A CHECKLIST OF INDIAN ASSASSIN BUGS (INSECTA: HEMIPTERA: REDUVIIDAE) WITH TAXONOMIC STATUS, DISTRIBUTION AND DIAGNOSTIC MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Abstract

A checklist of 464 Indian species of assassin bugs under 144 genera and 14 subfamilies with their taxonomical status, their distribution in India and world over and their morphological characteristics are given. Members of the Harpactorinae are the most abundant group with 146 species and 41 genera followed by the Reduviinae and the Ectrichodiinae. The subfamilies such as the Physoderinae and the Ectinoderinae are represented each by two and lone species. Other characteristics of the family Reduviidae discussed in this overview include the rostrum structure, tibial pads, habitat characteristics, microhabitats and habits. Morphological characteristics are correlated with ecological, behavioural and biological manifestations of the reduviids.

Keywords

Checklist, distribution, Indian assassin bugs, Reduviidae

Reduviidae is the largest family of predaceous terrestrial Hemiptera, globally comprising of 6250 species and subspecies in 913 genera and 25 subfamilies (Maldonado, 1990). Reduviids are abundant, occur worldwide and are voracious predators. Hence, they are referred to as "assassin bugs". Being larger than many other predaceous land bugs and encompassing in their development a greater range of diversity, the assassin bugs consume not only more number of prey but also a wider range of prey. Assassin bugs may not be useful as predators of specific pests as they are polyphagous, but they are valuable predators in situations where a variety of insect pests occur. They kill more prey than they need to satiate themselves by their behaviour of indiscriminate killing. Thus assassin bugs are an important mortality factor and deserve to be conserved and augmented for their utilization in biocontrol programmes (Ambrose, 1987a,b; 1988; 1991; 1996a, b; 1999; 2000; 2003; Schaefer, 1988). Conservation of assassin bugs can be achieved only if their biosystematics and bioecology are understood thoroughly.

Despite the abundance of the world's reduviid fauna and its rich taxonomic, geographic, ecological, trophic, morphological, biological and behavioural diversity, and despite its prey record and biocontrol potential, studies on reduviids are relatively meagre.

The major part of information available on assassin bugs belongs to Oriental assassin bugs. This paper reviews information on the biosystematics, bioecology, ecophysiology, ethology and biocontrol potential of Oriental assassin bugs based on the author's continued studies on 464 species of assassin bugs under 144 genera and 14 subfamilies recorded from Indian faunal limits since 1976 (Ambrose, 1980; 1987a,b; 1988; 1991; 1996a,b; 1999; 2000; 2003; 2004a,b; Murugan, 1988; Ravichandran, 1988; examinations of Oriental reduviid fauna of Prof. Carl W. Schafer at University of Connecticut, USA in 1997 and 1999, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA and Natural History Museum, London, UK in 1999). The information on biosystematics and diversity are pooled together into a check list of Indian assassin bugs with their taxonomic status, distribution and diagnostic morphological characteristics. Hitherto, no such checklist for Indian assassin bugs is available. The author follows Maldonado's (1990) classification. After Maldonado's world checklist on assassin bugs many Indian species have been described and redescribed and considerable changes have been incorporated at species, generic, tribe and subfamily levels (Ambrose, 1999; 2004b).

Taxonomic status

The family Reduviidae contains more subfamilies than any other hemipteran family and their composition and relationship remain unsettled (Ambrose, 1999, 2000, 2004b). Hence, there is an absolute need for a complete comprehensive reassessment of the family at generic and tribe levels and phylogenetic relationships.

Distant (1902, 1910) in his Fauna of British India, described 342 species of reduviids belonging to 106 genera and 13 subfamilies including the Nabidae and treating the Ectinoderinae under the Ectrichodiinae, the Physoderinae under the Peiratinae and the Centrocneminae, the Reduviinae and the Triatominae together as the Acanthaspidinae. In the present checklist 14 subfamilies with 144 genera and 464 species from Indian faunal limits are included (Tables 1 & 2).

Harpactorinae is the most dominant reduviid fauna with 156 species under 41 genera. Among the harpactorines, *Sphedanolestes* dominates with 20 species followed by *Sycanus* with 18 species, *Rhynocoris* with 17 species and *Coranus* with 12 species, *Endochus* and *Henricohahnia* with 11 species each; *Epidaus* has five species; *Biasticus*, *Isyndus* and *Velinus* have four species, each; *Alcemna*, *Cydnocoris*, *Irantha*, *Macracanthopsis*, *Panthous* and *Raphidosoma* have three species each and *Bergrothellus, Euagoras, Homalosphodrus, Karenocoris, Platerus, Ploididus* and *Vesbius* have two species each. The remaining 18 genera, *viz*., *Agriosphodrus*, *Brassivola, Cosmolestes*, *Lanca*, *Lophocephala*, *Mastocoris*, *Nagusta*, *Narsetes*, *Neonagusta*, *Neovillanovanus*, *Occamus*, *Paracydnocoris*, *Parapanthous*, *Pristhesancus*, *Rihirbus*,

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Table 1. Taxonomic diversity of Indian Assassin bugs.

No.	Subfamily	Species	Genus
1.	Centrocneminae	4	2
2.	Ectinoderinae	1	1
3.	Ectrichodiinae	59	22
4.	Emesiinae	28	14
5.	Harpactorinae	156	41
6.	Holoptilinae	4	1
7.	Peiratinae	39	9
8.	Physoderinae	2	1
9.	Reduviinae	98	25
10.	Saicinae	9	3
11.	Salyavatinae	12	6
12.	Stenopodainae	39	14
13.	Triatominae	7	2
14.	Trobelocephalinae	6	3
	Total	464	144

Scipinia, *Serendiba* and *Villanovanus* are represented by one species, each. The genera *Neonagusta* and *Neovillanovanus* are newly erected ones (Ambrose & Vennison, 1991; Ambrose & Kumaraswami, 1992).

The next abundant subfamily is Reduviinae with 98 species and 25 genera. Interestingly, 42 species belong to a single genus *Acanthaspis*. It is followed by *Reduvius* and *Tiarodes* with eight species each; *Edocla*, *Empyrocoris* and *Tapeinus* have five species each; *Velitra* has four species and *Ganesocoris*, *Pasiropsis* and *Psophis* have two species, each. All the other 15 genera *viz*., *Alloeocranum*, *Durganda*, *Durgandana*, *Gerbelius*, *Hadrokerala*, *Isdegardes*, *Lenaeus*, *Mesacanthaspis*, *Nanokerala*, *Neoacanthaspis*, *Neotiarodes*, *Paralenaeus*, *Pasira*, *Raipurocoris* and *Tiarodurganda* are represented by one species each. Three genera *Hardokerala, Nanokerala* and *Neoacanthaspis* were recently included (Wygodizinsky & Lent, 1980; Murugan & Livingstone, 1991).

The Ectrichodiinae follows the Reduviinae with 59 species under 22 genera. The most abundant genera is *Ectrychotes* with 16 species followed by *Haematorrhophus* with 12 species. The genus *Scadra* has nine species. The genera *Haematoloecha, Labidocoris* and *Vilius* have two species each and the remaining 16 genera, *viz*., *Audernacus*, *Bayerus*, *Cimbus*, *Echinocoris*, *Eriximachus*, *Guionius*, *Hemihaematorrhophus*, *Mascaregnasa*, *Mendis*, *Neohaematorrhophus*, *Paralibavius*, *Parascadra*, *Pyrodocoris*, *Quercetanus*, *Stegius* and *Synectrycohotes* are each represented by one species each. There are three newly introduced genera, *viz*., *Hemihaematorrhophus*, *Neohaematorrhophus* and *Synectrychotes* in this subfamily (Ambrose & Livingstone, 1986b; Livingstone & Murugan, 1987; Murugan & Livingstone, 1995).

The subfamily Stenopodainae follows the Ectrichodiinae with 39 species under 14 genera. Here, as observed for the Reduviinae and the Peiratinae, a single genus *Oncocephalus* holds the major constituent with 19 species. The genus *Canthesancus* has three species and the following five genera, *viz*., *Aulacogenia, Pygolampis, Sastrapada*, *Staccia* and *Thodelmus* have two species each. The remaining seven genera, *viz*., *Bardesanes*, *Caunus*, *Hemisastrapada*, *Kumaonocoris*, *Neoklugia*, *Neothodelmus* and *Streptophorocoris* are represented by one species each. The genus *Hemisastrapada* is a newly erected genus (Livingstone & Ravichandran, 1988b).

The subfamily Peiratinae very closely follows the Stenopodainae in its abundance, comprising of 39 species under nine genera. The major constituents of the Peiratinae are from a single genus *Ectomocoris* with 21 species, followed by *Peirates* with five species, the genera *Lestomerus* and *Sirthenea* have three species each, the genera *Androclus* and *Cleptocoris* have two species each, and the genera *Catamiarus*, *Phalantus* and *Spilodermus* are represented each by a lone species each.

The subfamily Emesinae is represented by 28 species and 14 genera under four tribes, *viz*., *Emesinii*, *Leistarchini*, *Metapterini* and *Ploiariolini.* Among them, *Stenolemus* of the Emesinii and *Ischnobaenella* of the Metapterini dominate with four species each. They are followed in abundance by *Eugubinus* of the Emesinii, *Bagauda* and *Ploiaria* of the Leistarchini with three species each. The genera, *Schidium* and *Emesopsis* are represented by two species each whereas all the other genera, *viz*., *Empicoris*, *Gardena*, *Myiophanes*, *Guithera*, *Emesaya*, *Ischnobaena* and *Onychomesa* are represented by one species each.

The Salyavatinae has 12 species under six genera. Unlike the Reduviinae, the Peiratinae and the Stenopodainae, the distribution of the salyavatine species is not unipolarized. *Lisarda* has four species, *Petalocheirus* possess three species and *Valentia* has two species, whereas the other genera, *Nudiscutella*, *Paralisarda* and *Rulandus* have one species each.

The subfamily Saicinae has three genera and nine species. Here again five species are present in the genus *Polytoxus* whereas the other two genera *Gallobelogicus* and *Panagrocoris* have two species each.

The subfamily Triatominae has seven species. Six species are polarized in a single genus *Linshcosteus* and one species in *Triatoma*.

The subfamily Tribelocephalinae has six species under three genera and two tribes, the Opistoplatyni and Tribelocephalini. *Opistoplatys* has two species, *Tribelocephala* has three species and *Apocaucus* is represented by only one species.

In the Centrocneminae, out of the four species, two each belong to *Paracentrocnemis* and *Neocenterocnemis*. The Holoptilinae, Physoderinae and Ectinoderinae have one genus each with four, two and one species, respectively. Distant (1902d, 1910) described four species and three genera under the Apiomerinae and added that very few species of neotropical apiomerines are found in tropical and Ethiopian regions. But, it is interesting as well as intriguing that except the lone specimen (*Ectinoderus* sp., now under the Ectinoderinae (Maldonado, 1990)) present in the collection of Prof. C.W. Schaefer (at present donated to

me), three decades of my field study did not yield a single apiomerine, thereby doubting its existence in India or possible extinction in the tropical region.

Richest taxonomic diversity in terms of species diversity is apparently exhibited by the harpactorines (160 species) followed by the reduviines (99 species), the ectrichodiines (58 species), the stenopodaines (44 species) and the peiratines (40 species). The subfamilies Ectinoderinae and Physoderinae, the newly erected ones from Ectrichodiinae and Peiratinae respectively, have the least number of species, one and two respectively. The subfamilies Centrocneminae (4 species), Holoptilinae (4 species), Triatominae (7 species) and Tribelocephalinae (6 species) are poorly represented. The other subfamilies, namely, Emesinae (29 species), Salyavatinae (13 species) and Saicinae (10) are reasonably well represented.

DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of 464 species of Oriental assassin bugs under 144 genera and 14 subfamilies is given in Table 1. This data has been generated from my personal records as well as from literature (Ambrose, 1980; 1987a,b; 1988; 1991; 1996a,b; 1999; 2000; 2003; 2004a,b).

