its dorsal margin extending well above ventral margin of mesepimeron; pronotal collar (fig. 45) not as broad as width of calli; species if dark, usually shining 6
- 6. Hemelytra glassy and transparent allowing the abdomen and membranous wings to be seen from above
..... *HYALOPEPLINI* Carvalho, 1952 pg. 106
- Hemelytra not glassy and transparent, the abdomen and membranous wings not seen from above *MIRINI* Hahn, 1831 pg. 82

KEY TO THE TRIBES OF *ORTHOTYLINAE*

1. Small, usually dark compact species with saltatorial femora, the genae very high (fig. 43), equal to or more than height of one eye; vertex very wide, eyes prominent; third antennal segment usually much more slender than second; body frequently with scale like pubescence; brachypterous forms very common
..... *HALTICINI* Kirkaldy, 1902 pg. 65
- Species of medium size, usually greenish or light coloured, without saltatorial femora; the genae low (fig. 40) equal to or less than the height of one eye; vertex if wide then eyes not prominent; third antennal segment frequently equal to thickness of second; if body with scale like pubescence then both sexes macropterous 2
2. Myrmecomorphic species with abdomen constricted at base ...
..... *PILOPHORINI* Reuter, 1883 pg. 79
- Species not myrmecomorphic, the abdomen not constricted at base *ORTHOTYLINI* Van Duzee, 1916 pg. 68

KEY TO THE TRIBES OF *BRYOCORINAE*

1. First antennal segment incrassate, equal in length to half the width of vertex (fig. 27) about as long as wide; species usually of large size, with coarsely punctate pronotum and strongly inflated scutellum, if first antennae longer than half the width
— of vertex and scutellum no cystiform then the membrane with auxiliary veins or head with three pointed tubercles anteriorly
..... *ODONIELLINI* Reuter, 1910 pg. 40
- First antennal segment if not longer than half the width of vertex, then distinctly narrower than long, the pronotum smooth and shining; scutellum never inflated or cystiform 2
2. Large, long and slender species with smooth and shining body; pronotum strongly constricted anteriorly, the head with a dis-

tinct neck (fig. 30); rostrum reaching apex of anterior coxae or so; second antennal segment about three times or more as long as first *MONALONIINI* Reuter, 1892 pg. 38

- Medium size to small species; pronotum usually punctured or if smooth, not constricted anteriorly or the rostrum longer, reaching beyond the apex of anterior coxae; head without a distinct neck or if present, the second antennal segment less than three times as long as first

..... *BRYOCORINI* Baerensprung, 1860 pg. 29

KEY OF THE TRIBES OF *PHYLINAE*

1. Pronotum without an apical collar (figs. 33-37)
..... *PHYLINI* Douglas & Scott, 1865 pg. 43
- Pronotum with a well marked apical collar or when this is not the case, species with ant-like appearance 2
2. Myrmecomorphic species, with abdomen constricted at base; pronotum nearly triangular or elongate, with a more or less flattened apical collar separated from disc by a slight furrow; claws usually long and slender, not bent at base; hemielytra in most cases with a white or yellow cross band or with pale areas *HALLODAPINI* Van Duzee, 1916 pg. 60
- Species without myrmecomorphic appearance or if so, then abdomen not constricted at base, pronotum with a well marked collar (fig. 42); claws if long and slender noticeably bent at base; hemielytra without a whitish or yellow cross band or pale areas *DICYPHINI* Reuter, 1883 pg. 58

KEY TO THE TRIBES OF *DERAEOCORINAE*

1. Head elongate, pointed, slightly shorter than pronotum, frons horizontal or nearly so; eyes usually large; antennae very short (fig. 46); species of small size
..... *TERMATOPHYLINI* Reuter, 1884 pg. 22
- Head vertical or strongly declivous, much shorter than pronotum; antennae not noticeably short; species of medium or large size 2
2. Pronotum with an impressed line running from antero lateral corner to posterior margin of calli (fig. 26)
..... *CLIVINEMINI* Reuter, 1875 pg. 23
- Pronotum without the line mentioned above 3

3. Hemelytra hyaline, transparent and glassy, emboliar margin of corium greatly enlarged
..... *HYALIODINI* Carvalho & Drake, 1943 pg. 24
- Hemelytra not hyaline, glassy or transparent 4
4. Pronotum constricted anteriorly, the calli large and fused; eyes semi-stylate; membrane with one cell
..... *SATURNIOMIRINI* Carvalho, 1952 pg. 29
- Pronotum not constricted anteriorly; calli not prominente and fused, neither are the eyes semi-stylate; membrane usually with two cells .. *DERAEOCORINI* Douglas & Scott, 1865 pg. 26

KEY TO THE TRIBES OF *CYLAPINAE*

1. Head long and pointed, gula long, frons horizontal or nearly so, clipeus distinctly, curved, its apex usually ventral of its base; calli very large, confluent, occupying the anterior two thirds of pronotum (figs. 41, 51, 53) *FULVIINI* Uhler, 1886 pg. 18
- Head short and rounded, gula short, frons vertical or strongly declivous (fig. 48), clypeus in the same plane as frons; calli if large not occupying the two anterior thirds of pronotum (fig. 48) 2
2. Body strongly shining and coarsely punctate, the size of the puncture about equal thickness of first antennal segment at base; ostiolar peritreme with an ocelloid shining tubercle; membrane distinctly pilose
..... *BOTHRIOMIRINI* Kirkaldy, 1906 pg. 17
- Body more finely punctate; ostiolar peritreme without an ocelloid shining tubercle; membrane glabrous or if pilose, very minutely so *CYLAPINI* Kirkaldy, 1903 pg. 20

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *BOTHRIOMIRINI*

1. Pronotum with tubercular shining swellings; scutellum with two lateral high lobes separated by a deep sulcus (Sumatra) ..
..... *LEPROCAPSUS* Poppius, 1914
- Pronotum without tubercular swellings; scutellum not as above 2
2. Second antennal segment four times as long as the first, strongly thickened, with short hairs and two long, erect bristles; rostrum reaching the middle coxae (India)
..... *DASHYMENIA* Poppius, 1910

- Second antennal segment about twice as long as the first, not noticeably thickened; rostrum reaching the anterior coxae or slightly beyond it 3
- 3. Scutellum with a median, apical and smooth lobe (Java)
..... *DASHYMENIELLA* Poppius, 1914
- Scutellum without a median apical lobe 4
- 4. First antennal segment as long as or longer than width of vertex; second segment twice as long as the first (India, Malay, Borneo, Formosa) *BOTHRIOMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
- First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; second segment $2\frac{1}{3}$ as long as the first (Philippines)
..... *BAKERIOLA* Bergroth, 1920

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *FULVIINI*

- 1. Pronotal collar absent or obscured by the calli 2
- Pronotal collar present 3
- 2. Tarsi two segmented; body shagreened, oval or rounded in outline (fig. 232) (Africa, Australia, India, Americas)
..... *PERITROPIS* Uhler, 1891
- Tarsi three segmented; body not shagreened, elongate in outline (Philippines) *FULVIDIUS* Poppius, 1909
- 3. Pubescence on eyes longer than diameter of ommatidium; cuneus very narrow, not as broad as the embolium or absent 4
- Pubescence on eyes absent or if present not longer than diameter of ommatidium; cuneus if present, wider than embolium 5
- 4. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly carinate; cuneus absent (Australia) *LYGAEOSCYTUS* Reuter, 1893
- Lateral margins of pronotum not carinate; cuneus present, very narrow (Africa)
..... *HEMIOPHTHALMOCORIS* Poppius, 1912
- 5. Eyes reaching the gula below in lateral view (fig. 53) 6
- Eyes not reaching the gula below in lateral view (fig. 51) .. 13
- 6. Body oval; posterior angles of pronotum not produced and the lateral margins straight or convex; head and pronotum greenish metallic, punctured (New Guinea)
..... *BIRONIELLA* Poppius, 1909
- Body elongate, sometimes slightly widened laterally; posterior angles of pronotum produced, the lateral margins slightly emarginate 7

7. Hemelytra without distinct cuneus and embolium, the corium divided into ecto, meso and endocorium (fig. 75) (Central & South America) *XENOCYLAPUS* Bergroth, 1922
- Hemelytra with a distinct cuneus and embolium 8
8. Embolium strongly widened after basal third; antennae inserted far from the anterior margin of the eyes 9
- Embolium of about the same width throughout, not noticeably widened after the basal third; antennae inserted contiguous to the eyes 10
9. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae; embolium narrowed at the apex (Ceylon) *LEPIDOFULVIUS* Poppius, 1913
- Rostrum reaching the base of abdomen; embolium not narrowed at the apex (Mentawai I.) *EUCHILOFULVIUS* Poppius, 1909
10. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae (Mexico) *ORASUS* Distant, 1883
- Rostrum reaching beyond the posterior coxae 11
11. First antennal segment reaching beyond apex of head (Cosmopolitan) *FULVIUS* Stal, 1862
- First antennal segment not reaching beyond apex of head 12
12. Rostrum very long, reaching apex of abdomen (Africa) *MICROFULVIUS* Poppius, 1912
- Rostrum reaching only the middle of abdomen (Colombia, Panama) *PERITROPOIDES* Carvalho, 1955
13. Body smooth or shagreened, not punctured 14
- Body above distinctly punctured 19
14. First segment of rostrum reaching the first coxae; antennae very long; cuneus indistinct 15
- First segment of rostrum not reaching beyond the base of head; the antennae not very long; cuneus usually distinct (at least on machopterous forms) 17
15. Antenna very long; cuneus indistinct; species of large size 16
- Antenna not very long; cuneus distinct; species of small size (BRAZIL) *PARAFULVIUS* Carvalho, 1954
16. Hemelytra with sparse, tubercular swellings; rostrum reaching the apex of abdomen (Malay, Philippines) *RHINOMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
- Hemelytra without tubercular swellings; rostrum not reaching beyond middle of abdomen (Africa) *RHINOMIRIDIUS* Poppius, 1909

17. First antennal segment linear; first rostral segment reaching only the middle of the eyes towards the apex (Africa) *RHINOFULVIUS* Reuter, 1902
- First antennal segment incrassate; first rostral segment as long as the head 18
18. Species with aspect of beetle; brachypterous; calli and scutellum strongly raised (Jamaica) *BRACHYFULVIUS* Carvalho, 1955
- Species without aspect of beetle; macropterous; calli and scutellum not strongly raised (Australia) *CERATOFULVIUS* Reuter, 1902
19. Frons depressed, striolated and punctate; the body strongly punctate, cuneus absent (Java, Sumatra) *TERATOFULVIUS* Poppius, 1914
- Frons smooth or sulcate, without punctures 20
20. Hemelytra with tubercular swellings, vertex protruding upwards with two convex tubercles (Philippines) *LUNDBLADIOLLA* n.gen. type: *Psicolrranphus albomaculatus* Stål.
- Hemelytra without tubercular swellings; vertex not as above 21
21. Cuneus absent; first antennal segment shorter than width of head, with two or three long setae; small, compact species (NEW Guinea) *CYLAPOFULVIUS* Poppius, 1909
- Cuneus present; first antennal segment as long as or longer than width of head, without setae; median size species ... 22
22. Body glabrous; cuneus shorter than broad at base; rostrum reaching the middle of abdomen (Borneo) *RHINOCYLAPUS* Poppius, 1909
- Body with sparse, yellow, adpressed pubescence on hemelytra; cuneus about as long as wide at base; rostrum reaching the apex of the abdomen or nearly so (Formosa) *RHINOCYLAPIDIUS* Poppius, 1915

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *GYLAPINI*

1. Body above smooth, rugose or shagreened 2
- Body above, at least on pronotum, distinctly punctured .. 12
2. Body with very short, adpressed pubescence 3
- Body with erect or semierect pubescence 7
3. Frons with a pointed process 4

- Frons without a pointed process (If frons is produced then blunt or sulcate) 5
- 4. Scutellum flat; clypeus compressed; anterior femora incrassate (Borneo) *RHINOPHRUS* Hsiao, 1944
- Scutellum with a medium tubercle; clypeus not compressed; anterior femora not incrassate (Ceylon) *CINNAMUS* Distant, 1909
- 5. Anterior tibiae strongly compressed, foliaceous (Ceylon) *PHYLLOCYLAPUS* Poppius, 1913
- Anterior tibiae not compressed and foliaceous 6
- 6. First antennal segment very short and thick, about as long as half the width of vertex; head vertical (Philippines, Palau) *CYLAPOMORPHA* Poppius, 1914
- First antennal segment long slender, about as long as or longer than width of vertex; head inclined (Philippines, Koror) .. *MYCETOCYLAPUS* Poppius, 1914
- 7. Frons protuding in front, deeply sulcate (fig. 244) 8
- Frons if protruding as above not sulcate 9
- 8. First antennal segment as long as the head, the second three times longer than the first (fig. 244) (Madagascar, Americas, New Guinea) *VANNIUS* Distant, 1883
- First antennal segment as long as the head and pronotum together, the second segment only 1-1/3 as long as the first (New Hebrides, Dauphin, Esp. Santo) *VANNIOPSIS* Poppius, 1909
- 9. Posterior femora noticeably enlarged towards the base; second antennal segment about 7 times as long as first segment (fig. 245) (Madagascar) *PARACYLAPUS* Carvalho, 1952
- Posterior femora not noticeably enlarged towards the base; second antennal segment less than 4 times as long as first segment 10
- 10. Body with semierect short pubescence; females brachypterous (Brazil) *CORCOVADOCOLA* Carvalho, 1948
- Body with long and erect pubescence; both sexes macropterous 11
- 11. Frons sulcate, eyes very large and shortly pedunculate; head as wide as pronotum at base; rostrum reaching hind coxae (Brazil) *CYLAPOIDES* Carvalho, 1952
- Frons smooth, eyes not pedunculate; head narrower than pronotum at base; rostrum longer (Philippines, New Guinea) .. *TRICHOFULVIUS* Poppius, 1909

12. Anterior femora strongly enlarged; cuneus absent or long as wide as base (India) *PROAMBLIA* Bergroth, 1910
 - Anterior femora not noticeably enlarged 13
13. Eyes rising a considerable distance above dorsum of head which is very deeply sulcate (Americas) *CYLAPUS* Say, 1832
 - Eyes not rising a considerable distance above dorsum of head which is not deeply sulcate 14
14. Pubescence erect and very fine; rostrum reaching genital segment; embolium wide, laminate, claval, corial and embolial veins with a row of punctures (Amazonia) *CYLAPOCORIS* Carvalho, 1954
 - Pubescence not as above or if so then embolium narrow, corial, claval and embolial veins without a row of punctures (New Caledonia) *FALISCUS* Distant, 1904

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *TERMATOPHYLINI*

1. First antennal segment reaching apex of head; second segment strongly enlarged, foliaceous (fig. 76) (North America) *HESPEROPHYLUM* Reuter & Poppius, 1912
 - First antennal segment reaching to or beyond apex of head; second segment if incrassate, not foliaceous or flattened (fig. 71) 2
2. Hemelytra transparent; eyes distant from pronotum, with long pubescence (fig. 21) (Central & South America) *TERMATOPHYLIDEA* Reuter & Poppius, 1912
 - Hemelytra not transparent; eyes contiguous with pronotum or nearly so, not or only shortly pubescent 3
3. Head distinctly longer than wide 4
 - Head wider than long or as wide as long 5
4. Body with scale like pubescence in rows; eyes glabrous (Egypt) *ARGYROTELAENUS* Reuter & Poppius, 1919
 - Body without scale like pubescence; eyes pubescent (North America) *CONOCEPHALOCORIS* Knight, 1927
5. Head almost twice as wide as long; membrane coriaceous (Central & South America) *TERMATOPHYLELLA* Carvalho, 1955
 - Head as long as wide or nearly so; membrane not coriaceous 6
6. Pronotum with a row of punctures on sulcus behind and between calli; pubescence very long and erect; rostrum reaching apex of anterior coxae (Central America) *TERMATOPHYLOIDES* Carvalho, 1955

- Pronotum without the row of punctures as above; pubescence not noticeably long; rostrum reaching the middle coxae or beyond (fig. 46) (Africa, India, Malay, Borneo)
..... *TERMATOPHYLUM* Reuter & Poppius, 1912

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *CLIVINEMINI*

1. Large species with several short spurious veins arising from large cell (fig. 67) (Central America)
..... *MAGAMIRIS* Hsiao, 1947
- Membrane without spurious veins on membrane 2
- Anterior margin of pronotum if cystiform, not hooded or projecting over the head (fig. 62) 3
- Anterior margin of pronotum if cystiform, not hooded or projecting over the head (figs. 60, 63) 5
3. Body with short, adpressed pubescence; cuneus twice or more as long as wide at base (Central & South America)
..... *OFELLUS* Distant, 1883
- Body with erect or semierect pubescence; cuneus less than twice as long as wide at base 4
4. Hairs of body strongly curled somewhat flattened at middle, very dense; frons pointed (Central & North America)
..... *CLIVINEMA* Reuter, 1875
- Hairs normal, not curled; frons not produced (Central & South America) *AMBRACIUS* Stål, 1860
5. Pronotum distinctly carinate between the calli and also in the middle of collar (Central America) ... *ZOILUS* Distant, 1884
- Pronotum not carinate between the calli and the middle of collar 6
6. Lateral margins of pronotum distinctly carinate 7
- Lateral margins of pronotum not carinate 8
7. Second antennal segment stout and clavate (North America)
..... *LARGIDEA* Van Duzee, 1912
- Second antennal segment linear (Panama)
..... *ADMETUS* Distant, 1883
8. Body smooth, shining and glabrous (Jamaica)
..... *LAMPROSCYTUS* Reuter, 1907
- Body pilose, pronotum distinctly punctate 9
9. Membrane distinctly pilose (Europe, Asia & North America)
..... *BOTHYNOTUS* Fieber, 1864
- Membrane glabrous 10

10. Second antennal segment three times longer than first; body punctate only on pronotum, the rest smooth and shining (figs. 60, 63) (Central & South America) *GUANABAREA* Carvalho, 1948
- Second antennal segment approximately five times as long as first; body rugously punctate (West Indies) *HEMICEROCORIS* Lethierry, 1881

KEY OF THE GENERA OF *HYALIODINI*

1. Scutellum with a median stout, suberect spine-like projection (fig. 25) (South America) *KNIGHTONIA* Carvalho & Drake, 1944
- Scutellum smooth, without a spine-like projection 2
2. First and second antennal segments very wide, laminate or foliaceous (fig. 58) (Central & South America) *AUCHUS* Distant, 1893
- First and second antennal segments cylindrical; if incrassate, never foliaceous 3
3. Pronotum strongly constricted on apical half, (figs. 56, 61) this portion being much narrower and as long as or longer than the head; embolium slightly wider than length of first antennal segment 4
- Pronotum not as above or of constricted anteriorly then embolium less wide than the length of the first antennal segment 5
4. Rostrum reaching apex of anterior coxae; eyes not contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum (fig. 61) (Central America) *TRYGO* Distant, 1884
- Rostrum reaching to or beyond middle coxae; eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum (fig. 56) (South America) *CARIJOANUS* Carvalho, 1955
5. Eyes distinctly separated from pronotal collar this distance being about $1/3$ or more length of one eye (figs. 65, 68, 257) 6
- Eyes contiguous with pronotal collar or nearly so (figs. 57, 59, 74) 10
6. Eyes large, occupying most of the sides of the head as seen from dorsal aspect (fig. 65), the distance between eye and collar equal to $1/3$ or less the length of eye 7
- Eyes not noticeably large, occupying only anterior portion of head (fig. 68), the distance between eye and collar equal about length of eye 9

7. Second antennal segment incrassate towards the apex; pronotum strongly constricted anteriorly, long and erectly pilose; mesoscutum broadly exposed (Haiti) *FENNAHIELLA* Carvalho, 1955
 - Second antennal segment not incrassate towards apex or if so then pronotum not strongly constricted anteriorly and body almost glabrous 8
8. Head about 2.5 times wider than long; first antennal segment 1.5 times or more longer than length of head; species usually over 4 mm. long (fig. 65) (South America) *HYALIODOCORIS* Knight, 1943
 - Head only two times wider than long or less; first antennal segment usually less than 1.5 times longer as head; species usually less than 4 mm. long (West Indies & C. America) *PARACARNUS* Distant, 1884
9. Pronotum very coarsely punctate, with tubercular shining swellings; first antennal segment slightly longer than head; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae (Ecuador) *LYDE* Distant, 1893
 - Pronotum without shining tubercular swellings (excepting carina); first antennal segment usually distinctly longer than head; rostrum reaching the middle coxae (North, Central & S. America) *HYALIODES* Reuter, 1876
10. Head strongly pointed in front (fig. 253); first antennal segment as long as width of one eye seen from above (Central America) *FUSCUS* Distant, 1884
 - Head rounded in front; first antennal segment longer than width of eye seen from above 11
11. First antennal segment three times as long as length of head; second antennal segment as long as first; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae (fig. 52) (Central & South America) *ANNONA* Distant, 1884
 - First antennal segment less than three times as long as length of head; second antennal segment longer than first segment 12
12. Pronotum strongly convex and declivous towards the head and margins; first antennal segment as long as width of vertex; clavus usually black with an ocellate white spot (fig. 74) (Central & South America) *FLORUS* Distant, 1884
 - Pronotum not noticeably convex or if so, then first antennal segment longer than width of vertex and clavus not as above 13
13. First antennal segment incrassate, usually distinctly longer than head; species usually over 4.5 mm. long (figs. 59, 64) (Central & South America) *PSEUDOCARNUS* Distant, 1884

- First antennal segment slender and about as long as head; species usually less than 4.5 mm. long (fig. 57) (Central & South America) *ANTIAS* Distant, 1884

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *DERAEOCORINI*

1. Second antennal segment broad and distinctly flattened (fig. 76) 24
 - Second antennal segment linear or clavate (fig. 67) 2
2. Calli strongly raised and pointed at antero lateral angle; eyes set at middle of head; embolium very wide (Peru, Trinidad) *PERUANOCORIS* Carvalho, 1953
 - Calli if convex not as above; eyes not set at middle of head but if so then embolium not noticeably wide 3
3. First antennal segment very short and thick, strongly narrowed basally, about as long as width of vertex; first tarsal segment much thicker than the others with a tuft of hairs inferiorly; antennal peduncle very large (fig. 243) (Madagascar) *PAULIANANA* Carvalho, 1952
 - First antennal segment not as above; first segment of tarsi if thick, then without the tuft of hairs; antennal peduncle not very large 4
4. Frons punctate (Egypt) *GRANOCAPSUS* Wagner, 1954
 - Frons smooth 5
5. Frons transversely striate, the vertex sulcate (fig. 54) 6
 - Frons more or less polished, scarcely striate, vertex not sulcate 7
6. Second antennal segment clavate; third and fourth short and thick, fusiform (North & South America) *DIPLOZONA* Van Duzee, 1915
 - Antennae linear or nearly equal thickness throughout; second joint scarcely enlarged at apex, third and fourth linear (North & South America) *EUSTICTUS* Reuter, 1909
7. Hemelytra smooth, somewhat translucent, cuneus strongly inclined; body usually shining, clavo corial and embolus corial commissure at base with a row of punctures 8
 - Hemelytra punctate 9
8. Body glabrous, cuneal fracture not noticeably wide and deep; hemelytra translucent (Central America) *CARMELUS* Distant, 1884
 - Body pubescent, cuneal fracture wide and deep; hemelytra more or less opaque (Brazil) *LUNDIELA* Carvalho, 1951

9. Clypeus projecting beyond apex of first antennae; embolium very wide and thin (fig. 55) (North & South America)
..... *EURYCHLOPTERELLA* Reuter, 1909
- Clypeus not projecting beyond apex of first antennal segment; embolium not as above 10
10. Rostrum reaching to or slightly beyond anterior coxae; eyes removed from pronotum by a distance equal to at least one-half of its length; small glabrous species with strongly produced head and pronotum (fig. 66) 11
- Rostrum reaching middle or posterior coxae; eyes contiguous to pronotum or so; species if small, with head and pronotum not as above 12
11. Body finely punctate; second antennal segment incrassate towards apex, as thick as the first (Brazil)
..... *ANNIESSA* Kirkaldy, 1903
- Body coarsely and deeply punctate; second antennal segment linear, much more slender than first (fig. 66) (Africa, Australia, China, Philippines) *FINGULUS* Distant, 1904
12. Pronotum carinate on lateral margins 13
- Pronotum not carinate on lateral margins 14
13. Hemelytra setose; eyes thick and erectly pilose (Australia, India) *CIMICAPSUS* Poppius, 1915
- Hemelytra not setose; eyes glabrous (New Zealand)
..... *ROMNA* Kirkaldy, 1906
14. Second antennal segment distinctly clavate apically 15
- Second antennal segment not clavate apically 17
15. Cuneus strongly inclined; basal joint of hind tarsi thickened; membrane uniareolate, claval suture with a row of punctures; small species about 4 mm long (North America)
..... *KLOPICORIS* Van Duzee, 1915
- Cuneus not strongly inclined or if so then corial suture without a row of punctures; species over 4 mm long 16
16. Deep black, polished species about 8 mm long; general aspect of *Deraeocoris* or *Capsus*; claws not distinctly toothed at base (North America) *DERAEOCAPSUS* Knight, 1920
- Species not deep black, usually less than 8 mm long; claws distinctly toothed at base (New Guinea)
..... *ARASPUS* Distant, 1904
17. Scutellum hyaline, vitreous; body glabrous; eyes removed from pronotum by an espace equal to about twice the thickness of second antennal segment (fig. 246) (Africa)
..... *YEBONIA* Carvalho, 1951

- Scutellum not hyaline or vitreous; if so, then eyes touching pronotum or body pubescent 18
- 18. Collar covered with a whitish dust-like powder; antennae with long setae and short hairs; head almost horizontal and produced between the bases of antennae (Europe, Asia) *ALLOEOTOMUS* Fieber, 1885
- Collar without the whitish dust above; antennae with single type of pubescence; head not noticeably horizontal or clearly produced between bases of antennae 19
- 19. Pronotum very strongly punctate, vertex distinctly carinate 20
- Pronotum if strongly punctate, then vertex not carinate .. 21
- 20. Body long and erectly pilose; second antennal segment with a few hairs and long erect setae (Tasmania) *PSEUDOCAMPTOBROCHIS* Poppius, 1911
- Body glabrous; second antennal segment without long erect setae (Australia) *EURYPBROCHIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
- 21. Rostrum reaching the apex of mesosternum or middle coxae 22
- Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae 23
- 22. Second antennal segment a little incrassate near apex; clavus with a series of punctures following claval commissure (Java) *LAMPROCRANUM* Reuter, 1891
- Second antennal segment linear; clavus without a series of punctures following claval commissure (India) *DORTUS* Distant, 1910
- 23. First segment of rostrum reaching for beyond base of head; second segment of hind tarsi slightly longer than first (China) *CYPHODEMIDEA* Reuter, 1904
- First segment of rostrum reaching base of head; second segment of hind tarsi usually shorter or as long as first (Cosmopolitan) *DERAEOCORIS* Kirschbaum, 1855
- 24. First antennal segment very thick, the internal margin slightly rounded, the external sinuate; vertex sulcate longitudinally; second antennal segment longer than head and pronotum together; embolium wide (Brazil) *PIESTOTOMUS* Bergroth, 1922
- First antennal segment not noticeably thick, more or less straight; vertex smooth; second antennal segment shorter than head and pronotum together; embolium narrow (Brazil) ... *AGASTICTUS* Bergroth, 1922

Note: The genus *Reuda* Buch. White, 1878, (Ent. Mo. Mag. 15: 132) from New Zealand is not included in this Key, due to its incomplete description.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *SATURNIOMIRINI*

1. Calli with a V-shaped depression between them and a very distinct ocelloid structure laterally; pronotum punctate (New Guinea) *SATURNIOMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
 - Calli without a depression between them; pronotum smooth 2
2. Calli with three large fossae or depressions behind them; pronotum carinate laterally behind the calli (fig. 70) (Australia) *TRILACCUS* Horvath, 1902
 - Calli with a continuous sulcus behind; pronotum not carinate laterally; an ocelloid shallow fossa laterally to calli present (New Guinea) *IMOGEN* Kirkaldy, 1905

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *BRYOCORINI*

1. Hemelytra without membrane on both sexes or the latter only vestigial; clavus confluent with corium (fig. 137) .. 2
 - Hemelytra with a distinct membrane at least on male; clavus and corium usually distinct (fig. 131) 4
2. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae; second antennal segment as thick as first segment; outer margin of corium rounded; aspect of coleoptera (fig. 137) (Brazil) *COLEOPTEROMIRIS* Carvalho, 1946
 - Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae 3
3. Eyes pedunculate; second antennal segment more slender than first segment; inner margin of corium straight (fig. 231) (Mexico) *AZTECARIELLA* Carvalho, 1951
 - Eyes not pedunculate; second antennal segment as thick as first segment; inner margin of corium strongly sinuate till the apical third (Cuba, San Domingos, Brazil) *HEMISPHAERODELLA* Reuter, 1908
4. Eyes on a suberect stylus which is at least as long as the width of one eye, the cuneus at most twice as long as wide (fig. 170) 5
 - Eyes sessil or at most but substylate, in this case, cuneus more than twice as long as wide 7
5. Rostrum very short, not reaching the apex of anterior coxae; body with short, adpressed pubescence, the hemelytra rugously punctate (Mentawai) *SIPORIA* Poppius, 1915
 - Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or beyond it; body without adpressed pubescence; hemelytra punctate or smooth but never rugose 6

6. Rostrum reaching beyond the posterior coxae; pygophore with a spiniform projection bent down; hemielytra distinctly punctured; first antennal segment about as thick as second (North & Central America) *HESPEROLABOPS* Kirkaldy, 1902
 - Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae only; pygophore without a spiniform projection bent down; hemielytra smooth or so; first antennal segment twice as thick as second (Central America) *NEOLEUCON* Distant, 1884
7. Eyes substylate with a short peduncle or if not, then cuneus very long and narrow, about three to four times as long as wide at base, with inner margin bent following the curvature of outer margin of membrane (figs. 127, 141, 149) 8
 - Eyes not substylate, cuneus not as long and narrow as above, usually with straight margins 17
8. Apex of cuneus reaching the distal or apical margin of membrane (except females of *Neoneella* in this case, the rostrum reaching the base of abdomen) (figs. 141, 146) 9
 - Apex of cuneus not reaching the distal or apical margin of membrane; the rostrum never reaching the base of abdomen (fig. 149) 12
9. Rostrum reaching at most to apex of middle coxae; species never reddish or luteous 10
 - Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or beyond it; species with reddish or luteous colour 11
10. Rostrum reaching the middle of mesosternum; scutellum smooth; eyes not strongly recurved (Central & South Americas) *SPARTACUS* Distant, 1884
 - Rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae; scutellum distinctly punctured; eyes strongly recurved (Java) *MICROBRYOCORIS* Poppius, 1914
11. Females with cuneus not reaching apex of membrane; cuneus of male very broad (fig. 146) (South America) *NEONEELLA* Costa Lima, 1942
 - Females with cuneus reaching apex of membrane; cuneus of male very narrow — (India, Malay, Philippines) *THAUMASTOMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
12. Second antennal segment longer than first segment; rostrum very short, reaching apex of first coxae; cuneus short (fig. 237) (Africa) *KUNUNGUA* Carvalho, 1951
 - Second antennal segment longer than first segment; rostrum reaching beyond apex of first coxae 13
13. Calli very large with a deep median triangular depression; anterior area of pronotum smooth; eyes turned backwards reaching beyond posterior margin of head by a distance equal to

- about $1/3$ of length of eye; sides of hemielytra parallel (fig. 125) (Africa) *STENOPTEROCORIS* China, 1944
- Calli without a median triangular depression between them; collar punctate; eyes not as above; sides of hemielytra slightly widened at middle 14
14. Eyes sessile; first antennal segment slender only at extreme base; vertex convex 15
- Eyes strongly prominent, substylated; first antennal segment much slender on basal half or third; vertex concave and slightly sulcate 16
15. Collar as wide as the eye; the latter emarginate postero-internally, recurved over the collar (Java) *MYOCAPUS* Poppius, 1914
- Collar not as wide as the eye; the latter not recurved backwardly over the collar (Central America) *NEOSILIA* Distant, 1884
16. Cuneus very narrow on apical half or throughout, somewhat curved; eye peduncle about as high as width of one eye (fig. 149) (C. & S. America, India, Malay) *SINERVUS* Stal, 1860
- Cuneus not noticeably narrow, more or less triangular; eye peduncle not as high as width of one eye (Africa, India) *PRODROMUS* Distant, 1904
17. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or beyond it or when this is not the case, color reddish or luteous and black 18
- Rostrum not extending beyond the apex of middle coxae 33
18. Small species, usually with orange or luteous and bluish or black color; males with a characteristic prong on left dorsal side of pygophore 19
- Species with other color pattern or if so then males without the prong on genital segment 20
19. Calli strongly convex (fig. 143) (Americas) *CAULOTOPS* Bergroth, 1891
- Calli not strongly convex (fig. 126) (North America) *HALTICOTOMA* Reuter, 1913
20. Rostrum reaching fourth abdominal segment or beyond it 21
- Rostrum not reaching the fourth abdominal segment 22
21. Collar strongly depressed, the apical corners of pronotum tuberculate; second antennal segment incrassate at apex, shorter than third; claval corial and costal veins with punctures and a row of bright hairs; cuneal fracture oblique, the cuneus short, rounded apically, oblique, with same width throughout (Venezuela) *PRISTONEURA* Reuter, 1892

- Collar not strongly depressed and apical corners of pronotum not tuberculate; veins of hemielytra not as above; cuneus slender at apex (Brazil) *STICTOLOPHUS* Bergroth, 1922
- 22. Pronotum smooth or rugose 23
- Pronotum distinctly punctate, sometimes very finely so (fig.
- 23. Rostrum surpassing the apex of posterior coxae; femora incrassate; collar about as long as first antennal segment thick, head triangular (Borneo) *NOTIDIUS* Hsiao, 1944
- Rostrum not surpassing apex of posterior coxae; femora not incrassate; collar twice as long as first antennal segment thick; head rounded 24
- 24. Rostrum not reaching beyond hind coxae (Central America) *PACHYPODA* Carvalho & China, 1951
- Rostrum reaching the third abdominal segment (Java) *MAUROCORIS* Poppius, 1914
- 25. Pronotum with anterior portion strongly convex and somewhat hooded over the head, distinctly foveolate in the center of constriction; scutellum partially covered by truncate posterior margin of pronotum (Ceylon, Philippines) *ERNESTINUS* Distant, 1911
- Pronotum not as above; scutellum exposed 26
- 26. Eyes slightly stylate or prominent, curved posteriorly, touching apex of pronotum or protruding backward over lateral sides of the latter (fig. 171) 27
- Eyes sessil, not prominent or curved posteriorly 30
- 27. Color orange red and bluish metallic; hemielytra noticeably longer than abdomen, areola triangular its apex reaching much beyond apex of cuneus, veins densely pilose; second antennal segment with long, erect setae (Malay, Java) *MERTILA* Distant, 1904
- Color orange red or luteous, if bluish tinge present then hemielytra not noticeably longer than abdomen, areola not as above, veins glabrous or nearly so; second antennal segment without long, erect setae 28
- 28. Large species over 5 mm with a basal excavation on scutellum, posterior margin of pronotum subtruncate (Central & South America) *NEELLA* Reuter, 1909
- Small species not over 4 mm long with convex scutellum, posterior margin of pronotum noticeably emarginate (Philippines) *KNIGHTIOLA* Hsiao, 1944
- 29. Hemielytra parallel; species without traces of luteous or reddish colour (fig. 150) 30
- Hemielytra distinctly or slightly widened at middle; species

- luteous, orange or reddish with black or bluish metallic tinge (fig. 131) 31
30. Scutellum convex and smooth (Chile)
..... *PACHYNEURRHIMENUS* Reuter, 1909
- Scutellum flat triangularly compressed in middle, the impression angulate (New Guinea)
..... *PLATYPELTOCORIS* Poppius, 1912
31. First antennal segment about as long as half the width of vertex; pronotal collar somewhat hooded over the head; hemielytra very broad posteriorly (fig. 132) (Central & South America) *MECOLAEMUS* Hsiao, 1947
- First antennal segment longer than half the width of vertex; pronotal collar not hooded over the head; hemielytra not noticeably broad posteriorly 32
32. Hemielytra finely punctulate, without bluish metallic colour (India, Malay, Philippines, Australia)
..... *BROMELIAEMIRIS* Schumacher, 1919
- Hemielytra smooth, with bluish metallic tinge (Central & South America) *TENTHECORIS* Scott, 1886
33. Rostrum short and usually very thick, reaching the anterior coxae 34
- Rostrum usually slender, reaching to middle of mesosternum or to middle coxae, sometimes extending to its apex or so 39
34. First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; species with black hemielytra and luteous or reddish head and pronotum (fig. 123) 35
- First antennal segment as long as or longer than width of vertex; small species without traces of luteous or reddish 36
35. Shining black species with head strongly produced inferiorly; pronotum noticeably narrowed anteriorly, glabrous, scutellum punctate; females macropterous, cuneus declivous, cuneal fracture deep and wide (Fig. 153) (Central & South America)
..... *BOTHROPHORELLA* Reuter, 1907
- Color not as above, head not produced inferiorly; pronotum not noticeably narrowed anteriorly, pilose, scutellum only rugose; females usually brachypterous, cuneus horizontal, cuneal fracture shallow (fig. 142) (Europe, Asia)
..... *BRYOCORIS* Fallen, 1829
36. Head not noticeably produced between the antennae below; frons smooth, eyes small, not curved posteriorly; collar wide (fig. 135) (South America)
..... *ASPIDOBOTHRUS* Reuter, 1907