Morphological characteristics

Information on three major diagnostic morphological features *viz.*, rostrum, tibial pad and wing for 378 species of Oriental species of assassin bugs have been presented in Tables 3 and 4[w].

Rostrum: In a number of species of these bugs examined, the rostrum is either slender and straight or robust and curved and exceeds the limit, the first half of the prosternite. The length of the rostrum is invariably related to the orientation of the head capsule and the feeding strategy involved.

Two species of the Centrocneminae have acutely curved rostrum with a lone exception having slightly curved rostrum. The lone ectinoderine species has curved rostrum. Among the ectrichodiines, 35 species have curved rostrum, an intermediary diagnostic feature between straight and acutely curved rostrums and two, each with straight and slightly curved rostrums. None of them have acutely curved rostrum.

The emesines diagnostically have straight rostrum (15 species) with exceptions of slightly curved and straight rostrums, one species each.

Among the harpactorines, 109 species have slightly curved rostrum, a diagnostic feature of this subfamily, 20 species have curved rostrum and five species have straight rostrum.

The holoptilines uniformly and diagnostically have straight rostrum. All the peiratines, without any exception have acutely curved rostrum, a typical peiratine feature.

Among the reduviines, 73 species have acutely curved rostrum, a character shared exclusively by the Peiratinae and predominantly by the Reduviinae and eight species have slightly curved rostrum a diagnostic feature of rostrum in the Harpactorinae and the Ectrichodiinae.

The lone physoderine species has acutely curved rostrum, a character of its closer relative the Peiratinae. All the members of the Saicinae, the Salyvatinae and the Stenopodainae, with rare exceptions, have slightly curved rostrum, a character predominantly observed in the Ectrichodiinae and the Harpactorinae and rarely in the Reduviinae. The haematophagous Triatominae has uniformly straight rostrum, as also observed in the Emesinae. The tribelocephalines have predominantly slightly curved rostrum.

Tibial Pad: The subfamilies Centrocneminae, Ectinoderinae, Ectrichodiinae, Peiratinae, Reduviinae, Saicinae, Salyavatinae have uniformly pronounced tibial pads in the forelegs and midlegs with two exceptions: *Neohaematorrhophus therasii* Ambrose and Livingstone of the Ectrichodiinae that has rudimentary tibial pads and *Sirthenia flavipes* of the Peiratinae that has only foretibial pads. The members of the Harpactorinae, the Holoptilinae, the Stenopodainae, the Triatominae and the Tribelocephalinae do not have fully formed tibial pads. However, rudimentary tibial pads or tibial combs are seen in certain members of the Harpactorinae and the Triatominae. More aggressive predators have more prominently formed tibial pads, that characterize species of desert prone ecosystem.

Wing: The members of the subfamilies Centrocneminae, Ectinoderinae, Holoptilinae, Physoderinae, Triatominae and Tribelocephalinae are exclusively macropterous. Except *Rhaphidosoma* of the Harpactorinae all its other members are alate.

Aptery, microptery, brachyptery, sexual dimorphism and pterygopolymorphism are well pronounced in the Ectrichodiinae and occurs in the subfamilies Peiratinae, Reduviinae, Saicinae, Salyavatinae and Stenopodainae as well. The emesines have both apterous and alate species.

Habitat

Assassin bugs are represented in three major ecosystems, the tropical rainforest, semiarid zone and scrub jungle. They are more common in tropical rainforests than in semiarid zones and scrub jungles. Moreover, many Assassin bugs are endemic to tropical rainforests than to semiarid zones and scrub jungles. Habitats of members of the Ectinoderinae and the Physoderinae have not been recorded. The known habitat of one centrocnemine is scrub jungles as well as tropical rainforests (Ambrose, 1980, 1987b, 1996a, 1999, 2000, 2004a).

The Ectrichodiines prefer tropical rainforests but not averse to semiarid zones and scrub jungles. Two species have been recorded from agroecosystems. The Ectrichodiines are diurnal (Ambrose, 1980, 1987b, 1996a, 1999, 2000, 2004a). Except *Ploiara* species, all other emesines are recorded from tropical rainforest ecosystems or adjacent agroecosystems or as light

[w] See Table 4 in the web supplement at www.zoosprint.org

Table 3. Morphological diversity of Indian assassin bugs

Sub family	Rostrum				Tibial Pad			Wing					
	S	SC	C	AC	+	R	-	AT	MT	BR	AL	SD	PO
Centrocneminae (4)	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	
Ectinoderinaea (1)	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Ectrichodiinae (39)	2	2	35		38	1	-	10	2		24	3	
Emesinae (16)	15	1	1	-		-	17	7	-	1	9	-	-
Harpactorinae (138)	5	109	20		-	-	134	3			131		
Holoptilinae (4)	4							4			4		
Peiratinae (34)				33	33					4	25		4
Physoderinae (1)				1	1						1		
Reduviinae (82)			8	73	81			3	4		70		4
Saicinae (7)		6			6			0			6		
Salyavatinae (7)		6			6			1	1		4		
Stenopodainae (35)	1	29			3		29	1	1	1	29		
Triatominae (6)	6				-	-	6				6		
Tribelocephalinae (4)	1	2	0	-	-	-		-	-	-	3		-

AC - Acutely Curved; AL - Alate; AT - Apterous; BR - Brachypterous; C - Curved; MT - Micropterous; PO - Polymorphism; R - Rudimentary; S - Straight; SC - Slightly Curved; SD - Sexual Dimorphism; + - present; - - absent

attracted predators.

Most of the harpactorines (45%) prefer the rainforests followed by semiarid zones and scrub jungles ecosystems. The species endemic to tropical rainforests are rarely seen at higher elevations of adjacent scrub jungles, where tropical rainforest conditions prevail and seldom in adjacent semiarid zones or agroecosystems. Many harpactorines endemic to scrub jungles, semiarid zones and adjacent agroecosystems are rarely present in the aprons of localized tropical rainforests where scrub jungle conditions prevail during summer. Some species are recorded in all the three major ecosystems as well as in agroecosystems. A similar observation was noted for the holoptiline *H. melanospilus*.

Among the Peiratinae, majority of them are present exclusively in tropical rainforests other than in semiarid zones and scrub jungles. As observed for the Harpactorinae, some species are seen in scrub jungles, semiarid zones and adjacent agroecosystems and are also found in light traps.

Among the Reduviinae, tropical rainforests harbour more species than scrub jungles and semiarid zones. But some species are found in all the three major ecosystems as well as in agroecosystems. Two saicines are present in semiarid zones, agroecosystems and tropical rainforests and none of them is found in scrub jungles.

Among the Salyavatinae, more species are endemic to tropical rain forests than in semiarid zones and scrub jungles. Some species are found in all the three major ecosystems and adjacent agroecosystems and are light attracted.

Among the stenopodaines, more species are endemic to tropical rainforests. Here comparatively more members are found in agroecosystems. One stenopodaine is found in all the three major habitats as well as in agroecosystems.

Among the triatomines, except the newly recorded scrub jungle dwelling *Linshcosteus karupus* (Galvào *et al*., 2002) all other species are recorded from human inhabitations and semiarid zones. The known habitats of the tribelocephalines are tropical rainforests and semiarid zones.

Microhabitat

Assassin bugs have been recorded from four major microhabitats, namely, under boulders, on shrubs, under the bark and in litter (Ambrose, 1980, 1987b, 1996c, 1999, 2000, 2004a). Analysis of data reveals that distribution and diversity of assassin bugs in relation to their microhabitats are well pronounced. For instance, majority of them live exclusively under boulders. The next preferred microhabitats are shrubs followed by under the bark and in litter. The species which are exclusively present in a particular microhabitat are considered to be endemic to the microhabitat. Endemism under boulders is more predominant followed by under the bark and in litter. Many species dwell nonspecific to a particular microhabitat and their population is more dependent on the habitats abundant in prey species.

Microhabitats of the ectinoderines and the physoderines are not known. The known microhabitats of the centrocnemines are under boulders and in litter. The ectrichodiines live only in concealed microhabitats, the majority of them (56%) live under boulders and thereafter under bark where termites and ants abound.

The emesines are predominantly found underneath boulders and on vegetations. One emesine *S. susainathani* was collected from termitaria. Among the harpactorines majority of them are on found on vegetation especially on foliage. They also occupy a variety of microhabitats such as underneath bark, in litter, under boulders and in termitaria. The known microhabitats for the holoptilines are under boulders or in litter. The Peiratines generally live under boulders and some of them are also recorded in adjacent litter and occasionally under bark.

As observed in the peiratines, the reduviines generally live under boulders followed by under bark. Some species are found only under boulders. Few species also occupy nearby litter.

Members of Saicinae are recorded on shrubs and in litter. Though salyavatines are predominantly litter dwellers they also live under boulders. The triatomines prefer crevices around human habitations. The tribelocephalines live underneath boulders and very rarely in any litter accumulating adjacent to the boulders.

DISCUSSION

All the endemic species of tropical rainforest are usually found in either arboreal or in litter and are exclusively diurnal. The semiarid zone and scrub jungle species are found usually in concealed habitats such as underneath the boulders or the underside of loose bark of trees and they are crepescular.

Except the millipede feeding *Haematorrhophus* species (Ectrichodiinae) and the haematophagous triatomines all other assassin bugs are entomosuccivores. Many of them feed on insect pests. Generally, the endemic tropical rainforest species lack the tibial pads and their rostrum is either straight or slightly curved. The endemic species of scrub jungles and semiarid zones have well developed tibial pads and their rostrum is either curved or acutely curved and robust. The endemic emesines and the stenopodaines of tropical rainforests smear their forelegs with resins and keep in a raised position in front of them. They wait in that position for small flying insects to get entangled and trapped, which are ultimately fed upon. In many of these such sticky-trap predators, the forelegs are never used for locomotion. Moreover, they do not use their straight and slender rostrum to capture their prey (Ambrose, 1999, 2004a).

Similarly, the endemic emesines, in scrub jungles and semiarid zones, use their raptorial long forelegs, armed with spines and tubercles to capture their prey. These predators wait on vegetation and capture the prey with a quick flicking movement of the raptorial forelegs.

Certain endemic reduviines, salyavatines and stenopodaines, with their well developed forelegs with tibial pads, wait at places where their prey types frequent microhabitats like termitaria. On seeing the prey, they quickly approach and grab the prey.

Many of the endemic tropical rainforest harpactorines and those harpactorines that live in the scrub jungles and semiarid zones, on sighting the prey, approach in slow gait, extend their long straight or slightly curved rostrum, jab the prey and instantaneously inject toxic saliva. They usually keep their rostrum inserted into the wriggling prey. They use their forelegs only when they fail to manage their prey with their rostrum inserted into the prey. These predators rely upon their rostral strength rather than their tibial strength. They seldom actively chase the prey. Congregational feeding is common in these endemic tropical rainforest species.

Majority of the endemic scrub jungle and semiarid zone assassin bugs (the Peiratinae, the Physoderinae and the Reduviinae) with their short fore- and midlegs and crescentic robust tibial pads, actively chase their prey, pounce upon them and hold them firmly.

The endemic triatomines of human dwellings and of scrub jungles are vertebrate blood feeders. Temperature gradient emanating from their hosts initiates feeding response of a hungry insect (Ambrose, 1987b, 1988, 1991, 1996a, 1999, 2003, 2004a).

In the mating behaviour involving prolonged precopulatory riding as observed only in the harpactorines is well pronounced in tropical rainforest endemic species. Precopulatory riding is either absent or it may last for shorter durations in the semiarid zone and scrub jungle species and their mating duration is relatively short. Lateral copulation is the characteristic feature in the subfamilies Reduviinae, Stenopodainae, Triatominae and Harpactorinae. End-to-end copulation is a common feature in the Peiratinae.

Adaptive nymphal camouflaging, as a defensive behaviour, is found only among the members of the Reduviinae, the Salyavatinae and the Triatominae which are characteristic species of semiarid zones and scrub jungles. The nymphal instars of the endemic species of tropical rainforests are found to be armoured with straight as well as clubbed hairs as a protective measure. Another defensive behaviour as feigning death is also common among tropical rainforest species. However, nymphal cannibalism is uniformly prevalent among the characteristic species of semiarid zones, scrub jungles and tropical rainforests, indicating their predatory behaviour irrespective of their habitats and the levels of availability of their prey fauna.

Assassin bugs exhibit diversity not only in the shape of the eggs but also in their oviposition pattern. Based on the egg laying pattern, assassin bugs are categorized into five groups: (i) eggs laid in single cluster and cemented to each other partially and to the substratum (predominantly in the Ectrichodiinae); (ii) eggs laid in single cluster and the eggs are glued to each other longitudinally, basally and to the substratum (predominantly in the Harpactorinae); (iii) each egg individually cemented to the substratum in isolation (predominantly in the Holoptilinae); (iv) eggs glued to fresh faecal matter (predominantly in the subfamilies Ectrichodiinae, Reduviinae, Peiratinae and Stenopodainae; and (v) eggs loosely strewn around erratically without any pattern (predominantly in the subfamilies Ectrichodiinae, Reduviinae, Peiratinae, Stenopodainae and Salyavatinae). The endemic tropical rainforest species predominantly come under the first two categories of oviposition whereas the endemic species of the scrub jungles and semiarid zones come under categories 3 to 5 (Ambrose, 1987b, 1996a, 1999, 2000, 2004a).

Apart from distinguishable adaptive structural and behavioural adaptations of endemic tropical rainforest forms on one hand and endemic scrub jungle and semiarid zone forms on the other hand, they also exhibit biological diversity. The subfamily-wise hatching percentage is comparatively higher among the harpactorines than among the reduviines, the peiratines, the triatomines, the stenopodaines and the salyavatines, separately. Generally, endemic tropical rainforest assassin bugs exhibit

higher fecundity and hatchability than their counterparts in scrub jungles and semiarid zones. Eclosion and emergence periodicities in the harpactorines are observed generally in the forenoons and afternoons (diurnal) whereas these periodicities among the members of the subfamilies Reduviinae, Peiratinae, Stenopodainae, Salyavatinae and Triatominae are mostly found at dusk or at night (crepuscular). The incubation and stadial periods of the tropical rainforest species are shorter than those of scrub jungles and semiarid zones. The endemics of the tropical rainforests are generally multivoltine with shorter stadia whereas those of scrub jungles and semiarid zones are univoltine or bivoltine with longer stadia.

Majority of the assassin bugs, especially those living in semiarid zones and scrub jungles, prefer to live in concealed microhabitats. Interestingly, assassin bugs which prefer exposed microhabitats are more common in tropical rainforests. Assassin bugs living in exposed microhabitats are diurnal whereas those living in concealed microhabitats are crepuscular. Exposed microhabitats and diurnal behaviour are closely related to their wait and pin/jab/grab mode of feeding whereas concealed microhabitats and crepuscular behaviour facilitate their chase and grab or pounce and grab mode of predation. The former adaptation is suitable for tropical rainforest ecosystems where the prey fauna is abundant whereas the latter is suited for prey-scarce semiaridzone and scrub jungle ecosystems.

Majority of the assassin bugs live in tropical rainforests. These species are considered endemic to tropical rainforest ecosystems. Such an endemism is less pronounced for semiarid zones and scrub jungles. It has been suggested that tropical rainforest is the ecosystem where the reduviids have lived in original habitat and they might have gradually moved into scrub jungles and semiarid zones as the transition of tropical rainforest to scrub jungle and to semiarid zone had taken place (Ambrose, 1987b, 1996a, 1999, 2000, 2004a).

As the tropical rainforest transition to scrub jungle and semiarid zone has been in progress, the once endemic tropical rainforest species have moved into scrubjungles and semiarid zones with structural, behavioural and biological adaptations and transformations.

For instance, most of the tropical rainforest diurnal, exposed open microhabitat living species are lightly coloured with a reddish tinge and without any warning colouration. Such a colouration helps the tropical rainforest endemic species to camouflage with the rich vegetation of their habitat. Most of the semiarid zone and scrub jungle assassin bugs are crepuscular and concealed microhabitat living species exhibit warning colouration (black and yellow). The warning colouration of scrub jungle and semiarid zone assassin bugs are the characteristic feature of their drought-prone and prey-scarce ecosystems.

In addition to colouration, the cuticle of tropical rainforest endemic species is comparatively softer than that of scrub jungle and semiarid zones species which have harder cuticle with rich setose hairs, spines and tubercles. The harder cuticle with setose hairs, spines and tubercles is also an adaptation to withstand the drought-prone climatic adversities and concealed microhabitats of semiarid zones and scrub jungles.

The reduviid predators without tibial pads, endemic to tropical rainforests, are considered to be timid predators since they do not employ their forelegs in prey capturing. During the course of evolution from their ancestral saprophagy to carnivory and from timid predators to aggressive assassins, their maxillary stylets have also undergone structural as well as functional changes. Timid predators which predate on smaller prey of tropical rainforests at random have relatively better formed maxillary barbs than agressive predators of scrub jungles and semiarid zones. During the course of evolution loss of maxillary barbs, widening of salivary canal, increase of guidance of the route of the central stylet bundle, development of a maxillary lever that limits the protrusion of the central maxillary stylets, reduction of apical plate as intercalary plate of the rostrum and reduction in the mobility of last rostral segment might have taken place (Ambrose, 1999).

Endemic scrub jungle and semiarid zone species are also found to withstand prolonged starvation when compared to the tropical rainforest forms. It has been considered as an adaptation for survival in the prey-scarce ecosystem. Moreover, the structural adaptations of the endemic species of scrub jungles and semiarid zones such as acutely curved rostrum as well as well developed tibial pads are correlated to their better predatory efficiency.

Generally, the endemic tropical rainforest forms lay more number of elongate or elongately oval eggs in less number of batches or clusters and glue their egg masses either to the substratum or in the vegetation and these egg masses are exposed. The semiarid zone and scrub jungle forms lay lesser number of spherical or oval eggs in more number of batches, without any cementing material, either in crevices or deep inside the soil. Their eggs are never found exposed in the field. These eggs exhibit a phenomenon of instalment hatching by which all eggs of each batch do not hatch in one instalment. Certain percentage of eggs are left as residual eggs that will hatch at a later stage to conserve the species in adverse situations where they live.

Tropical rainforest endemics have prolonged mating behaviour with a characteristic precopulatory riding, diurnal behaviour, exposed oviposition with higher fecundity in less number of batches of eggs, higher hatchability, shorter incubation and stadial periods, predominantly multivoltinism etc. The tropical rainforest characteristics are more suited to the prey-rich, droughtless habitat with less threat from biotic (e.g. predators) and climatic adversities. In contrast, scrub jungle and semiarid zone endemics have short mating behaviour resembling agressive predation, concealed oviposition with lesser fecundity in more number of batches of eggs, poor hatchability, longer incubation and stadial periods, predominantly univoltinism or bivoltinism etc. The scrubjungle and semiarid

zone characteristics are more suited to prey-scarce, drought-prone habitats with more threat from biotic and abiotic adversities.

The structural, behavioural and biological adaptations of endemic assassin bugs of tropical rainforests, scrub jungles and semiarid zones can be better understood with knowledge on the transformation of tropical rainforest ecosystems into scrub jungle and to semiarid zone ecosystems.

The assassin bugs once predominantly present in the tropical rainforest ecosystems might have the following characteristics: (i) timid predators; (ii) tibia without tibial pads or with tibial combs, spines, spurs etc.; (iii) fully alate; (iv) soft cuticle without warning colouration; (v) generally polyphagous; (vi) predominantly arboreal and diurnal; (vii) gluing eggs basally and vertically in the form of an ootheca; (viii) exhibit congregational feeding; (ix) exhibit precopulatory riding during mating; (x) high fecundity in less number of batches; (xi) good hatchability; (xii) shorter incubation and stadial periods; (xiii) predominantly multivoltine; and (xiv) complex stylets and genitalia. During the course of their migration from tropical rainforests to drought prone scrub jungles and semiarid zones they might have attained the following adaptive characters of transformation: (i) aggressive predators; (ii) increased development of tibial pads; (iii) alary polymorphism, such as sexual dimorphism, aptery, brachyptery and alate condition; (iv) hard cuticle with warning colouration; (v) increasingly monophagous; (vi) predominantly crepuscular; (vii) gluing eggs only basally or burying individual eggs deep inside the soil or exhibiting tendency to glue the eggs to fresh excreta or ovipositing eggs solitary at random; (viii) adaptive nymphal camouflaging (Reduviinae and Salyavatinae); (ix) lower fecundity in more number of batches; (x) poor hatchability; (xi) predominantly univoltine or bivoltine; and (xii) loss of complex stylets and genitalia (Ambrose, 1999, 2003).

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Table 2. Checklist of reduviid bugs of India

I. SUBFAMILY CENTROCNEMINAE Miller, 1956
I.a. Genus *Neocentrocnemis* Miller, 1956
1. *Neocentrocnemis fuscipennis* Miller, 1956
Distribution: China and India

2. *Neocentrocnemis stali* (Reuter, 1881)
Synonyms: *Centrocnemis stali* Reuter, 1881
Neocentrocnemis stali Miller, 1956
Distribution: Birmania, China, India and Pakistan

I.b. Genus *Paracentrocnemis* Miller, 1956
1. *Paracentrocnemis campelli* Miller, 1956
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Paracentrocnemis dearmata* (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Centrocnemis dearmata* Distant, 1902d
Paracentrocnemis dearmata: Miller, 1956
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

II. SUBFAMILY ECTINODERINAE Stål, 1866b
II.a. Genus *Amulius* Stål, 1866b
1. *Amulius rubrifemur* Breddin, 1895 (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Endemic to India

III. SUBFAMILY ECTRICHODIINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843
III.a. Genus *Audernacus* Distant, 1902d
1. *Audernacus atropictus* Distant,1902d
Synonyms: *Santosia atropicta* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: India and Myanmar

III.b. Genus *Bayerus* Distant, 1902d
1. *Bayerus cuneatus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.c. Genus *Cimbus* Hahn, 1831
1. *Cimbus dolosus* (Distant, 1919a)
Synonyms: *Castra dolosa* Distant, 1919a
Cimbus dolosus Cook, 1977
Distribution: India and China

III.d. Genus *Echinocoris* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1992
1. *Echinocoris coramandalesis* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1992
(*Echinocoris* preoccupied in Stenopodainae Miller,1949)
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.e. Genus *Ectrychotes* Burmeister, 1835
1. *Ectrychotes abbreviatus* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: India and China

2. *Ectrychotes andreae* (Thunberg, 1784)
Synonyms: *Cimex andreae* Thunberg, 1784 var. *beta*
Loricerus axillaris Costa, 1863
(synonymized by Lethierry and Severin, 1896)
Ectrichodia axillaris Walker, 1873b
Larymna andrae (sic.) Scott, 1874
Ectrychotes haematogaster Doi, 1932
Distribution: China (Taiwan), India, Japan and Korea

3. *Ectrychotes annamensis* Miller, 1955d
Distribution: China and India

4. *Ectrychotes atripennis* (Stål, 1866b)
Synonyms: *Larymna atripennis* Stål, 1866b
Etrichodia ophirica Walker, 1873b
Scadra ophirica Lethierry and Severin, 1896
(synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Ectrychotes atripennis Stål, 1874b
Distribution: India, Indonesia (Borneo), Malaysia, (Malacca) and Myanmar (Tennasserim)

5. *Ectrychotes bharathi* Murugan and Livingstone, 1989
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Ectrychotes comottoi* Lethierry, 1883
Distribution: China (Taiwan) and India

7. *Ectrychotes crudelis* (Fabricius, 1803)
Synonyms: *Reduvius crudelis* Fabricius, 1803
Larymna crudelis Mayr, 1866a
Ectrichodia crudelis Walker, 1873b
Ectrychotes crudelis Stål, 1874a
Ectrychotes cuprens var. *beta* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Celebes and Java), Myanmar and Philippines

8. *Ectrychotes cupreus* var. *beta* Reuter
Distribution: India and Java

9. *Ectrychotes dispar* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: Endemic to India