- Head strongly produced between the antennae below; frons striate; eyes and vertex somewhat curved posteriorly; collar narrow (figs. 123, 134, 136) 37
- 37. Pronotum glabrous, strongly shining; general color bluish metallic (fig. 136) (Central & South America) *EURYCIPITIA* Reuter, 1905
- Pronotum distinctly pilose; general color not bluish metallic 38
- 38. Small species, usually 4.5 mm long or less, with body strongly ovoid (fig. 123) (Central America) *DICRHOOCORIS* Reuter, 1909
- Species usually over 4.5 mm long, with body elongate (fig. 134) (Central & South America) *SYSINAS* Distant, 1883
- 39. Pronotum smooth, usually shining, sometimes rugose, but never punctate 40
- Pronotum punctate, sometimes finely but distinctly so .. 42
- 40. Pronotum raised in middle behind calli and produced over the latter; hind femora curved with a deep excavation on the upper surface (Cuba) *NOTOLOBUS* Reuter, 1909
- Pronotum not as above; hind femora without an excavation 41
- 41. Pronotum not strongly narrowed in front; head without a neck; short, ovoid, dark and small species (Madagascar) *MONALOCOROPSIS* Poppius, 1914
- Pronotum strongly narrowed in front; head with a distinct neck, distinctly longer than wide; claval veins usually with a row of punctures (fig. 164) (Pacific Is. Madagascar) *FELISAGUS* Distant, 1904
- 42. Small reddish or black and red species less than 4.5 mm long; second antennal segment about as thick as first, with unusually short pubescence; third and fourth segments very slender (fig. 196) (South America) *PACHYMEROCERUS* Reuter, 1909
- Species with other color or if so, the second antennal segment not as thick as first or beset with long, erect pubescence and larger than 4.5 mm long 43
- 43. Eyes produced out and backwards, their inner margin level with external margin of collar; the latter distinctly set off from pronotum by a posterior furrow as wide as thickest portion of first antennal segment (about as long as half the length of one eye or 0.12 mm) (India, Ceylon) *DIOCLERUS* Distant, 1910
- Eyes and collar not as above or if so, otherwise coloured 44

44. Pronotal collar distinct not wider than width of second antennal segment, distinctly delimited from disc of pronotum, dark small species usually with light embolium, membrane finely densely pubescent (fig. 172) 45
 - Pronotal collar indistinct or if distinct then wider than width of second antennal segment, usually not distinctly delimited from disc of pronotum, seldom small, dark pilose species if so membrane always glabrous (fig. 133) 47
45. First antennal segment longer than width of vertex, distinctly narrower on basal half; elongate, convex species with hemielytra parallel sided (Malay, Burma)
 - *HEKISTA* Kirkaldy, 1902
 - First antennal segment narrower only on basal third or extreme base; shorter or equal to width of vertex; ovoid species with hemielytra dilated at middle (fig. 172) 46
46. Cuneal fracture deep and very wide; cuneus curved externally; hemielytra flat (Mexico) *CYCLIDOLON* Reuter, 1909
 - Cuneal fracture shallow and narrow; cuneus straight externally; hemielytra more or less convex (Cosmopolitan)
 - *MONALOCORIS* Dahlbom, 1851
47. Small species mostly black with head porrect, apically acute, more or less triangular; first antennal segment about as long as or shorter than width of vertex; pronotum strongly piceous, usually inflated and much higher than the hemielytra (figs. 133, 148) 48
 - Species without the above combination of characters 50
48. Hemielytra covered by silvery silky or woolly pubescence; outer margin of eyes about level with anterior margins of pronotum (fig. 133) (Central & South America)
 - *CYRTOCAPSUS* Reuter, 1875
 - Hemielytra without silky or woolly pubescence; outer margin of eyes produced beyond anterior margin of pronotum by at least half the width of one eye (fig. 148) 49
49. Embolium narrow and incrassate; hemielytra with rather long, semierect pubescence, without silvery spots or areas; pronotum posteriorly moderately inflated (North, Central & S. America) *SIXEONOTUS* Reuter, 1875
 - Embolium broadly expanded and flat; hemielytra with very fine, short and erect pubescence and silvery spots or areas; pronotum posteriorly greatly inflated (North, Central & South America) *PYCNODERES* Guérin & Men. 1856
50. Embolium very wide and conspicuous or swollen at middle always with a pit like depression or when this is not the case (female of *H. dilatatus*) body very strongly shining, bluish or

- greenish metallic (figs. 156, 165) 51
- Embolium if modified, never with a pit like depression 52
51. Body with metallic bluish or greenish colour; cuneus with a pit like depression, emboliar pit conspicuous, open towards the outside (fig. 165) (Cuba) *HETEROCORIS* Guérin & Men., 1856
- Body without metallic bluish or greenish colour; cuneus without a pit like depression, emboliar pit deep, round or oval, not open towards the outside (fig. 156) (Central America) *METAFURIUS* Carvalho & China, 1951
52. Embolium distinctly laminate about, as wide as or wider than half the width of vertex; species with other colour than black (figs. 158, 168) 53
- Embolium not laminate, equally wide throughout, usually incrassate, really narrowing toward apex, never as wide as half the width of vertex or if so, small and black species 55
53. Embolium strongly dilated on basal third so that the basal part of costa forms an obtuse angle with the apical part of costa (fig. 168) (Central & South America) *EMBOLIOCORIS* Carvalho & China, 1951
- Embolium laminate throughout, not noticeably widened on basal third, narrowing gradually toward apex 55
54. Embolium strongly arcuate externally; scutellum with a tumid basal lobe projecting backwards and a flat, pointed apical fourth; body very long, fine and erectly pubescent eyes not recurved (New Caledonia) *GUNHADIA* Distant, 1920
- Embolium not strongly arcuate externally; scutellum not as above, convex; body with short, erect pubescence; eyes strongly recurved, collar somewhat hooded over the vertex (fig. 158) (Brazil) *ZIKANIOLA* Carvalho, 1946
55. Embolium wide at base, narrowed toward apex, after the middle; costal vein with a row of punctures; body strongly rounded (New Guinea) ... *HEMISPHAEROCORIS* Poppius, 1912
- Embolium if wider at base, never with a row of punctures over costal vein; body not noticeably rounded 56
56. Pronotum very coarsely and deeply punctate, glabrous, the size of the punctures equal to the width of second antennal segment (fig. 173) (Central America) *NOTOTREMATES* Carvalho & China, 1951
- Pronotum not noticeably coarsely punctate, pilose, size of the punctures smaller than width of second antennal segment 57

57. Head in dorsal view apically pointed; pronotum finely pubescent and punctured; hind tibiae linear (fig. 140) (Central America) *KNIGHTOCORIS* Carvalho & China, 1951
— Head in dorsal view apically round; pronotum distinctly pubescent; hind tibiae usually thickened toward apex 58
58. Elytra with very long, erect, fine pubescence; male with first antennal segment toothed (fig. 150) (Central America)
..... *ODONTOCEROCORIS* Carvalho & China, 1951
— Elytra with short adpressed pubescence, if erect or semierect then without a tooth in last antennal segment 59
59. Elytra parallel sided (fig. 150) 60
— Elytra wider across middle than at base or apex (fig. 122) 64
60. Head distinctly exserted, with a neck as long as the eyes which are placed about its middle (North America)
..... *TYLOCAPSUS* Van Duzee, 1923 *
— Head not exserted, if a short neck is present, the eyes less distant from pronotum 61
61. Scutellum totally covered by pronotum (Central & South America) *PSEUDOBRYOCORIS* Distant, 1884
— Scutellum not covered by pronotum 62
62. Small, elongate dark species; pronotum with two distinct constrictions, collar and calli together about as long as disc; males with a wide and deep sulcus on frons, the vertex bifoveolate (India, Ceylon, Burma) *HARPEDONA* Distant, 1904
— Species with a distinct color pattern; anterior portion of pronotum usually shorter than disc; males without the sulcus mentioned above 63
63. Pronotum flat, the cuneus very narrow and pointed (Philippines) *EOFURIUS* Poppius, 1915
— Pronotum more or less inflated convex; cuneus long and wide at base (Central America) *NEOFURIUS* Distant, 1884
64. Elytra very oval and flat, with dense, short adpressed pubescence (fig. 122) 65
— Elytra very slightly widened in middle, with rather sparse erect or semierect pubescence 66
65. Second antennal segment more than twice as long as the first; division between corium and cuneus not distinct; species usually larger than 6 mm long (Central America)
..... *MALA* Distant, 1884

* This genus was studied recently by the author and found to be a Synonym of *Macrolophus* Fieber (Dicyphini).

- Second antennal segment less than twice as long as first; division between corium and cuneus distinct; species usually less than 5 mm long (Central & South America) *PARAFURIUS* Carvalho & China, 1951
- 66. Collar area somewhat projecting over base of head; second segment of antennae shorter than width of head; scutellum punctate (fig. 248) (Mexico) *EURYCHILELLA* Reuter, 1909
- Collar area not projecting over base of head; second antennal segment longer than width of head; scutellum not punctate (Central & South America, New Guinea) *ECCRITOTARSUS* Stål, 1860

Note: The following genera are not included in the key, since the types were not seen and the descriptions are incomplete:

Cobalorhynchus Reuter, 1906 (Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Petersb. 10: 1); China.

Lopidolon Poppius, 1911 (Ofv F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 53A (2): 7); India.

Perissobasis Reuter, 1892 (Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 61: 397); Venezuela.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF MONALONIINI

1. Femora with two swellings at apex, the distal one large, balloon-like; scutellum smooth and flat (Java) *ARTHRITICUS* Bergroth, 1923
- Femora not swollen at apex as above or if so, scutellum armed with one or more spines or processes 2
2. Scutellum flat or convex, sometimes bladder like or cystiform with tubercles, but never true spines or processes 5
- Scutellum armed with one or more spines or processes (figs. 120, 121, 159) 3
3. Scutellum with a single, very long and slender spine ending in a button like knob; antennae very long and linear; apex of corium without a shield shaped elevation (fig. 159) (Africa, India, Australia) *HELOPELTIS* Signoret, 1858
- Scutellum without a very long spine ending by a button-like knob; antennae with segments incrassate apically or at middle; apex of corium with a shield shaped elevation 4
4. Scutellum with a thick, high, mushroom-like process; posterior angles of pronotum not produced into a flat spine; antennae with apices not balloon-like inflated (fig. 121) (Africa) *PHYSOPHROPTERA* Poppius, 1910

- Scutellum with a medium process branched apically into a pair of short, pointed spurs; posterior angles of pronotum produced into a flat, pointed process; antennae with apices of joints inflated into balloon-like knobs (fig. 120) (Africa) *PHYSOPHOROPTERELLA* Poppius, 1914
- 5. Embolio corial and clavo corial suture without punctures; pronotum and hemielytra glabrous 6
- Embolio corial and clavo corial sutures with a row of close set punctures (high magnification); pronotum or hemielytra pubescent (fig. 139) 7
- 6. Second antennal segment little longer than first; apical angle of areolae or vein of membrane acute and pointed (Australia, Fiji) *EUCEROCORIS* Westwood, 1837
- Second antennal segment about six times as long as first; apical angle of areole or vein of membrane rounded (fig. 138) (Central & South America) *MONALONION* Herrich Schaeffer, 1850
- 7. Pronotum strongly wrinkled; rostrum reaching the middle of mesosternum (Africa) *PARARCULANUS* Poppius, 1912
- Pronotum smooth and shining; rostrum reaching the apex of anterior coxae 8
- 8. Frons strongly swollen, as seen from above produced well in front of eyes above base of clypeus; first antennal segment strongly thickened but glabrous; membrane with a spurious vein; calli prominent as two round, erect protuberances (Congo, Madagascar) *ARCULANUS* Distant, 1904
- Frons not swollen neither produced in front of the eyes above base of clypeus, anterior margin seen from above almost straight between and level with anterior margin of eyes; first antennal segment not inordinate thickened with erect hairs; membrane without spurious vein; calli not as erect protuberance 9
- 9. Embolium as wide as thickness of first antennal segment; pronotum covered by long setiform hairs (fig. 30) (Africa) *POPPIUSIA* China, 1944
- Embolium not as wide as thickness of first antennal segment; if so, frons with three tubercles; pronotum smooth or with common hairs only 10
- 10. Pronotum completely glabrous 12
- Pronotum pubescent 11
- 11. Frons with three tubercles bearing long hairs; body above and the antennae long and erectly pilose; cuneus short; areola with inner apical angle almost straight (Formosa, Malay) *EUPACHYPELTIS* Poppius, 1915

- Frons without tubercles; body above and antennae not noticeably long and erectly pilose; cuneus twice as long as wide; areolae with inner apical angle strongly acute (India, Malay, Pacific Is.) *PACHYPELTIS* Signoret, 1858
- 12. Hemielytra with short, adpressed pubescence (erect only on clavus); scutellum covered by pronotum at base (Indochina) *MANSONIELLA* Poppius, 1915
- Hemyelytra glabrous; scutellum not covered by pronotum at base (Australia) *PACHYPELTOPSIS* Poppius, 1912

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *ODONIELLINI*

1. Membrane of hemielytra with a number of auxiliary veins or vein-like impressions extending from basal cell to apex of membrane, the cubital vein distinct, arising from the basal angle of the cell and extending along anal margin (fig. 124) 2
 - Membrane of hemielytra without such auxiliary veins, sometimes with a spurious vein arising from the apical angle of basal cell 3
2. Frons distinctly swollen and produced anteriorly between bases of first antennal segments, delimited from vertex by a sinuate impression, first antennal segment short and thick, shorter than length of head with neck, twice as long as wide, third segment very strongly thickened in middle, much thicker than first segment (fig. 124) (Africa) *PANTILIOMORPHA* Schumacher, 1917
 - Frons feebly swollen and not produced anteriorly between bases of antennae, not delimited from vertex by a sinuate impression, first antennal segment less thickened, slightly longer than length of head with neck four times as long as wide, third segment not much thicker in middle than apex of second segment (Africa) *LYCIDOCORIS* Reuter & Poppius, 1911
3. Frons in front with three strong anteriorly or upwardly directed spines; first antennal segment densely beset with long, erect scale like hairs 4
 - Frons without three of such spines; sometimes with two or three tubercular process in which case, the first antennal segment without scale like hairs 6
4. Last three antennal segments with short hairs; lateral spines of frons distinctly bent outwards (Africa) *CHAMOPSIS* Reuter & Poppius, 1911
 - Last three antennal segments with long hairs; lateral spines of frons distinctly bent upwards (fig. 239) 5

5. Frontal spines very high, as long as the depth of one eye seen from side; pronotum with two lateral discal lobes; scale like hairs of first antennal segment very large (Africa)
..... *PARACHAMUS* Schouteden, 1946
- Frontal spines short, seen from side not as long as the depth of one eye; pronotum without lobes; scale like hairs of first antennal segment slender (fig. 239) (Africa)
..... *CHAMUS* Distant, 1904
6. Frons, above base of clypeus between antennae, with a pair of distinct conical protuberances, these rarely minute or fused into one in which case apex of second and third and fourth antennal segments strongly swollen; sometimes tubercles minute and setigerous and rather indistinct in which case pronotum, posterior laterally, strongly dilated, its margins serrate and pronotal collar armed with four tubercular processes (figs. 128, 129) 7
- Frons, above of clypeus between antennae without a pair of conical protuberances or setigerous tubercles, the frons sometimes prominent between antennae in which case apex of second antennal segment not or only slightly thickened 14
7. Pronotal collar with four tubercular processes, the inner pair elongate; surface of pronotum with ten erect conical processes in two rows, the two centre ones of posterior row of six, much longer and bigger than others; posterior lateral margins of pronotum dilated and serrate; scutellum split up into six lobes (fig. 169) (Africa) *YANGAMBIA* Schouteden, 1942
- Pronotal collar without erect tubercular processes; surface of pronotum without erect conical processes, the posterior margin of pronotum not serrate and scutellum not multilobate ... 8
8. Punctuation of pronotum deep and more or less regular, the surface without small, shining, tubercular swellings (fig. 129) 9
- Punctuation of pronotum less deep, rugously confused, surface with small irregularly placed tubercular, shining swellings (fig. 128) 12
9. Scutellum strongly inflated, cystiform (fig. 129) 10
- Scutellum not noticeably inflated or cystiform (Philippines)
..... *VOLKELIOPSIS* Poppius, 1915
10. Connexivum of abdomen largely exposed; scutellum not covering the clavus on sides; frontal tubercles longer than wide at base (fig. 128) (Spanish Guinea, Fernando Pó)
..... *BRYOCOROPSIS* Schumacher, 1917
- Connexivum of abdomen covered by the hemielytra or only slightly exposed; scutellum produced over the clavus laterally,

- covering it almost entirely; frontal tubercles shorter than wide at base 11
11. Head seen from above with two distinct tubercles on anterior margins, the clypeus distinctly visible between them; scutellum hemispherical, widest in middle, the basal margin overlying pronotum arcuate (fig. 166) (Thibet)
..... *RHOPALICESCHATUS* Reuter, 1893
- Head seen from above with the anterior tubercles fused to form an anteriorly truncate process which hides the clypeus; scutellum shield shaped, widest at base, the basal margin overlying the pronotum, straight not arcuate (fig. 129) (New Britain) *PSEUDODONIELLA* China & Carvalho, 1951
12. Scutellum about as high as the pronotum, pointed apically; connexivum of abdomen usually covered by the hemielytra or so; form elongate 13
- Scutellum round, much higher than pronotum; connexivum of abdomen largely exposed; form ovoid (fig. 128) (New Guinea, New Britain)
..... *PARABRYOCOROPSIS* China & Carvalho, 1951
13. Hind tibiae distinctly nodulously swollen; eyes small, only one quarter the width of vertex; acetabula of anterior legs large, visible from above on each side of anterior collar (fig. 147) (Africa) *DISTANTIELLA* China, 1944
- Hind tibiae simple, not nodulously swollen; eyes large, about one half the width of vertex seen from above; acetabula of front legs small, not visible from above (fig. 145) (Africa)
..... *SAHLBERGELLA* Haglund, 1895
14. Rostrum extending to the posterior coxae 15
- Rostrum extending to the anterior or middle coxae 16
15. Hemielytra with minute scalelike hairs giving a shagreened appearance; connexivum not exposed; head pointed in front (Africa) *BOXIA* China, 1943
- Hemielytra without minute scales; connexivum largely exposed; head rounded in front (Malay)
..... *PLATYNGOMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
16. Rostrum reaching to middle coxae; second antennal segment strongly incrassate at apex; clavus punctate (fig. 130) (Africa)
..... *VILLIERSICORIS* Delattre, 1950
- Rostrum reaching to anterior coxae or slightly beyond; second antennal segment not incrassate at apex; clavus not punctate 17
17. Third and fourth antennal segments distinctly clubshaped; scutellum convex, not higher than pronotum when seen from

- side; hemielytra and scutellum densely pilose, moderately shining (Australia) *VOLKELIUS* Distant, 1904
- Third and fourth antennal segments more or less linear; scutellum strongly inflated, a little higher than pronotum when seen from the side; hemielytra and scutellum glabrous or slightly pilose, strongly shining (Africa)
..... *ODONIELLA* Haghlund, 1895

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *PHYLINI*

1. Black species, brachyperous; elytra without membrane, the corium, clavus and cuneus fused 2
 - Species with other color or if black and brachypterous then the hemielytra with membrane or corium, clavus and cuneus not fused 3
2. Small species about 1.6 mm long; second antennal segment very thick, as wide as length of first segment (fig. 73) (Brazil) *TAPURUYUNUS* Carvalho, 1946
 - Species about 4 mm long; second antennal segment cylindrical, not incrassate (Caucasus)
..... *HOMALANER* Kiritschenko, 1951
3. Second antennal segment of conspicuous shape (fig. 93), strongly bent at middle like a letter U with a shorter arm; legs very long (Dutch Guiana)
..... *ANOMALOCORNUS* Carv. & Wygodz. 1945
 - Second antennal segment linear or incrassate but never bent or U shaped; legs not noticeably long 4
4. Third antennal segment globose, beset with long, flattened hairs (fig. 00); pubescence of body erect, intermixed with silvery, flat hairs; species of small size and light color (North and Central America) .. *HAMBLETONIOLA* Carvalho, 1954
 - Third antennal segment cylindrical, with common pubescence 5
5. Pronotum above distinctly punctured (fig. 74) 6
 - Pronotum above smooth or very fine and indistinctly punctured 9
6. Pronotum with lateral margins explanate, straight, broadly and strongly reflexed; disc irregularly rugose; second antennal segment strongly reflexed; disc irregularly rugose; second antennal segment strongly clavate (North America)
..... *PRNOTOCREPIS* Knight, 1929
 - Pronotum with lateral margins not reflexed or explanate; disc not rugose; second antennae not clavate 7

7. Tarsi of posterior tibiae very long, about as long as half the length of the latter; eyes very large (Turkestan) *BOOPIDOCORIS* Reuter, 1879
- Tarsi much shorter; eyes not very large 8
8. Pronotum coarsely punctured; dorsum brilliant metallic; two last antennal joints linear (Africa) *LAMPROSTHENARUS* Poppius, 1914
- Pronotum finely punctured; dorsum not metallic; two last joints of antennae fusiform (St. Helena) *AGRAMETRA* Buc. White, 1878
9. Eyes substylate, distant from pronotum; hemielytra transparent; first and second antennal segments incrassate (Brazil) (fig. 78) *CRASSICORNUS* Carvalho, 1945
- Eyes not substylate, contiguous with pronotum; hemielytra not transparent 10
10. Body beset with scale-like hairs or flattened silvery hairs intermixed with common pubescence (in the latter case usually tibial spines with black spots at base, eyes noticeably granulose, second antennal segment longer than width of head, rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or little beyond, vertex not carinate) 11
- Body without scale-like or flattened silvery hairs intermixed with common pubescence (if silky or wooly hairs are present amongst other hairs, then without the set of characters pointed above) 30
11. Fairly large, dark species with head much wider than long, eyes substylate; vertex strongly carinate; body beset with dense, elongate whitish scale-like hairs; pseudoralia appressed to the claw, almost reaching its apex (Africa) *LASIOLABOPS* Poppius, 1914
- Usual small species; if large, then the eyes sessile; pseudarolia not as above 12
12. Head transverse, frons vertical, not protruding in front of antennal bases as seen from dorsal aspect (fig. 77) 13
- Head produced in front of antennal bases, if not distinctly so then the scale-like pubescence black (fig. 82) 15
13. Space between buccula and eye not greater than thickness of first antennal segment except in females where distance may exceed width of last antennal segment but does not equal its length (Americas) *RHINACLOA* Reuter, 1876
- Space between buccula and eye greater than thickness of first antennal segment, usually subequal to length of segment 14

14. Second antennal segment five times length of first; hind tibiae with light spines without dark spots at base (Transcaspia) *STHENAROPSIS* Poppius, 1912
— Second antennal segment not over three times length of first; hind tibiae with black spines having dark spots at base (North America) *LEPIDOPSALLUS* Knight, 1923
15. Clypeus sharply produced, apex pointed (fig. 99) 16
— Clypeus not produced, vertical, the apex blunt (fig. 82) 17
16. Both sexes with second antennal segment strongly incrassate, about twice as long as first segment (Europe, North America) *EXCENTRICORIS* Carvalho, 1955
— Only the male with second antennal segment incrassate (about four or more times as long as first (Europe, Asia, North America) *CRIOCORIS* Fieber, 1858
17. Second antennal segment strongly thickened, much broader than the first (fig. 82) (Cosmopolitan) *ATTRACTOTOMUS* Fieber, 1858
— Second antennal segment not strongly thickened, usually more slender than the first segment 18
18. Second antennal segment slightly compressed, thickest at middle where it is thicker than first, covered with very dense, fairly long, semierect black pubescence (Africa) *LEPIDOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1914
— Second antennal segment linear, not thicker than and not pubescent as above 19
19. Length of second antennal segment or equal to width of head across eyes 20
— Length of second antennal segment greater than width of head across eyes 21
20. Head inclined, produced in front of antennal bases; pubescence with erect and silvery deciduous hairs; first antennal as long as lorum (North America) *MEGALOPSALLUS* Knight, 1927
— Head rounded in front; pubescence mostly of sericeous deciduous hairs; first antennae longer than lorum (North America) *EUROPIELLA* Reuter, 1909
21. Scale-like pubescence black; a pseudo-pronotal collar present (Europe) *EXAERETUS* Fieber, 1864
— Scale-like pubescence silvery; a pseudo-pronotal collar absent 22
22. Hind tibiae with light spines having dark spots at base .. 23
— Spines of hind tibiae with other colour if light, then without dark spots at base 24

23. Body legs and antennae with minute fuscous or reddish spots; scales on cuneus black (Guatemala) *CAPELLANUS* Distant, 1904
 — Body legs and antennae without minute fuscous or reddish spots; scales on cuneus not black (Ceylon) *DEMOPLESIA* Poppius, 1913
24. Hind tibiae with dark spines without dark spots at base 25
 — Hind tibiae with dark spines having dark spots at base or with light spines without dark spots at base 27
25. Pseudarolia attached only at base of claw, tip free and extending to middle of claw (Americas) *REUTEROSCOPIUS* Kikraldy
 — Pseudarolia united with claw 26
26. Setiform hairs black, strong and erect, especially on vertex and anterior margin of pronotum (Algeria) *CHRYSOCHNODES* Reuter, 1901
 — Setiform hairs yellow or whitish, long and fine (Europe) ... *PHYLIDEA* Reuter, 1899
27. Rostrum not reaching the apex of hind coxae or beyond it; head seen from above as long as pronotum (North America) *HOPLOMACHIDEA* Reuter, 1909
 — Rostrum reaching the apex of hind coxae or beyond it; head seen from above shorter than pronotum 28
28. Clypeus prominent, distinctly visible from the side; antennae long, segment II linear, in male somewhat thicker apically, length equal to or greater than basal width of pronotum (Cosmopolitan) *PSALLUS* Fieber, 1858
 — Clypeus nearly flat, scarcely visible from the side; antennal segment II rather short, length not over one-half or two-thirds the basal width of pronotum 29
29. Vertex carinate or marginate; third segment of hind tarsus longer than second (Cosmopolitan) *Stenocapsus* Giesb. ...
 — Vertex smooth, not marginate; third segment of hind tarsus shorter than second (Africa) *STENOCAPSUS* Bergroth, 1926
30. Pseudarolia arising from base of claw, free and convergent at apices 31
 — Pseudarolia if free and arising from base of claw, never converging at apices 32
31. Head vertical, tibiae with black spots (Africa) *SCHROEDERIELLA* Poppius, 1914
 — Head not vertical; tibiae without black spots (Africa, Madeira, Madagascar) *CEPHALOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1914

32. Length of second antennal segment less than width of head across eyes; in species in which the two are almost equal, hind femora light with dark spots (fig. 97) 33
- Length of second antennal segment greater than width of head across eyes; in species in which the two are almost equal, hind femora not light with dark spots 51
33. Light coloured species with femora yellow and beset with conspicuous black spots ((fig. 90) 34
- Dark coloured species or if light, femora black to dark brown or of femora light, then without dark spots (sometimes with light fucous points or cloudings) 39
34. Pubescence distinctly silky or woolly, adpressed; black spots of femora only on the external margins, not very conspicuous (Africa) *BRACHYCRANELLA* Reuter, 1905
- Pubescence with setiform or fine hairs, but not silky or woolly or adpressed, if so then black spots of femora large and irregularly placed 35
35. Rostrum reaching slightly beyond anterior coxae; pseudarolia free and parallel (Europe, North Africa) *MOISSONIA* Reuter, 1894
- Rostrum reaching the middle coxae or beyond it; pseudarolia connected with claw or not visible 36
36. Pubescence erect, bristle-like; tibiae strongly spinose, length of spines about twice the diameter of tibiae (North America) (fig. 191) *PHYLLOPIDEA* Knight
- Pubescence simple, not bristle-like; tibial spines shorter 37
37. Distance from lower apex of eye to buccula, seen from side, equal or less than half the height of eye; arolia visible (Cosmopolitan) *CAMPYLOMMA* Reuter, 1878
- Distance from apex of eye to buccula equal or about equal the height of one eye; arolia not visible (fig. 180) 38
38. Clypeus not extending backwards to a point beneath front margin of eye; as seen from side clypeus and juga narrow (Asia, Europe, North America) *ATOMOSCELIS* Reuter, 1878
- Clypeus extending backwards to a point beneath front margin of eye; as seen from side, the clypeus and jugum very broad (Algeria) *APHAENOPHYES* Reuter, 1899
39. Male antennae with first and second joint greatly thickened; hemelytra black with a pale mark on clavus; females sometimes brachypterous (fig. 97) (Americas) *SPANOGONICUS* Berg, 1883

- Hemielytra without a pale mark on clavus or if so, male antennae slender, scarcely thicker than in female; the latter macropterous 40
- 40. Pubescence setiform, stiff and black 41
 - Pubescence very fine, erect or semiadpressed, not setiform 42
- 41. Pseudarolia almost reaching the apex of claw; first rostral segment reaching anterior coxae; dorsum and head not strongly hirsute (Europe) *LITOXENUS* Reuter, 1885
 - Pseudarolia reaching at most the middle of claw, first rostral segment scarcely surpassing the base of head; dorsum and head strongly hirsute (North America) *PHYLLOPIDEA* Knight, 1919
- 42. Pubescence very short, almost glabrous species with body more or less dull; tibial spines short and placed beyond the middle of tibiae 43
 - Body distinctly pubescent, usually shining; tibial spines placed throughout the tibiae, relatively long 44
- 43. Sides of pronotum emarginate; head bluntly rounded in front; third segment of hind tarsi longer than second (fig. 37) (Europe, Asia, North America) .. *CONOSTETHUS* Fieber, 1858
 - Sides of pronotum straight; head distinctly pointed in front; third segment of hind tarsi as long as second (fig. 100) (Europe) *STENOPARIA* Fieber, 1870
- 44. Head very wide, the posterior margin semicircular, the eyes prominent reaching backwards to the middle of pronotum (Egypt) *EURYCRANELLA* Reuter, 1904
 - Head if wide, not with a semicircular posterior margin, the eyes never reaching backwards to the middle of pronotum 45
- 45. Hind femora pale without black or fuscous spots 46
 - Hind femora black or fuscous or pale but in the latter case with some black or fuscous spots 47
- 46. Tibial spines pale; rostrum reaching apex of mesosternum; second antennal segment slightly incrassate toward the apex (Africa) *LEPTOXANTHUS* Reuter, 1905
 - Tibial spines black; rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae or beyond; second antennal segment linear (Europe, Asia, Madeira) *MAURODACTYLUS* Reuter, 1878
- 47. Head seen from above strongly produced in front between the antennae (fig. 88) 48
 - Head seen from above rounded in front, not or only slightly produced between the antennae 49

48. Body with silvery silky pubescence intermixed with fine hairs; tibial spines with dark spots at base (Formosa) *CEPHALOCAPSIDEA* Poppius, 1915
 — Body with a single type of pubescence; tibial spines without dark spots at base (fig. 88, 235) (Central America) *RANZOVIUS* Distant, 1893
49. Tibial spines yellow; small species with apex of scutellum, a spot on corium and base of cuneus white (Africa) *TORMA* China, 1927
 — Tibial spines dark, with or without dark spots at base; apex of scutellum and base of cuneus not white 50
50. Clypeus with a distinct suture at base; head narrow; apex of cuneus white (North America) *STROPHOPODA* Van Duzee, 1921 *
 — Clypeus without a suture at base, confluent with frons; head wide; apex of cuneus concolorous (Cosmopolitan) *CHLAMYDATUS* Curtis, 1833
51. Pseudarolia large, reaching to or projecting slightly beyond apices of claws, connected with them or not; disc of prosternal xyphus depressed and with elevated margins (figs. 9, 10) 52
 — Pseudarolia minute or not visible, never reaching tips of claws; disc of prosternal xyphus convex; margins not elevated (figs. 5, 8) 57
52. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae 53
 — Rostrum reaching the hind coxae or beyond 54
53. Pubescence of body yellowish; hemielytra pale (North America) *NICHOLIA* Knight, 1929
 — Pubescence of body black; hemielytra with dark points (Turkestan) *SCEODAMIA* Poppius, 1912
54. Pseudarolia not reaching beyond apices of claws; rostrum surpassing the hind coxae 55
 — Pseudarolia reaching beyond the apices of claws; rostrum not surpassing the posterior coxae (figs. 9, 10) 56
55. Head not strongly produced anteriorly; anterior margin of pronotum straight (Russia) ... *ETHELASTIA* Reuter, 1876
 — Head strongly produced anteriorly; anterior margin of pronotum concave (Europe, N. Africa, N. America) *AMBLITYLUS* Fieber, 1858

* This genus was recently found to be a synonym of *Chlamydatus* Curtis (author).