10. *Ectrychotes fruehstorferi* Miller, 1955d
Distribution: China and India

11. *Ectrychotes insignis* (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus insignis* Distant, 1902d
Ectrychotes insignis Miller, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Ectrychotes nigripes* Lethierry, 1891
Distribution: Bangladesh and India

13. *Ectrychotes picturatus* (Distant, 1919a)
Synonyms: *Haematoloecha picturata* Distant, 1919a
Ectrychotes picturatus Cook, 1977
Distribution: China and India

14. *Ectrychotes pilicornis* (Fabricius, 1787)
Synonyms: *Reduvius pilicornis* Fabricius, 1787
Cimex pilicornis Gmelin, 1788
Ectrychotes pilicornis Burmeister, 1835
Larymna pilicorniss Mayr, 1866b
Ectrichodia pilicornis Walker, 1873b
Distribution: Endemic to India

15. *Ectrychotes relatus* Paiva, 1919
Distribution: Endemic to India

16. *Ectrychotes scutellaris* (Breddin, 1903d)
Synonyms: *Ectrichodia scutellaris* Breddin, 1903d
Ectrychotes scutellaris Cook, 1977
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.f. *Eriximachus* Distant, 1902d
1. *Eriximachus globosus* Distant, 1902d
(*Eriximachus* Bergroth, 1906a; invalid genus Maldonaldo, 1990)
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.g. *Guionius* Distant, 1909c
1. *Guionius nigripenniss* (Fabricius, 1794)
Synonyms: *Reduvius nigripennis* Fabricius, 1794
Mendis sanguinaria Stål, 1866b (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Mendis nigripennis Stål, 1868
Ectrichodia nigripennis Walker, 1873b
Vilius nigripennis Distant, 1903d (synonymized by Cook, 1977)
Guionius indictus Distant, 1909c (synonymized by Cook, 1977)
Guionius nigripennis Cook ,1977
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

III.h. *Haematoloecha* Stål, 1874a
1. *Haematoloecha chapana* Distant, 1919a
Distribution: China, India and Vietnam

2. *Haematoloecha nigrorubra* Distant, 1919a
Distribution: China and India

III.i. Genus *Haematorrhophus* Stål, 1874a
1. *Haematorrhophus fovealis* Murugan and Livingstone, 1995
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Haematorrhophus horrendus* (Kirkaldy) 1902
Synonyms: *Ectrichodia horrenda* Kirkaldy, 1902
Haematorrhophus horrendus Cook, 1977
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Haemotorrhophus (Physorhynchus) javadiensis* Hegde, 1989 India
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Haematorrhophus malabaricus* (Distant) 1902d
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus malabaricus* Distant, 1902d
Haematorrhophus malabaricus Bergroth, 1906a
(invalid description from nymph, Maldonaldo, 1990)
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Haematorrhophus marginatus* (Reuter) 1873b
Synonyms: *Ectrichodia discrepans* Walker, 1873b
(synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Physorhynchus (*Haematorrhophus*) *marginatus* Reuter, 1881
Physorhynchus discrepans Lethierry & Severin, 1896
(erroneously synonymized with *Ectrychodia linnei* (sic) by Kirkaldy, 1902; Cook, 1977)
Haematorrhophus marginatus Miller, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Haematorrhophus nigroviolaceous* (Reuter) 1881
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus* (*Haematorrhophus*) *nigroviolaceous* Reuter, 1881
Haematorrhophus nigroviolaceous Miller, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

7. *Haematorrhophus pedestris* (Distant) 1902d
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus pedestris* Distant, 1902d
Haematorrhophus pedestris Miller, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

8. *Haematorrhophus rubromaculatus* (Distant) 1902d
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus rubromaculatus* Distant, 1902d
Haematorrhophus rubromaculatus Miller, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

9. *Haematorrhophus ruguloscutellaris* Murugan andLivingstone, 1995 India
Distribution: Endemic to India

10. *Haematorrhophus segnis* (Bergroth) 1915a
Synonyms: *Glymmatophora (Haematorrhophus) segnis* Bergroth, 1915a
Haematorrhophus bergrothi Miller, 1953
(synonymized by Cook, 1977)
Haematorrhophus segnis Cook, 1977
Distribution: Endemic to India

11. *Haematorrhophus talpus* (Distant) 1902d
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus talpus* Distant, 1902d
Physorhynchus talpus Bergroth, 1906a
(invalid description from nymph, Maldonado, 1990)
Haematorrhophus talpus Miller, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Haematorrhophus tuberculatus* (Stål) 1874a
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus (Haematorrhophus)*

tuberculatus Stål, 1874a
Haematorrhophus tuberculatus Reuter, 1881
Physorhynchus tuberculatus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Ectrichodia tuberculata Breddin, 1912
Haematorrhophus tuberculatus Cook ,1977
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

III.j. Genus *Hemihaematorrhophus* Murugan and Livingstone, 1995
1. *Hemihaematorrhophus planidorsatus* Murugan and Livingstone, 1995
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.k. Genus *Labidocoris* Mayr, 1865
1. *Labidocoris elegans* Mayr, 1865
(also described by Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Climbus elegans* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: China, India and Japan

2. *Labidocoris tuberculatus* Ambrose and Vennison, 1993
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.l. Genus *Mascaregnasa* Distant, 1909c
1. *Mascaregnasa typica* Distant, 1909
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.m. Genus *Mendis* Stål, 1859a
1. *Mendis apicimaculata* (Distant, 1919a)
Synonyms: *Haematoloecha apicimaculata* Distant, 1919a
Mendis apicimaculata Cook, 1977
Distribution: China and India

III.n. Genus *Neohaematorrhophus* Ambrose and Livingstone, 1986b
1. *Neohaematorrhophus therasii* Ambrose and Livingstone, 1986b
Comments: Male var a. violaceous black b. violaceous black with pale red corium and c. red; female var a. violaceous black and b. red except black prothoracic and abdominal spots, and exhibits ecotypism (Sahayaraj, 1991)
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.o. Genus *Paralibavius* Paiva, 1919
1. *Paralibarius singularis* Paiva, 1919
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.p. Genus *Parascadra* Miller, 1953
1. *Parascadra andamanensis* (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.q. Genus *Pyrodocoris* Miller, 1955a
1 Audernacus andamanensis Distant, 1902d
Synonyms: *Parascadra andamanensis* Cook, 1977

2. *Pyrodocoris fenestratus* Miller, 1955a
Distribution: India and China

III.r. Genus *Quercetanus* Distant, 1902d
1. *Quercetanus atromaculatus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.s. Genus *Scadra* Stål, 1859a
1. *Scadra annulicornis* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

2. *Scadra annulipes* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Scadra atricapilla* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Scadra castanea* Paiva, 1919
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Scadra cincticornis* Kirby, 1891
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

6. *Scadra maculiventris* Stål, 1863
Synonyms: *Ectrichodia maculiventris* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: Endemic to India

7. *Scadra militaris* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: China and India

8. *Scadra scutellaris* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

9. *Scadra tibialis* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.t. Genus *Stegius* Distant, 1902d
1. *Stegius pravus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.u. Genus *Synectrychotes* Livingstone and Murugan, 1987
1. *Synectrychotes calimerei* Livingstone and Murugan, 1987
Distribution: Endemic to India

III.v. Genus *Vilius* Stål, 1863
1. *Vilius melanopterus* Stål, 1863(Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Ectrichodia insignis* Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Ectrichodia limbifera Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Ectrichodia melanoptera Walker, 1873b
Mendis insignis Lethierry and Severin, 1896 (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Vilius limbifer Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Sumatra), Malaysia and Myanmar

2. *Vilius rubroniger* Distant, 1919a
Distribution: China and India

IV. SUBFAMILY EMESINAE Amyot and Serville, 1843
EMESINII Amyot and Serville, 1843
IV.a. Genus *Eugubinus* Distant, 1903e
1. *Eugubinus araneus* Distant, 1903e
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Eugubinus intrudans* Distant, 1915
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Eugubinus reticolus* Distant, 1915
Distribution: Endemic to India

IV.b. Genus *Gardena* Dohrn, 1859
1. *Gardena muscicapa* (Bergroth) 1906b
Synonyms: *Lutevopsis muscicapa* Bergroth, 1906b
Gardena polita Miller, 1941b (synonymized by Wygodzinsky, 1966)
Gardena kivuensis Villiers, 1958
Gardena etiennei Villiers, 1976 (synonymized by Villiers, 1982b)
Gardena kivuensis Villiers, 1982a (synonymized with *Gardena muscicapa* Villiers, 1982a)
Distribution: Brazil (Natal), Cameroon, India, Indonesia (Borneo and Sumatra), Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Russian Island, Selangor, South Africa and Zaire

IV.c. Genus *Myiophanes* (*Myiophanes*) Reuter, 1881
1. *Myiophanes kempi* China, 1924
Synonyms: *Myiophanes greeni* Paiva, 1919
Myiophanes (*Myiophanes*) *kempi* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

IV.d. Genus *Stenolemus* Signoret, 1858
1. *Stenolemus atkinsoni* Distant, 1903b
Synonyms: *Stenolemus atkinsoni* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Stenolemus greeni* Distant, 1903a
Synonyms: *Stenolemus greeni* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

3. *Stenolemus hirtipes* Distant, 1919d
Synonyms: *Stenolemus hirtipes* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Stenolemus susainathani* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

LEISTARCHINI Stål, 1862b as LEISTARCHIDA Van Duzee, 1916 as LEISTARCHINI
IV.e. Genus *Bagauda* Bergroth, 1903
1. *Bagauda avidus* Bergroth, 1903
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

2. *Bagauda cavernicola* Paiva, 1919
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

3. *Bagauda similis* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

IV.f. Genus *Guithera* Distant, 1906a
1. *Guithera feana* (Distant, 1903f)
Synonyms: *Luteva feana* Distant, 1903f
Guithera feana Distant, 1906a
Guithera hortensia Distant, 1906b
Guithera (*Guithera*) *feana* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: India, Myanmar and Thailand

IV.g. Genus *Ploiaria* Scopoli, 1786
1. *Ploiaria anak* Distant, 1909b
Distribution: India and Pakistan

2. *Ploiaria nuda* Ravichandran and Livingstone, 1989
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Ploiaria soudanica* Dispons, 1960b
Synonyms: *Ploiaria soudanica* Villiers, 1973
(Villiers (1973) also proposed *Ploiaria nilotica* as winged form of *P. soudanica*)
Distribution: Ethiopia, India and Sudan

METAPTERINI Stål
IV.h. Genus *Emesaya* McAtce and Malloch, 1925
1. *Emesaya brevipennis* (Say, 1773a)
Synonyms: *Cimex longipes* Dee Geer, 1773 (preoccupied by *C.longipes* Linne, 1767a)
Ploiaria brevipennis Say, 1828a
Emesa filum Gray, 1832
Emesa filum (*brevipennis*) Griffith, 1832a in Gray, 1832
Emesa pia Amyot and Serville, 1843 (synonymized by Uhler, 1871a)
Emesa longipes Dohrn, 1860a
Emesa brevipennis Dohrn, 1860a
Emesa affinis Dohrn, 1860a
Dmesa choctawana Kirkaldy, 1909
Emesaya brevipennis McAtee & Malloch, 1925
Emesaya b. brevipennis McAtee & Malloch, 1925
Emesaya brevipennis australis McAtee & Malloch, 1925
Emesaya brevipennis occidentalis McAtee & Malloch, 1925
Emesaya brevipennis Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: India and Mauritius

IV.i. Genus *Ischnobaena* Stål, 1870b
1. *Ischnobaena macerrima* Stål, 1870b
Distribution: India and Philippines

IV.j. Genus *Ischnobaenella* Wygodzoinsky, 1966
1. *Ischnobaenella brunneiceps* (Breddin, 1912)

Synonyms: *Ischnobaena brunneiceps* Breddin, 1912
Ischnobaenella brunneiceps Wygodzoinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Ischnobaenella invisibilis* (Dohrn, 1860a)
Synonyms: *Emesa invisibilis* Dohrn, 1860a
Emesa henrici Dohrn 1860a (synonymized by Wygodzoinsky, 1966)
Ischnobaena henrici Distant, 1902d
Ischnobaena invisibilis Breddin, 1912
Ischnobaenella henrici Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