56. Claw distinctly toothed at base; pseudarolia free, fused to claw only at base (fig. 10); clypeus strongly protruding (Europe, Asia, North Africa) *MACROTYLUS* Fieber, 1858
- Claw not toothed at base; pseudarolia fused to claw in its greater or whole extension (fig. 9); clypeus not protruding (Europe, Asia, Africa, N. America) *LOPUS* Hahn, 1833
57. Margin of eye well separated from antennal fossa, minimum space between the two usually more than one third as great as diameter of antennal fossa; margin of eye near antennal fossa almost straight (fig. 95) 58
- Margin of eye almost or quite touching antennal fossa, minimum space between the two not more than one eighth as great as diameter of antennal fossa; margin of eye more or less emarginate near antennal fossa (fig. 85) 74
58. Lateral margin of pronotum widely reflected, sinuate before the posterior angles; legs very short; with black pubescence (Turkestan) *PLEUROXONOTUS* Reuter, 1904
- Lateral margins of pronotum not reflexed; legs not as above 59
59. Body with black setiform hairs only (sometimes easily rubbed off) 60
- Body with golden or yellow fine pubescence only or with setiform hairs intermixed with silky hairs 65
60. Rostrum reaching the mesosternum; pubescence very short; frons tumid, striolate (Algeria) *EUDERON* Puton, 1888
- Rostrum reaching the apex of middle coxae or beyond; pubescence not noticeably short; frons not striolate 61
61. Rostrum reaching the apex of middle coxae; xyphus of prosternum impressed at middle, obtusely marginate (Siberia) ...
..... *IBIARIS* Horvat & Reuter, 1900
- Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or beyond; xyphus of prosternum not marginate, if so, the rostrum reaching the 5th abdominal segment 62
62. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; xyphus of prosternum with two parallel impressed lines at apex (Asia Minor)
..... *UTOPNIA* Reuter, 1881
- Rostrum reaching the Vth abdominal segment or beyond; xyphus of prosternum without the two impressed lines mentioned above 63
63. Rostrum reaching the genital segment; xyphus of prosternum convex, without incrassate margins (Europe, Asia, North Africa) *PACHYXYPHUS* Fieber, 1858

- Rostrum reaching at most the Vth abdominal segment; xyphus of prosternum plane with margins incrassate 64
- 64. Head distinctly transverse, first antennal segment not reaching or extending beyond apex of clypeus, inserted close to apex of eye (Asia Minor) *OPISTHOTAENIA* Reuter, 1901
- Head as long as wide; first antennal segment reaching quite beyond apex of clypeus, inserted not close to the apex of the eye (Europe, Asia, North Africa) *THERMOCORIS* Puton, 1875
- 65. Rostrum reaching the apex of anterior coxae or very slightly beyond; second antennal segment shorter than third (fig. 89) ((Europe, Asia, North Africa) *HARPOCERA* Curtis, 1838
- Rostrum reaching beyond the apex of first coxae; second antennal segment longer than third 66
- 66. Antennae with the second joint incrassate toward the apex; genae without long hairs (Europe) *CREMNORRHINUS* Reuter, 1880
- Antennae slender or incrassate, the second joint narrowed toward the apex, linear or so; genae with long hairs or setae 67
- 67. Body with a single type of pubescence, pallid, yellowish or golden, semiadpressed; first antennal segment dark (Europe) *MONOSYNAMMA* Scot, 1864
- Body with silky, bright pubescence intermixed with setiform hairs; first antennal segment light with one or more black setae 68
- 68. Fairly large black species; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; tibiae black (Siberia) *NYCTIDEA* Reuter, 1904
- Species of small or medium size, not black; the tibiae light 69
- 69. Rostrum reaching distinctly beyond the posterior coxae; head strongly pointed in front 70
- Rostrum not surpassing the posterior coxae; head not strongly pointed in front 71
- 70. Tibial spines with black spots at base; second segment of hind tarsus shorter than third (Europe) *ALLOEOTARSUS* Reuter, 1885
- Tibial spines without black spots at base; second segment of hind tarsus longer than third (Europe, Asia, North Africa) *MEGALOCOLEUS* Reuter, 1890

71. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; xyphus of prosternum convex, not carinate; hind tibiae with dark spines without dark spots at base 72
 — Rostrum not reaching beyond the middle coxae; sides of xyphus distinctly carinate; hind tibiae with dark spines having dark spots at base 73
72. Xyphus of prosternum convex and smooth; pubescence not noticeably long and dense (Europe, North Africa) *HADROPHYES* Puton, 1874
 — Xyphus of prosternum with a median carina; pubescence very long and dense (Algeria) *DASYCAPSUS* Poppius, 1912
73. Small species with long, slender second antennal segment; the silky pubescence long and irregular; hemielytra with a dark spot at apex of corium (Europe, Asia) *CAMPTOTYLUS* Fieber, 1860
 — Usually large species; second antennal segment usually thick; silvery pubescence scanty and short; hemielytra without a black spot at apex of corium (Europe, Asia, North America) *ONCOTYLUS* Fieber, 1858
74. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or beyond it; if shorter, tibiae with black spines and dark spots at base 75
 — Rostrum not or surpassing slightly apex of mesosternum (exceptionally reaching middle coxae) 105
75. Body beset with silky or woolly pubescence or this type plus setiform hairs or *true hairs* only 76
 — Body beset with black setiform hairs only, without silky or woolly pubescence 103
76. Vertex distinctly and strongly carinate posteriorly 77
 — Vertex not carinate posteriorly or only very finely so ... 79
77. Posterior femora without rigid erect setae on anterior margin 78
 — Posterior femora with several rigid and erect setae on anterior margin (Europe, Asia and N. Africa) *PSALLOPSIS* Reuter, 1901
78. Rostrum surpassing slightly the hind coxae; eyes not reaching beyond anterior margins of pronotum; pubescence not noticeably long and stiff (Asia Minor and N. Africa) *PARAMIXIA* Reuter, 1900
 — Rostrum reaching the apical third of abdomen; eyes reaching beyond anterior margins of pronotum; pubescence very long and stiff (Guam Is.) *PSALLOPS* Usinger, 1946
79. Rostrum very long, extending to the 8th or 9th abdominal segment; calli well developed 80

- Rostrum if surpassing the posterior coxae not reaching the 8th abdominal segment; calli small, indistinct 82
- 80. First antennal segment as long as width of vertex; rostrum reaching the last abdominal segment (Europe, N. Africa, N. America) *TINICEPHALUS* Fieber, 1858
- First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; rostrum not reaching the last abdominal segment 81
- 81. Femora and tibiae with black or coloured spots; auxiliary veins present in membrane (Europe, Asia) *SOLENOXYPHUS* Reuter, 1875
- Femora and tibiae unicolour; membrane without auxiliary veins (Asia Minor) *VORUCHIELLA* Popius, 1912
- 82. Tibiae without distinct spines; very small species, chocolate brown with whitish marks at base of pronotum, hemielytra, apex of scutellum, corium and cuneus (Rodriguez Is.) *TREVESSA* China, 1924
- Tibiae with distinct spines; species usually over 2 mm. long; colour not as above 83
- 83. Pubescence very short, sparse and adpressed; pronotum, head and scutellum almost glabrous; hemielytra with a reddish transverse fascia on apex of corium (Europe, N. Africa) *MEGALODACTYLUS* Fieber, 1858
- Pubescence usually longer and semierect, if short then reddish transverse fascia on apex of corium absent 84
- 84. Pubescence of hemielytra composed of bright silky or woolly adpressed hairs intermixed with black, setiform ones 85
- Pubescence of hemielytra yellowish or dark, but never with two types of hairs 86
- 85. Legs pale without dark spots or points (Europe, N. America) *ASCIODEMA* Reuter, 1878
- Legs dark or fuscous, if pale with dark spots or points (North America) *MEGALOPSALLUS* Knight, 1927
- 86. Hind tibiae with black spines, these spines without dark spots at base (sometimes only a faint cloud, but not a definite spot) 98
- Hind tibiae usually with light, yellow or colourless spines, if dark spines, then with distinct black spots at their bases 87
- 87. Pale greenish species; tibiae with black spines having dark spots at base; females brachypterous, male with second antennal segment incrassate (Europe) *MALACOTES* Reuter, 1878

- Species with other colour than pale greenish, but if so, then females macropterous and males with second antennal segment linear and slender 88
- 88. Hind tibiae with dark or black spines, usually with dark spots at base 87
 - Hind tibiae with yellow or colourless spines 90
- 89. Vertex finely carinate; male with a prong on genital segment; calli not distinct (Africa) *PLAGIOGNATHIDEA* Poppius, 1914
 - Vertex not carinate; males without a prong on genital segment (Cosmopolitan) *PLAGIOGNATHUS* Fieber, 1858
- 90. Tibial spines with fuscous spots at base 91
 - Tibial spines without dark or fuscous spots at base 92
- 91. First rostral segment not reaching beyond base of head (China) *LEUCODELLUS* Reuter, 1906
 - First rostral segment reaching beyond base of head (Algeria) *COMPSONANNUS* Reuter, 1902
- 92. Females usually brachypterous; sides of pronotum emarginate at middle, the calli large and tumid (Europe) *ORTHONOTUS* Stephens, 1829
 - Females always macropterous; sides of pronotum not emarginate at middle; calli small and flat 93
- 93. Second antennal segment at least in male strongly incrassate; rostrum not reaching beyond posterior coxae (Europe, Asia) *BRACHYARTHURUM* Fieber, 1858
 - Second antennal segment slender in both sexes; rostrum reaching slightly beyond the posterior coxae 94
- 94. Third segment of hind tarsus as long as first and second together (Europe, N. Africa) *PLESIODEMA* Reuter, 1875
 - Third segment of hind tarsus shorter than first and second together 95
- 95. First rostral segment not reaching xyphus of prosternum; head fairly oblique (Europe, Asia, N. Africa) *PHYLUS* Hahn, 1831
 - First rostral segment reaching about the basal third of xyphus of prosternum; head fairly vertical 96
- 96. Hamus of areola and connecting vein diverging close to the base (Turkestan) *VORUCHIA* Reuter, 1879
 - Hamus of areola and connecting vein not diverging close to the base 97
- 97. Head vertical; second and third segments of hind tarsus subequal in length (china) ... *EUCHARICORIS* Reuter, 1906

- Head subvertical; third segment of hind tarsus shorter than second (Europe) *ICODEMA* Reuter, 1875
- 98. General colour greenish-yellow or greenish-white minute fuscous spots on corium 99
 - General colour dark red or brown to black; if greenish then the corium without fuscous spots; pubescence not strongly silky and uneven 100
- 99. Pubescence distinctly silky and uneven; rostrum reaching the apex of middle coxae (Indian, Tibet)
..... *TIBETOCORIS* Hutchinson, 1934
 - Pubescence not distinctly silky or uneven; rostrum reaching a little beyond posterior coxae (Russia, Turkestan)
..... *MALTHACOSOMA* Reuter, 1879
- 100. General colour greenish yellow 101
 - General colour dark red, brown or black 102
- 101. Eyes slightly removed from pronotum; clypeus strongly prominent (fig. 182) (Europe, Asia)
..... *PAREDROCORIS* Reuter, 1878
 - Eyes contiguous with pronotum; clypeus vertical, not noticeably prominent (fig. 96) (Europe, Asia, N. Africa, N. America)
..... *TUPONIA* Reuter, 1875
- 102. Second antennal segment slightly swollen at apex, so as to become as wide as first segment; general colour dark red (North America) *RHINOCAPSUS* Uhler, 1890
 - Second antennal segment linear, not so wide as first segment; rarely with reddish (North America)
..... *MICROPHYLELLUS* Reuter, 1909
- 103. Xyphus of prosternum convex, sides not carinate (Europe, Asia) *PLACOGHILUS* Fieber, 1858
 - Xyphus of prosternum flat, the margins obtusely subincrassate 104
- 104. Rostrum reaching beyond the hind coxae; first segment reaching beyond the middle of xyphus of prosternum; posterior tibiae without dark spots (Caucasus)
..... *DAMIOSCEA* Reuter, 1884
 - Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae, the first segment not reaching the middle of xyphus of prosternum; posterior tibiae with dark spots (Europe, Asia, Africa)
..... *HOPLAMACHUS* Fieber, 1858
- 105. Pronotum strongly declivous with two dark spots behind the calli; fairly large species (N. Africa)
..... *ROUDAIREA* Puton & Reuter, 1886
 - Pronotum not as above 106

106. Vertex very strongly carinate, the carina arcuate sinuate anteriorly; head transverse and vertical, the antennae very thick (North America) *MYOCHROOCORIS* Reuter, 1909
 — Vertex not carinate as above; antennae slender, or if thick, then pronotum carinate laterally 107
107. First antennal segment very thick; pronotum carinate laterally; rostrum reaching only apex of anterior coxae (fig. 87) (Europe, Asia, N. Africa) *NASOCORIS* Reuter, 1879
 — First antennal segment not noticeably thick; pronotum not carinate laterally; rostrum reaching beyond apex of anterior coxae 108
108. Sides of pronotum distinctly emarginate; eyes slightly removed from anterior margin of pronotum (fig. 98) (Europe, Asia, N. Africa) *EURYPOLPUS* Reuter, 1879
 — Sides of pronotum straight or sinuate; eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum 109
109. Small, strongly shining dark brown species with a whitish area on middle of hemielytra (clavus, corium, sometimes scutellum); pubescence very scanty, subglabrous; coxae and middle of mesosternum whitish (Europe, Asia, N. Africa) *AUCHENOCREPIS* Fieber, 1858
 — Species if dark brown, not strongly shining and subglabrous; whitish area of hemielytra absent 110
110. Pubescence black, setiform, intermixed with fine, whitish hairs (sometimes the setiform hairs are present only on sides of pronotum and apex of corium); hemielytra without minute dark or fuscous spots 111
 — Pubescence fine, whitish, no black setiform hairs present 116
111. Femora with black or fuscous spots 112
 — Femora without black or fuscous spots 114
112. Black spots of femora only on inferior margin; second antennal segment much longer than width of head (Mongolia) *AGRAPTOCORIS* Reuter, 194
 — Black spots of femora on both sides; second antennal segment slightly longer than width of head 113
113. Vertex margined posteriorly, as well as, the sides of pronotum; hemielytra very finely punctured (Asia, India) *PARARAGMUS* Poppius, 1911
 — Vertex and pronotum not margined; hemielytra with dark and golden hairs (India) *RAGMUS* Distant, 1910
114. Body with a few setiform hairs; rostrum reaching the apex of middle coxae; first segment of hind tarsus much shorter

- than second (Asia, Europe) *LEUCOPTERUM* Reuter, 1879
- Body pubescence very dense; body with black hairs (numerous) o rostrum reaching the middle coxae (base); elytra with small dots 115
115. Hemelytra with dark or brown spots; strongly shining; pseudarolia reaching the middle of claw (Africa) *PARASCIODEMA* Poppius, 1914
- Hemelytra without dark or brown spots, not strongly shining; pseudarolia minute (Europe, N. Africa) *TRAGISCOCORIS* Fieber, 1861
116. First antennal segment very short, as long as the length of clypeus; reddish species with whitish area on middle of clavus and base of cuneus; head black (Turkestan) *EPHIPPIOCORIS* Poppius, 1912
- If the first antennal segment very short, colour not reddish as above, head not black 117
117. External incisure of cuneal fracture deep; second antennal segment of male incrassate toward apex (China) *ECTENELLUS* Reuter, 1906
- External incisure of cuneal fracture not deep; second antennal segment of male linear 118
118. Hemelytra black or brownish black, base of cuneus with two whitish spots; second antennal segment as thick as or thicker than first segment (Ceylon) *SEJANUS* Distant, 1190
- Hemelytra with several minute or dark or orange spots; second antennal segment more slender than first segment 119
119. First rostral segment reaching only about middle of eye; hemelytra with some medium sized spots (Egypt) *ECTAGELA* Schmidt, 1939
- First rostral segment reaching xyphus of prosternum; hemelytra with several minute dark spots 120
120. Head produced between bases of antennae; eyes not noticeably large; tibiae without fuscous spots at base of spines (Europe, Asia Minor, N. Africa) .. *PASTOCORIS* Reuter, 1879
- Head not produced between the bases of antennae; eyes very large; tibiae usually with fuscous spots at the base of spines (Asia Minor, North Africa) .. *ATOMOPHORA* Reuter, 1879

The following genera are not included in the key:

Decomia Poppius, 1915 (Arch. f. Naturges. 80 A (8): 73);
Formosa.

- Oligobliella* Reuter, 1885 (Ent. Mo. Mag. 21: 201; St. Helena.
Phoenicocapsus Reuter, 1876 (Pet. Nouv. Ent. II: 54); Europe.
Taeniophorus Linnavuori, 1952 (Ann. Ent. Fenn. 18 (1): 36);
 Turcmenia (near *Icodema* Reuter).
Psallomimus Wagner, 1951 (Bul. Soc. Fouad I Ent. 35: 149);
 Egypt.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *DICYPHINI*

1. Body above smooth, rarely very finely or superficially punctate, more or less slender 2
 - Body above coarsely and deeply punctate, thick and rounded (fig. 74) 16
2. Small cell of membrane with a distinctly marked black spot (Africa) *HAEMATOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1914
 - Small cell of membrane without a dark spot 3
3. Eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum (fig. 157) 4
 - Eyes more or less removed from anterior margin of pronotum (figs. 161, 162) 7
4. Pronotum constricted anteriorly, the anterior lobe produced forward covering the collar; head sulcate on vertex; arolia arising from the claw but converging at apices (fig. 160) (Samoa) *ONCONOTELLUS* Knight, 1935
 - Pronotum if constricted anteriorly, without a lobe as above; head not sulcate and arolia not converging at apices 5
5. Rostrum reaching the apex of posterior coxae or beyond (Africa) *DICYPHOPSIS* Poppius, 1914
 - Rostrum reaching the apex of middle coxae 6
6. Second antennal segment incrassate toward the apex; large cell of membrane almost rectangular (Europe, Africa) *CAMPYLONEUOPSIS* Poppius, 1914
 - Second antenna segment linear; large cell of membrane rounded apically (fig. 157) (Africa) *CAMPYLONEURA* Fieber, 1860
7. Both sexes brachypterous; body covered with long and sigid setae; pronotum as long as wide; abdomen entirely exposed (Australia) *SETOCORIS* China & Carvalho, 1951
 - Both sexes macropterous or if one sex brachypterous, then the abdomen partially covered 8

8. Neck strongly constricted towards the pronotum, behind the eyes (Africa) *ORTHOTILIDEA* Poppius, 1914
 - Neck not noticeably constricted behind the eyes 9
9. Eyes situated distinctly in front of the middle of the head; the neck very long (Africa)
 - *MACROLOPHIDEA* Poppius, 1914
 - Eyes situated behind the middle of the head or occupying a median position 10
10. Collar and pronotum very narrow, the sides of pronotum carinate (Africa) *HYALOSOMELLA* Poppius, 1914
 - Collar not very narrow; sides of pronotum not carinate 11
11. Eyes removed from pronotum by a distance about equal to the thickness of second antennal segment (fig. 167) (Cosmopolitan) *CYRTOPELTIS* Fieber, 1860
 - Eyes removed from pronotum by a distance much greater than the thickness of second antennal segment (fig. 161) 12
12. Eyes very small, separated from pronotum by more than length of eye seen from above; head about as long as wide 13
 - Eyes relatively large, separated from pronotum by a distance equal to or less than length of eye seen from above; head slightly wider than long 14
13. Cuneus more than three times as long as wide; frons not produced between the antennae; first antennal segment shorter than width of head (fig. 163) (Central America)
 - *CHIUS* Distant, 1884
 - Cuneus about twice as long as wide; frons produced between the antennae; first antennal segment as long as width of head (fig. 161) (Europe, Americas, Africa)
 - *MACROLOPHUS* Fieber, 1858
14. Cuneus long and narrow, about three times longer than wide at base; pronotum not constricted at middle (India)
 - *ABIBALUS* Distant, 1909
 - Cuneus slightly longer than wide at base; pronotum constricted at middle 15
15. Vertex slightly carinate at the sides; posterior angles of pronotum not produced; scutellum without sulcus (fig. 42) (Cosmopolitan) *DICYPHUS* Fieber, 1858
 - Vertex completely smooth; basal margin of pronotum strongly emarginate, the posterior angles produced; scutellum with a longitudinal sulcus at base (Africa)
 - *BUCOBIA* Poppius, 1914

16. Neck strongly narrowed behind the eyes; incision of cuneal fracture very deep and wide when the wing is in horizontal position (India) *ANGERIANUS* Distant, 1904
- Neck not strongly narrowed behind eyes incision of cuneal fracture not as above 17
17. Pronotum with shining tubercular swellings; scutellum with a short tubercular process (Europe, Asia)
..... *STETHOCONUS* Flor, 1861
- Pronotum without shining tubercular swellings; scutellum without a tubercular process 18
18. Eyes distant from anterior margin of pronotum, very small 19
- Eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum 20
19. Hemelytra and scutellum punctate, the latter flat (Madagascar) *CYCHROCAPSUS* Poppius, 1914
- Hemelytra and scutellum smooth, the latter strongly convex (fig. 162) (Borneo) *APOLLODOTIDEA* Hsiao, 1944
20. Rostrum reaching the apex of posterior coxae; scutellum smooth (Madagascar)
..... *HILDEBRADTIELLA* Poppius, 1944
- Rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae; scutellum punctate (New Caledonia) *TERATOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1911

NOTE: The genus *Isoproba* Osborn & Drake, 1915 (Ohio Nat. 15) is not included in this key because it could not be placed from its original description and no specimens were examined. *Habrocoris* Wagner, 1951 runs in this key with *Dicyphus* Fieber, and *Bucobia* Poppius.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF HALLODAPINI

1. Pseudarolia large reaching or not quite reaching apex of claw; species of large size, elongate (fig. 11) 2
- Pseudarolia minute, not as above (figs. 14, 15, 16) 4
2. Second antennal segment strongly clavate apically, its thickness at apex more than twice that of base; rostrum reaching almost to hind coxae; hemelytra fully developed in both sexes (North America) *TELEOPHINUS* Uhler, 1890
- Second antennal segment linear or slightly incrassate at apex; rostrum reaching middle coxae; females brachypterous or wingless 3
3. Second antennal segment linear; pseudarolia attached at base of claw, free apically; females wingless (North America)
..... *COQUILLETIA* Uhler, 1876

- Second antennal segment slightly incrassate at apex; pseudarolia completely jointed to claw; females brachypterous (North America) *ORECTODERUS* Uhler, 1876
- 4. Hemelytra with sharply delimited whitish or yellowish white transverse fasciae or spots or elongate markings; seldom uniformly pale but then long and erectly pilose 9
 - Hemelytra without sharply delimited whitish or yellowish white transverse fasciae or spots or elongate markings; on the clavus and on the corium there is seldom a very small yellow transverse spot, this same spot however on the clavus lies far in front of that on the corium and is posteriorly bordered by a deep velvety black elongate spot 5
- 5. Body above with long, erect and black bristles; ground colour dirty greyish yellow (Africa) *TRICHOPHORELLA* Reuter, 1905
 - Body above usually with short, erect hairs or if these are dark then the dorsum black 6
- 6. Dorsum with short, erect dark bristles (Africa) *BIBUNDIELLA* Poppius, 1914
 - Dorsum without short, erect dark bristles 7
- 7. Dorsum totally black, clavus and corium with a small yellow transverse spot (Africa) *SYNGONUS* Bergroth, 1926
 - Dorsum not totally black 8
- 8. Dorsum with short, adpressed, yellowish pubescence; pronotum not longitudinally sulcate at middle of base (India) *AZIZUS* Distant, 1910
 - Dorsum with short, erect, whitish bristles; pronotum with a longitudinal sulcus at middle of base (North Africa) *AEOLOCORIS* Reuter, 1904
- 9. Pronotum distinctly punctate (fig. 74) 10
 - Pronotum smooth or very finely rugose 13
- 10. Underside long and erectly pilose; tibiae with long bristles 11
 - Underside not long and arecty pilose; tibiae without bristles 12
- 11. Body above long and erectly pilose (Brazil) *AMAZONOCORIS* Carvalho, 1952
 - Body above with short and adpressed pubescence (Bolivia) *EUCERELLA* Poppius, 1921
- 12. Two last antennal segments thinner than second; pronotum wider than long, the lateral margins straight; scutellum without a basal lobe (Africa) *TYLOPELTIS* Reuter, 1904
 - Two last antennal segments about as thick as second; pronotum about as long as wide; the lateral margins rounded;

- scutellum with a basal blunt lobe almost as high as pronotum (Somaliland, Togo) *GLOSSOPELTIS* Reuter, 1904
13. Scutellum of male with a high, erect spine like projection, as high as or higher than pronotum (fig. 213) 14
- Scutellum of male unarmed, sometimes strongly convex or tumid, if so, never as high as disc of pronotum 17
14. Anterior portion of pronotum with two erect spinelike processes (fig. 84) (India, Malay, Borneo) *NICOSTRATUS* Distant, 1904
- Anterior portion of pronotum without the above mentioned processes 15
15. Scutellar spine directed forwards; rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae; antennae inserted near the eye (North America) *HEIDEMANNIELLA* Poppius, 1914
- Scutellar spine directed backwards; antennae inserted far from the eye (fig. 229) 16
16. Rostrum reaching apex of anterior coxae; second antennal segment not strongly incrassate; scutellar spine short (Turkistan, Africa) *ASPIDACANTHUS* Reuter, 1901
- Rostrum reaching posterior coxae; second antennal segment strongly incrassate towards apex; scutellar spine long (fig. 229) (Africa) *MYOMBEA* China & Carvalho, 1951
17. Eyes distant from the pronotum by a space about equal the width of vertex (fig. 81) 18
- Eyes contiguous with the pronotum or removed from it by a distance about equal to half the width of vertex (brachypterous females) or much less (males) (fig. 86) 19
18. Eyes pilose; disc of pronotum strongly convex posteriorly; hemelytra long, reaching distinctly beyond apex of abdomen (fig. 81) (India) *SOHENUS* Distant, 1910
- Eyes glabrous; disc of pronotum not noticeably convex posteriorly; hemelytra only covering apex of abdomen (Europe, Asia, Africa) *ALLOEOMIMUS* Reuter, 1910
19. Antennae very dense, short and adpressed pubescent with a few intermixed bristles; second segment incrassate towards the apex where it is thicker than first; body with short, stout, erect, black bristles (Togo) *CHAETOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1914
- Antennae with a single type of pubescence; body without short, stout, erect black bristles 20
20. Pronotum strongly constricted and narrowed on anterior half; posterior femora incrassate apically, posterior tibiae curved in-

- ternally (fig. 241) (Madagascar)
 *MALGACHEOCORIS* Carvalho, 1952
- Pronotum not as above, femora not noticeably incrassate at apex 21
21. Frons projecting in front into a tubercular conical process covering part of the laminate (strongly compressed) clypeus; length of projection about equal to thickness of first antennal segment (fig. 236) (Africa)
 *ACRORRHINIUM* Noualhier, 1895
- Frons rounded, flat or convex, without a tubercular conical projection 22
22. Antennae inserted about the middle of eyes (Africa)
 *PANGANIA* Poppius, 1914
- Antennae inserted below or about the inferior third or level with apex of eye 23
23. Scutellum short and narrow, with a pit shaped depression at base, behind the impression somewhat swollen; females brachypterous with elytra sharp and transversely flattened at base; head as wide as base of pronotum, both dull, the hemielytra strongly shining (Madagascar)
 *MYRMICOPSELLA* Poppius, 1914
- Scutellum without a pit like depression at base 24
24. Genae higher than width of one eye; head distinctly ant like, with a raised carina in front of apex of eye (Europe)
 *MIRMICOMIMUS* Reuter, 1881
- Genae much less high than width of one eye; apex of the latter not continued by a carina, head not noticeably modified 25
25. Hemielytra with longitudinal oblique white lines or fascia; large species about 5 mm long or more 26
- Hemielytra without longitudinal oblique whitish lines or fascia; species much smaller in size 27
26. Second antennal segment linear; pronotum strongly narrowed in front (North America)
 *GLOSTEROCORIS* Uhler, 1890
- Second antennal segment incrassate towards the apex; pronotum not noticeably narrowed in front (Europe)
 *CREMNOCEPHALUS* Fieber, 1861
27. Vertex marginate or carinate, sometimes angulate posteriorly, pronotum strongly convex on disc and declivous 28
- Vertex not marginate or carinate; pronotum not noticeably declivous 28

28. Head very large, as wide as with of pronotum at base; eyes Occupying the whole sides of head, reaching the gula below (Pemba Is.) *BOOPIDELLA* Reuter, 1907
 — Head not very large, narrower than width of pronotum at base; eyes not reaching the gula below 29
29. Collar very wide, equally leveled and arched with pronotum, very slightly depressed, separate from disc by a faint line; pronotum long, narrow, the sides strongly rounded (Africa)
 *DIOCORIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
 — Collar distinctly set off and depressed, sides of pronotum not noticeably rounded 30
30. Body with very long erect pubescence intermixed with short, adpressed silvery wooly hairs; hind tibiae fairly thick, with very long and slender spines (Africa)
 *TRICHOPHTHALMOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1914
 — Body with a single type of pubescence; hind tibiae if thick then the spines not very long and slender 31
31. Head seen from front distinctly longer than wide, gula long, horizontal upper lip large, cell of membrane with right or straight apical angle (Africa)
 *SYSTELLONOTIDEA* Poppius, 1914
 — Head seen from front not or slightly longer, usually shorter than wide; gula short, if long not horizontal, upper lip small, apical angle of membrane rounded 32
32. Tibiae with spines at least apically 33
 — Tibiae without spines (North Africa)
 *GLAPHYROCORIS* Reuter, 1903
33. Eyes large, elongate, distinctly produced beyond sides of collar; head strongly inclined, flat anteriorly (Europe, North Africa)
 *MIMOCORIS* Scott, 1872
 — Eyes small, rounded, not noticeably produced outwards; head not strongly inclined, frons rounded 34
24. Scutellum strongly tumid (male) or with a spine like process (female); pronotum very strongly declivous 35
 — Scutellum flat or convex on both sexes; pronotum not strongly declivous (Europe, Africa, India)
 *HALLODAPUS* Fieber, 1860
35. Third and fourth antennal segment thicker than second; scutellum with a spiniform protuberance (Africa)
 *HYPOMIMUS* Lindberg, 1940
 — Third and fourth antennal segments more slender than second; scutellar protuberance blunt (Europe, Asia, Africa, Java) ...
 *LAEMOCORIS* Reuter, 1879

36. Dorsum pubescent 37
 — Dorsum glabrous or only very scanty pubescent 39
37. Pubescence very short, dense and adpressed (North Africa) ...
 *FORMICOPSELLA* Poppius, 1914
 — Pubescence erect, semierect, not noticeably short 38
38. Eyes contiguous with pronotum (Africa)
 *SYSTELLONOTOPSIS* Poppius, 1914
 — Eyes removed from pronotum (Europe, Asia, Africa)
 *SYSTELLONOTUS* Fieber, 1858
39. Clypeus prominent, visible from above; head as wide as width
 of base of pronotum (Europe, Asia, Africa)
 *OMPHALONOTUS* Reuter, 1876
 — Clypeus not noticeably prominent and visible from above; head
 not as wide as base of pronotum (Madagascar)
 *LISSOCAPSUS* Bergroth, 1903

NOTE: The genus *Trachelonotus* Reuter, 1904 (Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Petersb. 9:8) from Persia is not included in the key. *Mimocapsus* Wagner (Egypt) runs in this key with *Glaphyrocoris* Reuter and *Mimocoris* Scott.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *HALTICINI*

1. Frons very prominent, rounded and convex; posterior femur
 very thick, its largest diameter about equal to width of one
 elytra; both sexes brachypterous; small species with reddish
 marks (Hawaii) *NESIDIORCHESTES* Kirkaldy, 1902
 — Frons not noticeably prominent; femora not as thick as width
 of elytra; if both sexes brachypterous, reddish marks absent
 fig. 240) 2
2. Antennae very long and slender, second segment four or more
 times as long as first segment; brachypterous forms common,
 with oval body, strongly convex (fig. 240) 3
 — Antennae shorter, second segment little more than three times
 as long as first segment or much shorter 4
3. Eyes removed from anterior margin of pronotum; vertex
 straight posteriorly, head seen from front pentagonal (China)
 *ECTOMETOPTERUS* Reuter, 1906
 — Eyes contiguous with pronotum; vertex somewhat arcuate pos-
 teriorly; head seen from front not pentagonal (fig. 240) (Cos-
 mopolitan) *HALTICUS* Hahn, 1832
4. Eyes distinctly pedunculate, the vertex very wide (fig. 170) 5
 — Eyes not pedunculate, sometimes substylate 6

5. Pronotum rugulose punctate, vertex carinate, the carina arcuate; rostrum reaching base of middle coxae (North America) *LABOPELLA* Knight, 1929
- Pronotum not punctate; vertex without an arcuate carina; rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae or beyond (fig. 170) (Europe, Asia, North America) *LABOPS* Burmeister, 1835
6. Body glabrous, distinctly punctured; both sexes brachypterous, first antennal segment with stout black bristles and short pubescence (Europe, Asia) *EURYOPICORIS* Reuter, 1875
- Body not glabrous and punctate, if so, then one sex macropterous and first antennal segment with a single type of pubescence 7
7. Body, especially head and pronotum, with long stiff black bristles; length of hairs of third antennal segment usually more than twice as great as thickness of segment 8
- Body without long stiff black bristles; antennae with much shorter pubescence 17
8. Both sexes brachypterous; elytra with whitish flattened or scale-like pubescence amongst the bristles 9
- Males macropterous, females brachypterous; hemielytra without flattened or scale-like whitish pubescence or if so, no bristles present but only adpressed pubescence 12
9. First antennal segment with very short bristles and scale-like pubescence; femora with many thick and stout bristles (Europe, Asia) *ANAPUS* Stal, 1858
- First antennal segment with bristles and common pubescence; femora with only a few or without stout and thick bristles 10
10. Hemielytra not reaching beyond the second abdominal segment; hind femora with numerous fine bristles 11
- Hemielytra reaching beyond second abdominal segment; hind femora with a single seta (Asia) *PLATYPORUS* Reuter, 1900
11. Hind femora with only one type of long and fine bristles; body with dense whitish flattened pubescence and bristles (Turkistan) *SCIRTETELLUS* Reuter, 1891
- Hind femora with a few long bristles mixed with very short ones; body with very scanty silky pubescence and common bristles (Spain) *HOMOEOCORIS* Fuente, 1918
12. Pubescence of body composed of flat whitish scale-like hairs mixed with hairs or bristles; second antennal segment about as thick as first 13

- Pubescence of body composed of one type only, or silky or woolly mixed with common hairs; second antennal segment slender than first 14
- 13. Antennae with very short pubescence; vertex somewhat curved posteriorly; rostrum reaching middle of abdomen (North Africa) *ORANIELLA* Reuter, 1894
 - Antennae with bristles and hairs; vertex straight posteriorly; rostrum shorter (Europe, Asia, N. Africa, U.S.A.) *ORTHOCEPHALUS* Fieber, 1858
- 14. Hemelytra with single type of semi-adpressed hairy pubescence; head as wide as base of pronotum (Europe, Asia, N. Africa) *PACHYTOMELLA* Reuter, 1890
 - Hemelytra with silky hairs mixed with common ones; head narrower than base of pronotum 15
- 15. Males with cuneus more than three times as long as wide; membrane and areolae elongate; eyes substylate (Europe, Asia, Africa) *DIMORPHOCORIS* Reuter, 1891
 - Males with cuneus about twice as long as wide; eyes not substylate 16
- 16. Small black species; rostrum reaching apex of posterior coxae (males) (Europe) *SCHOENOCORIS* Reuter, 1891
 - Medium size greenish species; rostrum not reaching beyond apex of middle coxae (males) (Europe, Asia, N. Africa) *PLAGIOTYLUS* Scott, 1874
- 17. Male with vertex strongly carinate and depressed, frons separate from clypeus by a semicircular ridge; rostrum not reaching middle of mesosternum; females brachypterous, piceous bluish, punctate (fig. 83) (Europe, Asia) *PIEZOCRANUM* Horvath, 1877
 - Male with vertex and frons not as above; rostrum longer, reaching middle coxae or beyond; females macropterous 18
- 18. Body distinctly punctate; head not produced in middle of antennal bases; cuneal fracture not deep and wide 19
 - Body smooth; head produced in middle of antennal bases; small species with deciduous pubescence; cuneal fracture wide and deep (India) *STHENARIDEA* Reuter, 1884
- 19. Embolium widened toward the apex; body with erect pubescence; second antennal segment about twice as long as head; females with hemelytra enlarged apically (India) *AGRATHEUS* Distant, 1910
 - Embolium narrowed toward the apex; body glabrous or with semi-adpressed pubescence; second antennal segment shorter or slightly longer than head; females with hemelytra not enlarged

apically (Europe, Asia, N. Africa, and N. America)
 *STRONGYLOCORIS* Blanchard, 1840

NOTE: The genus *DASYSCYTUS* Fieber, 1864 (Wien. Ent. Monat. 8:84) from Spain, is not included in Key, as well as *HALTICIDEA* Reuter, 1901 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Förh. 43:172), Russia; and *SARONA* Kirkaldy, 1902 (Fauna Haw. 3 (2):142), Hawaii.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *ORTHOTYLINI*

1. Second, third and fourth segments of antennae incrassate, about equal in thickness (fig. 102) 2
 - Second segment of antennae thicker than third or fourth (fig. 103) 3
2. Pronotum anterior to middle nearly cylindrical, rather abruptly flaring behind middle, basal half of disc strongly convex; emboliar margins sulcate on basal half (North America) *PAMILIA* Uhler, 1887
 - Pronotum regularly narrowed anteriorly, its sides not constricted at middle; emboliar margins not sulcate (North and South America) *CERATOCAPSUS* Reuter, 1875
3. Scutellum elevated and swollen, curving cystiformly forward over the disc of pronotum, biconstricted, with a small erect dorsal spine in front of the anterior constriction (fig. 257) (Australia) *CYSTEORRACHA* Kirkaldy, 1907
 - Scutellum not as above 4
4. Pronotum distinctly punctate, if punctures are obscured by rugosities then hemielytra punctate (fig. 74) 5
 - Pronotum smooth or rugose 14
5. Hemielytra without an apparent cuneus; small cell of membrane faintly delineate or not visible (Hawaii)
 *SULAMITA* Kirkaldy, 1902
 - Hemielytra with a distinct cuneus and small cell of membrane 6
6. Small species with head as wide as pronotum at base; frons striolate finely punctured; antennae very short; margins of pronotum carinate, a pseudocollar present (Australia)
 *CORIDROMIUS* Signoret, 1862
 - Frons not punctate or striolate; pronotum not carinate laterally 7
7. Clypeus strongly prominent; eyes seen from front flattened and somewhat pedunculate; scutellum strongly prominent, raised at middle; body with short and dense adpressed pubescence (Hawaii) *KALANIA* Kirkaldy, 1904

- Clypeus not noticeably prominent; eyes seen from front not pedunculate; scutellum flat or convex, not raised at middle; body pubescence not noticeably short, dense and adpressed 8
- 8. Dorsum thickly clothed with semidecumbent pubescence; vertex strongly declivous anteriorly, carinate; colour back (North America) *LOPIDELLA* Knight, 1925
- Dorsum with erect pubescence or almost glabrous; vertex not as above 9
- 9. Hemelytra smooth, transparent; calli with two deep fossae behind them; body with fine, long and erect pubescence (Brazil) *SOLANOCORIS* Carvalho, 1945
- Hemelytra punctate; calli without two fossae behind them; body without long, fine and erect pubescence 10
- 10. First and second antennal segments very thick, the second segment flattened, third and fourth segments very short and slender (Africa) *MILLERIMIRIS* Carvalho, 1951
- First and second antennal segments linear and not noticeably thick 11
- 11. Dorsal surface evenly punctured, a pubescent hair arising from each puncture 12
- Dorsal surface punctured but without a pubescent hair arising from each puncture 13
- 12. Cuneus very small, wider at base than long; second antennal segment incrassate towards the apex; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae (Samoa) *PSEUDONEOBORUS* Knight, 1935
- Cuneus about twice as long as wide at base; second antennal segment linear; rostrum reaching the middle coxae (Africa) *BUNSUA* Carvalho, 1951
- 13. Hemelytra distinctly rounded laterally; eyes rounded, somewhat removed from pronotum (Venezuela) *FALCONIODES* Reuter, 1905
- Hemelytra more or less straight laterally; eyes straight posteriorly, contiguous with pronotum (fig. 108) (Central & South America) *FALCONIA* Distant, 1884
- 14. First and second antennal segments conspicuous, the second strongly enlarged, compressed or foliaceous; third and fourth very short and slender; black species (figs. 111, 230) 15
- First and second antennal segments not noticeably modified, or if so, then second not foliaceous 18
- 15. First and second antennal segments with flattened hairs; frons produced between antennae (Europe) *HETEROTOMA* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825

- First and second antennal segments without flattened hairs; frons not produced (fig. 230) 16
- 16. Membrane apically acutely pointed (Tunisia)
..... *ACRODERRHIS* Bergroth, 1914
- Membrane not acutely pointed at apex 17
- 17. Vertex carinate; rostrum reaching base of middle coxae (Africa, Ceylon) *DRUTHMARUS* Distant, 1909
- Vertex not carinate; rostrum reaching base of abdomen (fig. 111) (Europe, Asia, South America)
..... *EXCENTRICUS* Reuter, 1878
- 18. Pronotum with pleural area separated from dorsal part by a distinct suture, pronotal disc raised posteriorly and projecting above scutellum, clothed with dense, bristly pubescence (fig. 106) (North America) *SEMIUM* Reuter, 1875
- Pronotum without a distinct lateral suture and not projecting posteriorly over scutellum 19
- 19. Body with distinct scale-like or flattened pubescence intermixed with hairs or bristles or densely covered with whitish flattened somewhat scale-like hairs specially on underside 20
- Body clothed with a single type of pubescence or sometimes intermixed with silky hairs 32
- 20. Head without a well defined posterior margin 21
- Head with a well defined posterior margin 23
- 21. Head rounded in front, second antennal segment incrassate towards the apex; pronotum constricted anteriorly with raised calli; dark species with pale areas; antmimic (Europe, Asia, North America) .. *GLOBICEPS* Le Pelletier & Serville, 1825
- Head not rounded in front, second antennal segment cylindrical; pronotum if constricted anteriorly then calli not raised; species usually with greenish color or if dark then not antmimic 22
- 22. Head noticeably produced in front; clypeus very large and prominent; species usually over 4 mm. long with normal femora (North America) .. *ARGYROCORIS* Van Duzee, 1912
- Head not noticeably produced in front; clypeus not as above; species usually less than 4 mm. long, with enlarged posterior femora (North America) *PARTHENIGUS* Reuter, 1876
- 23. Tibiae with black spots at base of spines; body covered by very dense whitish flattened hairs on the underside 24
- Tibiae without black spots at base of spines; underside of body with common pubescence 25

24. Femora with black spots or if not then color greenish; eyes rounded (North America) *PSEUDOPSALLUS* Van Duzee, 1916
 — Femora without spots; general color black; eyes strongly compressed (Europe) *HYPSELOECUS* Reuter, 1891
25. Second antennal segment thickened at apex or if not, then very black species (fig. 104) (Europe, Asia, North America) *HETEROCORDYLUS* Fieber, 1858
 — Second antennal segment linear or so; never very black species 26
26. Cuneus rounded externally, cuneal incisure deep; pronotum carinate laterally; reddish species (Seychelles Is.) *MARALAUDA* Distant, 1913
 — Cuneus not as above (except brachypterous forms); pronotum not carinate 27
27. Claws deeply cleft with inner half wider; head inclined and distinctly produced before bases of antennae (North America) *BIFIDUNGULUS* Knight, 1930
 — Claws not divided, head not noticeably produced in front 28
28. Vertex very wide; first antennal segment about equal to half width of vertex; bristle like pubescence very fine and erect; females brachypterous or almost so (North America) *LABOPIDEA* Uhler, 1877
 — Vertex not noticeably wide; first antennal segment distinctly longer than half the width of vertex; bristle like pubescence short; females macropterous 29
29. Rostrum short, scarcely attaining hind margin of mesosternum; large, elongate fuscous species 5 to 6 mm. long (North America) *NOCTUOCORIS* Knight, 1923
 — Rostrum reaching the middle coxae or beyond; species usually greenish in color 30
30. First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; scale-like pubescence usually silvery (Europe, North America) *MELANOTRICHUS* Reuter, 1875
 — First antennal segment as long as or longer than width of vertex; scale-like pubescence mostly but not necessarily black 31
31. Rostrum reaching far beyond apices of hind coxae; clypeus very large, usually, wider than thickness of first antennal segment (North America) *MAGROTYLOIDES* Van Duzee, 1916
 — Rostrum not reaching beyond hind coxae; clypeus not large, usually as wide as or narrower than first antennal segment 32

32. Bristles black with or silvery scales between; pronotum without black scale-like spots; first antennal segment much longer than width of vertex (North America) *ILNACORELLA* Knight, 1925
 — Bristles light with black scales between; pronotum with black scale-like spots; first antennal segment about as long as width of vertex (North & Central America) *ILNACORA* Reuter, 1876
33. First antennal segment very thick, about as long as head and pronotum together; cuneus about four times as long as wide at base, somewhat curved outwards externally (fig. 228) (Africa) *UELEANA* Carvalho, 1951
 — First antennal segment if long, not noticeably thick; cuneus not as above 34
34. Eyes rounded behind and set in front, at or near middle of head, usually well removed from anterior margin of pronotum by a space equal at least to thickness of first antennal segment, long cuneus (figs. 114, 155) 35
 — Eyes relatively straight behind, contiguous or set very close to anterior margin of pronotum (figs. 117, 118) 54
35. Vertex depressed at middle; areolae of membrane sclerotized as cuneus, apparently with a simple cell; male with a conspicuous antenna (first and second segments with two long spines, the second also with a medium fossa surrounded by small dark spines) as in fig. 00 (North, Central & South America) *HYALOCHLORIA* Reuter, 1907
 — Vertex convex; areolae not chitinized or if so with two distinct cells; male antennae not as above 36
36. First antennal segment shorter or about as long as width of vertex; if not, then cuneus 2 times or more as long as wide at base 37
 — First antennal segment distinctly longer than width of vertex, usually as long as or longer than width of head with eyes 46
37. Calli with two deep furrows behind them containing punctures; head with a short neck; eyes removed from pronotum by a distance equal to more than half the length of one eye (Jamaica) *MESOTROPIS* Reuter, 1907
 — Calli without two deep furrows with punctures behind them; head without a short neck 38
38. Head very flat, wider or about as wide as pronotum at base, clothed with silky silvery pubescence; pronotum rectangular (fig. 107) 39
 — Head not very flat, if wider than pronotum at base, then without silky pubescence 40

39. Internal margin of eye straight; rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae (Australia) *COMPSOSCYTUS* Reuter, 1909
 — Internal margin of eye strongly divergent; rostrum reaching slightly beyond anterior coxae (fig. 107) (Europe, North Africa) *PLATYGRANUS* Fieber, 1870
40. Head with a short neck; eyes situated more towards anterior end of head; body fairly long and erectly pilose (fig. 155) 41
 — Head without a short neck; eyes situated more towards base of head; body not long and erectly pilose (fig. 110) 42
41. Clypeus seen from above; eyes very small, head elongate; first antennal segment with a black fascia inferiorly (Europe, North Africa, North America) *MALACOCORIS* Fieber, 1858
 — Clypeus not seen from above; eyes not very small, head rounded (fig. 155) (India, Formosa, Ceylon) *ZANCHIUS* Distant, 1904
42. First segment of antennae with a longitudinal black line on either side, these lines connected on ventral side near apex (Europe, North America) *REUTERIA* Puton, 1875
 — First segment of antennae not marked with longitudinal black lines as above 43
43. Elongate slender species; cuneus twice or more as long as wide at base 44
 — Species if elongate, cuneus shorter 45
44. Eyes small, placed at middle of head, usually distant from pronotum by more than diameter of first antenna; if this distance equals diameter of segment (male) then hemelytra reaching far beyond tip of abdomen (Americas) *PARAPROBA* Distant, 1883
 — Eyes large, placed on posterior portion of head, usually not more removed from pronotum than thickness of first antenna; if this distance equals diameter of segment (male) then hemelytra not as above (fig. 203) (North America) *DIAPHNIDIA* Uhler, 1895
45. Second antennal segment about as thick as the first; membrane cells membranous (Central & South America, Jamaica) ..
 *SAILERIA* Hsiao, 1945
 — Second antennal segment distinctly more slender than the first; membrane cells coriaceous (Central & North America)
 *PLATYSCYTUS* Reuter, 1907
46. Rostrum reaching the middle of the abdomen or beyond .. 47
 — Rostrum not reaching beyond the posterior coxae 50

47. Pronotum strongly constricted anteriorly; clavus with a row of punctures; cuneus almost four times as long as wide at base (Madagascar) *MADAGASCARIELLA* Carvalho, 1953
 — Pronotum not strongly constricted anteriorly; clavus without a row of punctures; cuneus shorter 48
48. Vertex with a straight carina posteriorly, the eyes bluntly margined behind; body with esparsely, long, erect and fine pubescence (fig. 115) (Central & South America) *JOBERTUS* Distant, 1884
 — Vertex without a straight carina behind or if so, eyes not margined posteriorly; body not noticeably long pilose (fig. 110) 49
49. Pronotum bisinuate posteriorly; eyes distant from pronotum by an space equal to thickness of first antennal segment (fig. 110) (Brazil) *BRASILIMIRIS* Carvalho, 1946
 — Pronotum straight posteriorly; eyes situated in front of the middle of head (fig. 114) (Brazil) *ITACORIS* Carvalho, 1947
50. Pronotum strongly constricted at middle; claval vein with a row of punctures; species noticeably elongate and slender with transparent hemielytra (Africa) *FELISACODES* Bergroth, 1926
 — Pronotum not strongly constricted; claval vein without punctures 51
51. Upper lip very thick, inflated, dense and shortly pubescent; first antennal segment about twice as long as the head (Canary Is.) *AETORRHINELLA* Noualhier, 1893
 — Upper lip not inflated or pubescent; first antennal equal or slightly longer than the head 52
52. First segment of antennae longer than head seen from above; rostrum reaching slightly beyond posterior coxae; eyes small (Central America) *PARACHIUS* Distant, 1884
 — First antennal segment as long as head seen from above; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; eyes large 53
53. Head strongly narrowed behind the eyes; pronotum with two sublateral furrows reaching posterior margin of calli (Formosa) *ZONODOROPSIS* Poppius, 1915
 — Head not strongly narrowed behind the eyes; pronotum without the two furrows above (Jamaica) *MELANOSTICTUS* Reuter, 1907
54. A well defined oblique suture on gena extending from antennal fossa to beneath eye, this suture (fig. 234) frequently outlined

- by a dark stripe; red orange and black species (North and Central America) *LOPIDEA* Uhler, 1872
- Genal suture absent or extending directly from antennal fossae to eyes or present, but vague and not outlined by a dark stripe 55
55. Pronotum strongly declivous, clypeus oblique, situated beneath head; eyes very large; body with silky pubescence; rostrum reaching slightly beyond anterior coxae (fig. 212) (Argentina) *HYPORRHINOCORIS* Reuter, 1909
- Pronotum not strongly declivous, clypeus vertical, situated in front of head; eyes not very large, body with other type of pubescence or if silky, then rostrum longer 56
56. Species marmorate (as in *Phytocoris*); rostrum reaching middle of abdomen; posterior femora flattened (also as in *Phytocoris*); abdomen long and erectly pilose (Hawaii) *KAMEHAMEHA* Kirkaldy, 1902
- Species not marmorate or if so, rostrum shorter and posterior femora not flattened; abdomen not noticeably long pilose 57
57. Head strongly produced in front of eyes, this space being about twice as long as length of eyes; antennae inserted far from the eye, the space between them equal to or slightly over the thickness of first segment; head somewhat horizontal, body glabrous (Hawaii) *PSEUDOCALERADA* Kirkaldy, 1902
- Head not as above, antennae inserted much closer to the eye; head vertical or strongly inclined 58
58. Small pale species with both sexes usually brachypterous; membrane and cuneus absent; pronotum trapeziform (Europe) ... *FIEBEROCAPSUS* Carvalho & Southwood, 1955
- Species macropterous or if one sex brachypterous, then cuneus or membrane present; pronotum not as above 59
59. Vertex with a distinct raised carina at posterior margin (fig. 112) 60
- Vertex without a distinct raised carina at posterior margin (fig. 36) 77
60. Carina extending from eye to eye and bearing erect bristles (fig. 259) 61
- Carina if extending from eye to eye without stout black bristles or erect setae (bristles may be present on vertex) 65
61. First antennae about as long as width of head including eyes; greenish coloured species (Europe, Asia, North Africa) *BLEPHARIDOPTERUS* Kolenati, 1945
- First antennae shorter than or as long as width of vertex 62

62. Pronotum distinctly narrowed and constricted in front, calli prominent; species with antmimic colouration (Europe) *DRYOPHILOCORIS* Reuter, 1875
 — Pronotum not noticeably constricted in front; species without antmimic colouration 63
63. Reddish or yellow but reddish marked species; body noticeably long ant erectly pilose; hemielytra dull, not transparent 64
 — Otherwise colored, sometimes with traces of brick reddish, if long, fine and erectly pilose, then the hemielytra transparent 65
64. Frons somewhat protruding between bases of antennae, which has bristles and some erect setae (Europe, Asia, India) *PSEUDOLOXOPS* Kirkaldy, 1905
 — Frons not protruding between bases of antennae which has bristles only (Ceylon) *THERMUS* Distant, 1909
65. Hemielytra glassy, transparent, long, espase and erectly setose; pronotum strongly curved posteriorly (fig. 109) (South America) *PLINIELLA* Bergroth, 1922
 — Hemielytra not glassy or transparent; pronotum not strongly curved posteriorly 66
66. Green to yellowish species; pronotum not carinate laterally (North America) *LABOPIDEA* Uhler, 1877
 — Dark species, sometimes with traces of reddish; pronotum carinate laterally 67
67. Pronotum flattened laterally with the sides strongly carinate; bristly pubescence very long (Mexico) *HADRONEMIDEA* Reuter, 1909
 — Pronotum not flattened laterally only slightly carinate; bristly pubescence fairly short (fig. 112) (North America) *HADRONEMA* Uhler, 1871
68. Vertex with a shallow longitudinal sulcus; head horizontal; an S-shaped smooth ridge bent forward arising from the peritreme present (Formosa) .. *ZONODORELLUS* Poppius, 1915
 — Vertex not longitudinally sulcate; an Sshaped ridge arising from peritreme absent 69
69. Rostrum reaching the apex of anterior coxae; cuneus about as long as wide at base 70
 — Rostrum reaching the middle of mesosternum or beyond; cuneus usually longer than wide 71
70. Hemielytra glabrous, shining; pronotum smooth (Central & South America) *JORNANDES* Distant, 1884

- Hemielytra pubescent; pronotum somewhat rugose (Hawaii)
..... *KOANOA* Kirkaldy, 1902
- 71. Frons and vertex strongly declivous, the latter somewhat depressed, carina high with sharp edge; body shagrine, almost glabrous; membrane noticeably long (Mexico)
..... *FIGINUS* Distant, 1893
- Frons and vertex not as above or if so, the carina low and blunt; body not shagrine and membrane not noticeably long 72
- 72. Vertex with a black fossa each side next to the eye; with striated black marks on frons (Europe, North Africa)
..... *HYOIDEA* Reuter, 1876
- Vertex and frons without the above marks 73
- 73. Head strongly declivous, pointed below; eyes contiguous with pronotal angles; first antennal segment about as long as half the width of vertex 74
- Head not strongly declivous; eyes slightly removed from pronotal angles; first antennal segment about as long as vertex 75
- 74. Arolia large, broadened toward the apex which is truncate (fig. 69); species olivaceous in color (Malay)
..... *PARASTHENARIDEA* Miller, 1937
- Arolia small, tapering toward the apex which is pointed; species usually black to rufescent (Micronesia, Philippines, S. America, Puerto Rico) *ORTHOTYLELLUS* Knight, 1935
- 75. Carina of vertex arcuate posteriorly; species over 7 mm. long, with resemblance to *Cyllecoris* and *Globiceps* (Korea)
..... *CAMPYLOTROPIS* Reuter, 1904
- Carina of vertex not arcuate posteriorly; species less than 7 mm. long, without resemblance to the genera above mentioned 76
- 76. Second antennal segment about three times as long as third; genital segment of males with a median projection directed backwardly (Canary Is.) .. *CANARIOCORIS* Lindberg, 1951
- Second antennal segment about twice or less as long as third; genital segment of males without a ventral projection directed backwards (Europe, North America, Africa)
..... *ORTHOTYLUS* Fieber, 1858
- 77. Rostrum reaching apex of anterior coxae or slightly beyond 78
- Rostrum reaching beyond middle of mesosternum 79
- 78. Pronotum not noticeably narrowed anteriorly; second segment of antenna linear; slender, elongate greenish species (Europe)
..... *BRACHYNOTOCORIS* Reuter, 1890

- Pronotum narrowed anteriorly; second antennal segment slightly incrassate; species black and rufescent (Central America) *RHINOCAPSIDEA* Reuter, 1908
- 79. Clypeus strongly compressed and prominent, roundish in front, seen from above distinctly produced between antennae; body with long erect and esparsely bristles (fig. 154) (South America) *CYRTOTYLUS* Gergroth, 1922
- Clypeus not as above or if so, the body without long erect and esparsely bristles 80
- 80. Body with silvery silky pubescence intermixed with fine erect hairs; tibiae with long spines having dark spots at base (Africa, Central & South America) *ELLENIA* Reuter, 1910
- Body with a single type of pubescence 81
- 81. First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum 82
- First antennal segment longer than width of vertex or if not then eyes somewhat removed from anterior margin of pronotum 83
- 82. Head pointed in front; body fairly pilose; vertex smooth; second antennal segment less than 5 times longer than first segment (Greece) *AMIXIA* Reuter, 1883
- Head not jointed in front; body covered with short hairs; vertex longitudinally sulcate; second antennal segment 5 times longer than first segment (India) .. *ASERYMUS* Distant, 1904
- 83. Pronotum noticeably narrowed in front, constricted, calli prominent; species with antmimic colouration; female antennal segment clavate (Europe, Asia) *CYLLECORIS* Hahn, 1834
- Pronotum not noticeably constricted and narrowed in front; calli not prominent; species without antmimic colouration 84
- 84. Eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum; rostrum reaching apex of mesosternum (Europe) *PACHYLOPS* Fieber, 1858
- Eyes slightly removed from pronotum; rostrum reaching middle of posterior coxae 85
- 85. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae; pronotum with a slender anterior collar (Europe, Asia, North Africa, North America) *MECOMMA* Fieber, 1858
- Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; pronotum without an anterior collar (Cosmopolitan) *CYRTORHINUS* Fieber, 1858

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *PILOPHORINI*

1. Frons with a spiniform projection bent downwards over base of clypeus which is compressed; first rostral segment not reaching base of head; pronotum and abdomen very strongly constricted; species extremely myrmicomorphic (Ceylon) *LUTHERIELLA* Poppius, 1913
 - Frons without a spiniform projection 2
2. Scutellum with an erect spiniform process (fig. 213) 3
 - Scutellum flat or convex, without a spiniform process 5
3. Pronotum dense and finely punctured (Africa) *OPYSTOCYCLUS* Poppius, 1914
 - Pronotum not punctured 4
4. Second antennal segment about as thick as third (North America) *CYRTOPELTOCORIS* Reuter, 1875
 - Second antennal segment distinctly thicker than third (Argentina) *MYRMECOZELOTES* Berg, 1884
5. Head much higher than long or wide; eyes substylate rising distinctly above level of vertex; antennae inserted far from eye, this distance being about equal the eight of eye; both sexes brachypterous (Europe, Asia) *MYRMECOPHYES* Fieber, 1870
 - Head not as above; eyes not substylate; antennae inserted nearer to the eyes 6
6. Anterior coxae with a strong tubercle at base; pronotum strongly constricted and narrowed on anterior third, the sides carinate anteriorly (Madagascar) *EUCOMPSELLA* Poppius, 1914
 - Anterior coxae without a strong tubercle at base; pronotum if constricted not carinate anteriorly 7
7. Gula strongly carinate; upper lip as long and wide as first rostral segment; head (vertex and frons) very depressed, sunk below eye level (fig. 80) (Chile) *DOLICHOSTENIA* Poppius, 1921
 - Gula not strongly carinate; upper lip smaller, not as wide as first rostral segment; head convex or flat, not noticeably depressed on vertex 8
8. Pronotum strong and transversely rugose; rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae (Australia) *KIRKALDIELLA* Poppius, 1921
 - Pronotum not rugose or only slightly so 9

9. Second antennal segment as thick as third, or fourth; females usually brachypterous or with modified hemielytra (short membrane) (fig. 102) 10
 - Second antennal segment thicker than third and fourth; females usually macropterous (fig. 103) 19
10. Vertex strongly carinate, the carina as high as thickness of second antennal segment at base; scutellum strongly tumid; frons striolate; hemielytra with somewhat rugose surface (Africa) *NICHOMACHUS* Distant, 1904
 - Vertex carinate not as above; scutellum not noticeably tumid; frons not striolate 11
11. Hemielytra with scale like hairs or transversal silvery scale like pubescent bands 12
 - Hemielytra without scale like hairs or silvery bands 14
12. Hemielytra with long erect bristles and scale like hairs; pronotum not strongly narrowed in front 13
 - Hemielytra with semiadpressed pubescence plus scale like hairs; pronotum strongly narrowed in front (Bolivia) *LEPIDOTAENIA* Poppius, 1921
13. Pronotum covering mesoscutum and part of scutellum (Central & North America) *RENODAEUS* Distant, 1893
 - Pronotum not covering mesoscutum (North America) *PILOPHOROPSIS* Poppius, 1914
14. Pronotum noticeably constricted at middle; tibiae usually somewhat curved; only females known 15
 - Pronotum not noticeably constricted at middle; tibiae straight; males known 26
15. Anterior portion of pronotum with two or three tubercles, erect and pointed (Venezuela) *ZANCHISME* Kirkaldy, 1904
 - Anterior portion of pronotum without tubercles 16
16. Pronotum not deeply constricted at middle, finely punctate, shining; hemielytra covering the abdomen (India) *ZARATUS* Distant, 1909
 - Pronotum deeply constricted at middle, smooth or if punctate, the hemielytra not reaching apex of abdomen 17
17. Hemielytra distinctly punctate at base, reaching beyond the posterior coxae (Africa) *LASIOMIMUS* Poppius, 1914
 - Hemielytra smooth, not reaching beyond the posterior coxae 18
18. Posterior lobe of pronotum conically produced upwards; eyes elongate and oblique on head (North Africa) *FORMICOCORIS* Lindberg, 1940

- Posterior lobe of pronotum not conically produced upwards; eyes rounded (Australia) .. *MYRMECORIDEA* Poppius, 1921
- 19. Vertex not compressed posteriorly, neither overlapping anterior edge of pronotum 20
 - Vertex noticeably compressed and carinate posteriorly, usually overlapping slightly anterior edge of pronotum (fig. 261) 22
- 20. Length of first antennal segment shorter than width of head; pronotum not constricted anteriorly (Australia) *LEUCOPHOROPTERA* Poppius, 1921
 - Length of first antennal segment about equal the width of head; pronotum distinctly constricted anteriorly 21
- 21. Scutellum strongly tumid, elevated; eyes distant from pronotum by an space greater than the thickness of first antennal segment (North America) .. *CYPHOPELTA* Van Duzee, 1910
 - Scutellum convex not noticeably prominent; eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum or so (fig. 262) (North America) *PSEUDOXENETUS* Reuter, 1909
- 22. Hemelytra constricted and recurved ventrad, bearing white or silvery pubescent bands 23
 - Hemelytra without white or silvery pubescent bands 24
- 23. Vertex and frons very flat, faintly sulcate longitudinally; vertex straight posteriorly; membrane long; species noticeably elongate (Chile & Argentina) *TUXENELLA* Carvalho, 1952
 - Vertex and frons not sulcate longitudinally, rounded or not noticeably depressed; vertex curved posteriorly towards the pronotum; membrane short; species not noticeably elongate (Europe, Asia, Africa, N. America) *PILOPHORUS* Westwood, 1876
- 24. Body almost glabrous; females noticeably dimorphic with head strongly rounded in front and pronotum constricted anteriorly; small species 3 mm long or less (Paraguay) *HALLODAPOIDES* Carvalho, 1951
 - Body distinctly pubescent; females not strongly dimorphic; species usually over 3 mm long 25
- 25. Second antennal segment scarcely thickened towards the apex; width of head equal or larger than base of pronotum (North America) *ALEPIDIA* Reuter, 1909
 - Second antennal segment incrassate towards the apex; width of head less than width of posterior margin of pronotum (North America) *ALEPIDIELLA* Poppius, 1914
- 26. Pronotum and scutellum finely punctate (Argentina) *LAEMOCORIDEA* Poppius, 1921



- Pronotum and scutellum not punctate (Americas)
 *SERICOPHANES* Reuter, 1876

NOTE: The following genera were not included in the key:
Anthropophagiotus Kirkaldy, 1908 (roc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales
 33:378) from Fiji.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *MIRINI*

1. Upper wing without cuneus and membrane, the divisions into corium, clavus and embolium not distinct; second antennal segment long and clavate at apex; brachypterous (Europe, Asia) *APHANOSOMA* Costa, 1841
- Upper wing with cuneus and membrane, the divisions into corium, clavus and embolium distinct 2
2. First antennal segment very thick, its diameter being about equal to that of one eye, constricted at middle; second segment strongly incrassate on apical half; third and fourth very short, together subequal to second; clypeus strongly prominent, hemelytra with patches of silvery pubescence (Central America) (fig. 202) *EUROTAS* Distant, 1884
- Antennae not as above 3
3. Anterior tibiae strongly enlarged and flattened, foliaceous or so; cuneus about as long as wide at base (Central & South America) *HENICOCNEMIS* Stal, 1860
- Anterior tibiae cylindrical, not as above; if enlarged apically then cuneus longer than wide 4
4. Body above smooth, shagrine or rugose, rarely faintly punctulate, in this case, the first segment of hind tarsi very long, about as long as the two last ones together or the lorae strongly carinate (fig. 199) 5
- Body above distinctly punctate (pronotum), the punctures rarely faint, in this case, the surface deeply rugose or with esparsely scale-like hairs or silky and silvery pubescence, the head pointed and longly produced 77
5. Lorae very strongly developed and carinate 6
- Lorae if developed, never carinate 7
6. Body long, large and elongate; cuneal incisure small, shallow (Africa) *LINOCEROCORIS* Karsch, 1892
- Body fairly small, rounded; cuneal incisure deep (Africa, Fernando Po) *LAMPROCAPSIDEA* Poppius, 1912

7. Posterior femora very long, extending much beyond tip of abdomen and flattened, broadest before middle and then tapering gradually to apex or if not flattened, then curved on upper surface 8
 - Posterior femora shorter, not or scarcely extending beyond tip of abdomen, not noticeably broad at base 11
8. Pronotum submarginate laterally at apex; head more or less horizontal and pointed; claval vein distinctly raised (Europe, Asia, North Africa) *MIRIDIUS* Fieber, 1858
 - Pronotum not marginate; head vertical not pointed; claval vein not raised 9
9. Hind femora curved on upper surface, with a few spines on posterior side; pronotum strongly declivous (Java) *EUPHYTOCORIS* Poppius, 1914
 - Hind femora not curved on upper margin, without spines; pronotum not strongly declivous 10
10. Femora not noticeably narrowed towards apex; calli reaching sides of pronotum; female brachypterous (Asia) *PHYTOCORIDEA* Reuter, 1905
 - Femora flattened and noticeably narrowed towards the apex; calli not reaching sides of pronotum; females macropterous (Cosmopolitan) *PHYTOCORIS* Fallen, 1814
11. First antennal segment thickened, clothed with numerous flattened hairs (fig. 238) (North & Central America) *NEUROCOLPUS* Reuter, 1875
 - First antennal segment devoid of flattened hairs 12
12. Pronotum with two subexcavated, dull black spots situated behind the callosities (fig. 207) 13
 - Pronotum without the spots above or with only superficial ones above the disc 15
13. First antennal segment large, strongly compressed laterally (foliaceus) (fig. 24) (Americas) *LAMPETHUSA* Distant, 1884
 - First antennal segment cylindrical, not noticeably enlarged 14
14. First antennal segment clothed with long black hairs; vertex convex, frons smooth; rostrum reaching the last coxae (Americas) *TAEDIA* Distant, 1883
 - First antennal segment clothed with short hairs and two or three setae; vertex depressed, frons striolate; rostrum reaching the 8th abdominal segment (Africa) *OXACICORIS* Reuter, 1905

15. Body shagrine and marbled; hemielytra with somewhat scale-like hairs; anterior tibia with an apical tuft of hairs internally (fig. 199) (South America) .. *GUIANELLA* Carvalho, 1946
 - Body not shagrine and marbled; if scale-like hairs present then anterior tibia without an apical tuft of hairs 16
16. Second antennal segment at least on males noticeably incrassate towards the apex, somewhat spindle shaped (fig. 197) 17
 - Second antennal segment linear or only very slightly incrassate at or towards the apex (fig. 219) 27
17. Head horizontal, clypeus almost reaching apex of first antennal segment; jugum distinctly set off from lorum, frons pointed; first rostral segment reaching only level of middle of eye, which is removed from anterior margin of pronotum; first tibiae enlarged and flattened, body with patches of silvery silky hairs (Africa) *TRACHELUGHUS* Bergroth, 1926
 - Head not as above or if so, then first tibiae not enlarged and body without patches of silvery silky hairs 18
18. Body with adpressed silvery pubescence; first segment of hind tarsi much longer than second (Australia) *PSEUDEURYSTYLUS* Poppius, 1915
 - Body without adpressed silvery pubescence or if so, then a second type of hair or bristle present; first segment of hind tarsi not longer than second 19
19. Clavus with two rows of punctures; eyes set at middle of head; antennae and legs very long (Madagascar) *ANOSIBEA* Carvalho, 1953
 - Clavus without two rows of punctures; eyes closer to collar
20. Pronotum with black setiform bristles intermixed with golden or silvery pubescence; second antennal segment gradually incrassate towards apex 21
 - Pronotum with a single type of pubescence or if not, the second antennal segment very slender at base and incrassate only apical half or so 23
21. First antennal segment large, compressed, with two types of pubescence (Asia, Africa, East Indies, Pacific Is.) *EURYSTYLUS* Stål, 1870
 - First antennal segment cylindrical, with one type of pubescence 22
22. Scutellum strongly raised distally; cuneus about as long as wide at base; first antennal segment about as thick as apex of second segment (North America) *PYGNOCORIS* Van Duzee, 1914

- Scutellum moderately convex; cuneus longer than wide at base; first antennal segment not as thick as apex of second segment (Americas) *NOTHOLOPUS* Bergroth, 1922
- 23. Body strongly shining; pronotum erectly and hemelytra adpressed pilose; rostrum reaching middle of mesosternum (Madagascar) *SCHOUTEDENIELLA* Poppius, 1912
- Body not noticeably shining; pronotum and hemelytra with same type of pubescence 24
- 24. Pronotum finely rugose, almost glabrous, body totally black above (North America) *ECTOPIOGERUS* Uhler, 1890
- Pronotum not rugose, pubescent, body not total black above 25
- 25. Vertex sulcate in middle; rostrum reaching the middle coxae; second antennal segment thickest at apex 26
- Vertex smooth; second antennal segment thickest on apical third; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae (fig. 179) (Americas) *GARGANUS* Stal, 1858
- 26. Pronotum constricted anteriorly; the anterior portion much lower than posterior; jugum very large and prominent (Tauria) *EPIMECELLUS* Reuter, 1894
- Pronotum not constricted anteriorly; jugum not noticeably large and prominent (Tasmania)
..... *PSEUDOPANTILIUS* Reuter, 1905
- 27. First segment of hind tarsi distinctly longer than third (fig. 23) 28
- First segment of hind tarsi not longer than third (fig. 29) 31
- 28. Large species with cuneus long and pointed, about three times as long as wide; head and pronotum covered by black setiform hairs, the latter faintly rugose; lorum very small gena produced apically somewhat tubercular, touching apex of jugae (Burma)
..... *CHEILOCAPSUS* Kirkaldy, 1902
- Small or medium size species with shorter cuneus; body without setiform hairs or if so, then gena not as above 29
- 29. Head much longer than wide, distinctly pointed in front, somewhat horizontal (India) .. *ZALMUNNA* Distant, 1909
- Head about as long as wide, not pointed in front, vertical 30
- 30. Eyes slightly removed from pronotum; second antennal segment thinner than first (Europe, Asia, Africa, India, North America) *STENOTUS* Jakovlev, 1877
- Eyes contiguous with pronotum; second antennal segment as thick as first (Africa) *LYGOPSIS* Poppius, 1912

31. Dorsal surface distinctly pubescent, dull 32
 — Dorsal surface glabrous, highly polished, sometimes rugose or rough with espase, few and short hairs 71
32. Hemelytra covered by dark recumbent hairs plus scale-like hairs; cuneus about as wide as long, membrane very short, hemelytra rounded externally (New Zealand)
 *CHINAMIRIS* Woodward, 1951
 — Hemelytra with a single type of hairs or if scale-like hairs present then cuneus longer than wide, membrane long and hemelytra not rounded externally 33
33. First antennal segment as long as or longer than head and pronotum together; frons horizontal slightly protruding over base of clypeus; rostrum reaching the fourth visible abdominal segment (North America) .. *PALLACOCORIS* Reuter, 1876
 — First antennal segment not as long as head and pronotum together or if so then rostrum shorter and frons not as above 34
34. Collar very wide, about, 1-1/2 times as thick as first antennal segment; eyes removed from pronotum, prominent; dark species with luteous markings, the embolium usually flavous or yellowish (Europe, Asia, N. Africa)
 *CAPSOIDES* Dahlbom, 1851
 — Collar not noticeably wide; if the eyes removed from pronotum then the head with a short neck 35
35. Body covered with stiff black setiform bristles; head with a short neck; eyes slightly removed from anterior margin of pronotum; legs and antennae with many bristles; rostrum reaching the middle coxae (aspect of *Dicyphus*) (fig. 188)
 *PAMERIDEA* Reuter, 1906
 — Body with other type of pubescence or if setiform hairs present, the eyes contiguous to pronotum and head without a short neck 36
36. Pronotum carinate at sides; vertex sulcate (fig. 192) .. 37
 — Pronotum not carinate laterally 38
37. Body covered by short setiform black bristles; rostrum reaching beyond middle coxae; vertex shallowly sulcate (Asia, North America) *ALLORHINOCORIS* Reuter, 1876 *
 — Body covered by short setiform black and adpressed bristles plus woolly silvery hairs; rostrum not reaching the middle coxae; vertex deeply sulcate (fig. 192) (Europe, Asia)
 *PANTILIUS* Curtiss, 1833

* The genus *Apantilius* Kiritchenko, 1951 runs to this couplet of the key.