3. *Ischnobaenella jawalagiri* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Ischnobaenella naraikkadu* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

IV.k. Genus *Onychomesa* Wygodzinsky, 1966
1. *Onychomesa susainthani* Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Endemic to India

IV.l. Genus *Schidium* Bergroth, 1916a
1. *Schidium marcidum* (Uhler, 1896)
Synonyms: *Emesa marcida* Uhler, 1896
Ischnonyctes praedicator Kirkaldy, 1899 (synonymized with *Ischnonyctes marcidus* by Bergroth, 1906b)
Ischnonyctes alatus Distant, 1902d synonymized by McAtee & Malloch, 1926
Ischnonyctes marcidus Bergroth, 1906b
Ischnonyctes pennatus Bergroth, 1915b
Schidium marcidum Wygodzinsky, 1956
Gardena marcida Miyamoto, 1961a
Distribution: Australia, China, India, Indonesia (Java), Japan, New Guinea, New Ireland, Oceania, Philippines and Sri Lanka

2. *Schidium phasma* (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Ghilianella phasma* Distant, 1902d
Schidium phasma Bergroth, 1916a
Schidium phasma Wygodzinsky, 1966 (doubted this species as a *Schidium* due to its conspicuous body granulations, Maldonado, 1990)
Distribution: India and Myanmar

PLOIARIOLINI Van Duzee, 1916
IV.m. Genus *Emesopsis* Uhler, 1893
1. *Emesopsis bimedia* Ravichandran and Livingstone, 1989
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Emesopsis nubilus* Uhler, 1893
Synonyms: *Calphurina reticulata* Distant, 1909b (synonymized by Wygodzinsky and Usinger, 1960)
Calphurina pacalis Horvath, 1914 (synonymized by Wygodzinsky and Usinger, 1960)
Ploiariola pallida Jeannel, 1919 (synonymized by Wygodzinsky and Usinger, 1960)
Emesopsis pacalis McAtee & Malloch, 1923
Emesopsis pilosus Usinger, 1946 (synonymized by Wygodzinsky and Usinger, 1960)
Calphurina pallida Villiers, 1948
Emesopsis nubilus Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: China (Taiwan), India Africa, Sri Lanka and St. Vincent

IV.n. Genus *Empicoris* Wolff, 1811a
1. *Empicoris rubromaculatus* (Blackburn) 1889
Synonyms: *Ploiariodes rubromaculatus* Blackburn, 1889
Ploiariodes euryale Kirkaldy, 1908a
Ploiariodes rubromaculata Kirkaldy, 1908b (synonymized by McAtee & Malloch, 1922)
Ploiariola scotti Distant, 1913 (synonymized by Wygodzinsky, 1966a)
Ploiariola frogatti Horvath, 1914 (synonymized by McAtee & Malloch, 1925)
Ploiariola sagax Horvath, 1914 (synonymized by Wygodzinsky, 1966)
Ploiariola californica Downes, 1924a
Empicoris rubromaculatus McAtee & Malloch, 1925
Empicoris rubromaculatus var-*obsoletus* McAtee & Malloch, 1926
Ploiariola rubromaculata China, 1938
Empicoris tingitanus Dispons, 1955 (synonymized by Wygodzinsky, 1966)
Empicorella tingitana Dispons and Stichel, 1959
Empicoris microcephalus Villiers, 1960 (synonymized by Wygodzinsky, 1966)
Empicoris rubromaculatus Wygodzinsky, 1966
Distribution: Africa (Madeira Island), Australia (Lord Howe Island and Tasmania), Chile (Juan Fernandez Island), China (Macau), Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Oceania (New Caledonia), Pacific ocean (Samoa Island), Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Schulles, Uruguay, Venezuela

V. SUBFAMILY HARPACTORINAE Reuter, 1887
V.a. Genus *Agriosphodrus* Stål, 1866b
1. *Agriosphodrus dohrni* (Stål, 1862a)
Synonyms: *Eulyes dohrni* Signoret, 1862a
Agriosphodrus dohrni Stål, 1866b (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: China and India

V.b. Genus *Alcmena* Stål, 1859a
1. *Alcmena maculosa* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India and Myanmar (Tennasserim)

2. *Alcmena spinifex* (Thunberg, 1783)
Synonyms: *Cimex spinifex* Thunberg, 1783
Alcmena angusta Stål, 1859a (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Ploeogaster angustus Walker, 1873b
Alcmena (*Alcmena*) *spinifex* Stål, 1874a
Alcmena spinifex Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Bartacus spinifex Distant, 1902d (redescribed by Das, 1996)
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

3. *Alcmena straminipes* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.c. Genus *Bergrothellus* Miller, 1954a
1. *Bergrothellus humilis* Miller, 1959a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Bergrothellus rufipes* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.d. Genus *Biasticus* Stål, 1866a
1. *Biasticus abdominalis* Reuter, 1887 (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Biasticus abdominalis* Stål, 1981a
Distribution: China, India and Myanmar

2. *Biasticus flavus* (Distant) 1903b
Synonyms: *Harpactor flavus* Distant, 1903b (with three varieties: var.a. corium testaceous with basal area black b. resembling typical form but with unicolour corium, pale sanguineous and **c.** resembling variety a but with one or two discal piceous spots to posterior lobe of pronotum, femora ochraceously biannualated
Harpactor flavinotum Matsumura, 1913a
Rhinocoris flavus Bergroth, 1914
Rhinocoris flavidorsum Horvath, 1914 (new name for *flavinotum*, synonymized with *R-flavus* by Esaki, 1926b)
Biasticus flavus Hsiao *et al.,* 1981
Distribution: China (Taiwan), Hong-kong, India, Japan and Myanmar (Tennaserim)

3. *Biasticus fuliginosus* Reuter, 1887
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Biasticus nigricollis* (Dallas, 1850)
Synonyms: *Arilus nigricollis* Dallas, 1850
Reduvius nigricollis Stål ,1866b
Harpactor nigricollis Walker, 1873b
Rhinocoris nigricollis Miller, 1941a (with var. *rubescens*)
Biasticus nigricollis Miller, 1954b
Distribution: India and Indonesia (Java)

V.e. Genus *Brassivola* Distant, 1902d
1. *Brassivola hystrix* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

V.f. Genus *Coranus* Curtis, 1833
1. *Coranus ambrosii* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989c
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Coranus atricapillus* Distant, 1903a
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

3. *Coranus carinata* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989c
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Coranus emodicus* Kiritshenko, 1931
Distribution: China and India

5. *Coranus fuscipennis* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: China, India and Indonesia (Sumatra)

6. *Coranus militaris* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

7. *Coranus niger* (Rambur) 1842
Synonyms: *Reduvius niger* Rambur, 1842
Harpactor affinis Lucas, 1849
Colliocoris revellierei Perris, 1849a
Coranus revellierei Mulsant and Rey, 1872a (synonymized by Puton, 1880a)
Coranus niger Stål, 1874a
Coranus affinis Stål, 1874a
Coranus fieberi Puton, 1880b (synonymized by Lethierry and Severin, 1896)
Coranus niger var. *femoralis* Ragus, 1910
Coranus fieberi Reuter, 1913
Distribution: Algeria, France (Corsica), Holomediterranean, India and Italy (Sicily Island)

8. *Coranus nodulosus* Ambrose and Sahayaraj, 1993
Distribution: Endemic to India

9. *Coranus ruthii* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989c
Distribution: Endemic to India

10. *Coranus siva* Kirkaldy, 1891a
Synonyms: *Harpactor obscurus* Kirby, 1891
Coranus loczyi Horvath, 1892 (synonymized with *Coranus obscurus* by Distant, 1902d)
Coranus soosai Ambrose and Vennison, 1989
Coranus spinscutis Reuter, 1881 (redescribed by Kumar, 1993)
Distribution: India, Myanmar, Nepal and Sri Lanka

11. *Coranus vitellinus* Distant, 1919d (redescribed by Ambrose, 1980)
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Coranus wolffi* Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Synonyms: *Reduvius aegyptius* Wolff, 1801
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.g. Genus *Cosmolestes* Stål, 1866b
1. *Cosmolestes annulipes* Distant, 1879b
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.h. Genus *Cydnocoris* Stål, 1866b
1. *Cydnocoris crocatus* Stål,1866b
Distribution: India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

2. *Cydnocoris fasciatus* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: China, India and West Indies

3. *Cydnocoris gilvus* (Burmeister) 1837
Synonyms: *Myocoris gilvus* Burmeister, 1837
Myocoris gilvus Klug (sic) 1858
Cutocoris gilvus Dohrn, 1860a
Cydnocoris tagalicus Stål, 1866b
(synonymized with var a of *C.gilvus* by Stål, 1870b)
Cydnocoris gilvus Stål, 1870b
Reduvius erythrinus Walker, 1873a
(synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: China, Indonesia (Java and Sumatra), Myanmar, Philippines and Sri Lanka

V.i. Genus *Endochus* Stål, 1859a
1. *Endochus atricapillus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Endochus atrispinus* Stål, 1863
Synonyms: *Euagoras atrispinus* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: India and Indonesia (Sumatra)

3. *Endochus campbelli* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: China, India and Sri Lanka

4. *Endochus carbonarius* Breddin, 1903a
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Endochus cingalensis* Stål, 1861
Synonyms: *Endochus consors* Stål, 1861;
(synonymized by Kirby, 1891)
Euagoras cingalensis Walker, 1873b
Euagoras consors Walker, 1873b
Distribution: China, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

6. *Endochus erectus* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

7. *Endochus inornatus* Stål, 1866b
Distribution: China, India and Malaysia

8. *Endochus migratorius* Distant, 1903b
(redescribed by Gunaseelan, 2005)
Distribution: China, Hong-kong and India

9. *Endochus nigricornis* Stål, 1859a (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Euagoras nigricornis* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: India, Indonesia (Java and West Sumatra) and Myanmar

10. *Endochus parvispinus* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

11. *Endochus umbrinus* Distant, 1902d
(redescribed by Sahayaraj, 1991)
Distribution: India and Malaysia

V.j. Genus *Epidaus* Stål, 1859a
1. *Epidaus alternus* Bergroth, 1915a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Epidaus atrispinus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: China, India and former USSR

3. *Epidaus bicolor* Distant, 1903b
Distribution: India and West China

4. *Epidaus conspersus* Stål, 1863 (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Euagoras conspersus* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: India and Malaysia

5. *Epidaus famulus* (Stål, 1863)
Synonyms: *Endochus famulus* Stål, 1863
Euagoras famulus Walker, 1873b
Epidaus famulus Distant, 1902d
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Borneo and Sumatra), Malaysia and Myanmar

V.k. Genus *Euagoras* Burmeister, 1835
1. *Euagoras erythrocephala* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1990a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Euagoras plagiatus* (Burmeister) 1834a
Synonyms: *Zelus plagiatus* Burmeister, 1834a
Darbanus nigrolineatus Amyot & Serville, 1843
(synonymized by Stål, 1866b)
Darbanus plagiatus Stål, 1859a
Euagoras plagiatus Stål, 1862a
Euagoras plagiata Casto, 1895
Endochus marginalis Matsumura, 1906
(synonymized by Esaki, 1926a) (redescribed by Vennison 1988)
(exhibits ecotypism, Vennison, 1988; Das, 1996)
Distribution: China, India, Japan, Indonesia, (Java), Malaysia, Myanmar (Tennaserim), Philippines and Singapore

V.l. Genus *Henricohahnia* Breddin, 1900a
1. *Henricohahnia cauta* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: China and India

2. *Henricohahnia gallus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Henricohahnia indica* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Henricohahnia milleri* Muraleedharan, 1976
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Henricohahnia montana* (Distant, 1903b)
Synonyms: *Forestus montanus* Distant, 1903b
Henricohahnia montana Distant ,1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Henricohahnia spinosa* (Distant, 1903b)
Synonyms: *Forestus spinosus* Distant, 1903b
Henricohahnia spinosa Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

7. *Henricohahnina tinctoria* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

8. *Henricohahnina typica* (Distant, 1903b)
Synonyms: *Forestus typicus* Distant, 1903b
Henricohahnina typica Distant, 1902d
Distribution: China and India

9. *Henricohahnia viroopa* Muraleedharan, 1976
Distribution: Endemic to India

10. *Henricohahnia vittata* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: China and India

11. *Henricohahnia vitticeps* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.m. Genus *Homalosphodrus* Stål, 1866b
1. *Homalosphodrus brachialis* (Stål, 1963)
Synonyms: *Parsialus brachialis* Stål, 1863
Homalosphodrus brachialis Stål, 1866b (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: India, Myanmar and Philippines

2. *Homalosphodrus depressus* (Stål, 1863)
Synonyms: *Parsialus depressus* Stål, 1863
Homalosphodrus depressus Stål, 1866b
Sycanus depressus Walker, 1873b
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.n. Genus *Irantha* Stål, 1861
1. *Irantha armipes* (Stål, 1855a)
Synonyms: *Harpactor armipes* Stål, 1855a
Sinea hoplites Dohrn, 1860a
Irantha armipes Stål, 1861 (Distant, 1902d)
Irantha holoplites Stål, 1866b (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Sthienera armipes Walker, 1873b
Irantha germana Breddin, 1909 (synonymized by Distant, 1910) (redescribed by Das, 1996)
Distribution: India, Nepal and Sri Lanka

2. *Irantha consobrina* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Irantha pepparai* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1988a
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.o. Genus *Isyndus* Stål, 1858
1. *Isyndus heros heros* (Fabricius, 1803)
Synonyms: *Zelus heros* Fabricius, 1803
Isyndus heros Stål, 1858
Isyndus ulysses Stål, 1863
(synonymized by Dispons, 1969b)
Euagoras heros Walker, 1873b
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Borneo, Celebes and Sumatra) Laos, Malaysia (Malacca) and West Indies (Penang)

2. *Isyndus obscurus* (Dallas, 1850)
Synonyms: *Harpactor obscurus* Dallas, 1850
Isyndus obscurus Stål, 1863
Euagoras obscurus Walker, 1873b
Isyndus obscurus obscurus Dispons, 1969b
Euagoras ulysses Walker, 1873b
Isyndus ulysses Distant, 1902d
Isyndus lativentris Distant, 1919b
(synonymized by Dispons, 1969b)
Isyndus heros heros Dispons, 1969b
Distribution: Bhutan, China, India, Japan and Pakistan

3. *Isyndus reticulatus brevipennis* Breddin, 1900a
Synonyms: *Isyndus brevipennis* Breddin, 1900a
Isyndus reticulatus brevispinus Dispons, 1969b
Distribution: Celebes, India and Indonesia (Java)

4. *Isyndus reticulatus reticulatus* Stål, 1868
Synonyms: *Isyndus reticulatus* Stål, 1868
(Distant, 1902d)
Euagoras reticulatus Walker, 1873b
Isyndus pilosipes Reuter, 1881
(synonymized by Dispons, 1969b)
Isyndus heros Distant, 1902d
Isyndus pilosipes Distant, 1902d
Isyndus modestus Distant, 1919d
(synonymized by Dispons, 1969b)
Isyndus reticulatus reticulatus Dispons, 1969b
Distribution: China, India, Laos, Malaysia (Malacca), Pakistan and Sri Lanka

V.p. Genus *Karenocoris* Miller, 1954a
1. *Karenocoris badgleyi* (Distant, 1909c)
Synonyms: *Henricohahnia badgleyi* Distant, 1909c
Karenocoris badgleyi Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Karenocoris inermis* (Distant, 1903b)
Synonyms: *Forestus inermis* Distant, 1903b
Henricohahnia inermis Distant, 1902d
Karenocons inermis Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.q. Genus *Lanca* Distant, 1906b
1. *Lanca kandyensis* Distant, 1906b
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

V.r. Genus *Lophocephala* Laporte, 1833
1. *Lophocephala guerini* Laporte,1833
Synonyms: *Lophocephala incerta* Amyot and Serville, 1843 (synonymized by Distant, 1902d; redescribed by Ambrose, 1980)
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

V.s. Genus *Macracanthopsis* Reuter, 1881
1. *Macracanthopsis hampsoni* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Macracanthopsis nigripes* Distant, 1909c
Synonyms: *Macracanthopsis* (sic.) *nigripes* Lizhong, 1984
Distribution: China and India

3. *Macracanthopsis nodipes* Reuter, 1881 (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Macracanthopsis* (sic.) *nodipes* Lizhong, 1984
Distribution: China, India, Malaysia and Myanmar

V.t. Genus *Mastocoris* Miller, 1959a
1. *Mastocoris dilatatus* Miller, 1959a
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.u. Genus *Nagusta* Stål, 1859c
1. *Nagusta macroloba* Bergroth, 1907
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

V.v. Genus *Narsetes* Distant, 1903c
1. *Narsetes longinus* Distant, 1903c
Distribution: Combodia, China and India

V.w. Genus *Neonagusta* Ambrose and Kumaraswami, 1992
1. *Neonagusta bituberculatus* Ambrose and Kumaraswami, 1992 India
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.x. Genus *Neovillanovanus* Ambrose and Vennison, 1991
1. *Neovillanovanus macrotrichiatus* Ambrose andVennison ,1991 India
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.y. Genus *Occamus* Distant, 1909c
170. *Occamus typicus* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

V.z. Genus *Panthous* Stål, 1863
1. *Panthous bimaculatus* Distant, 1903b
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Panthous excellens* Stål, 1863 (also Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: China and India

3. *Panthous icarus* Stål, 1863
Synonyms: *Harpactor icarus* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: China, India and Malaysia (Malaca)

V.aa. Genus *Paracydnocoris* Miller, 1953
1. *Paracydnocoris distinctus* Miller, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.ab. Genus *Parapanthous* Distant, 1919b
1. *Parapanthous spinicollis* Distant, 1919b
Distribution: China and India

V.ac. Genus *Platerus* Distant, 1903b
1. *Platerus bhavanii* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1991
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Platerus pilcheri* Distant, 1903b
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.ad. Genus *Polididus* Stål, 1858
1. *Polididus armatissimus* Stål, 1859c (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Reduvius polyacanthous* Montrouzier, 1855a
Harpactor polyacanthus Walker, 1873b
Leptogaster polyacanthus Stål, 1874a
Zelus armatissimus Walker, 1873b
Acanthodesma perarmata Uhler, 1896 (synonymized by Bergroth, 1914)
(Schouteden, 1907a erroneously synonymized with *Reduvius polyacanthus*, Maldonado, 1990) (redescribed by Vennison, 1988)
Distribution: China, India, Japan, Oriental Region, Sri Lanka and former USSR

2. *Polididus brevispina* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1988a
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.ae. Genus *Pristhesancus* Amyot & Serville, 1843
1. *Pristhesancus zetterstedti* Stål, 1859c
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.af. Genus *Rhaphidosoma* Amyot & Serville, 1843
1. *Rhaphidosoma atkinsoni* Bergroth, 1893 (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

2. *Rhaphidosoma madukaraiensis* Ravichandran and Livingstone, 1994
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Rhaphidosoma tuberculatum* Distant ,1902d
Distribution: India and Pakistan (Baluchistan)

V.ag. Genus *Rhynocoris* Kolenati, 1857
1. *Rhynocoris costalis* (Stål, 1866b)
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Rhynocoris cruralis* Bergroth, 1915a
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Rhynocoris fuscipes* (Fabricius, 1787)
Synonyms: *Reduvius fuscipes* Stoll, 1780-1788
Reduvius fuscipes Fabricius, 1787
Cimex fuscipes Gmelin, 1788
Reduvius sanguninolentus Wolff, 1804a (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Reduvius corallinus Lepeletier & Serville, 1825b (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Reduvius (*Reduvius*) *costalis* Stål, 1866a (synonymized by Reuter, 1881)
Harpactor fuscipes Walker, 1873b
Reduvius (*Reduvius*) *fuscipes* Stål, 1874a
Harpactor bicoloratus Kirby, 1891 (synonymized by Distant, 1902d; redescribed by Ambrose, 1980)
Distribution: India, China and Sri Lanka

4. *Rhynocoris kumarii* Ambrose and Livingstone, 1986a
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Rhynocoris lapidicola* Samuel and Joseph, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Rhynocoris longifrons* (Stål, 1874a)
Synonyms: *Reduvius* (*Charontus*) *longifrons* Stål, 1874a
Harpactor longifrons Lethierry and Severin, 1896 (redescribed by Kumar, 1993)
Distribution: Endemic to India

7. *Rhynocoris marginatus* (Fabricius, 1794)
Synonyms: *Reduvius marginatus* Fabricius, 1794
Rhinocoris margiatus Stål, 1866b
Reduvius (*Chirillus*) *marginatus* Stål, 1874a
Reduvius (*Chirillus*) *marginatus* vars. *beta* and *Gamma* Reuter, 1881
Sycanus militaris Kirby, 1891
Harpactor marginatus Lethierry, 1896a; Distant, 1902d (synonymized by Distant, 1903b; redescribed by Ambrose, 1980)
Comments: Var. a. black b. red and c. black and red connexivum, Ambrose, 1980, Ambrose and Livingstone, 1988a; exhibits ecotypism (Ambrose, 1980; 1987c)
Distribution: China, India and Sri Lanka

8. *Rhynocoris marginellus* (Fabricius, 1803)
Synonyms: *Reduvius marginellus* Fabricius, 1803
Reduvius vicinus Stål, 1859a
Harpactor marginellus Walker, 1873b
Reduvius (*Lamphrius*) *marginellus* Stål, 1874a
Reduvius margenellus var. *vicinus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Borneo, Celebes, Java and Sumatra) and New Guinea

9. *Rhynocoris monticola* (Oshanin) 1870
Synonyms: *Harpactor monticola* Oshanin, 1870
Rhynocoris monticola Puton, 1875
Harpactor monticola var. *jucundus* Horvath, 1891
Rhinocoris monticola var. *rubricoxa* Oshanin, 1912
Rhinocoris rubricoxa Kiritshenko, 1914
Rhinocoris rubricoxa jucundus Kiritshenko, 1918
Rhinocoris monticola var. *trochantericus* Kiritshenko, 1931
Distribution: Asia Minor, Caucasus, India, Turquestan and United Arab Emirates (Persia)

10. *Rhynocoris nilgiriensis* Distant, 1903a
Synonym: *Harpactor nilgiriensis*
Distribution: Endemic to India

11. *Rhynocoris nysiiphagus* Samuel and Joseph, 1953
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Rhynocoris pygmaeus* Distant, 1903a
Synonym: *Harpactor pygmaeus*
Distribution: Endemic to India

13. *Rhynocoris reuteri* (Distant, 1879b)
Synonyms: *Harpactor* (*Harpiscus*) *reuteri* Distant, 1879b
Harpactor reuteri Reuter, 1890
Rhinocoris reuteri Oshanin, 1912
Distribution: India and Northwest Pakistan

14. *Rhynocoris shevroyensis* Hegde, 1989
Synonym: *Harpactor shevroyensis*
Distribution: Endemic to India

15. *Rhynocoris squalus* Distant, 1902d
Synonym: *Harpactor squalus*
Distribution: Endemic to India

16. *Rhynocoris tristicolor* (Reuter, 1881)
Synonyms: *Reduvius* (*Diphymus*) *tristicolor* Reuter, 1881
Harpactor (*Diphymus*) *tristicolor* Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: Endemic to India

17. *Rhynocoris varians* Paiva, 1918
Synonym: *Harpactor varians*
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.ah. Genus *Rihirbus* Stål, 1861
1. *Rihirbus trochantericus* Stål, 1861
Synonyms: (*Rihirbus trochantericus* Distant, 1902d with var a. *niger* and b. *sanguinosus*)
Rihirbus dentipes Mayr, 1865 (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Rihirbus trochantericus var a. *niger,* b. *scutellaris*, c. *rufipes,* d. *rufipennis,* e. *rufidorsus,* f. *semiflavus,* g. *tibialis* and h. *luctusas* Stål, 1870b