38. Hemelytra with black setiform hairs and silvery silky pubescence (the bristles sometimes seen only on exocorium) ..39
— Hemelytra with a single type of pubescence 43
39. Rostrum not reaching beyond the apex of hind coxae .. 40
— Rostrum reaching beyond the apex of hind coxae 42
40. Vertex sulcate longitudinally; rostrum reaching the apex of hind coxae (Asia) *PARAPANTILIUS* Reuter, 1904
— Vertex smooth; rostrum reaching the apex of middle coxae 41
41. First and second antennal segments linear or so; tibiae compressed and carinate on upper margin with strong black spines, the posterior tibiae distinctly curved (India)
..... *LUCITANUS* Distant, 1904
— First and second antennal segments fairly thick; tibiae not as above (Africa) *VOLUMNUS* Stål, 1865
42. Rostrum reaching the 8th abdominal segment; first antennal segment without long, dense and rigid setae; tibiae without long spines (North America) *ECERTOBIA* Uhler, 1909
— Rostrum not reaching the 8th abdominal segment; first antennal segment with long, dense and rigid setae; tibiae with long spines (Africa) *TRICHOBASIS* Reuter, 1904
43. First antennal segment longer than width of head (fig. 198) 44
— First antennal segment shorter or equal to width of head 48
44. Vertex sulcate longitudinally; frons striolate; third antennal segment equal in length to first; second slightly longer than third; long parallel sided species (fig. 198) (Cosmopolitan) *CREONTIADES* Distant, 1883
— Vertex not sulcate, frons not striolate 45
45. Eyes removed from anterior margin of pronotum by an space about equal to length of one eye; claval vein distinctly raised; pubescence black and setiform (Europe, Asia)
..... *ODONTOPLATYS* Fieber, 1858
— Eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum or so; claval vein not raised 46
46. Posterior femora compressed, fairly narrowed towards the apex; membrane marmorate (as in *Phytocoris*) (North Africa) *EREMOBIELLUS* Reuter, 1895
— Posterior femora not compressed and noticeably narrowed towards apex; membrane not marmorate 47
47. Eyes somewhat removed from anterior margin of pronotum (New Guinea) *AUSTROPEPLUS* Poppius, 1915

- Eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum; species of large size; body not densely pubescent; cuneus longer than wide (Asia, India) .. *TRICHOPHORONCUS* Reuter, 1896
- 48. Elongate species with brachypterous females; males with cuneus two and half times as long as wide at base; tibiae with long spines; pronotum situate laterally, strongly narrowed towards apex; females without distinct cuneus and membrane 49
- If brachypterism occurs in females, then cuneus less than two and half times as long as wide at base; tibiae without noticeable long spines; pronotum not strongly narrowed in front; females with cuneus and membrane 50
- 49. Pronotum sinuate laterally; clypeus flattened, scarcely convex; eyes inclined forward; cuneus absent on females (Asia, Europe) *ALLOEONOTUS* Fieber, 1858
- Pronotum not sinuate laterally; clypeus arcuate-convex; eyes vertical in position; cuneus distinct on females (North America) *STTITOCAPSUS* Knight, 1942
- 50. Rostrum reaching slightly beyond apex of anterior coxae; body long and erectly pilose (Asia, Europe, North Africa) *BRACHYCOLEUS* Fieber, 1858
- Rostrum reaching the middle coxae or beyond 51
- 51. Black species with jugum separated from lorum by a deep suture; first rostral segment much thicker than others; body above rugose, often with punctate aspect (North America) *IRBISIA* Reuter, 1879
- Species if black, without the combination of characters above 42
- 52. Scutellum strongly tumid and steep posteriorly, feebly declivous towards apex; body covered by adpressed, silvery pubescence (New Guinea) *PELTIDOPEPLUS* Poppius, 1912
- Scutellum not strongly tumid or if so, the body without silvery adpressed pubescence 53
- 53. Eyes removed from pronotum by a distance about equal to or more than thickness of second antennal segment; collar wide, calli large and confluent, reaching the lateral margins of pronotum, the latter somewhat depressed behind calli (figs. 186, 187) 54
- Eyes contiguous with pronotum or if not then calli not large, not confluent or reaching lateral margins of pronotum (fig. 203) 57

54. Collar very wide with mesal length about equal to half the width of one eye; pubescence long, fine and erect (Europe) *DIONCONOTUS* Reuter, 1894
- Collar about as thick as first antennal segment; pubescence short and adpressed, easily rubbed off 55
55. Calli vermiculate sculpturated; posterior lobe of pronotum carinate at middle (Corsica) *RHABDOSCYTUS* Horvath, 1924
- Calli not as above; pronotum without a carina on posterior lobe 56
56. Frons strongly swollen in front (fig. 187); pronotum distinctly narrowed and somewhat constricted in front (Europe, Asia) *GRYPOCORIS* Douglas & Scott, 1868
- Frons not noticeably swollen in front; pronotum not constricted in front (fig. 186) (Europe) *HADRODEMUS* Fieber, 1858
57. First antennal segment almost as thick as diameter of eye (fig. 203), slender at base, the others very slender; posterior femora very thick, tibiae with long spines; pronotum and cuneus strongly declivous; hemelytra adpressed pilose, pronotum with setiform and silky pubescence (South America) *POEAS* Distant, 1893
- First antennal segment not as above; posterior femora not noticeably thick; pubescence not as above 58
58. Body above covered with short black setiform bristles, especially visible on sides of pronotum and exocorium 59
- Body above covered with hairy pubescence only, without setiform bristles 61
59. Corium with very prominent veins, the cubital branched at apex; first segment of hind tarsi thicker than second, deeply excised at apex, longer than second; pronotum with lateral margins acute anteriorly; females identical to males, cuneus more than twice as long as wide 60
- Corium without prominent veins; pronotum with rounded lateral margins; females with very short membrane, the cuneus as long as wide at base (Europe) *HORVATHIA* Reuter, 1881
60. Body oval; head seen from above as long as wide, eyes contiguous with pronotum; rostrum reaching slightly beyond middle coxae; first rostral segment reaching middle of xyphus (Europe) *ACTINONOTUS* Reuter, 1896
- Body subelongate; head seen from above much longer than wide; eyes somewhat removed from pronotum; rostrum reach-

- ing the base of head (Europe, North America)
 *MIRIS* Fabricius, 1794
61. Vertex longitudinally sulcate; body escarcely pubescent, almost glabrous or with very long, erect and espars pubescence 62
- Vertex not sulcate longitudinally; body distinctly pubescent 64
62. Body with short golden and black pubescence (North Africa)
 *REUTERISTA* Kirkaldy, 1904
- Body almost glabrous or with long, erect pubescence 63
63. Body almost glabrous; eyes not very large; antennae not noticeably long; hemelytra not shagrine (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia)
 *MEGACOELUM* Fieber, 1858
- Body than long, erect pubescence; eyes very large; antennae longer than the body; hemelytra finely shagrine (Ceylon)
 *PHARYLLUS* Distant, 1904
64. Rostrum reaching beyond apex of posterior coxae; head broad eyes proctically in contact with pronotal angles, hind margin of eyes somewhat flattened and forming an arcuate line with base of vertex 65
- Rostrum not reaching beyond apex of posterior coxae; head not unusually broad, eyes convex behind and well removed from pronotau angles 66
65. Vertex distinctly carinate; head very short, vertical, eyes compressed; pubescence not silky (India)
 *SAPINNIUS* Distant, 1909
- Vertex not carinate; head not noticeably short and vertical; eyes not strongly compressed; pubescence not noticeably silky (Europe, North America) .. *DICHROOSCYTUS* Fieber, 1858
66. Second antennal segment about as thick as or thicker than first; eyes large, margined posteriorly (fig. 201); clavus with dull tomentose dust (Africa, Pacific Is.)
 *SIDNIA* Reuter, 1905
- Second antennal segment slender than first; eyes not margined posteriorly; clavus without tomentose dust 67
67. Head strongly pointed in front; vertex carinate; upper surface of body rugose; pronotum with a slight median impression (Africa)
 *GIXACORIS* Poppius, 1912
- Head not strongly pointed; body smooth; pronotum convex or flat, not impressed 68
68. Thickness of fourth antennal segment almost equal to that of base of second segment; mesal length of collar subequal to

- thickness of fourth antennal segment (fig. 219) (Cosmopolitan) *ADELPHOCORIS* Reuter, 1896
- Fourth antennal segment distinctly thinner than base of second segment; mesal length of collar distinctly greater than thickness of fourth segment 69
69. Pronotum glabrous, shining; pubescence of hemelytra very short (North America) *GANOCAPSUS* Van Duzee, 1912
- Pronotum pubescent; pubescence of hemelytra not noticeably short 70
70. Vertex finely carinate; collar very slender (Java) *CALOCOROPSIS* Poppius, 1914
- Vertex not carinate; collar not noticeably slender (fig. 38) (Cosmopolitan) *CALOCORIS* Fieber, 1858
71. Rostrum short, scarcely surpassing anterior coxae or reaching middle of mesosternum, in a few species reaching anterior margin of middle coxae (India) *LIOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1915
- Rostrum longer, reaching at least posterior margin of middle coxae 72
72. Vertex distinctly sulcate (Central America) *JACCHINUS* Distant, 1873
- Vertex not distinctly sulcate or only very finely so 73
73. Eyes very large, compressed, smooth behind, touching the anterior angles of pronotum and gula below, strongly reniform in front; vertex thickly margined; first antennal segment shorter or equal to width of vertex (Africa) *LYGIDOLON* Reuter, 1907
- Eyes not compressed or touching anterior angles of pronotum and gula below; vertex not marginate; first antennal segment longer than width of vertex 74
74. Large species over 10 mm long; scutellum rugose, impressed longitudinally; clypeus strongly prominent (New Guinea) .. *MACROPEPLUS* Poppius, 1912
- Smaller species with smooth scutellum, not impressed longitudinally; clypeus not noticeably prominent 75
75. Eyes compressed and large; body opaque; pronotum strongly declivous (Madagascar) *ADELPHOCORIDEA* Poppius, 1912
- Eyes not compressed; body shining; pronotum not strongly declivous 76
76. Posterior tibiae with spines throughout; lorum prominent, somewhat carinate (Americas) *HORCIAS* Distant, 1884

- Posterior tibiae with only a few apical spines; lorum not noticeably prominent (Java) ... *GIANELLA* Poppius, 1914
- 77. Head horizontal, vertex longitudinally sulcate and striolate; jugum very prominent, set off as two pointed tubercles at the sides of clypeus; third and fourth joints of antennae minute; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae (Central America) *MINYTUS* Distant, 1883
- Jugum and vertex not as above; if third and fourth joints of antennae minute, the rostrum reaching the middle coxae 78
- 78. Body covered by very long, fine and erect pubescence, especially on exocorium and scutellum; hemelytra with silvery areas or adpressed silky or woolly pubescence amongst the erect hairs 79
- Body shortly pilose or if long pilose, the hemelytra without silvery spots or silky or woolly pubescence intermixed with long hairs 83
- 79. Pubescence of hemielytra with silky silvery adpressed hairs amongst the erect pubescence; or silvery tomentose areas present (Ceylon) *DIOGNETUS* Distant, 1904
- Pubescence of hemelytra with silvery tomentose spots on hemielytra, sometimes also a few short silvery hairs 80
- 80. Pronotum strongly convex at middle of disc, with a tubercular elevation (an erect lobe) (fig. 210) (Formosa) *TINGINOTOPSIS* Poppius, 1915
- Pronotum not as above 81
- 81. Embolium without transverse dark and hyaline fasciae; pubescence of body not noticeably long (Ceylon) *ARGENIS* Distant, 1904
- Embolium with transverse dark and hyaline fasciae; body pubescence very long 82
- 82. Rostrum reaching apex of mesosternum; embolio-corial commissure at base with punctures; head somewhat produced between antennae (Fiji, Samoa) *NESODAPHNE* Kirkaldy, 1908
- Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or beyond; embolio-corial commissure without punctures; head not produced anteriorly (India, Africa, Java, Philippines, etc.) *TINGINOTUM* Kirkaldy, 1902
- 83. First antennal segment noticeably enlarged, compressed or foliaceous or with two first segment noticeably thick (fig. 200) 84
- First antennal segment if enlarged, cylindrical, or first two segments not noticeably thick (fig. 201) 85

84. Head more or less horizontal, acutely pointed in front; pronotum strongly narrowed and declivous; first antennal segment without bristles and scale-like hairs (fig. 200) (Ceylon) *CLAPMARIUS* Distant, 1904
- Head not horizontal; pronotum not strongly narrowed in front; first antennal segment with bristles and scale-like or woolly hairs (Formosa) *EURYSTYLOMORPHA* Poppius, 1915
85. Second antennal segment distinctly clavate 86
- Second antennal segment linear or so 91
86. Upper surface with golden yellowish scale-like pubescence; hemelytra rugose, vertex carinate (Peru) *ACANTHOPEPLUS* Poppius, 1912
- Upper surface without scale-like pubescence 87
87. Body (except hemelytra) very long and erectly pilose (Africa) *TRICHOCAPSUS* Poppius, 1912
- Body without noticeably long pubescence 88
88. Pronotum erectly and hemelytra shortly adpressed pilose; first antennal segment ver short and thick (North Africa) *HISTRIOCORIDEA* Poppius, 1912
- Body pubescence not as above; first antennal segment not noticeably thick 89
89. Hemelytra covered by silky adpressed pubescence; scutellum transversally rugose; rostrum surpassing slightly the apex of anterior coxae (Tonkin) *THANIA* Poppius, 1915
- Hemelytra without silky adpressed pubescence; scutellum not transversally rugose; rostrum longer 90
90. Vertex very wide and with a median shallow depression; jugum strongly tumid; frons smooth, pronotum punctate (fig. 197) (Europe, Asia, North America) *CAPSUS* Fabricius, 1803
- Vertex not noticeably wide, without median depression; jugum not strongly tumid; frons striolate; pronotum rugose (Africa) *PSEUDORTHOTYLUS* Poppius, 1914
91. Pronotum strongly declivous; scutellum strongly prominent; hemelytra shagrine covered by small scale-like dehiscent hairs; cuneus strongly inclined (fig. 185) (Central & South America) *DEROPHTHALMA* Berg, 1883
- Pronotum if strongly declivous, the scutellum not as above or if so, then the hemelytra without adpressed scale-like hairs giving shagreened appearance 92
92. Head short, vertical, wide, frons striolate and sulcate; eyes large, compressed, occupying the sides of the head; pronotum

- strongly punctate, hemelytra beset with golden adpressed pubescence or this type plus common hairs (fig. 193) 93
- Head not as above, if frons striolate then hemelytra with other type of pubescence or pronotum not strongly punctate 95
93. Antennae with short hairs and long, erect fine setae; hemelytra with erect hairs intermixed with adpressed ones (fig. 193) (Central & South America) .. *CALOCORISCA* Distant, 1884
- Antennae with a single of pubescence; hemelytra with a single type of pubescence 94
94. Body with dense golden adpressed pubescence; membrane very short and densely pubescent (Central & South America) *EUCHILOCORIS* Reuter, 1907
- Body not noticeably densely pilose; pronotum and scutellum strongly punctate; membrane glabrous (Venezuela) *CHRYSODASIA* Reuter, 1892
95. Hemelytra clothed with distinct silvery or woolly or silky pubescence; single or mixed with fine, erect hairs, sometimes easily rubbed off 96
- Hemelytra glabrous or clothed with only a single type of pubescence, sometimes semiadpressed but never truly silky or woolly 106
96. First antennal segment very thick, as wide as width of one eye; pronotum with three colloused lines anteriorly on the sides (Australia) *DIRHOPALIA* Reuter, 1905
- First antennal segment not as thick as width of eye; pronotum without the lines above 97
97. Pronotum with a median subexcavated dull spot behind calli; scutellum strongly tumid; pubescence of black stiff bristles and silvery hairs (India) *EURYSTYLOPSIS* Poppius, 1911
- Pronotum without the spot above; scutellum not noticeably tumid or if so, then body pubescence not as above 98
98. Pronotum with two dull depressed black spots (as in *Taedia*), covered by black bristles only (Africa) *PLESIOCAPSUS* Bergroth, 1926
- Pronotum without two dull black spots as above or if so, then pronotum with woolly pubescence 99
99. Body covered by silky pubescence intermixed with erect and fine hairs; pronotum coarsely and deeply punctate; scutellum flat (Java) *GORNA* Poppius, 1914 *

* The genus *Salignus* Kelton, 1955 (North America) reaches also this couplet of the Key.

- Body covered by adpressed pubescence only; pronotum finely punctate or if coarsely punctate then scutellum tumid 100
- 100. Head strongly pointed in front; claws toothed at base; ostiolar peritreme very large (Africa, India, Madagascar, Java, etc.)
..... *PROBOSCIDOCORIS* Reuter, 1894
- Head not strongly pointed in front or if so, then claws not toothed at base or ostiolar peritreme not very large 101
- 101. Scutellum strongly tumid 102
- Scutellum not strongly tumid 103
- 102. Pronotum coarsely punctate, glabrous (India)
..... *PELTIDOLYGUS* Poppius, 1915
- Pronotum finely rugose punctate, dorsum clothed with silvery woolly adpressed pubescence (North America)
..... *CALYPTODERA* Van Duzee, 1923
- 103. Pronotum somewhat rugose punctate; rostrum reaching the VI to VII abdominal segment; elongate species with the aspect of *Lygus* but with silvery hairs amongst the pubescence of hemelytra (India, Ceylon) *ELTHEMUS* Distant, 1909
- Pronotum not rugose; rostrum shorter, pubescence distinctly silky; usually roundish dark species 104
- 104. Pronotum esparsely punctate, strongly shining, scantily pubescent; hemelytra somewhat rugose punctate (Asia, India) ...
..... *LIOCORIDEA* Reuter, 1903
- Pronotum distinctly pubescent; hemelytra not rugosely punctate 105
- 105. First and second segments of hind tarsi equal in length; collar with mesal length larger than thickness of first antennal segment (Europe, Asia, Africa)
..... *CHARAGOCHILUS* Fieber, 1858
- First segment of hind tarsi distinctly shorter than second; collar with mesal length equal to thickness of first antennal segment (Cosmopolitan) *POLYMERUS* Westwood, 1839
- 106. Pronotum strongly convex above and rounded laterally, brilliant, calli not visible, collar very fine and depressed covered by the vertex which is sharply carinate and continuous with posterior margin of eyes; scutellum strongly tumid raising much above the surface hemelytra, claval commissure shorter than scutellum (Ceylon, Java) *BERTSA* Kirkaldy, 1904
- Pronotum and collar not as above, if so then scutellum not noticeably tumid or eyes different 107
- 107. Head longer than wide, together with collar about as long as pronotum, shallowly sulcate at middle, somewhat horizontal, clypeus very large; eyes distant from pronotum by an

- espace equal to diameter of first antennal segment; pronotum strongly narrowed in front; first antennal segment almost as long as head and pronotum together (fig. 221) (Africa) ...
 *KIAMBURA* China, 1936
 — Head and first antennal segment not as above 108
 108. Pronotum distinctly punctate between calli and posterior to collar (fig. 190) 109
 — Pronotum impunctate or rugose between calli and posterior to collar 117
 109. Small highly polished deeply and coarsely punctate almost hairless species; vertex thickly margined; pronotum strongly declivous; corium punctate only near claval commissure and on embolio-corial commissure (fig. 204) (Samoa)
 *PLESIOLYGUS* Knight, 1935
 — Body surface not as above or if so, then vertex smooth, pronotum not strongly declivous, corium otherwise punctate .. 110
 110. Lateral margins of pronotum not carinate; form more elongate and subparallel 111
 — Lateral margins of pronotum carinate or at least with a callosed line; form ovoid or body very strongly punctate, pronotum with the espace between punctures forming here and there tubercular swellings 116
 111. Rostrum reaching the 5th abdominal segment 112
 — Rostrum not reaching the 5th abdominal segment 113
 112. Antennae inserted distinctly below apex of eye; ostiolar peritreme indistinct; hemelytra rugosely punctate (Suecia)
 *ZYGIMUS* Fieber, 1870
 — Antennae inserted above apex of eye; ostiolar peritreme distinct; hemelytra punctate only (Europe, Asia)
 *CAMPTOZYGUM* Reuter, 1896
 113. Membrane finely and densely pilose; head smooth, rostrum reaching the middle coxae (Africa)
 *YNGVEELIA* Poppius, 1912
 — Membrane smooth, head punctate or striolate 114
 114. First antennal segment as long as width of head; species of large size, frons striolate (fig. 195) (Central & South America)
 *PIASUS* Distant, 1883
 — First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; species of medium size 115
 115. Frons striolate; second antennal segment five times as long as first segment (North America)
 *NEOBORELLA* Knight, 1925

- Frons striolate; second antennal segment only three or two times as long as first (North America) *XENOBORUS* Reuter, 1908
- 116. Pronotum with tubercular swellings amongst punctures; hemielytra almost glabrous (fig. 205) (Central & South America) *MONALOCORISCA* Distant, 1884
- Pronotum without tubercular swellings amongst punctures; hemielytra pubescent (Americas) *TROPIDOSTEPTES* Uhler, 1878
- 117. Body glabrous, shining, if a few and very short hairs present, then scutellum smooth 118
- Body distinctly pubescent, if a few hairs present, then scutellum rugose or punctate 125
- 118. Rostrum not reaching the middle coxae; body almost glabrous, shining (Americas) *POECILOCAPSUS* Reuter, 1876
- Rostrum reaching the middle coxae or beyond 119
- 119. Hemelytra translucent; vertex striolate; species of large size (North America) *PLATYLYGUS* Van Duzee, 1915
- Hemelytra not translucent or if so, then vertex not striolate; species of medium and small size 120
- 120. Head very wide and short, eyes straight and smooth posteriorly internal margin of orbita level with outer margin of collar; head bisinuate in front, vertex carinate (Samoa) *PAUROYLYGUS* Knight, 1935
- Head not as above 121
- 121. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae 122
- Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae or beyond 124
- 122. Pronotum and scutellum transversally rugose; hemielytra rugose and punctate; tibiae with spines and long setae (Africa) *ALLOEOCHRUS* Reuter, 1905
- Pronotum and scutellum not rugose; tibiae without setae
- 123. Vertex carinate; membrane very short; cuneus as long as wide (Central & South America) *RHASIS* Distant, 1893
- Vertex smooth; membrane not noticeably short; cuneus longer than wide (Asia) *LIISTONOTUS* Reuter, 1906
- 124. Hemelytra with a few bristles on exocorium; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae; vertex striolate; punctures on pronotum shallow and large (Astralia) *RHODOLYGUS* Poppius, 1915
- Hemelytra without a few bristles on exocorium; rostrum reaching apex of posterior coxae; vertex smooth; punctures of pronotum small (Americas) *PROBA* Distant, 1883

125. Vertex with median longitudinal sulcus; lorum prominent and carinate; membrane short and densely pilose; pronotum strongly shining (fig. 183) (Central & South America) *CALONDAS* Distant, 1883
- Vertex not sulcate or if so, lorum not prominent or carinate; membrane glabrous 126
126. First and second antennal segments thickly clothed with heavy black pubescence; large red species (North America) *COCCOBAPHES* Uhler, 1878
- First Antennal segment more esparsely clothed with pale pubescence or if black, colour not red 127
127. Pronotum with lateral margins sharply angulate, carinate near posterior angle; body red or brick red and black; clavus without punctures (Americas) *NEOCAPSUS* Distant, 1884
- Pronotum with lateral margins rounded or angulate, not carinate, but if so, then clavus with two rows of punctures 128
128. Pronotum slightly carinate on lateral anterior margin; clavus beset with one row of punctures on each side of claval vein; large species with pronotum strongly punctate, almost glabrous, frons striolate (Sumatra) *TOLONGIA* Poppius, 1915
- Pronotum not carinate; clavus without punctures 129
129. Pronotum distinctly and coarsely rugose transversally, with punctures mostly obscured by rugosities 130
- Pronotum punctate but not rugose, sometimes only very finely so 135
130. Pubescence very short and esparsely; rostrum reaching apex of middle coxae 131
- Pubescence not as above; rostrum reaching the hind coxae or beyond 132
131. Calli large, confluent, reaching sides of pronotum; width of vertex greater than width of an eye (Europe, North Africa, Asia) *PLESIOCORIS* Fieber, 1861
- Calli small, not confluent or reaching sides of pronotum; width of vertex less than width of an eye (North America) *NEOBOROPS* Uhler, 1895
132. Antennae very long, first segment as long as head and collar together, the second segment equal in length to third; pronotum distinctly narrowed anteriorly (Africa) *BUTTNERIELLA* Poppius, 1912
- Antennae shorter, not as above, pronotum not noticeably narrowed anteriorly 133

133. Head very wide, vertex twice the dorsal width of an eye, carinate; eyes extending beyond anterior angles of pronotum; small species not over 5.5 mm long (North America) *BOLTERIA* Uhler, 1877
 — Head and vertex not as above 134
134. Body almost glabrous, the hemielytra smooth; rostrum reaching the 6th abdominal segment (New Guinea) *ARISTOPEPLUS* Poppius, 1912
 — Body long, fine and erectly pilose; hemielytra rugosely punctate; rostrum not reaching the 6th abdominal segment (Africa) *HORVATHIELLA* Poppius, 1912
135. Pronotum pisceous, strongly shinnig; hemielytra black, opaque; area between calli distinctly rugose (Europe) *SAUNDERSIELLA* Reuter, 1890
 — Pronotum not as above; area between calli smooth 136
136. Second antennal segment shorter or about as long as width of head across eyes (Europe, North America) *AGNOCORIS* Reuter, 1875
 — Second antennal segment distinctly longer than width of head across eyes 137
137. Frons tumid, somewhat sulcate, distinctly striolate; elongate species with pronotum strongly declivous 138
 — Frons if tumid not striolate or sulcate 139
138. Rostrum reaching the 4th or 5th abdominal segment; pronotum pubescent (Africa) *MACEDANUS* Bergroth, 1920
 — Rostrum reaching the hind coxae or nearly so; pronotum almost glabrous (India, China) *PHILOSTEPHANUS* Distant, 1909
139. Large elongate species parallel sided (males), oval or as wide at base, with approximate same width throughout; body almost glabrous (North Africa, Asia Minor) *ISCHNOSCELICORIS* Reuter, 1886
 — Species if large or elongate then cuneus much shorter, body pubescence distinct 140
140. Head pointed between antennae, somewhat horizontal; second antennal segment about as thick as first; third and fourth very short; rostrum reaching the 7th abdominal segment; body pubescence very short and scanty (Central America) *PAPPUS* Distant, 1883
 — Head not noticeably pointed between antennae, vertical; second antennal segment as well as third and fourth not as above or if so then rostrum shorter 141

141. Scutellum strongly tumid, much higher than pronotum; rostrum not reaching middle coxae; body with long, erect hairs (fig. 189) (Chile) *CHILEAIA* Carvalho,
— Scutellum if tumid not higher than pronotum 142
142. Pronotum distinctly and densely punctate, hairs usually adpressed or subadpressed 143
— Pronotum shallowly and esparsely punctate, hairs usually erect, fine and long 148
143. Hind tibiae black or with a black spot or ring 144
— Hind tibiae unicolorous, pale 145
144. Rostrum reaching the middle coxae; hemielytra not rugose punctate; second antenna short and incrassate (Africa)
..... *HISTRIOCORIS* Reuter, 1905
— Rostrum reaching the hind coxae; hemielytra rugose punctate; second antenna long and incrassate only at apex (holartic)
..... *EXOLYGUS* Wagner
145. Third segment of hind tarsus longer than second; hind femora much stouter than others (Europe, North Africa)
..... *CYPHODEMA* Fieber, 1858
— Third segment of hind tarsus as long as or shorter than second; hind femora not much stouter than others 146
146. Pronotum rugose punctate; species over 5.5 mm long (Asia, North America) *LYGIDEA* Reuter, 1875
— Pronotum punctate but not rugose; species less than 5.5 mm long 147
147. First and second antennal segments incrassate, diameter of second segment equal to diameter of fore tibia (Formosa) ..
..... *EOLYGUS* Poppius, 1915
— First and second antennal segment not incrassate or very slightly so, greatest diameter of second antennal segment not equal to diameter of fore tibiae (Europe, North Africa, Asia, North America) *ORTHOPS* Fieber, 1858
148. Frons with four to five punctures above antennal fossa; (species of small size (India) *SABACTUS* Distant, 1910
— Frons without the punctures mentioned above 149
149. Length of first antennal segment shorter than eye height, if this ratio equal then vertex noticeably sinuate at posterior margin 150
— Length of first antennal segment longer than eye height, if this ratio equal then vertex straight at posterior margin 153
150. Second antennal segment short, incrassate, densely pilose; body fairly long, erectly pilose (fig. 194) (Central and South America) *EUBATAS* Distant, 1884

- Second antennal segment if short or incrassate not densely pilose 151
- 151. Vertex straight posteriorly; second antennal segment four times longer than first segment; rostrum reaching the middle of abdomen (Asia, North America) *PINALITUS* Kelton, 1955
- Vertex sinuate a posterior margin; second antennal segment usually less than 4 times longer than first segment; rostrum usually reaching the hind coxae (may reach beyond) .. 152
- 152. To this couplet come the genera *Dagbertus* Distant, 1904 and *Taylorilygus* Leston, 1952. Since their separation based on external characters is difficult and the latter may prove to be a synonym of *Gutrida* Kirkaldy, 1902, further studies should be undertaken on the subject.
- 153. Rostrum reaching the middle or hind coxae; first antennal segment shorter than width of head (Europe, Asia, North America) *LYGUS* Hahn, 1833
- Rostrum reaching the middle of abdomen; first antennal segment longer than width of head 154
- 154. Head seen from above more than twice as wide as long, facial angle acute (Venezuela) ... *NEOSTENOTUS* Reuter, 1905
- Head seen from above twice as wide as long, seen from side as long as high, facial angle straight (Brazil) *ALDA* Reuter, 1909

KEY TO SUBGENERA OF *LYGUS* HAHN

1. Transverse carina of vertex present but incomplete at middle, evident only near eyes *LYGUS* (*LYGUS*) Hahn
- Transverse carina of head complete 2
2. Tibial spines black *LYGUS* (*APOLYGUS*) China
- Tibial spines pale or brown ... *LYGUS* (*NEOLYGUS*) Knight

The following genera of Mirini are not included in the keys

Acanthocranella Poppius, 1914 (Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 44 (3): 114), near *Tropidophorella* Reuter, Zanzibar.

Amphicapsus China, 1931 (Ann. Zool. Jap. 13: 265), Japan.

Austrocapsus Kirkaldy, 1901 (Entom. 34: 116), allied to *Hyalopeplus*, Australia.

Diplotrichiella Poppius, 1915 (Ann. Mus. Hung. 13: 65), India.

Eblis Kirkaldy, 1902 (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 256), allied to *Capsus*, India.

Gutrida Kirkaldy, 1902 (Entom. 35: 384), Gaboon.

- Kangra* Kirkaldy, 1902 (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 257), allied to *Hyalopeplus*, India.
- Liocapsidea* Poppius, 1915 (Ann. Mus. Hung. 13: 16), near *Liocapsus*, India.
- Macgregorius* Kirkaldy, 1903 (Wien. Ent. Zeit. 22: 14), Queensland.
- Mermitlecerus* Reuter, 1907 (Ann. Mus. Zool. St. Peterb. 489), Asia.
- Nesosylphas* Kirkaldy, 1908 (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 33: 379), Fiji.
- Niastama* Reuter, 1904 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 47 (5): 11), Tasmania.
- Octerocapsus* Poppius, 1915 (Ann. Mus. Hung. 13:47), Australia.
- Olympiocapsus* Kirkaldy, 1902 (Trans. Ent. Soc. London, 255), China.
- Pachypterna* Fieber, 1858 (Wien. Ent. Monat. II: 304), Europe.
- Poecilnotus* Reuter, 1897 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 38: 167), Asia Minor.
- Ruspoliella* Poppius, 1921 (Ent. Mitt. 10 (3): 82), near *Lamprocapsidea*, Africa.
- Tropidophorella* Reuter, 1907 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 49 (7). 15). Africa.
- Megacoelopsis* Poppius, 1912 (Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 41 (3): 40), Africa.
- Ommatodema* Poppius, 1911 (Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forh. 53 A (3): 4), Tasmania.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF MECISTOCELINI

1. Rostrum reaching beyond the posterior coxae; cuneus a little longer than broad; hemielytra glassy transparent (fig. 44) (India) *MYSTILUS* Distant, 1904
- Rostrum reaching the middle coxae; cuneus much longer than broad; hemielytra opaque (India, Java)
..... *MECISTOCELIS* Reuter, 1891

KEY TO THE GENERA OF PITHANINI

1. Species noticeably myrmecomorphic with abdomen strongly constricted at base and not covered by the very short hemielytra (fig. 254) (Europe, Asia) *MYRMECORIS* Gorski, 1852
- Species with a certain ant-like appearance but not noticeably myrmecomorphic, the abdomen covered at least practically by the hemielytra 2
2. Length of first antennal segment less than width of vertex; pronotum not extending back to basal angles of hemielytra (Europe, Asia, N. Africa, N. America)
..... *PITHANUS* Fieber, 1858
- Length of first antennal segment greater than width of vertex; pronotum extending back to basal angles of hemielytra (North America) *MIMOCEPS* Uhler, 1890

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *STENODEMINI*

1. Head strongly exserted with eyes placed near middle, thus far removed from anterior margin of pronotum, the distance between collar and eye equal to the width of one eye seen from above (fig. 174) 2
 - Head not or only slightly exserted, the eyes in contact with pronotum or nearly so, the distance between collar and eye less than the width of one eye seen from above (figs. 175, 178) 5
2. First antennal segment about as long as head and pronotum together; frons strong and conically produced (Asia) *CHOROSOMELLA* Horvath, 1906
 - First antennal segment shorter than head pronotum together; frons not strong and conically produced 3
3. Clypeus horizontal; pronotum carinate laterally (Africa) *NABIDOMIRIS* Poppius, 1914
 - Clypeus vertical; pronotum not carinate laterally 4
4. Eyes somewhat pedunculate; body glabrous; pronotum smooth (Australia) *EURYMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
 - Eyes sessile; body pubescent; pronotum punctate (fig. 174) (Americas) *COLLARIA* Provancher, 1872
5. Hemelytra smooth or rugose, sometime very finely but never distinctly punctured 6
 - Hemelytra distinctly and deeply punctured (fig. 176) 24
6. Pronotum coarsely and deeply punctate (fig. 176) (Cosmopolitan) *STENODEMA* Laporte, 1832
 - Pronotum impunctate or only very finely or obscurely so 7
7. First antennal segment covered by long, erect pubescence, the hairs at least as long as half the width of the segment (fig. 175) 8
 - First antennal segment covered by very short pubescence, the hairs shorter than half the width of the segment (fig. 178) 17
8. Frons rounded anteriorly, declivous, at most swollen or with a faint ridge; vertex with a median shallow depression (no true sulcus present); eyes slightly removed from pronotum (fig. 175) 9
 - Frons with a prominent tubercle or anteriorly; vertex with a distinct longitudinal sulcus; eyes bordering pronotum or very near so (fig. 178) 13
9. Hemelytra completely glabrous and soft 10
 - Hemelytra pubescent, hard and well chitinized 12

10. Second antennal segment distinctly incrassate toward the apex (Finland) *ACTITOCORIS* Reuter, 1880
 - Second antennal segment linear 11
11. Pronotum constricted on anterior third, the anterior lobe rounded laterally (Australia) *AUSTROMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
 - Pronotum not constricted on anterior third, the lateral margins straight (India) *EBUTIUS* Distant, 1909
12. Body covered by long, erect pubescence; pronotum without a median constriction dividing it into an anterior lower and narrower portion and a posterior convex disk; lateral margin of pronotum distinctly carinate; no vestige of pronotal collar (fig. 175) (Europe, Asia, N. America) *LEPTOPTERNA* Fieber, 1858
 - Body covered with semi-erect, stiff hairs; pronotum with an anterior constriction dividing it into an anterior lower and narrower portion and a convex posterior disk; lateral margins of pronotum rounded; a narrow pronotal collar present (Hawaii) *NESIOMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
13. Frons protruding anteriorly, covering the base of or the whole clypeus when seen from above 14
 - Frons not protruding anteriorly so as to cover the base or the whole clypeus when seen from above (fig. 178) 16
14. First segment of the hind tarsi distinctly shorter than the second and third together (Australia) .. *DASYMIRIS* Poppius, 1911
 - First segment of the hind tarsi as long as or about as long as the second and third together 15
15. Body with fine, long and erect pubescence; first antennal segment about half as long as the head and pronotum together (India) *LASIOMIRIS* Reuter., 1891
 - Body almost glabrous; first antennal segment about as long as the head and pronotum together (Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia) *NOTOSTIRA* Fieber, 1858
16. Eyes small, rounded, slightly removed from pronotum; hemielytra rugose; rostrum reaching beyond apex of hind coxae (Java) *NOTOSTIOPS* Poppius, 1914
 - Eyes of medium size, elongate, bordering pronotum; hemielytra smooth; rostrum not reaching base of posterior coxae (Europe, America, Africa, Asia) *DOLICHOMIRIS* Reuter, 1882
17. Head short and flattened, frons scarcely protruding beyond bases of antennae; the first antennal segment slender and curv-

- ed, thickest near base then tapering to apex where on it enlarges again (fig. 184) (Europe, Asia, N. America) *TERATOCORIS* Fieber, 1858
- Head long or short but pointed, frons projecting sharply beyond bases of first antennal segment, which is not as above 18
18. Pronotum with one central and two lateral strongly developed carinae; head with a median depression, no longitudinal sulcus (Europe, Asia, North America, Africa) *ACETROPIS* Fieber, 1858
- Pronotum without a developed central carina; head with a distinct longitudinal sulcus 19
19. First segment of hind tarsi shorter or equal to third; body with reddish areas (India) *ZANESSA* Kirkaldy, 1902
- First segment of hind tarsi longer than third; body without reddish areas 20
20. Rostrum extending to base of abdomen; first antennal segment as long as head and pronotum together 21
- Rostrum not reaching beyond middle coxae; first antennal segment as long as head 22
21. First antennal segment as long as head and pronotum together; frons produced at base of clypeus (Cosmopolitan) *MEGALOCERAEAE* Fieber, 1858
- First antennal segment shorter than head, frons not produced at base of clypeus (Africa) *NYMANNUS* Distant, 1904
22. Pronotum distinctly carinate laterally 23
- Pronotum not carinate laterally; frons produced into a pointed tubercle (Tasmania) *PROTOMIRIS* Poppius, 1911
23. Hind tibiae with long erect pubescence; frons smooth, flat; first antennal segment almost glabrous (fig. 233) (Africa) ... *SCHOUREDENOMIRIS* Carvalho, 1951
- Hind tibiae with short pubescence; frons with a point or prominence; first antennal segment distinctly pubescent (figs. 105, 178) (Cosmopolitan) *TRIGONOTYLUS* Fieber, 1858
24. Posterior tibia very long and strongly pilose; brachypterous, the hemelytra without divisions (Juan Fernandez) *KUSCHELIANA* Carvalho, 1952
- Posterior tibiae not as above; macropterous 25
25. Rostrum reaching to or beyond the posterior coxae (Americas) *OPHTHALMOMIRIS* Berg, 1883
- Rostrum not quite reaching middle coxae (Americas) *PORPOMIRIS* Berg, 1884

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *HYALOPEPLINI*

1. Pronotum distinctly and coarsely punctate (fig. 218) 2
 - Pronotum impunctate, sometimes rugose or only finely punctulate (fig. 225) 5
2. Collar punctate with mesal length equal to half the width of one eye (fig. 218) 3
 - Collar not punctate and not as wide as above 4
3. Scutellum smooth above and strongly elevated (fig. 218) (Borneo) *MACROLONIDEA* Hsiao, 1944
 - Scutellum punctate (Malay) *MACROLONIUS* Stål, 1870
4. Head strongly vertical; rostrum reaching the 7th or 8th abdominal segment; eyes very large, occupying the whole sides of head; lorae strongly prominent (Malasia) *KOSMIOMIRIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
 - Head not strongly vertical; rostrum not extending beyond apex of hind coxae; eyes not occupying the whole sides of head and lorae not noticeable prominent (Malay) *CHRYSORRHANIS* Kirkaldy, 1902
5. Pronotum coarsely rugose transversally (fig. 225) 12
 - Pronotum smooth or very finely punctulate 6
6. Pronotum beset with numerous short bristles; first antennal segment incrassated towards base and apex 7
 - Pronotum without short bristles; first antennal segment linear 8
7. A small tubercular flat process between inferior margin of antennal socket and eye; genae not carinate; antennae incrassated towards apex; large, elongate species (British Guiana) *IRIDOPEPLUS* Bergroth, 1910
 - With the small tubercular process above; genae carinate on upper margin; antennae incrassated towards the base; medium sized species (Mauritius) *CORIZIDOLON* Reuter, 1905
8. Body polished glabrous; pronotum more or less carinated laterally (Africa) *PLEUROCHILOPHORUS* Reuter, 1905
 - Body pubescent; pronotum not carinated laterally 9
9. First antennal segment much shorter than width of head, the latter strongly vertical and transverse; the eyes very large, occupying the whole sides of head, contiguous with pronotum (New Guinea) *MOROCA* Poppius, 1912
 - First antennal segment longer than width of head; eyes not occupying the whole sides of head, removed from pronotum 10

10. Pronotum very finely punctulate; first antennal segment almost twice as long as width of head (Philippines, Sumatra) *RAMBEA* Poppius, 1912
 - Pronotum smooth; first antennal segment slightly longer than width of head 11
11. Pronotum strongly constricted anteriorly; body glabrous (Burma) *ONOMAEUS* Distant, 1904
 - Pronotum not constricted anteriorly; body pubescent (India, Philippines) *GUIANERIUS* Distant, 1903
12. Corium without veins 13
 - Corium with veins (India, Malasia) *ISABEL* Kirkaldy, 1902
13. Embolium and cuneus distinctly pilose (New Guinea, Philippines) *HYALLOPEPLOIDES* Poppius, 1912
 - Embolium and cuneus glabrous 14
14. Clavus distinctly pubescent; first antennal segment longer than width of head (India, Samoa) *GUISARDUS* Distant, 1904
 - Clavus glabrous; first antennal segment shorter or about as long as width of head 15
15. First antennal segment thicker at base; head vertical (fig. 225) (Mallaca) *EUHYALLOPEPLUS* Hsiao, 1944
 - First antennal segment incrassated towards the apex; head not noticeably vertical (Africa, India, Malay, Pacific Is.) *HYALLOPEPLUS* Stål, 1870

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *RESTHENINI*

1. Scutellum strongly convex, with a longitudinal basal sulcus or impression; tibiae as thick as the femora, compressed, sulcate on both sides or inferiorly (fig. 260) (South America) *RESTHENIA* Spinola, 1837
 - Scutellum not strongly convex, neither sulcate nor impressed at base; tibiae cylindrical, not sulcate 2
2. Pronotal collar not reaching the sides of pronotum. The pronotum strongly carinate and produced anteriorly beyond sides of collar so as to enclose the latter (fig. 251) (Central & South America) *MIMONCOPELTUS* Kirkaldy, 1906
 - Pronotal collar reaching the sides of pronotum, the latter not or much less strongly carinate as above (fig. 226) 3
3. Body oval, very wide; hemelytra widened laterally, distinctly wider than pronotum at base (fig. 216) 4

- Body elongate or oblong, parallel-sided; hemielytra rarely widened at middle, usually parallel or nearly so, not or only slightly wider than pronotum at base 5
- 4. Second antennal segment thicker than first; tibiae without spines (South America) .. *EURYSCYTOPHORA* Reuter, 1909
 - Second antennal segment more slender than first; tibiae very short (Chile) *EURLOMATA* Reuter, 1909
- 5. Pronotum emarginate laterally and posteriorly 6
 - Pronotum laterally nearly straight or slightly rounded, sometimes faintly sinuate behind collar but never at middle .. 7
- 6. Pubescence very short and scanty; anterior coxal cleft seen from above; slightly antmimic (Brazil)
 - *KAMAIURANA* Carvalho, 1952
 - Pubescence distinct and abundant; anterior coxal cleft seen from above; not antmimic (Argentina)
 - *HETEROSCYTUS* Reuter, 1909
- 7. Head including eyes equal or only scarcely wider than collar; pronotum distinctly carinate laterally; second antennal segment equal in thickness to the first segment, linear (fig. 226) (South America) *CHILOXIONOTUS* Reuter, 1909
 - Head including the eyes distinctly wider than collar; pronotum if carinate laterally, only at anterior portion and in this case with second antennal segment more slender than first segment or incrassate towards the apex (figs. 217, 227) 8
- 8. Body with brilliant metallic spots or areas; tibiae strongly incrassate towards the apices with densely subadpressed pubescent (South America) *LAMPSOPHORUS* Reuter, 1909
 - Body without brilliant metallic spots or areas; tibiae not strongly incrassate towards their apices, the pubescence more or less erect 9
- 9. Pronotum distinctly setose (true setae) (fig. 249) 10
 - Pronotum glabrous, finely pubescent or shortly pilose, but never setose (figs. 217, 227) 11
- 10. Antennae and legs with uniform short pubescence, large species over 12 mm. long (fig. 249) (South America)
 - *CALLICHILELLA* Carvalho, 1955
 - Antennae and legs with numerous long setae in addition to the short pubescence; smaller species, less than 10 mm. long fig. 209) (Brazil) *MABELIA* Kirkaldy, 1903
- 11. Pronotum punctate or coarsely rugose; body narrow, subglabrous; tibiae with spines; cuneus of macropterous forms more than twice as long as wide at base (Chile)
 - *STENOPAREDRA* Reuter, 1909

- Pronotum smooth, body usually not narrow, if so then the tibiae pilose; cuneus never more than twice as long as wide at base 12
- 12. First antennal segment shorter than width of vertex; second segment more than three times as long as first (fig. 214) (North & Central America) *ONCEROMETOPUS* Reuter, 1875
 - First antennal segment longer than width of vertex; second segment about twice as long as first 13
- 13. Pronotum distinctly carinate laterally behind the collar, on outer side of calli; the second antennal segment usually incrassate, as thick or thicker than first segment; species of large size, usually over 10 mm. long (fig. 227) (Central & South America) *PLATYTYLUS* Fieber, 1858
 - Pronotum not distinctly carinate laterally, as above; second antennal segment more slender than the first, if incrassate, then the base thinner than first segment; species of medium or small size, usually less than 10 mm. long (fig. 217) (Americas) ...
..... *PREPOPS* Reuter, 1905

KEY TO THE GENERA OF *HERDONIINI*

- 1. Scutellum with an erect spine-like projection (fig. 213) .. 2
 - Scutellum smooth, flat or convex, without a spine-like projection 8
- 2. Pronotum strongly constricted at middle, the anterior portion flat and horizontal (figs. 25F, 252) (Central America)
..... *ZACYNTHUS* Distant, 1884
 - Pronotum not strongly constricted at middle 3
- 3. Head with a short neck, narrowed basally; eyes separated from pronotum by a distance about equal to the length of one eye (fig. 213) 4
 - Head without a short neck, not narrowed basally; eyes bordering anterior margin of pronotum (fig. 222) 5
- 4. Cuneus imperceptibly merged with membrane; rostrum reaching middle coxae (fig. 213) (South America)
..... *HERDONIUS* Stål, 1860
 - Cuneus absent; rostrum reaching anterior coxae (fig. 39) (South America) *GUARANIA* Carvalho & China, 1951
- 5. Prenotal collar distinct (fig. 222) 6
 - Prenotal collar absent or indistinct 7
- 6. Legs with long, erect, white bristles; the hind tibiae straight (South America) *HAARUPIOLA* Poppius, 1921

- Legs without long, erect white bristles; hind tibiae fairly curved (South America) *HAARUPIA* Poppius, 1921
- 7. Vertex sulcate longitudinally; calli not distinct; hind tibiae fairly curved (fig. 177) (South America) *FIEBRIGIELLA* Poppius, 1921
- Vertex not sulcate longitudinally; calli distinct posteriorly; hind tibiae not curved (Americas) *BARBERIELLA* Poppius, 1914
- 8. Both sexes brachypterous; eyes distant from pronotum by a space equal or more than length of eye (fig. 255) (Europe & Asia) *CAMPONOTIDEA* Reuter, 1879
- At least one macropterous; eyes much closer to pronotum or contiguous with it 9
- 9. Hemelytra glabrous or with short, adpressed pubescence only, never with long erect bristles 10
- Hemelytra with long, erect bristles, sometimes intermixed with semi-erect pubescence 15
- 10. Pronotum raised posteriorly into a spine-like, erect projection (North America) *DACERLA* Cignoret, 1887
- Pronotum not as above 11
- 11. Posterior femora with long, erect bristles; posterior tibiae with long spines and small, dark tubercles (fig. 220) (Americas) .. *PARAXENETUS* Reuter, 1907
- Posterior femora without long, erect bristles; posterior tibiae with only a short pubescence or spines 12
- 12. Body glabrous; head with a short neck (Bolivia) *ACEGIMA* Poppius, 1921
- Body pubescent; head without a short neck 13
- 13. Eyes removed from anterior margin of pronotum; the latter strongly constricted in middle (Africa) *SPHINCTOTHORAX* Stål, 1853
- Eyes contiguous with pronotum, the latter not strongly constricted in middle 14
- 14. First antennal segment scarcely reaching the apex of head (North Africa) *LAURINIA* Reuter, 1884
- First antennal segment reaching distinctly beyond the apex of head (Africa) *XENETOMORPHA* Poppius, 1912
- 15. Scutellum strongly convex, with a prominent blunt median elevation and long, erect setae 16
- Scutellum, if convex, without a median blunt elevation 17
- 16. Rostrum scarcely surpassing middle of mesosternum (South America) *ALLOMMATUS* Reuter, 1907

- Rostrum reaching the base of posterior coxae (Central America) *ZOSIPPUS* Distant, 1883
- 17. Pronotal collar not visible, indistinct (Americas)
..... *XENETUS* Distant, 1883
- Pronotal collar distinct (South America)
..... *LEPIDOXENETUS* Poppius, 1921

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EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

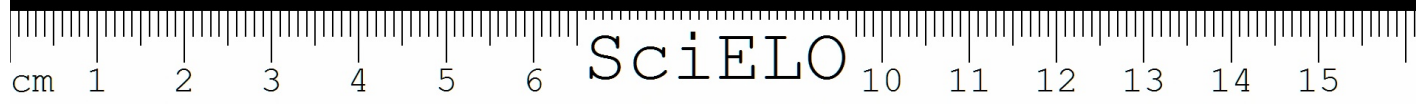


Plate I

Tarsal claws: 1 — *Fulvius brunneus*. 2 — *Cylapus tenuicornis*. 3 — *Deraeocoris ruber*. 4 — *Eurychlopterella luridula*. 5 — *Psallus ancorifer*. 6 — *Monosynamma bohemanni*. 7 — *Rhinocapsus vanduzeei*. 8 — *Reuteroscopus ornatus*. 9 — *Lopus decolor*. 10 — *Macrotylus sexguttatus*. 11 — *Coquilletia mimetica*. 12 — *Dicyphus discrepans*. 13 — *Dicyphus famelicus*. 14 — *Systellonotus triguttatus*. 15 — *Hallodapini* sp. 16 — *Hallodapus corizoides*. 17 — *Pycnoderes dilatatus*. 18 — *Spartacus albatu*. 19 — *Strongylocoris stygicus*. 20 — *Lygus vanduzeei*. (1-13 and 19-20, after Knight).

Plate I



1



8



15



2



9



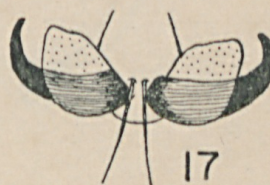
16



3



10



17



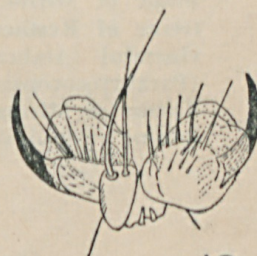
11



4



12



18



5



13



19



6



14



20



7

Plate II

21 — Unicellular membrane of Bryocorinae. 22 — Bicellular membrane of Mirini. 23 — Tarsus of Stenodema. 24 — Ostiolar peritreme of Resthenini (Prepops). 26 — Head and pronotum of Clinemini (Ambracius). 27 — Head and pronotum of Odoniellini (Parabryocoropsis). 28 — Tarsus of Bryocorine (Neella). 29 — Tarsus of Mirinae (Horcias). 30 — Head and pronotum of Monaloniini (Poppiusia).

Plate II

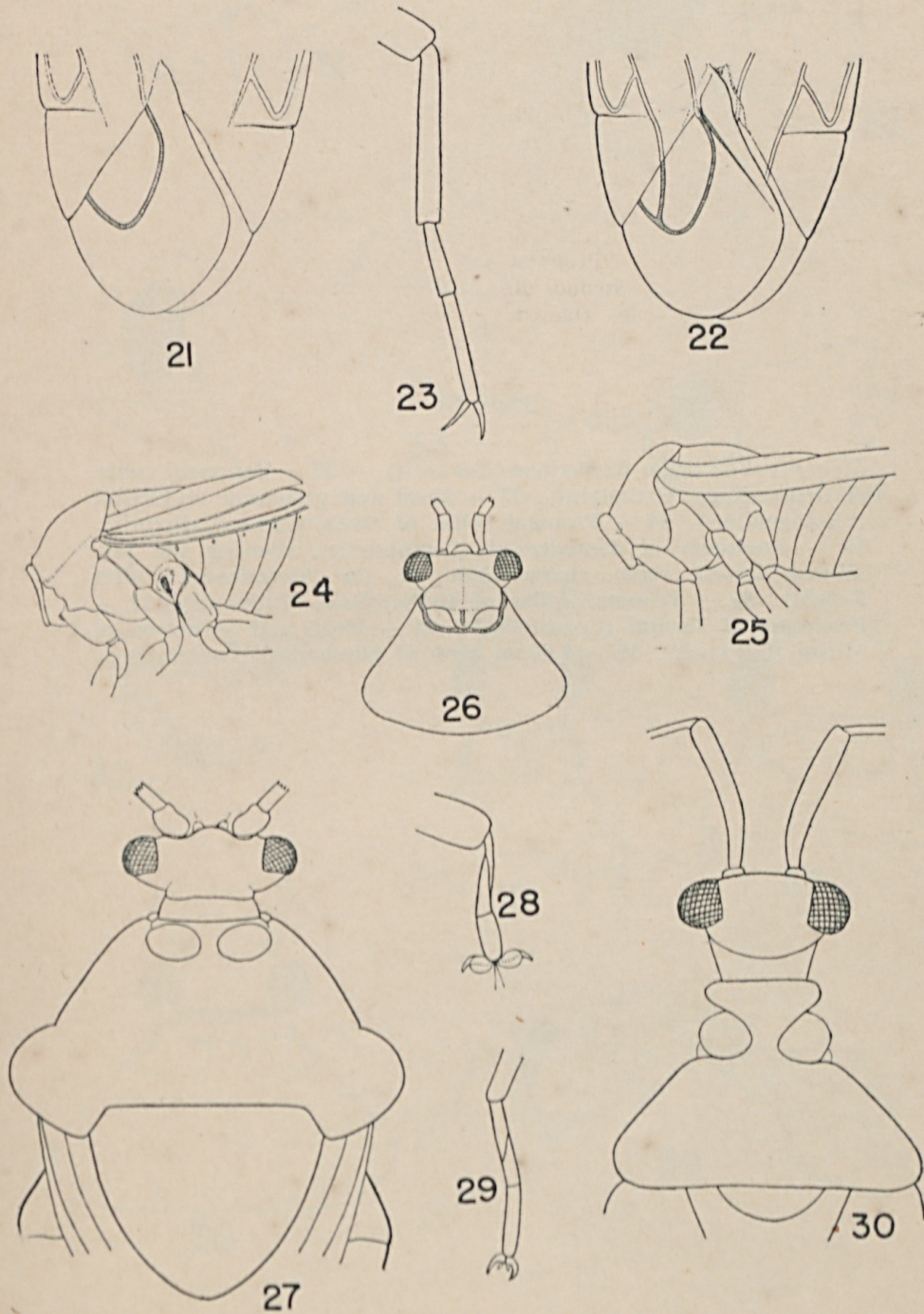


Plate III

31 — Pronotal collar of Mirinae (Calocoris). — 32 — Depressed collar of Orthotylinæ (Orthotylus). 33 — Head and pronotum of Phylini (Plagiognathus). 34 — Pronotal collar of Orthotylinæ (Cyllecoris). 35 — Pronotum of Stenodemini (Leptopterna), showing the prominent lateral ridge characteristic of the Stenodemini (after Knight). 36 — Pronotal collar of Orthotylinæ (Cyllecoris). 37 — Pronotum of Phylini (Conostethus). 38 — Head and pronotum of Mirini (Calocoris). 39 — Lateral view of Herdoniini (Guarania).

Plate III

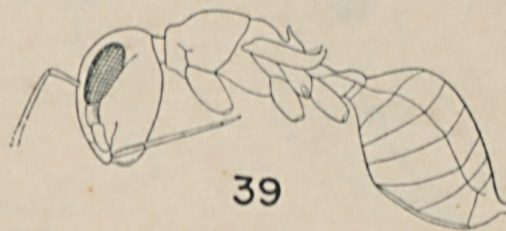
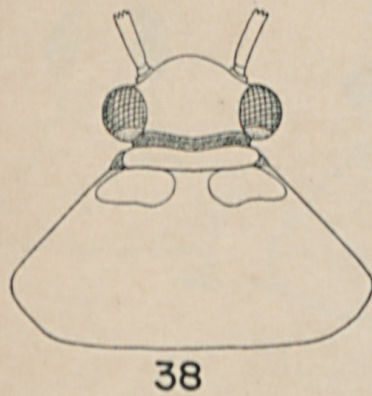
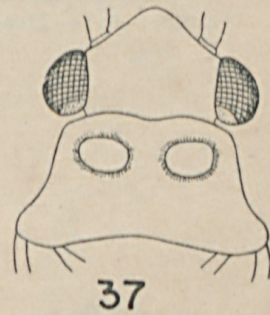
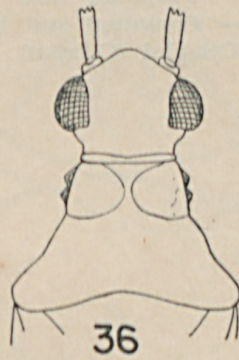
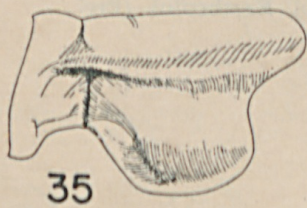
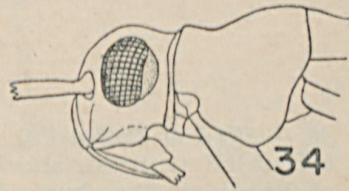
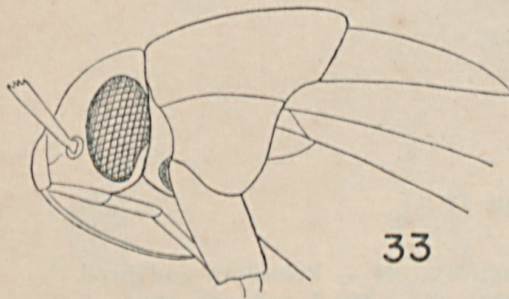
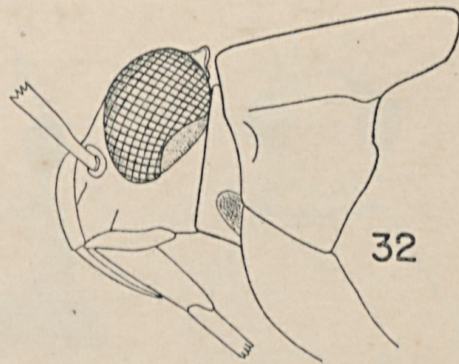
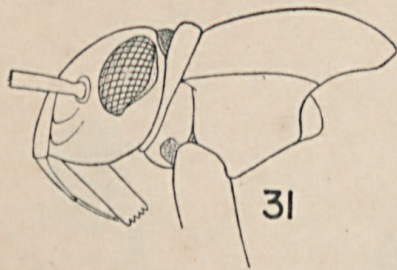
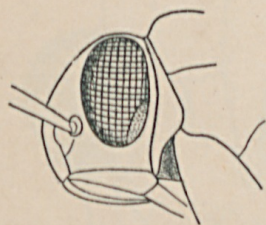


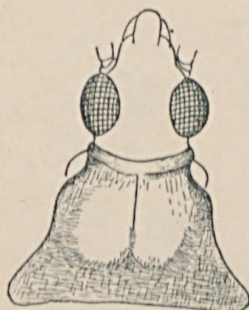
Plate IV

40 — Head of Orthotylini (Orthotylus). 41 — Pronotum and head of Fulviini (Fulvius), after Knight. 42 — Head and pronotum of Dicyphini (Dicyphus). 43 — Head of Halticini (Halticus). 44 — Body of Mecistoscelini (Mystilus). 45 — Pronotum and head of Mirini (Horcias). 46 — Pronotum and head of Termatophylini (Ternatophyllum). 47 — Pronotum and head of Resthenini (Prepops). 48 — Head of Cylapini (Cylapus).

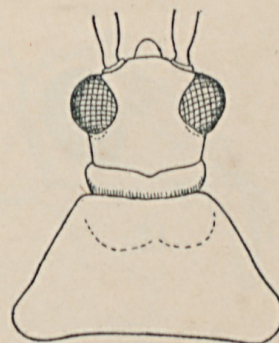
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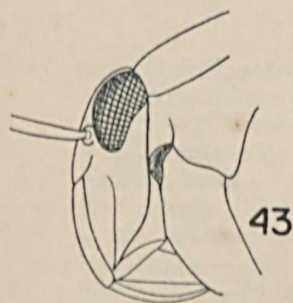
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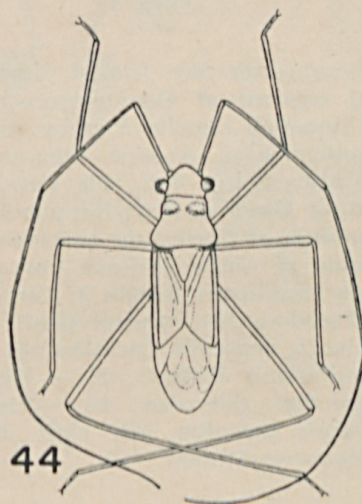
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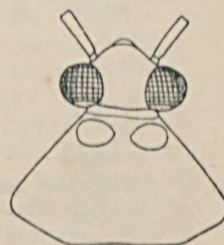
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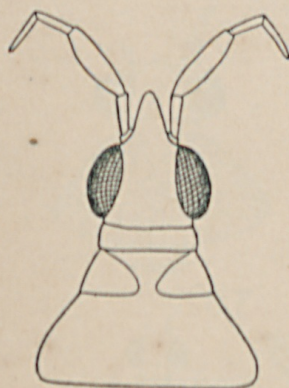
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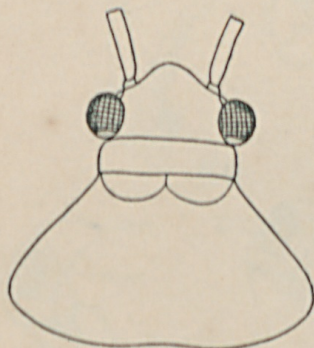
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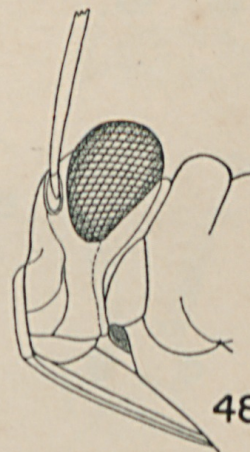
45



46



47



48

Plate V

- 49 — *Cylapus tenuicornis* Say, frontal view (Afeter Knight). 50 — First antennal segment of *Odontoceroecoris ornandus* (Distant). 51 — Head of *Rhinomiris camelus* Poppius, side view. 52 — Head, pronotum and antennae of *Annona bimaculata* (Distant). 53 — Head of *Fulvius bisbistillatus* Stal, side view. 54 — Head of *Eustictus* Reuter. 55 — Head of *Eurychlopterella lurida* Reuter. 56 — Head and pronotum of *Carijoanus ruberfasciatus* Carvalho. 57 — Head and pronotum of *Antias chilensis* Carvalho. 58 — Head and antenna of *Auchus brasiliensis* Knight & Carvalho. 59 — Head and first antenna of *Pseudocarnus fraudans* (Stal). 60 — Head and pronotum of *Guanabarea angrensis* Carvalho. 61 — Head and pronotum of *Trygo imitationis* Distant. 62 — Head and pronotum of *Ambracius dufouri* Stal, side view. 63 — Head and pronotum of *Guanabarea angrensis* Carvalho, side view. 64 — Head and first antenna of *Pseudocarnus* Distant.

Plate V

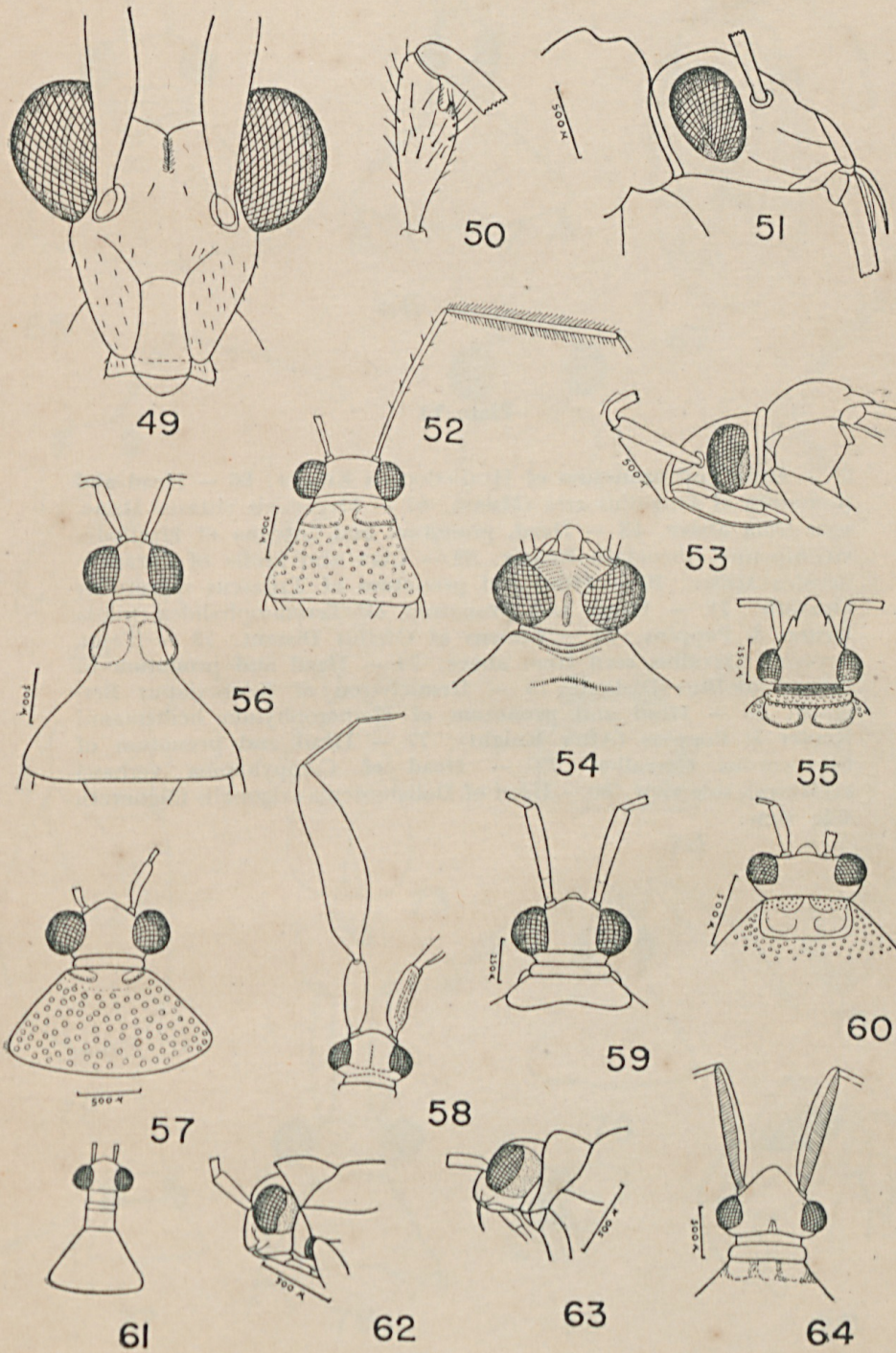


Plate VI

65 — Head and pronotum of *Hyaliodocoris* Knight. 66 — Head and pronotum of *Fingullus atra* (Hsiao). 67 — *Megamiris vittatus* Hsiao, seen from above. 68 — Head, pronotum and antenna of *Hyaliodes vitrinipennis discoidalis* Reuter. 69 — Claw and arolia of *Parasthenaridea* Miller. 70 — Head and pronotum of *Trilaccus nigroruber* Horvath. 71 — Head and pronotum of *Teratophylidea pilosa* Reuter & Poppius. 72 — Cuneus of *Ofellus* Distant. 73 — *Tapurayunus* Carvalho, seen from above. 74 — Head and pronotum of *Florus insolitus* Distant. 75 — Hemielytron of *Xenocylapus* Bergroth. 76 — Head and pronotum of *Hesperophylum heidemanni* Reuter & Poppius (After Knight). 77 — Head and pronotum of *Crassicornus* Carvalho. 79 — Head of *Campylomma verbasci* (Meyer), side view. 80 — Head of *Dolichostenia trigonalis* (Signoret), side view.

Plate VI

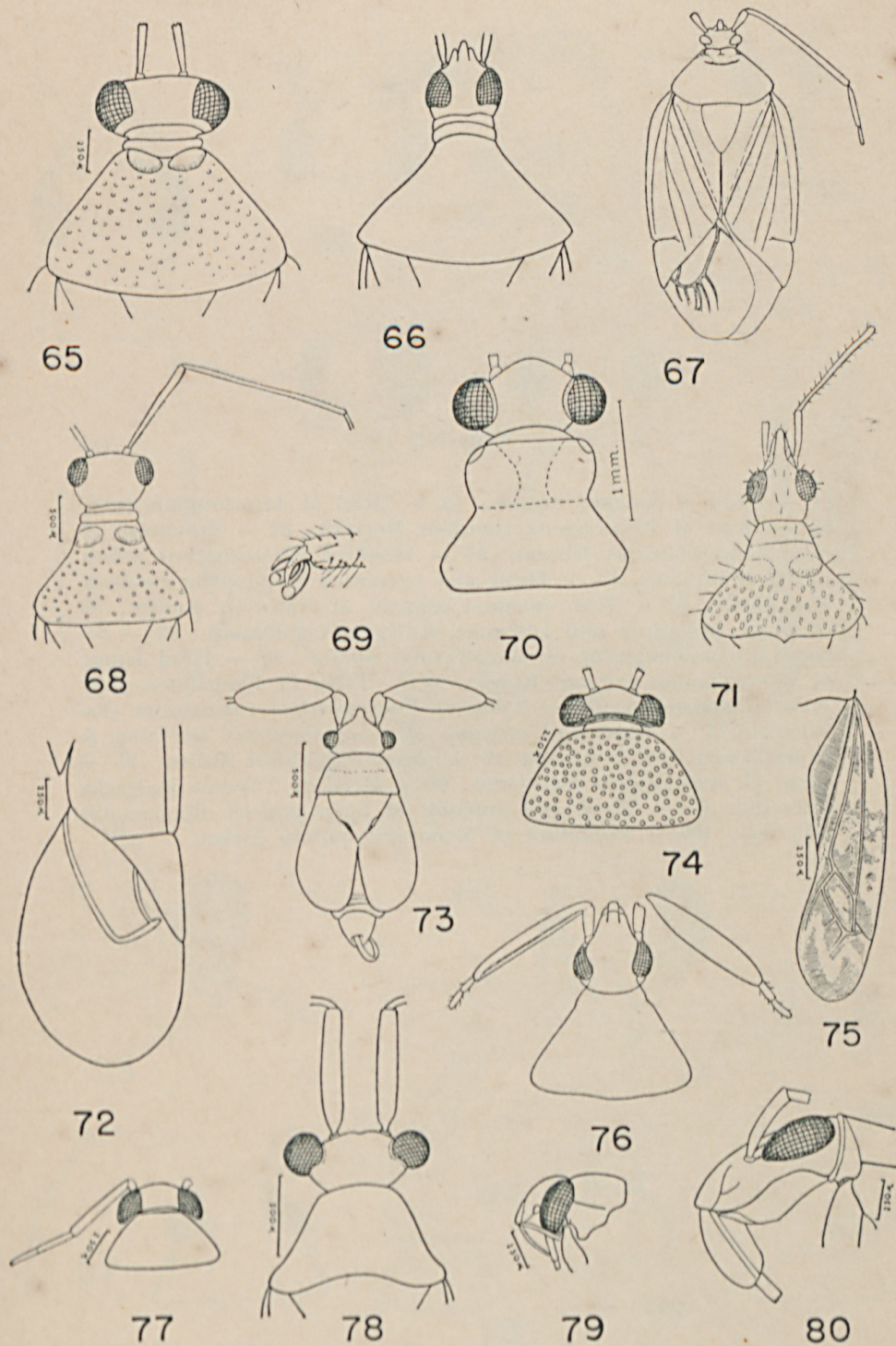


Plate VII

81 — Head of *Sohenus uvarovi*. 82 — Head of *Atractotomus mali*. 83 — Head of *Piezocranum simulans* Horvath. 84 — Pronotum of *Nicostratus balteatus* Distant. 85 — Head of *Plagiognathus arbustorum* (Fabricius). 86 — Head and pronotum *Cyphopelta modesta* Van Duzee. 87 — First antennal segment of *Nasocoris* Reuter. 88 — Head, pronotum and antennae of *Ranzovius* Distant. 89 — Second antennal segment of *Harpocera thoraxica*. 90 — Hind femur of *Campylomma breviata* Knight. 91 — Tibia of *Plesiodyema pinetellus* (Zetterstedt). 92 — Tibia of *Plagiognathus arbustorum* (Fabricius). 93 — Head and antenna of *Anomalocornus* Carvalho & Wygodzinsky. 94 — Cuneus of *Alloetomus gothicus* Fallen. 95 — Head of *Megalocoleus molliculus*. 96 — Head of *Tuponia malgache* Carvalho. 97 — Head and antenna of *Spanogonicus albofasciatus* (Reuter). 100 — Pronotum of *Stenoparia putoni* Fieber.

Plate VII

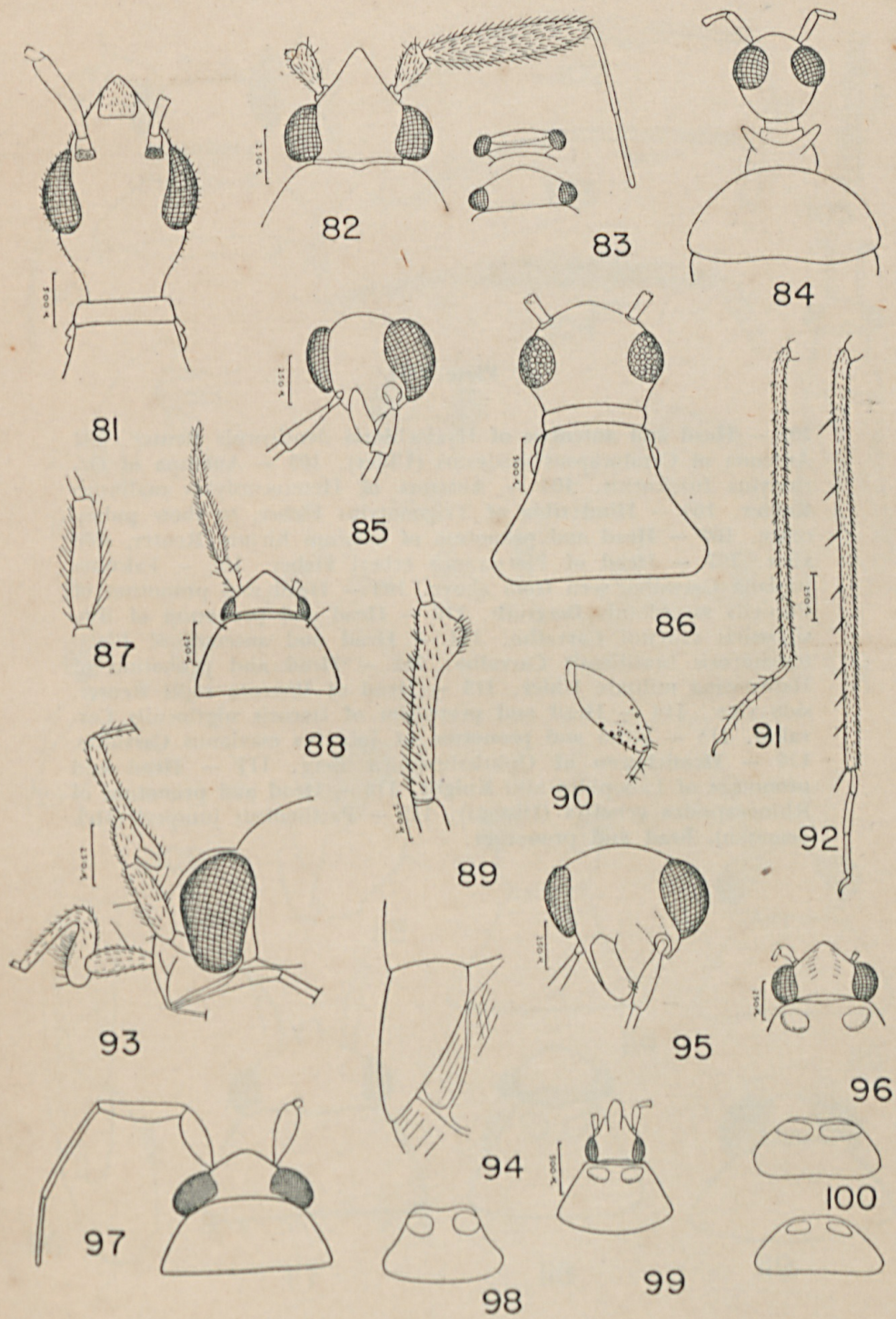


Plate VIII

101 — Head and antennae of *Hyalochloria denticornis* Reuter. 102 Antenna of *Ceratocapsus modestus* (Uhler). 103 — Antenna of *Orthotylus fuscicornis*. 104 — Antenna of *Heterocordylus malinnus* Reuter. 105 — Hind tibia of *Trigonotylus* Fieber, to show pubescence. 106 — Head and pronotum of *Semium hirtum* Reuter, side view. 107 — Head of *Platycranus erberi* Fieber. 108 — *Falconia tupiana* Carvalho, seen from above. 109 — Head and pronotum of *Pliniella sacerdotula* Bergroth. 110 — Head and pronotum of *Brasiliomiris ernestoi* Carvalho. 111 — Head and antenna of *Platytomatocoris brasiliensis* Carvalho. 112 — Head and pronotum of *Hadronema militare* Uhler. 113 — Head of *Ilacora stalii* Reuter, side view. 114 — Head and pronotum of *Itacoris nigrioculis* Carvalho. 115 — Head and pronotum of *Jobertus esavianus* Carvalho. 116 — Hemelytron of *Ophthalmomiris* Berg. 117 — Head and pronotum of *Labopidea allii* Knight. 118 — Head and pronotum of *Rhinocapsidea genetiva* (Distant). 119 — *Parthenicus juniperi* (Heidemman), head and pronotum.