Euagoras trochantericus Walker, 1873b
Rihirbus trochantericus var. *testaceus* Reuter, 1881
Rihirbus trochantericus var. *ruficeps* (sic.) Casto, 1895
Distribution: China, India, Philippines and Sri Lanka

V.ai. Genus *Scipinia* Stål, 1861
1. *Scipinia horrida* (Stål, 1861)
Synonyms: *Sinea horrida* Stål, 1859c
Sinea peltastes Dohrn, 1860b (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Scipinia horrida Stål, 1861(Distant, 1902d)
Scipinia peltastes Stål, 1866b
Scipinia javanensis Stål, 1874a
Scipinia horrida Distant (nec Stål) 1902d (synonymized by Breddin, 1909)
Irantha javanica Breddin, 1909 (synonymized with *Scipinia horrida* by Distant, 1910 new combination and emendation of *Scipinia*) (redescribed by Das, 1996)
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Java), Myanmar, Philippines and Sri Lanka

V.aj. Genus *Serendiba* Distant, 1906b
1. *Serendiba pundaluoyae* Distant, 1906b
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

V.ak. *Sphedanolestes* Stål, 1866b (by subsequent designation, Distant 1902d)
1. *Sphedanolestes aurescens* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Sphedanolestes badgleyi* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Sphedanolestes bicolourous* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989b
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Sphedanolestes bowringi* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Sphedanolestes dives* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India and Myanmar (Mandalay)

6. *Sphedanolestes fraterculus* Bergroth, 1908
Distribution: Endemic to India

7. *Sphedanolestes funeralis* Distant, 1903b
Distribution: Endemic to India

8. *Sphedanolestes himalayensis* Distant, 1909a (redescribed by Das, 1996)
Distribution: Endemic to India

9. *Sphedanolestes impressicollis* (Stål) 1861
Synonyms: *Reduvius impressicollis* Stål, 1861
Sphedanolestes impressicollis Stål, 1866b
Harpactor impressicollis Walker, 1873b
Sphedanolestes (Sphedanolestes) impressicollis Stål, 1874a
Harpactor bituberculatus Jakovlev, 1893 (synonymized by Kiritshenko, 1961)
Distribution: China, Hong-kong, India, Japan and Korea

10. *Sphedanolestes indicus* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: Endemic to India

11. *Sphedanolestes limbativentris* Breddin, 1913
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Sphedanolestes mendicus* (Stål) 1866b
Synonyms: *Reduvius mendicus* Stål, 1866b
Harpactor mendicus Walker, 1873b
Reduvius (*Lamphirus*) *mendicus* Stål, 1874a
Sphedanolestes mendicus Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Cambodia, China, India and Myanmar

13. *Sphedanolestes minusculus* Bergroth 1908 (exhibits ecotypism, Kumar, 1993; Das, 1996)
Distribution: Endemic to India

14. *Sphedanolestes nigrocephala* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989b
Distribution: Endemic to India

15. *Sphedanolestes pubinotum* Reuter, 1881 (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Sphedanolestes aterimus* Distant, 1919b (synonymized by Dispons, 1971; redescribed by Ambrose, 1980 as *S. aterimus* and by Kumaraswami, 1991) (exhibits ecotypism Ambrose, 1980; 1986a; Kumaraswami, 1991; Das, 1996)
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Borneo), Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam

16. *Sphedanolestes pulchriventris* (Stål, 1863)
Synonyms: *Reduvius pulchriventris* Stål, 1863
Harpactor pulchriventris Walker, 1873b
Sphedanolestes pulchriventris Horvath, 1889
Distribution: Endemic to India

17. *Sphedanolestes signatus* Distant, 1903b (redescribed by Vennison, 1988)
Distribution: Endemic to India

18. *Sphedanolestes stigmatellus* Distant, 1903b
Distribution: Endemic to India

19. *Sphedanolestes trichrous* Stål, 1874a
Synonyms: *Sphedanolestes (Haemactus) trichrous* Stål, 1874a
Sphedanolestes trichrous Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: Endemic to India

20. *Sphedanolestes variabilis* Distant, 1902d (with var. a and b)
Distribution: Endemic to India

V.ak. Genus *Sycanus* Amyot & Serville, 1843
1. *Sycanus affinis* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Sycanus albofasciatus* Bergroth, 1908
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Sycanus ater* (Wolff, 1802a)
Synonyms: *Reduvius ater* Wolff, 1802a
Sycanus ater Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Sycanus atrocoerulens* Signoret, 1862
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Sycanus bifidus* (Fabricius, 1787)
Synonyms: *Reduvius bifidus* Fabricius, 1787
Cimex bifidus Gmelin, 1790
Zelus bifidus Fabricius, 1803
Harpactor bifidus Westwood, 1842a
Sycanus bifidus Dohrn, 1859
Distribution: China, India and Indonesia (Borneo and Java)

6. *Sycanus collaris* (Fabricius, 1785)
Synonyms: *Reduvius collaris* Stoll, 1785
Cimex carbonarius Gmelin, 1790a (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Zelus collaris Fabricius, 1803
Reduvius longicollis Lepeletier & Serville, 1825 (synonymized by Stål, 1866b)
Arilus collaris Burmeister, 1835
Sycanus collaris Amyot and Serville, 1843 (Distant, 1902d)
Sycanus leucomesus Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Distant, 1903b)
Sycanus leucomerus Distant, 1910
Distribution: China, Malaysia (Malacca, Sarawak), Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Siam)

7. *Sycanus croceovittatus* Dohrn, 1859
Synonyms: *Sycanus croceo-vittatus* Dohrn, 1859
Sycanus leucomerus Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Lizhong, 1984)
Distribution: China and Malaysia

8. *Sycanus dubius* Paiva, 1919
Distribution: Endemic to India

9. *Sycanus falleni* Stål, 1863
Distribution: Cambodia, China, India and Sri Lanka

10. *Sycanus galbanus* Distant, 1906b
Distribution: Endemic to Sri Lanka

11. *Sycanus indagator* Stål, 1863
Synonyms: *Sycanus* (*Cosmophodrus*) *indagator* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Sycanus inermis* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

13. *Sycanus pyrrhomelas* Walker, 1873b (redescribed by Paniadima, 1987, Ambrose and Paniadima, 1988)
Distribution: India and Myanmar

14. *Sycanus reclinatus* Dohrn, 1859 (redescribed by Vennison, 1988)
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

15. *Sycanus rubricatus* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: China and India

16. *Sycanus ventralis* Distant, 1919b
Distribution: China and India

17. *Sycanus versicolor* Dohrn, 1859 (redescribed by Kumaraswami, 1991)
Distribution: India and West Indies (Penang)

18. *Sycanus vividus* Distant, 1919b
Distribution: China, India and Malaysia

V.al. Genus *Velinus* Stål, 1865
1. *Velinus annulatus* Distant, 1879b
Distribution: China and India

2. *Velinus castaneus* Distant, 1919b
Distribution: Endemic to Laos

3. *Velinus lobatus* (Stål, 1866b)
Synonyms: *Reduvius lobatus* Stål, 1863
Harpactor lobatus Walker, 1873b
Distribution: Cambodia, China, India and Thailand (Siam)

4. *Velinus nigripes* Distant, 1919b
Distribution: China and India

V.am. Genus *Vesbius* Stål, 1865
1. *Vesbius purpureus* (Thunberg, 1783)
Synonyms: *Cimex purpureus* Thunberg, 1783
Reduvius purpureus Thunberg, 1822a
Harpactor milthinus Herrich-Schaeffer, 1848 (synonymized by Stål, 1866b)
Vesbius purpureus Stål 1866b (Distant, 1902d)
Euagoroides coccineus Matsumura, 1913b (synonymized by Esaki, 1926b)
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Java), Malaysia, Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines and Sri Lanka

2. *Vesbius sanguinosus* Stål, 1874a
(redescribed by Das, 1996)
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Java) and Malaysia

V.an. Genus *Villanovanus* Distant, 1902d
1. *Villanovanus dichrous* (Stål, 1863)
Synonyms: *Endochus dichrous* Stål, 1863
Euagoras dichrous Walker, 1873b
Villanovanus dichrous Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

VI. SUBFAMILY HOLOPTILINAE Amyot and Serville, 1843
HOLOPTILINI Lepeletier & Serville, 1825
VI.a. Genus *Holoptilus* Lepeletier and Serville, 1825
1. *Holoptilus fasciatus* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Holoptilus flavus* Montandon, 1907
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Holoptilus melanospilus* (Walker, 1873a*)*
Synonyms: *Maotys melanospilus* Walker, 1873a
Ptilocerus melanospilus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Holoptilus melanospilus Distant, 1902a (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

4. *Holoptilus viverra* (Walker, 1873a*)*
Synonyms: *Maotys viverra* Walker, 1873a
Holoptilus viverra Westwood, 1874
Distribution: Afghanistan and India

VII. PEIRATINAE Stål, 1859a
VII.a. Genus *Anrdroclus* Stål, 1863
1. *Androclus granulatus* Stål, 1863 (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Pirates granulatus* Walker, 1873a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Androclus pictus* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1848)
Synonyms: *Pirates pictus* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1848
Dicraotropis pictus Mayr, 1865
Androclus (Dicroatropis) sculpturatus Breddin, 1903b (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Androclus pictus Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Africa Dutch east and Oriental Cameroon, Southern Mozambique (Delagoa Bay), Guinea, India, Indonesia (Java), South Africa and Transvala

VII.b. Genus *Catamiarus* Amyot & Serville, 1843
1. *Catamiarus brevipennis* (Serville) 1831
Synonyms: *Pirates* (*Peirates*) *brevipennis* Serville, 1831
Catamiarus brevipennis Amyot & Serville, 1843
Pirates (*Catamiarus*) *brevipennis* Stål, 1874a
Catamiarus championi Miller, 1959b (synonymized by Dispons, 1969a; redescribed by Kasinathan, 1983)
Distribution: Endemic to India

VII.c. Genus *Cleptocoris* Stål, 1866b
1. *Cleptocoris atromaculatus* Stål, 1870b
Synonyms: *Pirates sinensis* Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Pirates atromaculatus Walker, 1873a
Pirates (*Cleptocoris*) *atromaculatus* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: China, Hong-kong, India, Indonesia (Java), Japan, Myanmar, Philippines and Sri Lanka

2. *Cleptocoris lepturoides* (Wolff, 1804a)
Synonyms: *Reduvius lepturoides* Wolff, 1804a
Pirates lepturoides Stål, 1866b
Pirates (*Cleptocoris*) *lepturoides* Stål, 1874a
Cleptocoris lepturoides Oshanin, 1910
Distribution: India, Indonesia (Borneo and Java), Myanmar and Sri Lanka

VII.d. Genus *Ectomocoris* Mayr, 1865
1. *Ectomocoris apimaculatus* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Ectomocoris atrox* (Stål, 1855a)
Synonyms: *Pirates atrox* Stål, 1855a
Peirates fuscicornis Dohrn, 1860b
Ectomocoris atrox Stål, 1866b
Pirates diffinis Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Pirates fuscicornis Walker, 1873b
Eumerus (*Eumerus*) *atrox* var. b (= *Pirates fuscicornis*) Stål, 1874a
Pirates stigmativentris Kirby, 1891(*P.ypsilon* and *P. stigmativentris* synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Ectomocoris atrox f. *parva* Breddin, 1901
Distribution: Bhamao Island, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia (Borneo, Celebes, Java and Sumatra), Malaysia, Myanmar (Rangoon), Palon, Philippines and Sri Lanka

3. *Ectomocoris cordatus* (Wolff, 1804a)
Synonyms: *Reduvius cordatus* Wolff, 1804a
Peirates singalensis Dohrn, 1860b (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Peirates cordatus Walker, 1873b
Peirates singalensis Walker, 1873b
Eumerus (*Eumerus*) *cordatus* Stål, 1874a
Ectomocoris cordatus Distant, 1902d
Ectomocoris singalensis Breddin, 1912
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

4. *Ectomocoris cordiger* Stål, 1866b
Synonyms: *Pirates adjunctus* Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Eumerus (Eumerus) cordiger Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Sri Lanka and United Arab Emirates (Persian Gulf)