Plate VIII

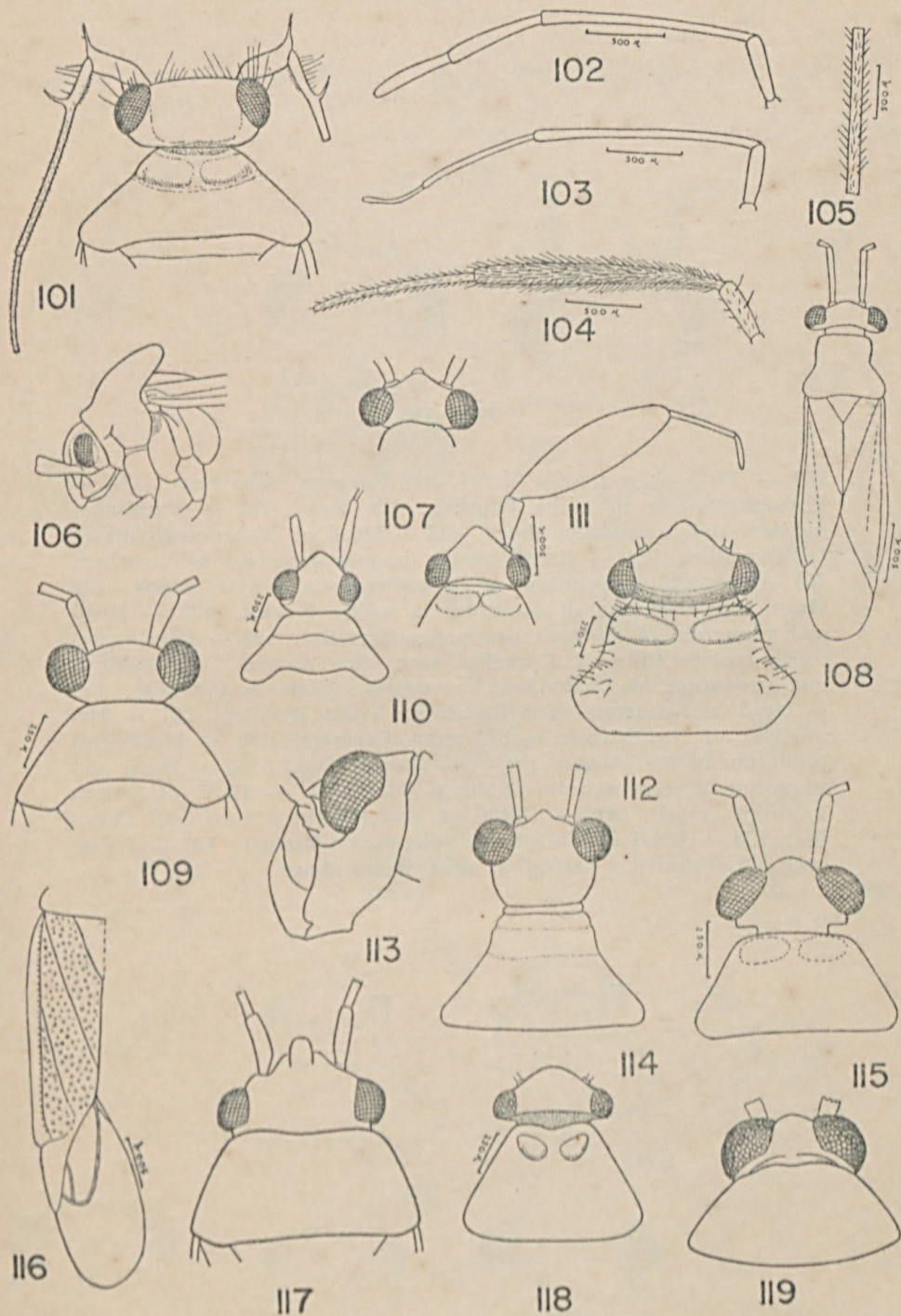


Plate IX

120 — *Physophoroptera denticollis* Poppius, side view. 121 — *Physophoroptera mirabilis* Poppius, side view. 122 — *Parafurius discifer* (Stal), seen from above. 123 — Head of *Dichroocoris malaissei* Carvalho. 124 — *Pantiliomorfa impressopunctata* Schumacher. 125 — Head and pronotum of *Stenopterocoris laticeps* China. 126 Head and pronotum of *Halticotoma valida* Reuter. 127 — Head and pronotum of *Sinervus hyalipedes* Carvalho. 128 — *Parabryocopsis typicus* China & Carvalho, seen from above. 129 — Head and pronotum of *Pseudodoniella pacifica* China & Carvalho. 130 — Head and antenna of *Villiersicoris holasi* Delattre. 131 — *Hemielytra* of *Tenthecoris orchidearum* (Reuter). 132 — Head and pronotum of *Mecolaemus carvalhoi* (Costa Lima). 133 — Head and pronotum of *Cyrtocapsus caligineus* (Stal). 134 — Head of *Sysinas pallidipes* (Stål). 135 — Head of *Aspidobothrus flavicosta* Carvalho. 136 — Head of *Eurycipitia splendens* (Distant). 137 — *Coleopteromiris similis* Carvalho, seen from above.

Plate IX

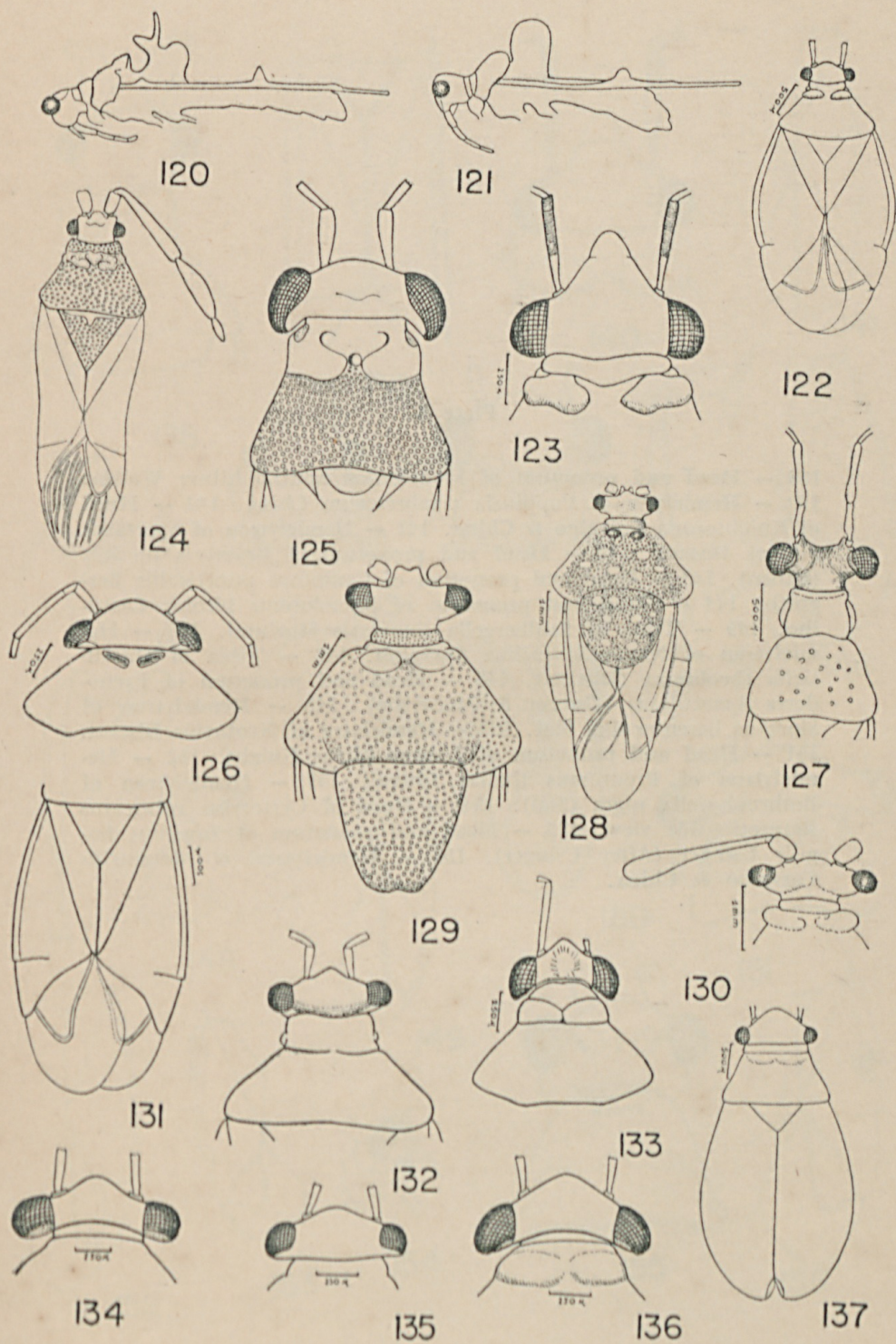


Plate X

138 — Head and pronotum of *Monalonion xanthophilum* Walker. 139 — Hemielytra of *Poppusia combretorum* China. 140 — Head of *Knightocoris* Carvalho & China. 141 — Hemielytron of *Spartacus albatrus* Distant. 142 — Head and pronotum of *Bryocoris pteridis* (Fallen). 143 — Head and pronotum of *Caulotops puncticollis* Bergroth. 144 — Head and pronotum of *Stictolophus bicolor* Carvalho. 145 — Tibia of *Sahlbergella singularis* Haglund. 146 — Hemielytron of *Neoneella milzae* Carvalho. 147 — Tibia of *Distantiella theobroma* (Distant). 148 — Head and pronotum of *Pycnoderes 4-maculatus* (Guérin & Meneville). 149 — Hemielytron of *Sinervus barensprungi* Stal. 150 — Hemielytra of *Neofurius* Distant. 151 — Head and pronotum of *Labops hirtus* Knight. 152 — Hemielytron of *Prodromus thaliae* China. 153 — Hemielytron of *Bothrophorella nigra* (Stal). 154 — Head of *Cyrtotylus rubricatus* Bergroth, side view. 155 — Head and pronotum of *Zanchius fragilis* Usinger (After Usinger). 156 — Hemielytron of *Metafurius* Carvalho & China.

Plate X

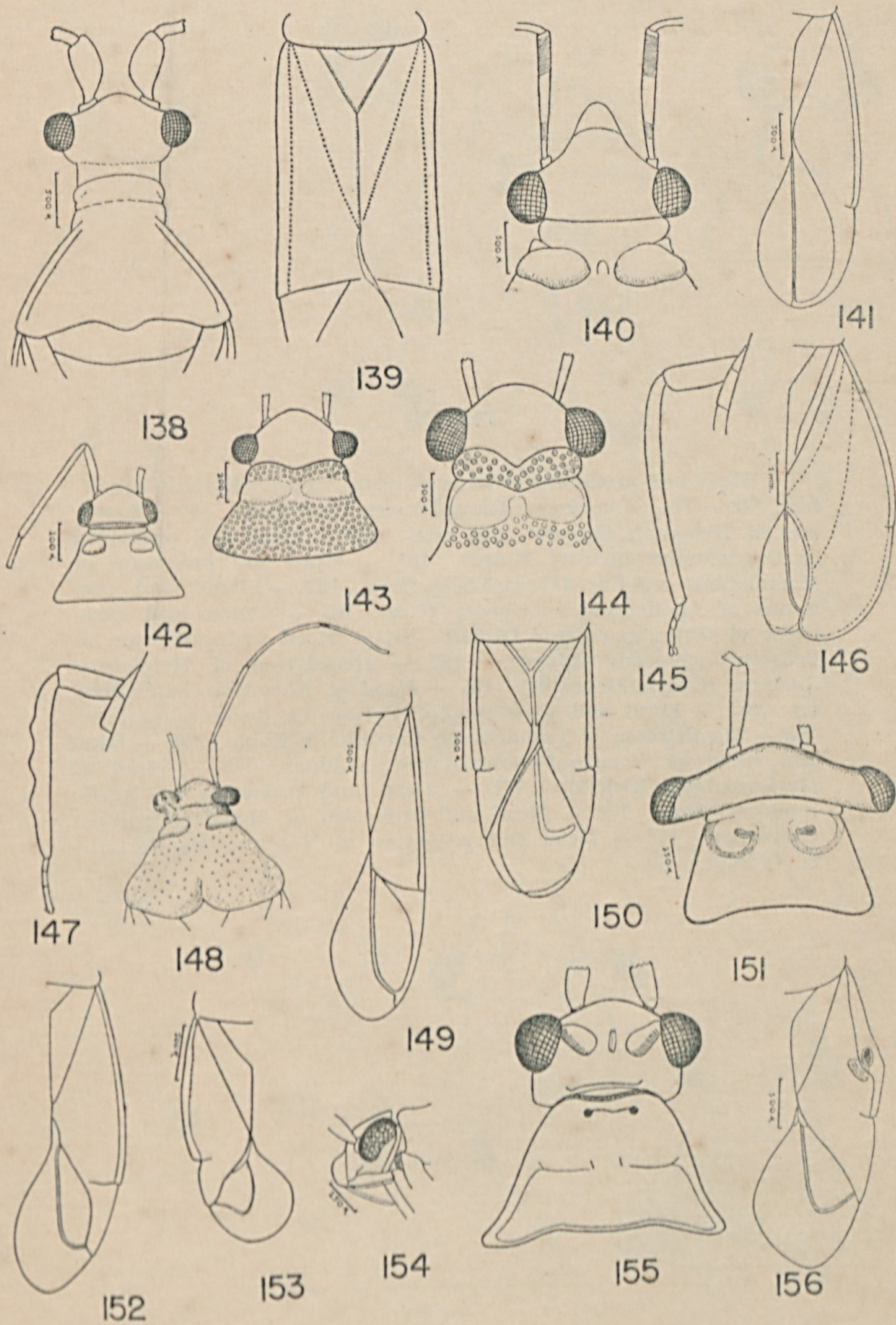


Plate XI

157 — Head and pronotum of *Campyloneura virgula* (Herrich-Schaeffer). 158 — *Zikaniola elegans* Carvalho seen from above. 159 — Scutellum of *Helopeltis Signoret*, side view. 160 — Head and pronotum of *Onconotellus buxtoni* Knight. 161 — Head and pronotum of *Macrolophus nubilus* (Herrich-Schaeffer). 162 — Head and pronotum of *Apollodotidea y-signata* Hsiao. 163 — Cuneus and membrane of *Chius maculatus* Distant. 164 — Head and pronotum of *Felisacus ochraceus* Usinger. 165 — Hemelytron of *Heterocoris dilatatus* (Guerin-Meneville). 166 — Head of *Rhopaliscechatus* Reuter. 167 — Head and pronotum of *Cyrtopeltis modesta* (Distant). 168 — Hemelytron of *Emboliocoris* Carvalho & China. 169 — Head and collar of *Yamgambia macarangae* (China). 170 — Head of *Hesperolabops* Kirkaldy. 171 — Head and pronotum of *Neella lutescens* (Stal). 172 — Head and pronotum of *Monalocoris filicis* (Linnaeus). 173 — Head and pronotum of *Nototremates* Carvalho & China).

Plate XI

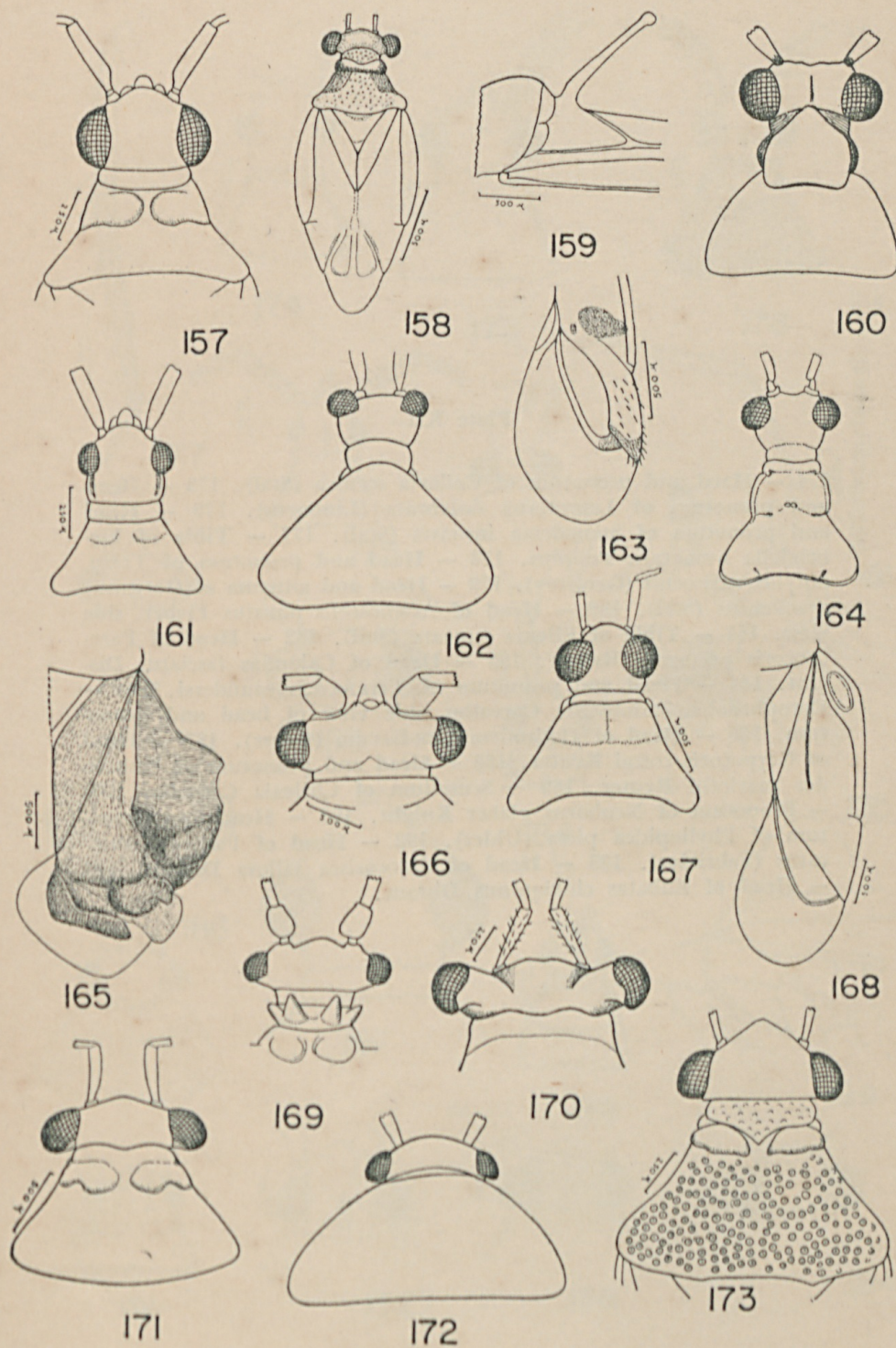


Plate XII

174 — Head and pronotum of *Collaria scenica* (Stal). 175 — Head and pronotum of *Leptoterna delabrata* (Linnaeus). 176 — Head and pronotum of *Stenodema insuavis* (Stal). 177 — Tibia of *Fiebrigiella humeralis* Poppius. 178 — Head and pronotum of *Trigonotylus ruficornis* (Geoffroy). 179 — Head and antenna of *Garganus gracilentus* (Stål). 180 — Head of *Atomoscelis onustus* Fieber, side view. 181 — Tibia of *Ellenia cuneata* (Stal). 182 — Head of *Paredrocoris pectoralis* Reuter. 183 — Head of *Calondas fasciatus* Distant. 184 — Head and pronotum of *Teratocoris saundersi*. 185 — *Derophthalma minuscula* Carvalho, side view of head and pronotum. 186 — Head of *Hadrodemus m-flavum* (Goeze). 187 — Head of *Grypocoris costai* Reuter. 188 — Head and pronotum of *Pameridea marlothi* Reuter. 189 — Scutellum of *Chileaia* Carvalho. 190 — Pronotum of *Neoborus glaber* Knight. 191 — Head and pronotum of *Phyllopidea picta* (Uhler). 192 — Head of *Pantilius tunicatus* (Fabricius). 193 — Head of *Calocorisca villosa* Distant. 194 — Head of *Eubatas chiriquinus* Distant.

Plate XII

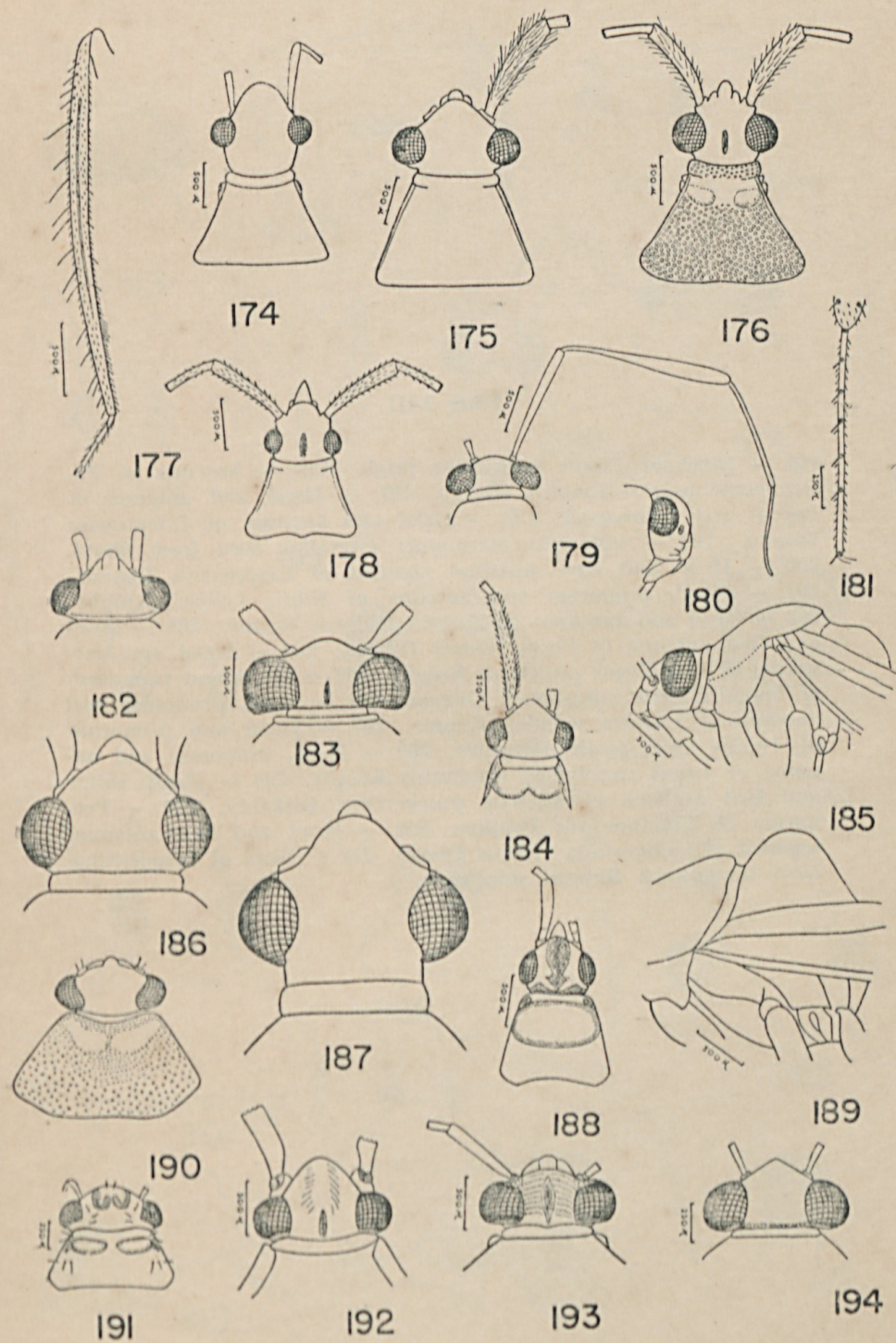


Plate XIII

195 — Head of *Piasus cribricollis* (Stal). 196 — Antenna of *Pachymerocerus erythronotus* (Berg). 197 — Head and antenna of *Capsus ater* (Linnaeus). 198 — Head and antenna of *Creontiades Distant*. 199 — *Guianella marmorata* Carvalho, seen from above. 200 — Head and first antennal segment of *Clapmarius Distant*. 201 — Head, pronotum and antenna of *Sidnia kellersi* Knight. 202 — Head and antennae of *Eurotas nodosus Distant*. 203 — Head and first antenna of *Pocas reuteri Distant*. 204 — Head and pronotum of *Plesiolygus punctatus Knight*. 205 — Head and pronotum of *Monalocorisca conspurcata Distant*. 206 — Head, pronotum and antenna of *Lygidea mendax Reuter*. 207 — Head and pronotum of *Taedia neotropicalis Bergroth*. 208 — Head, pronotum and antenna of *Lygus (Neolygus) communis Knight*. 209 — Head, collar and first antenna of *Mabelia pulcherrima Kirkaldy*. 210 — Pronotum of *Tinginotopsis Poppius*. 211 — Head and first antennal segment of *Lampethusa anatina Distan*. 212 — Head of *Hyporrhincoris tomentosus Reuter*, side view.

Plate XIII

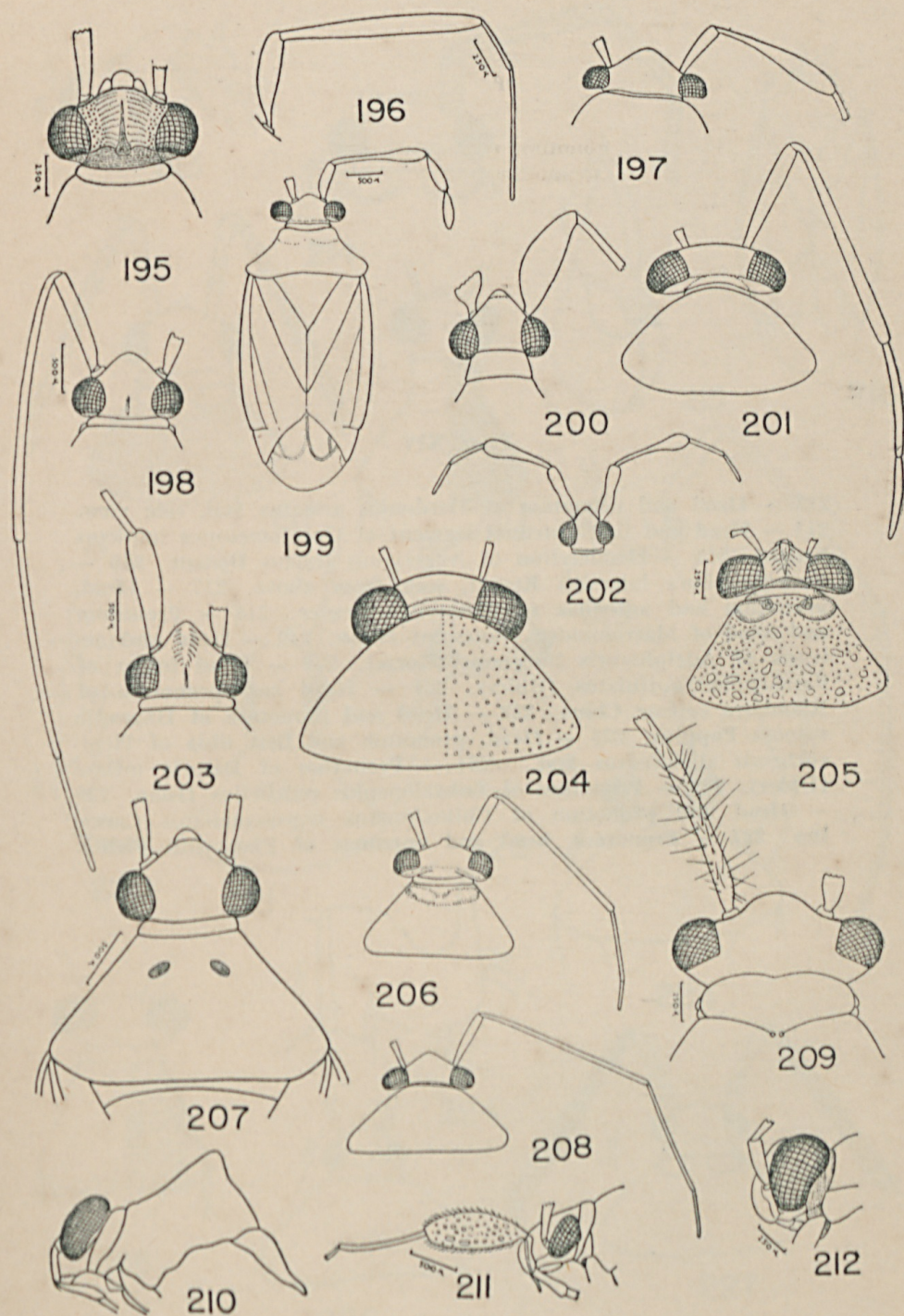


Plate XIV

- 213 — Head and pronotum of *Herdonius armatus* Stal, side view.
214 — Head and first antennal segment of *Oncerometopus impictus* Knight. 215 — *Hemelytron* of *Angerianus fractus* Distant. 216 — *Euryscytophora laterallis* Reuter, seen from above. 217 — Head, pronotum and antennae of *Platytyllus* Reuter. 218 — Pronotum and head of *Macrolonidea cyanescens* Hsiao. 219 — Head and antenna of *Adelphocoris lineolatus* (Goeze). 220 — Hind femur of *Paraxenetus guttulatus* (Uhler). 221 — Head and pronotum of *Kiambura coffeae* China. 222 — Head and pronotum of *Haarupia spinosa* Poppius. 223 — Head, pronotum and first tibia of *Hemicocnemis alboornatus* Stal. 224 — Pronotum of *Dacerla inflata* (Uhler). 225 — Pronotum of *Euhyalopeplus pulchellus* Hsiao. 226 — Head and pronotum of *Chiloxionotus nigroscutellatus* Carvalho. 227 — Pronotum, head and antennae of *Platytyllus* Fieber.

Plate XIV

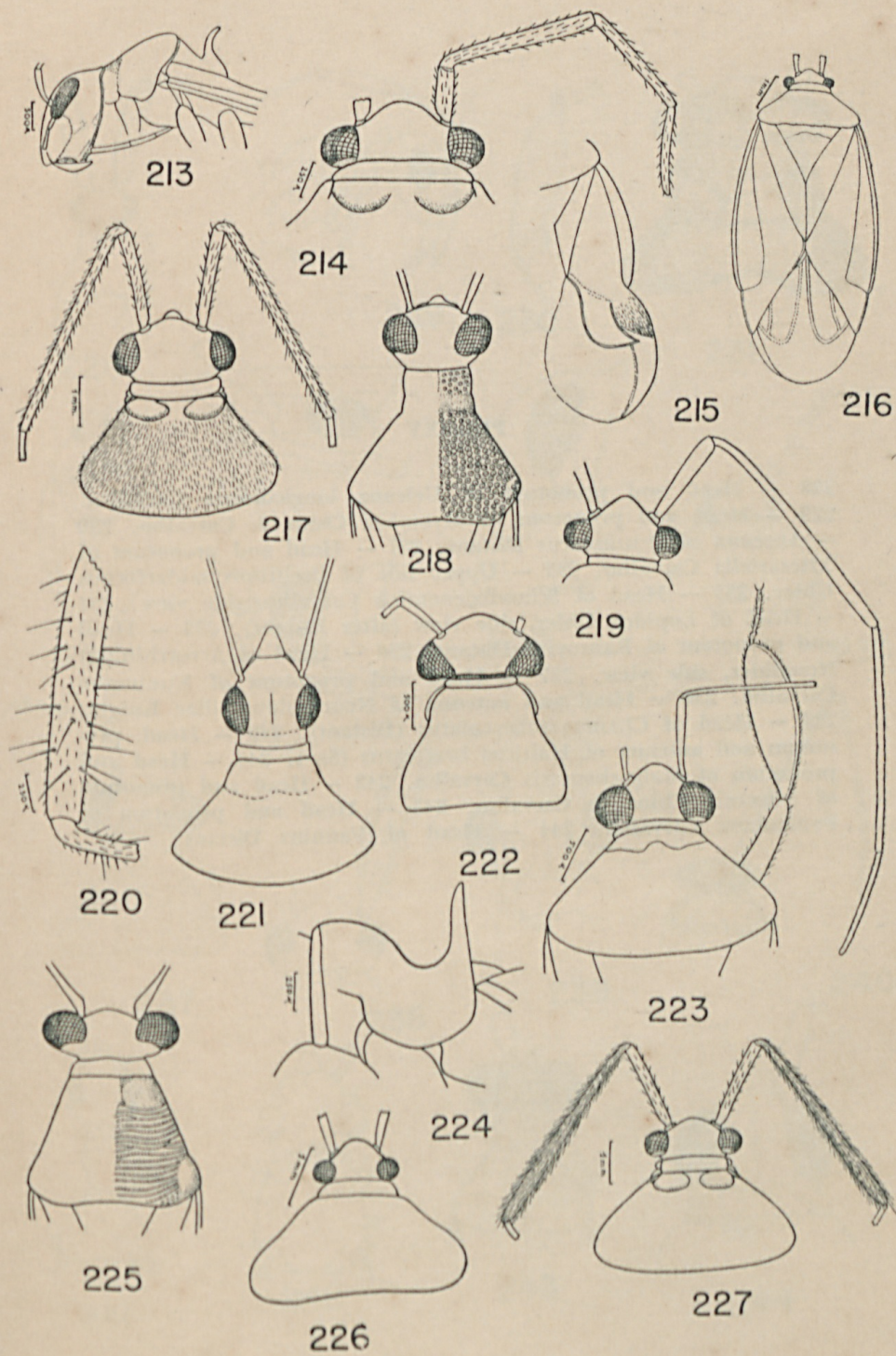


Plate XV

228 — Head and pronotum of *Uelegana longicuneata* Carvalho.
229 — Head and pronotum of *Myombea* China & Carvalho. 230
— Antenna of *Druthmarus* Distant. 231 — Head and pronotum of
Aztecariella Carvalho. 232 — Upper side of *Peritropis saldaeformis*
Uhler. 233 — Head of *Schoutedenomiris* Carvalho, side view. 234
— Head of *Lopidea* Uhler, side view (after Knight). 235 — Head
and pronotum of *Ranzovius* Distant. 236 — Head of *Acrorrhinium*
Noualhier, side view. 237 — Head and pronotum of *Kunungua*
Carvalho. 238 — Head and antenna of *Neurocolpus tiliac* Knight.
239 — Head of *Chamus tuberculatus* (Distant). 240 — Head, pro-
notum and antenna of *Halticus bracteatus* (Say). 241 — Head and
pronotum of *Malgacheocoris* Carvalho. 242 — Head and pronotum
of *Setocoris* China & Carvalho. 243 — Head and pronotum of
Paulianana Carvalho. 244 — Head of *Vannius* Distant.

Plate XV

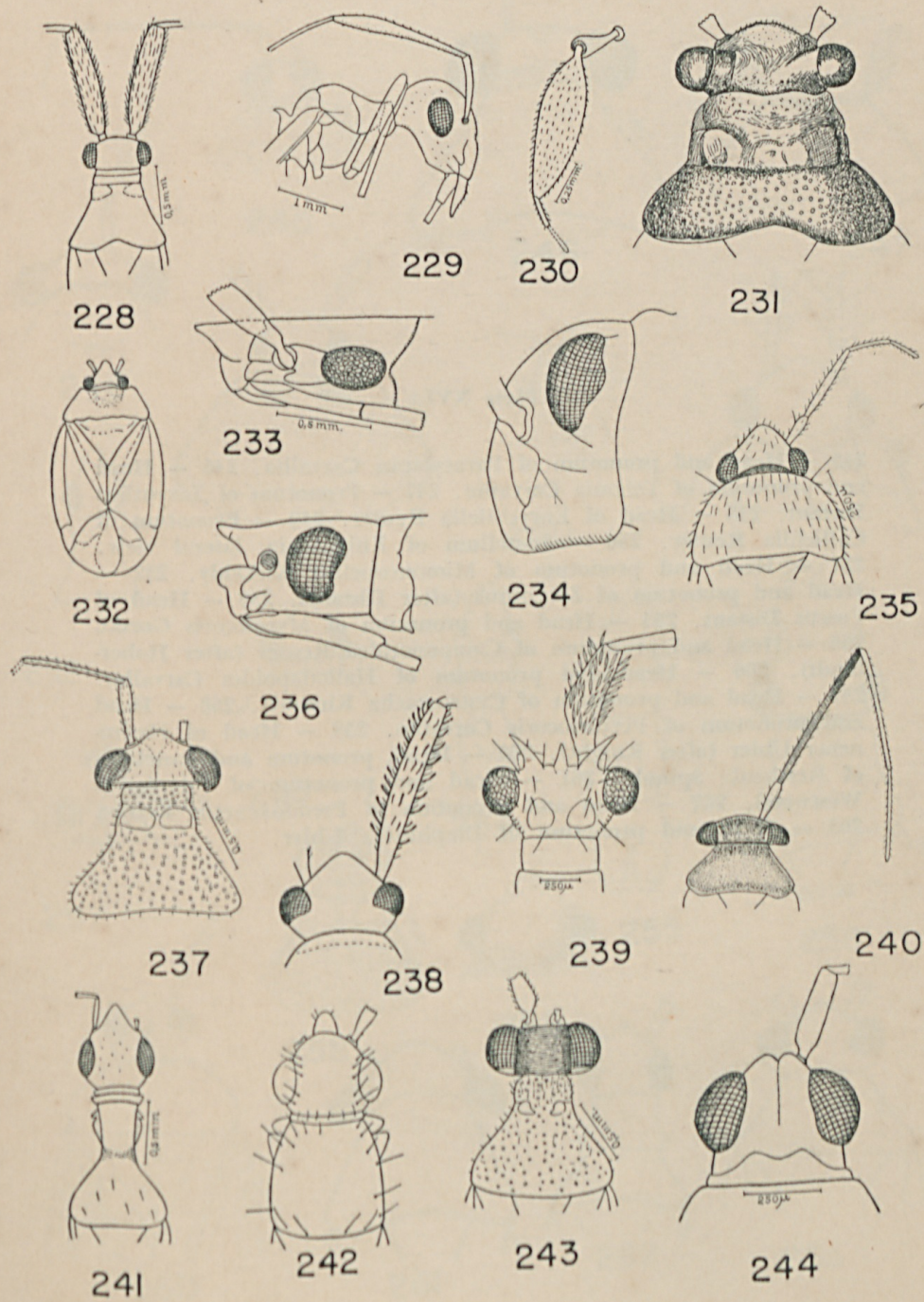
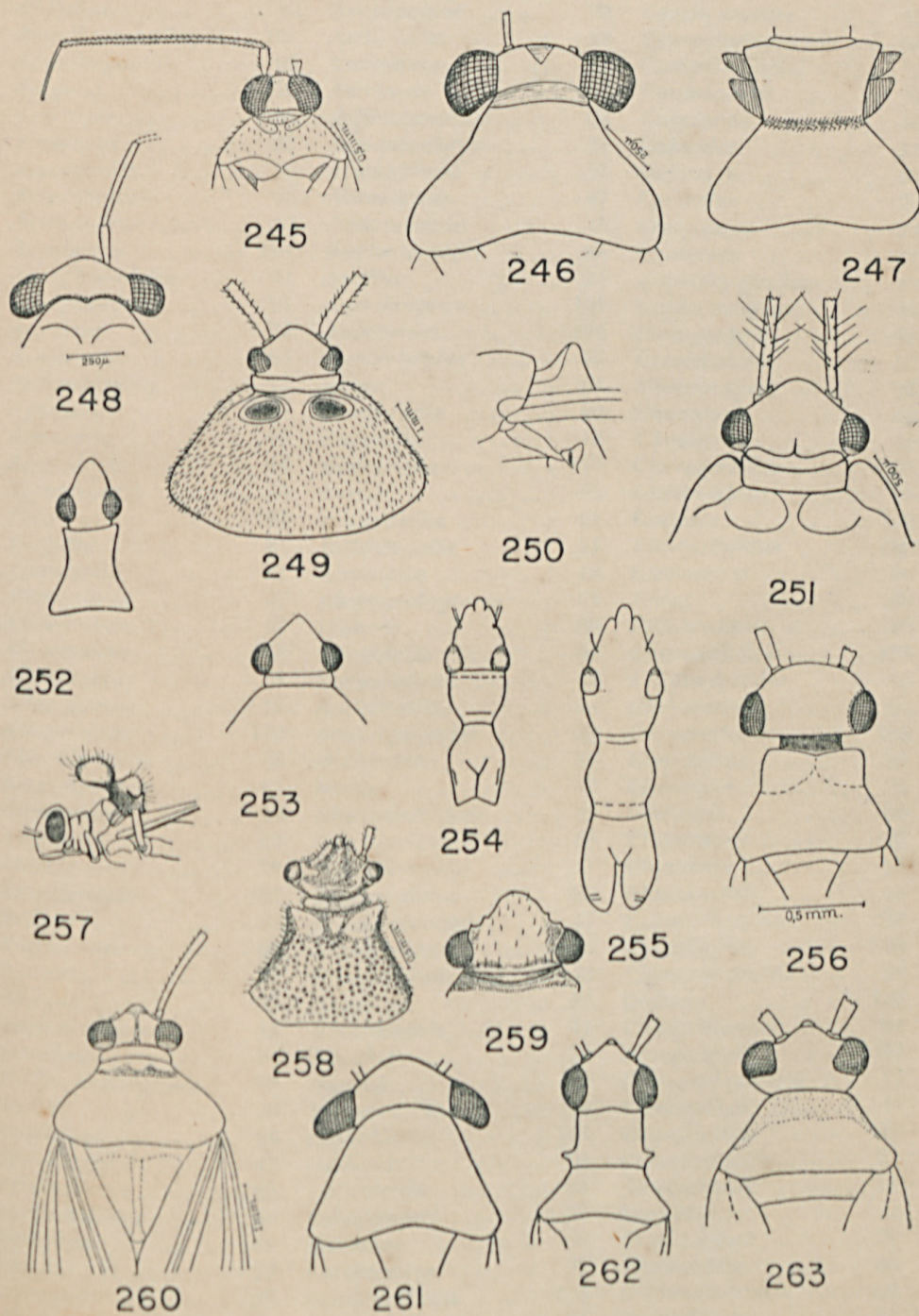
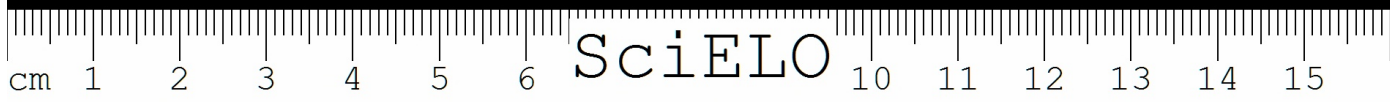


Plate XVI

245 — Head and pronotum of *Paracylapus* Carvalho. 246 — Head and pronotum of *Yebonia* Carvalho. 247 — Pronotum of *Zacynthus* Distant. 248 — Head of *Eurychilella* Reuter. 249 — Pronotum of *Callichila* Reuter. 250 — Scutellum of *Knightonia*, lateral view. 251 — Head and pronotum of *Mimoncopeltus* Kirkaldy. 252 — Head and pronotum of *Zacynthus* (after Distant). 253 — Head of *Fuscus* Distant. 254 — Head and pronotum of *Myrmecoris* Gorski. 255 — Head and pronotum of *Camponotidea* Reuter (after Hoberlandt). 256 — Head and pronotum of *Hallodapoides* Carvalho. 257 — Head and pronotum of *Cysteorrhacha* Kirkaldy. 258 — Head and pronotum of *Peruanocoris* Carvalho. 259 — Head of *Hadronema* Uhler (after Knight). 260 — Head, pronotum and scutellum of *Resthenia* Spinola. 261 — Head and pronotum of *Pilophorus* Westwood. 262 — Head and pronotum of *Pseudoxenetes* Reuter. 263 — Head and pronotum of *Diaphnidia* Uhler.

Plate XVI





INDEX TO GENERA

<i>Abibalus</i>	59	<i>Aristopeplus</i>	99	<i>Campyloneura</i>	58
<i>Acanthocranella</i>	101	<i>Arthriticus</i>	38	<i>Campyloneuropsis</i> ..	58
<i>Acanthopeplus</i>	93	<i>Asciodema</i>	53	<i>Campylotropis</i>	77
<i>Acegima</i>	110	<i>Aserymus</i>	78	<i>Canariocoris</i>	77
<i>Acetropis</i>	105	<i>Aspidacanthus</i>	62	<i>Capelanus</i>	46
<i>Acratheus</i>	67	<i>Aspidobothrus</i>	33	<i>Capsodes</i>	86
<i>Acroderrhis</i>	70	<i>Atomophora</i>	57	<i>Capsus</i>	93
<i>Acrorrhinium</i>	63	<i>Atomoscelis</i>	47	<i>Carmelus</i>	26
<i>Actinonotus</i>	63	<i>Atractotomus</i>	45	<i>Carijoanus</i>	24
<i>Actilocoris</i>	104	<i>Auchenocrepis</i>	56	<i>Caulotops</i>	31
<i>Adelphocoridae</i>	91	<i>Auchus</i>	24	<i>Cephalocapsidea</i> ...	49
<i>Adelphocoris</i>	91	<i>Austrocapsus</i>	101	<i>Cephalocapsus</i>	46
<i>Admetus</i>	23	<i>Austromiris</i>	104	<i>Ceratocapsus</i>	68
<i>Acolocoris</i>	61	<i>Austropeplus</i>	87	<i>Ceratofulvius</i>	20
<i>Aethorhinella</i>	74	<i>Azizuz</i>	61	<i>Chaetocapsus</i>	62
<i>Agastictus</i>	28	<i>Aztecariella</i>	29	<i>Chamopsis</i>	40
<i>Agnocoris</i>	99	<i>Bakeriola</i>	18	<i>Chamus</i>	41
<i>Agrametra</i>	44	<i>Barberiella</i>	110	<i>Charagochilus</i>	95
<i>Agraptocoris</i>	56	<i>Bertsia</i>	95	<i>Cheilocapsus</i>	85
<i>Alda</i>	101	<i>Bibundiella</i>	61	<i>Chileaia</i>	100
<i>Alepidia</i>	81	<i>Bifidungulus</i>	71	<i>Chiloxionotus</i>	108
<i>Alépidiella</i>	81	<i>Bironiella</i>	18	<i>Chinamiris</i>	86
<i>Alloochrus</i>	97	<i>Blepharidopterus</i> ..	75	<i>Chius</i>	59
<i>Alloeominus</i>	62	<i>Bolteria</i>	99	<i>Chlamydatius</i>	49
<i>Alloeonotus</i>	88	<i>Boopidella</i>	64	<i>Chorosomella</i>	103
<i>Alloeotarsus</i>	51	<i>Boopidocoris</i>	44	<i>Chrysocnodes</i>	46
<i>Alloeotomus</i>	28	<i>Bothriomiris</i>	18	<i>Chrysodasia</i>	94
<i>Allommatus</i>	110	<i>Bothrophorella</i>	33	<i>Chrysorrhais</i>	106
<i>Allorhinocoris</i>	86	<i>Bothynotus</i>	23	<i>Cimicapsus</i>	27
<i>Amazonocoris</i>	61	<i>Boxia</i>	42	<i>Cinnamus</i>	21
<i>Amblytylus</i>	49	<i>Brachyarthrum</i>	54	<i>Cixacoris</i>	90
<i>Ambracius</i>	23	<i>Brachycoleus</i>	88	<i>Clapmarius</i>	93
<i>Amixia</i>	78	<i>Brachycranella</i>	47	<i>Clivinema</i>	23
<i>Amphicapsus</i>	101	<i>Brachyfulvius</i>	20	<i>Closterocoris</i>	63
<i>Anapus</i>	66	<i>Brachynotocoris</i>	77	<i>Cobalorhynchus</i>	38
<i>Angerianus</i>	60	<i>Brasilomiris</i>	74	<i>Coccobaphes</i>	98
<i>Anniessa</i>	27	<i>Bromeliaemiris</i>	33	<i>Coleopteromiris</i>	29
<i>Annona</i>	25	<i>Bryocoris</i>	33	<i>Collaria</i>	103
<i>Anomalocornus</i>	43	<i>Bryocoropsis</i>	41	<i>Compsonannus</i>	54
<i>Anosibea</i>	84	<i>Bucobia</i>	59	<i>Compsoscytus</i>	73
<i>Anthropophagiotes</i> .	82	<i>Bunsua</i>	69	<i>Conocephalocoris</i> ...	22
<i>Antias</i>	26	<i>Buttnieriella</i>	98	<i>Conostethus</i>	48
<i>Apantilius</i>	86	<i>Callichilella</i>	108	<i>Coquilletia</i>	60
<i>Aphaenophyes</i>	47	<i>Calocoris</i>	91	<i>Corcovadocola</i>	21
<i>Aphanosoma</i>	82	<i>Calocorisca</i>	94	<i>Coridromius</i>	68
<i>Apollodotidea</i>	60	<i>Calocoropsis</i>	91	<i>Corizidolon</i>	106
<i>Apolygus</i>	101	<i>Calondas</i>	98	<i>Granocapsus</i>	26
<i>Araspus</i>	27	<i>Calyptodera</i>	95	<i>Grassicornus</i>	44
<i>Arculanus</i>	39	<i>Camponotidea</i>	110	<i>Cremnocephalus</i> ...	63
<i>Argenis</i>	92	<i>Camptotylus</i>	52	<i>Creontiades</i>	87
<i>Argyrocoris</i>	70	<i>Camptozygum</i>	96	<i>Cremnorrhinus</i>	51
<i>Argyrotelaenus</i>	22	<i>Campylomma</i>	47	<i>Griocoris</i>	45

<i>Cychrocapsus</i>	60	<i>Ectmetopterus</i>	65	<i>Formicopsella</i>	65
<i>Cyclidolon</i>	35	<i>Ectopiocerus</i>	85	<i>Fulvidius</i>	18
<i>Cylapoides</i>	21	<i>Ellenia</i>	78	<i>Fulvius</i>	19
<i>Cylapocoris</i>	22	<i>Elthemus</i>	95	<i>Fuscus</i>	25
<i>Cylapomorpha</i>	21	<i>Emboliocoris</i>	36	<i>Ganocapsus</i>	91
<i>Cylapofulvius</i>	20	<i>Eofurius</i>	37	<i>Garganus</i>	85
<i>Cylapus</i>	22	<i>Eolygus</i>	100	<i>Gianella</i>	92
<i>Cyllecoris</i>	78	<i>Ephippiocoris</i>	57	<i>Glaphyrocoris</i>	64
<i>Cyphodema</i>	100	<i>Epimecellus</i>	85	<i>Globiceps</i>	70
<i>Cyphodemidea</i>	28	<i>Eremobiellus</i>	87	<i>Glossopeltis</i>	62
<i>Cyphopelta</i>	81	<i>Ernestinus</i>	32	<i>Gorna</i>	94
<i>Cyrtocapsus</i>	35	<i>Ethelastia</i>	49	<i>Grypocoris</i>	89
<i>Cyrtopeltis</i>	59	<i>Eubatas</i>	100	<i>Guanabarea</i>	24
<i>Cyrtopeltocoris</i>	79	<i>Eucerella</i>	61	<i>Guarana</i>	109
<i>Cyrtorhinus</i>	78	<i>Eucercoris</i>	39	<i>Guianella</i>	84
<i>Cyrtotylus</i>	78	<i>Eucharicoris</i>	54	<i>Guianerius</i>	107
<i>Cysteorrhacha</i>	68	<i>Euchilocoris</i>	94	<i>Guisardus</i>	107
<i>Dacerla</i>	110	<i>Euchilosulvius</i>	19	<i>Gunhadya</i>	36
<i>Dagbertus</i>	101	<i>Eucompsele</i>	79	<i>Gutrida</i>	101
<i>Damioscea</i>	55	<i>Euderon</i>	50	<i>Haarupia</i>	110
<i>Dashymenia</i>	17	<i>Euhyalopeplus</i>	107	<i>Haarupiola</i>	109
<i>Dashymeniella</i>	18	<i>Eupachypeltis</i>	39	<i>Habrocoris</i>	60
<i>Dasycapsus</i>	52	<i>Euphytocoris</i>	83	<i>Hadrodemus</i>	89
<i>Dasyscytus</i>	68	<i>Europiella</i>	45	<i>Hadronema</i>	76
<i>Dasymiris</i>	104	<i>Eurotas</i>	82	<i>Hadronemidea</i>	76
<i>Decomia</i>	57	<i>Eurybrochis</i>	28	<i>Hadrophyes</i>	52
<i>Demoplesia</i>	46	<i>Eurychilella</i>	38	<i>Haematocapsus</i>	58
<i>Deraeocapsus</i>	27	<i>Eurychilopterella</i>	27	<i>Hallodapoides</i>	81
<i>Deraeocoris</i>	28	<i>Eurycipitia</i>	34	<i>Hallodapus</i>	64
<i>Derophthalma</i>	93	<i>Eurycolpus</i>	56	<i>Halticidea</i>	68
<i>Diaphnidia</i>	73	<i>Eurycranella</i>	48	<i>Halticotoma</i>	31
<i>Dichroocoris</i>	34	<i>Eurylomata</i>	108	<i>Halticus</i>	65
<i>Dichrooscytus</i>	90	<i>Eurymiris</i>	103	<i>Hambletoniola</i>	43
<i>Dicyphopsis</i>	58	<i>Euryopicoris</i>	66	<i>Harpedona</i>	37
<i>Dicyphus</i>	59	<i>Euryscytophora</i>	108	<i>Harpocera</i>	51
<i>Dimorphocoris</i>	67	<i>Eurystylomorpha</i>	93	<i>Heidemanniella</i>	62
<i>Dioclerus</i>	34	<i>Eurystylopsis</i>	94	<i>Hekista</i>	35
<i>Diocoris</i>	64	<i>Eurystylus</i>	84	<i>Helopeltis</i>	38
<i>Diognetus</i>	92	<i>Eustictus</i>	26	<i>Hemicercocoris</i>	24
<i>Dionconotus</i>	89	<i>Exaeretis</i>	45	<i>Hemiophthalmocoris</i>	18
<i>Diplotrichiella</i>	101	<i>Excentricoris</i>	45	<i>Hemisphaerocoris</i>	36
<i>Diplozona</i>	26	<i>Excentricus</i>	70	<i>Hemisphaerodella</i>	29
<i>Dirhopalia</i>	94	<i>Exolygus</i>	100	<i>Henicocnemis</i>	82
<i>Distantiella</i>	42	<i>Falconia</i>	69	<i>Herdonius</i>	109
<i>Dolichomiris</i>	104	<i>Falconiodes</i>	69	<i>Hesperolabops</i>	30
<i>Dolichostenia</i>	79	<i>Faliscus</i>	22	<i>Hesperophylum</i>	22
<i>Dortus</i>	28	<i>Felisacodes</i>	74	<i>Heterocordylus</i>	71
<i>Druthmarus</i>	70	<i>Felisacus</i>	34	<i>Heterocoris</i>	36
<i>Dryophilocoris</i>	76	<i>Fennahiella</i>	25	<i>Heteroscytus</i>	108
<i>Eblis</i>	101	<i>Ficinus</i>	77	<i>Heterotoma</i>	69
<i>Ebutius</i>	104	<i>Fieberocapsus</i>	75	<i>Hildebrandtiella</i>	60
<i>Eccritotarsus</i>	38	<i>Fiebrigiella</i>	110	<i>Histriocoridae</i>	93
<i>Ecertobia</i>	87	<i>Fingulus</i>	27	<i>Histriocoris</i>	100
<i>Ectagela</i>	57	<i>Florus</i>	25	<i>Homalaner</i>	43
<i>Ectenellus</i>	57	<i>Formicocoris</i>	80	<i>Homoeocoris</i>	66

<i>Hoplomachidea</i>	46	<i>Lasiolabops</i>	44	<i>Maurocoris</i>	32
<i>Hoplomachus</i>	55	<i>Lasiominus</i>	80	<i>Maurodactylus</i>	48
<i>Horcias</i>	91	<i>Lasiomiris</i>	104	<i>Mecistoscelis</i>	102
<i>Horvathia</i>	89	<i>Laurinia</i>	110	<i>Mecolaemus</i>	33
<i>Horvathiella</i>	99	<i>Lepidocapsus</i>	45	<i>Mecomma</i>	78
<i>Hyaliodes</i>	25	<i>Lepidodulvius</i>	19	<i>Megacoelopsis</i>	102
<i>Hyaliodocoris</i>	25	<i>Lepidopsallus</i>	45	<i>Megacoelum</i>	90
<i>Hyalochloria</i>	72	<i>Lepidotaenia</i>	80	<i>Megaloceraea</i>	105
<i>Hyalopeplodes</i>	107	<i>Lepidoxenus</i>	111	<i>Megalocoleus</i>	51
<i>Hyalopeplus</i>	107	<i>Leprocapsus</i>	17	<i>Megalodactylus</i>	53
<i>Hyalosomella</i>	59	<i>Leptopterna</i>	104	<i>Megalopsallus</i>	45
<i>Hyoidea</i>	77	<i>Leptoxanthus</i>	48	<i>Megamiris</i>	23
<i>Hypomimus</i>	64	<i>Leucodellus</i>	54	<i>Melanostictus</i>	74
<i>Hyporhinocoris</i>	75	<i>Leucophoroptera</i>	81	<i>Melanotrichus</i>	71
<i>Hypseloecus</i>	71	<i>Leucopterum</i>	57	<i>Mermitolecerus</i>	102
<i>Ibiaris</i>	50	<i>Liistonotus</i>	97	<i>Mertila</i>	32
<i>Icodema</i>	55	<i>Linocerocoris</i>	82	<i>Mesotropis</i>	72
<i>Ilnacora</i>	72	<i>Liocapsidea</i>	102	<i>Metafurius</i>	36
<i>Ilnacorella</i>	72	<i>Liocapsus</i>	91	<i>Microbryocoris</i>	30
<i>Imogen</i>	29	<i>Liocoridae</i>	95	<i>Microfulvius</i>	19
<i>Irbisia</i>	88	<i>Lissocapsus</i>	65	<i>Microphylellus</i>	55
<i>Iridopeplus</i>	106	<i>Litoxenus</i>	48	<i>Millerimiris</i>	69
<i>Isabel</i>	107	<i>Lopidea</i>	75	<i>Mimocapsus</i>	65
<i>Ischnoscelicoris</i>	99	<i>Lopidella</i>	69	<i>Mimoceps</i>	102
<i>Isoproba</i>	60	<i>Lopidolon</i>	38	<i>Mimocoris</i>	64
<i>Itacoris</i>	74	<i>Lopus</i>	50	<i>Mimoncopeltus</i>	107
<i>Jacchinus</i>	91	<i>Lucitanus</i>	87	<i>Minytus</i>	92
<i>Jobertus</i>	74	<i>Lundbladiola</i>	20	<i>Miridius</i>	83
<i>Jornandes</i>	76	<i>Lundiella</i>	26	<i>Miris</i>	90
<i>Kalania</i>	68	<i>Lutheriella</i>	79	<i>Moissonia</i>	47
<i>Kamaiurana</i>	108	<i>Lycidocoris</i>	40	<i>Monalocoris</i>	35
<i>Kamehameha</i>	75	<i>Lyde</i>	25	<i>Monalocorisca</i>	97
<i>Kangra</i>	102	<i>Lygaeoscytus</i>	18	<i>Monalocoropsis</i>	34
<i>Kiambura</i>	96	<i>Lygidea</i>	100	<i>Monalunion</i>	39
<i>Kirkaldiella</i>	79	<i>Lygidolon</i>	91	<i>Monosynamma</i>	51
<i>Kloplicoris</i>	27	<i>Lygopsis</i>	85	<i>Moroca</i>	106
<i>Knightiola</i>	32	<i>Lygus</i>	101	<i>Mycetocylapus</i>	21
<i>Knightocoris</i>	37	<i>Mabelia</i>	108	<i>Myiocapsus</i>	31
<i>Knightonia</i>	24	<i>Macedanus</i>	99	<i>Myochroocoris</i>	56
<i>Koanoa</i>	77	<i>Macgregorius</i>	102	<i>Myombea</i>	62
<i>Kosmiomiris</i>	106	<i>Macrolonidea</i>	106	<i>Myrmecophyes</i>	79
<i>Kunungua</i>	30	<i>Macrolonius</i>	106	<i>Myrmecoridae</i>	81
<i>Kuscheliana</i>	105	<i>Macrolophidea</i>	59	<i>Myrmecoris</i>	102
<i>Labopella</i>	66	<i>Macrolophus</i>	59	<i>Myrmecozelotes</i>	79
<i>Labopidea</i>	71	<i>Macropeplus</i>	91	<i>Myrmicomimus</i>	63
<i>Labops</i>	66	<i>Macrotylodes</i>	71	<i>Myrmicopsella</i>	63
<i>Laemocoridae</i>	81	<i>Macrotylus</i>	50	<i>Mystilus</i>	102
<i>Laemocoris</i>	64	<i>Madagascariella</i>	74	<i>Nabidomiris</i>	103
<i>Lampethusa</i>	83	<i>Mala</i>	37	<i>Nasocoris</i>	56
<i>Lamprocapsidea</i>	82	<i>Malacocoris</i>	73	<i>Neella</i>	32
<i>Lamprocranium</i>	28	<i>Malacotes</i>	53	<i>Neoborella</i>	96
<i>Lamproscytus</i>	23	<i>Malgacheocoris</i>	63	<i>Neoborops</i>	98
<i>Lamprosthenarus</i>	44	<i>Malthacosoma</i>	55	<i>Neocapsus</i>	98
<i>Lampsophorus</i>	108	<i>Mansoniella</i>	40	<i>Neofurius</i>	37
<i>Largidea</i>	23	<i>Maralauda</i>	71	<i>Neoleucon</i>	30

<i>Neolygus</i>	101	<i>Pachytomella</i>	67	<i>Plagiognathus</i>	54
<i>Neoneella</i>	30	<i>Pachyxyphus</i>	50	<i>Plagiotylus</i>	67
<i>Neosilia</i>	31	<i>Pallacocoris</i>	86	<i>Platycranus</i>	73
<i>Neostenotus</i>	101	<i>Pameridea</i>	86	<i>Platylygus</i>	97
<i>Nesidiorchestes</i>	65	<i>Pamilia</i>	68	<i>Platyngomiris</i>	42
<i>Nesiomiris</i>	104	<i>Pangania</i>	63	<i>Platypeltocoris</i>	33
<i>Nesodaphne</i>	92	<i>Pantiliomorpha</i>	40	<i>Platyporus</i>	66
<i>Nesosylphas</i>	102	<i>Pantilius</i>	86	<i>Platyscytus</i>	73
<i>Neurocolpus</i>	83	<i>Pappus</i>	99	<i>Platytylus</i>	109
<i>Niastama</i>	102	<i>Parabryocoropsis</i>	42	<i>Plesiocapsus</i>	94
<i>Nicholia</i>	49	<i>Paracarnus</i>	25	<i>Plesiocoris</i>	98
<i>Nichomachus</i>	80	<i>Parachamus</i>	41	<i>Plesiodema</i>	54
<i>Nicostratus</i>	62	<i>Parachius</i>	74	<i>Plesiolygus</i>	96
<i>Noctuocoris</i>	71	<i>Paracylasus</i>	21	<i>Pleurochilophorus</i> ..	106
<i>Notholopus</i>	85	<i>Parafulvius</i>	19	<i>Pleuroxonotus</i>	50
<i>Notidius</i>	32	<i>Parafurius</i>	38	<i>Pliniella</i>	76
<i>Notolobus</i>	34	<i>Paramixia</i>	52	<i>Poeas</i>	89
<i>Notostira</i>	104	<i>Parapantilius</i>	87	<i>Poecilocapsus</i>	97
<i>Notostirops</i>	104	<i>Paraproba</i>	73	<i>Poecilonotus</i>	102
<i>Nototremates</i>	36	<i>Pararagmus</i>	56	<i>Polymerus</i>	95
<i>Nyctidea</i>	51	<i>Pararcularius</i>	39	<i>Poppiusia</i>	39
<i>Nymannus</i>	105	<i>Parasciodema</i>	57	<i>Porpomiris</i>	105
<i>Ochterocapsus</i>	102	<i>Parasthenaridea</i>	77	<i>Pristoneura</i>	31
<i>Odoniella</i>	43	<i>Paraxenetes</i>	110	<i>Prepops</i>	109
<i>Odontocerochoris</i>	37	<i>Paredrocoris</i>	55	<i>Proamblia</i>	22
<i>Odontoplatys</i>	87	<i>Parthenicus</i>	70	<i>Proba</i>	97
<i>Ofellus</i>	23	<i>Pastocoris</i>	57	<i>Probosciodocoris</i>	95
<i>Oligobiella</i>	58	<i>Paulianana</i>	26	<i>Prodromus</i>	31
<i>Olympiocapsus</i>	102	<i>Paurolygus</i>	97	<i>Pronotocrepis</i>	43
<i>Ommatodema</i>	102	<i>Peltilolygus</i>	95	<i>Protomiris</i>	105
<i>Omphalonotus</i>	65	<i>Peltilopeplus</i>	88	<i>Psallomimus</i>	58
<i>Oncerometopus</i>	109	<i>Perissobasis</i>	38	<i>Psallops</i>	52
<i>Onconotellus</i>	58	<i>Peritropis</i>	18	<i>Psallopsis</i>	52
<i>Oncotylus</i>	52	<i>Peritropoides</i>	19	<i>Psallus</i>	46
<i>Onomaus</i>	107	<i>Peruanocoris</i>	26	<i>Pseudeurystylus</i>	84
<i>Ophthalmomiris</i>	105	<i>Pharyllus</i>	90	<i>Pseudobryocoris</i>	37
<i>Opisthotaenia</i>	51	<i>Philostephanus</i>	99	<i>Pseudocamptobrochis</i> ..	28
<i>Opisthocyclus</i>	79	<i>Phoenicocapsus</i>	58	<i>Pseudocarnus</i>	25
<i>Oraniella</i>	67	<i>Phylidea</i>	46	<i>Pseudoclerada</i>	75
<i>Orasus</i>	19	<i>Phyllocylapus</i>	21	<i>Pseudodoniella</i>	42
<i>Orectoderus</i>	61	<i>Phyllopidea</i>	47	<i>Pseudoloxops</i>	76
<i>Orthocephalus</i>	67	<i>Phyllus</i>	54	<i>Pseudoneoborus</i>	69
<i>Orthonotus</i>	54	<i>Physophoroptera</i>	38	<i>Pseudorthotylus</i>	93
<i>Orthops</i>	100	<i>Physophoropterella</i> ..	39	<i>Pseudopantilius</i>	85
<i>Orthotylellus</i>	77	<i>Phytocoridae</i>	83	<i>Pseudopsallus</i>	71
<i>Orthotylidea</i>	59	<i>Phytocoris</i>	83	<i>Pseudoxenetes</i>	81
<i>Orthotylus</i>	77	<i>Piasus</i>	96	<i>Pycnocoris</i>	84
<i>Oxacioris</i>	83	<i>Piestotomus</i>	28	<i>Pycnoderes</i>	35
<i>Pachylops</i>	78	<i>Piezocranum</i>	67	<i>Ragmus</i>	56
<i>Pachymerocerus</i>	34	<i>Pilophoropsis</i>	80	<i>Rambea</i>	107
<i>Pachyneurhimenus</i> ..	33	<i>Pilophorus</i>	81	<i>Ranzovius</i>	49
<i>Pachypeltis</i>	40	<i>Pinalitis</i>	101	<i>Renodaeus</i>	80
<i>Pachypeltopsis</i>	40	<i>Pithanus</i>	102	<i>Resthenia</i>	107
<i>Pachypoda</i>	32	<i>Placochilus</i>	55	<i>Reuda</i>	28
<i>Pachypterna</i>	102	<i>Plagiognathidea</i>	54	<i>Reuteria</i>	73

<i>Reuterista</i>	90	<i>Sphinctothorax</i>	110	<i>Tragiscocoris</i>	57
<i>Reuteroscopus</i>	46	<i>Stenocapsus</i>	46	<i>Trevessa</i>	53
<i>Rhabdoscytus</i>	89	<i>Stenodema</i>	103	<i>Trichobasis</i>	87
<i>Rhasis</i>	97	<i>Stenoparedra</i>	108	<i>Trichocapsus</i>	93
<i>Rhinacloa</i>	44	<i>Stenoparia</i>	48	<i>Trichofulvius</i>	21
<i>Rhinocapsidea</i>	78	<i>Stenopterocoris</i>	31	<i>Trichophorella</i>	61
<i>Rhinocapsus</i>	55	<i>Stenotus</i>	85	<i>Trichophoroncus</i> ...	88
<i>Rhinocylapidius</i>	20	<i>Stethoconus</i>	60	<i>Trichophthalmocapsus</i>	71
<i>Rhinocylapus</i>	20	<i>Sthenaridea</i>	67	<i>Trigonotylus</i>	105
<i>Rhinofulvius</i>	20	<i>Sthenaropsis</i>	45	<i>Trilaccus</i>	29
<i>Rhinomiridius</i>	19	<i>Stictolophus</i>	32	<i>Tropidaphorella</i> ...	102
<i>Rhinomiris</i>	19	<i>Stittocapsus</i>	88	<i>Tropidosteptes</i>	97
<i>Rhinophrus</i>	21	<i>Strongylocoris</i>	68	<i>Trygo</i>	24
<i>Rhodolygus</i>	97	<i>Strophopoda</i>	49	<i>Tuponia</i>	55
<i>Rhopalisceschatus</i> ..	42	<i>Sulamita</i>	68	<i>Tuxenella</i>	81
<i>Romna</i>	27	<i>Syngonus</i>	61	<i>Tylocapsus</i>	37
<i>Roudairea</i>	55	<i>Sysinas</i>	34	<i>Tylopeltis</i>	61
<i>Ruspoliella</i>	102	<i>Systellonotidea</i>	64	<i>Ueleana</i>	72
<i>Sabactus</i>	100	<i>Systellonotopsis</i>	65	<i>Utopnia</i>	30
<i>Sahlbergella</i>	42	<i>Systellonotus</i>	65	<i>Vanniopsis</i>	21
<i>Saileria</i>	73	<i>Taedia</i>	83	<i>Vannius</i>	21
<i>Salignus</i>	94	<i>Taeniophorus</i>	58	<i>Villiersicoris</i>	42
<i>Sapinnius</i>	90	<i>Tapuruyunus</i>	43	<i>Volkeliopsis</i>	41
<i>Sarona</i>	68	<i>Taylorilygus</i>	101	<i>Volkelius</i>	43
<i>Saturniromiris</i>	29	<i>Teleorhinus</i>	60	<i>Volumnus</i>	87
<i>Saundersiella</i>	99	<i>Tenthecoris</i>	33	<i>Voruchia</i>	54
<i>Sceodamia</i>	49	<i>Teratocapsus</i>	60	<i>Voruchiella</i>	53
<i>Schoenocoris</i>	67	<i>Teratocoris</i>	105	<i>Xenetomorpha</i>	110
<i>Schoutedeniella</i>	85	<i>Teratofulvius</i>	20	<i>Xenetus</i>	111
<i>Schoutedenomiris</i> ..	105	<i>Termatophylella</i> ...	22	<i>Xenoborus</i>	97
<i>Schroederiella</i>	46	<i>Termatophylidea</i> ...	22	<i>Xenocylapus</i>	19
<i>Scirtetellus</i>	66	<i>Termatophyloides</i> ..	22	<i>Yangambia</i>	41
<i>Sejanus</i>	57	<i>Termatophylum</i> ...	23	<i>Yebonia</i>	27
<i>Semium</i>	70	<i>Thania</i>	93	<i>Yngveella</i>	96
<i>Sericophanes</i>	82	<i>Thaumastomiris</i>	30	<i>Zacynthus</i>	109
<i>Setocoris</i>	58	<i>Thermocoris</i>	51	<i>Zalmunna</i>	85
<i>Sidnia</i>	90	<i>Thermus</i>	76	<i>Zanchisme</i>	80
<i>Sinervus</i>	31	<i>Tibetocoris</i>	55	<i>Zanchius</i>	73
<i>Siporia</i>	29	<i>Tinginotopsis</i>	92	<i>Zanessa</i>	105
<i>Sixeonotus</i>	35	<i>Tinginotum</i>	92	<i>Zaratus</i>	80
<i>Sohenus</i>	62	<i>Tinicephalus</i>	53	<i>Zikaniola</i>	36
<i>Solanocoris</i>	69	<i>Tolongia</i>	98	<i>Zoilus</i>	23
<i>Selenoxyphus</i>	53	<i>Torma</i>	49	<i>Zonodorellus</i>	76
<i>Spanogonicus</i>	47	<i>Trachelonotus</i>	65	<i>Zonodoropsis</i>	74
<i>Spartacus</i>	30	<i>Tracheluchus</i>	84	<i>Zosippus</i>	111
				<i>Zygimus</i>	96