5. *Ectomocoris cyaneus* (Stål, 1863)
Synonyms: *Pirates cyaneus* Stål, 1863
Pirates cyaneus Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Ectomocoris elegans* (Fabricius, 1803)
Synonyms: *Reduvius elegans* Fabricius, 1803
Ectomocoris elegans Stål, 1868
Pirates inscriptus Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Pirates elegans Walker, 1873b
Eumerus (Eumerus) elegans Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Guinea, India, Indonesia (Timor), Malaysia, Myanmar and Thailand (Siam)

7. *Ectomocoris erebus* (Distant, 1904j)
Synonyms: *Pirates erebus* Distant, 1904j
Ectomocoris erebus Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India, Madagascar and Myanmar (Rangoon)

8. *Ectomocoris flavomaculatus* Stål, 1870b
Synonyms: *Ectomocoris flavo-maculatus* Stål, 1870b
Spilodermus arcuatus Stål, 1870b
Pirates mutilloides and var. *beta* Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c with *Pirates arcuatus*)
Pirates arcuatus Walker, 1873b
Pirates (*Spilodermus*) *arcuatus* Stål, 1974 (synonymized by Kiritshenko, 1961)
Eumerus (*Eumerus*) *flavo-maculatus* Stål, 1874a
Ectomocoris flavomaculatus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Pirates yayeyamae Matsumura, 1913a, addit (synonymized by Esaki, 1926b)
Distribution: China (Taiwan), India, Japan and Philippines

9. *Ectomocoris gangeticus* (Bergroth, 1894)
Synonyms: *Pirates gangeticus* Bergroth, 1894
Ectomocoris gangeticus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: Endemic to India

10. *Ectomocoris horridus* (Kirby, 1891)
Synonyms: *Lestomerus horridus* Kirby, 1891
Pirates horridus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Sirthenea horrida Distant, 1902c
Ectomocoris horridus Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

11. *Ectomocoris melanopterus* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Ectomocoris nigrochripes* Murugan and Livingstone, 1994
Distribution: Endemic to India

13. *Ectomocoris ochropterus* Stål, 1866b
Synonyms: *Pirates posticus* Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Priesner & Alfieri, 1953)
Pirates ochropterus Walker, 1873b
Eumerus (*Eumerus*) *flaviger* Stål, 1874a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Ectomocoris flaviger Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Ectomocoris posticus Distant, 1902c
Eumenes (sic) *flaviger* Distant, 1902d
Ectomocoris ochropterus Linnavuori, 1972
Distribution: Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia and India

14. *Ectomocoris picturatus* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

15. *Ectomocoris quadriguttatus* (Fabricius, 1781)
Synonyms: *Reduvius quadriguttatus* Fabricius, 1781
Cimex octomaculatus Gmelin, 1790a (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Reduvius 4- guttatus Fabricius, 1803
Ectomocoris coloratus Mayr, 1865 (synonymized by Stål, 1866b)
Ectomocoris quadriguttatus Stål, 1866b (Distant, 1902d)
Pirates sexmaculatus Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Pirates desicus Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Eumerus (*Eumerus*) *quadriguttatus* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

16. *Ectomocoris quadrimaculatus* (Serville, 1831)
Peirates 3-guttatus Erichson, 1842
Peirates quadrimaculatus Amyot & Serville, 1843
Peirates trifenestratus Stål, 1855b
Ectomocoris quadrimaculatus Stål, 1866b (synonymized with *E. trifenestratus* and *E. 3-guttatus*)
Pirates quadrimaculatus Walker, 1873b
Eumerus (Eumerus) quadrimaculatus Stål, 1874a
Ectomocoris quadrimaculatus var. *macroquadrimaculatus* Hesse, 1925
Ectomocoris quadrimaculatus Stål, 1972a (nec Serville) Linnavori, 1972 (synonymized in part with *E. caucasicus*)
Distribution: Austral Africa, India, Intertropical and Iraq, Somalia

17. *Ectomocoris simulans* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

18. *Ectomocoris tibialis* Distant, 1902d
Synonyms: (redescribed by Ambrose, 1980) (var. a. alate male b. micropterous male and c. micropterous female; exhibits ecotypism, Sahayaraj, 1991)
Distribution: Endemic to India

19. *Ectomocoris tuberculatum* Livingstone and Murugan, 1988b
Distribution: Endemic to India

20. *Ectomocoris vishnu* Distant, 1902d (redescribed by Vennison, 1988)
Distribution: Endemic to India

21. *Ectomocoris xavierei* Vennison and Ambrose, 1990
Distribution: Endemic to India

VII.e. Genus *Lestomerus* Amyot and Serville, 1843
1. *Lestomerus affinis* (Serville) 1831a
Synonyms: *Lestomerus affinis* Serville, 1831a
Peirates affinis var. Serville, 1831a
Lestomerus affinis Amyot and Serville, 1843
Lestomerus piceipennis Walker, 1873a (synonymized with *Pirates affinis* by Distant, 1902c)
Lestomerus diffinis Walker, 1873a
Pirates (*Lestomerus*) *affinis* Stål, 1874a
Pirates affinis Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Pirates walkeri Lethierry and Severin, 1896 (with *P. affinis* (sic) Walker as junior synonym)
Pirates affinis var. *diffinis* Distant, 1902c
Pirates piceipennis Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: Bahamao Island, China, India, Indonesia (Java), Malaysia and Myanmar (Rangoon)

2. *Lestomerus sanctus* (Fabricius, 1787)
Synonyms: *Reduvius sanctus* Fabricius, 1787
Cimex sacer Gmelin, 1790a
Lestomerus sanctus Walker, 1873a
Pirates latifer Walker, 1873a (synonymized with *L. sanchis* and *P. latifer* by Distant, 1902c)
Pirates (*Lestomerus*) *sanctus* Stål, 1874a
Pirates sanctus Lethierry, 1891
Distribution: India and Myanmar (Mandalay)

3. *Lestomerus wroughtoni* Bergroth, 1915a
Distribution: Endemic to India

VII.f. Genus *Peirates* Serville, 1831a
1. *Peirates bicolor* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Peirates flavipes* (Walker) 1873a
Synonyms: *Lestomerus flavipes* Walker, 1873a
Pirates flavipes Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Peirates mundulus* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: India, Somalia and Sri Lanka

4. *Peirates punctum* (Fabricius, 1794)
Synonyms: *Reduvius punctum* Fabricius, 1794
Pirates instabilis Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Reduvius punctum Stål, 1874a
Ectomocoris punctum Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Pirates punctum Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Peirates unipunctatus* Livingstone and Murugan, 1988b
Distribution: Endemic to India

VII.g. Genus *Phalantus* Stål, 1863
1. *Phalantus geniculatus* Stål, 1863
Synonyms: *Lestomerus geniculatus* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: China, Hong-kong, India, Japan, Myanmar and Russia

VII.h. Genus *Sirthenea* Spinola 1840
1. *Sirthenea bharathi* Sucheta and Chopra, 1998
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Sirthenea flavipes* (Stål, 1855a)
Synonyms: *Rasahus flavipes* Stål, 1855a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Rasahus apicalis Signoret, 1862
Rasahus cumingi Dohrn, 1860b
Sirthenea flavipes Stål, 1866b (also by Villiers, 1964)
Sirthenea cumingi Stål, 1866c
Sirthenea apicalis Stål, 1866a
Pirates apicalis Walker, 1873a
Pirates flavipes Walker, 1873a
Pirates cumingi Walker, 1873a
Pirates strigifer Walker, 1873a (synonymized with *P. basiger* and *P. strigifer* by Distant, 1902c)
Pirates basiger Walker, 1873a
*Pharantus (*sic.) *geniculatus* Matsumura, 1905 (nec.Stål) (synonymized by Esaki, 1926b)
Sirthenea flavipes var. *apicalis* Horvath, 1909
Distribution: China (Taiwan and Amoy), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia (Java), Japan, Philippines and Sri Lanka

3. *Sirthenea nigripes* Murugan and Livingstone, 1990c
Distribution: Endemic to India

VII.i. Genus *Spilodermus* Stål, 1868
1. *Spilodermus quadrinotatus* (Fabricius, 1798)
Synonyms: *Reduvius 4-notatus* Fabricius, 1798
Peirates biguttatus Dohrn, 1860a
Peirates biguttatus Stål, 1868
Spilodermus quadrinotatus Stål, 1868
Pirates quadrinotatus Walker, 1873a
Pirates (Spilodermus) quadrinotatus Stål, 1874a
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

VIII. SUBFAMILY Physoderinae Miller, 1954c
VIII.a. Genus *Physoderes* Westwood, 1846
1. *Physoderes bengalensis* (Distant, 1909c)
Synonyms: *Epirodera bengalensis* Distant, 1909c
Physoderes bengalensis Maldonado, 1990
Distribution: Christmas Island, India, Myanmar (Tennaserim) and Vietnam (Tonkin)

2. *Physoderes impexa* (Distant, 1903d)
Synonyms: *Epirodera impexa* Distant, 1903d
Physoderes fuscus Breddin, 1903c
Physoderes impexa Izzard, 1936
Distribution: Myanmar (Tennesserim), India and Vietnam (Tonkin)

IX. SUBFAMILY REDUVIINAE (ACANTHASPIDINAE Distant, 1902d)
IX.a. Genus *Acanthaspis* Amyot & Serville, 1843
1. *Acanthaspis alagiriensis* Murugan and Livingstone 1994
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Acanthaspis angularis* Stål, 1859a
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis helluo* Stål, 1863
Acanthaspis dubius Walker (nec Stål) 1873a
Acanthaspis dubius var. *helluo* Kirby (nec Stål) 1891 (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

3. *Acanthaspis annulicornis* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Acanthaspis apicata* Distant, 1903c
Synonyms: *Tetroxia* (*Acanthaspis*) *nigricollis* Breddin, 1903c (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Acanthaspis biguttula* Stål, 1863
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Acanthaspis bistillata* Stål, 1858
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis picina* Stål, 1863
Acanthaspis pictipes Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Acanthaspis bistillata var. *picina* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

7. *Acanthaspis bombayensis* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

8. *Acanthaspis carinata* Murugan and Livingstone, 1994
Distribution: Endemic to India

9. *Acanthaspis cincticrus* Stål, 1859a (misidentification, Maldonado, 1990)
Distribution: China, India, Japan, Korea and Myanmar (Rangoon)

10. *Acanthaspis concinnula* Stål, 1863
Distribution: Endemic to India

11. *Acanthaspis coprologus* (Annandale) 1906a
Synonyms: *Physorhynchus coprologus* Annandale, 1906a
Acanthaspis coprologus Distant, 1910 (probably immature of *A.megaspila* Walk. Maldonado, 1990)
Acanthaspis coprologus Bergroth, 1911 (type is an apterous imago, not an immature, (Maldonado, 1990))
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Acanthaspis coranodes* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

13. *Acanthaspis flavipes* Stål, 1855a
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis flavipes* Stål, 1874a (synonymized with *A. quinquespinosa* var. b Stål, 1874a)
Acanthaspis flavipes var. *geminata* Reuter, 1881 (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Acanthaspis flavipes Distant, 1902d (synonymized with *A. quinquespinosa* var. *flavipes*)
Distribution: Endemic to India

14. *Acanthaspis fulvipes* (Dallas, 1850)
Synonyms: *Platymeris fulvipes* Dallas, 1850
Acanthaspis fulvipes Stål, 1863
Acanthaspis quadrinotata Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902b)
Acanthaspis quadristillatus Stål, 1873a, nomen nudum, Distant, 1902b)
Distribution: Bhutan and India

15. *Acanthaspis gulo* Stål, 1863
Distribution: China, India and Malaysia (Malacca)

16. *Acanthaspis helluo* Stål, 1863
Distribution: Endemic to India

17. *Acanthaspis laoensis* Distant, 1919c
Distribution: China, India and Laos

18. *Acanthaspis lineatipes* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: India and Myanmar

19. *Acanthaspis livingstonei* Vennison and Ambrose, 1988
Distribution: Endemic to India

20. *Acanthaspis luteipes* Walker, 1873a
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis discifera* Stål, 1874a (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Endemic to India

21. *Acanthaspis maculata* Distant, 1910
Distribution: Endemic to India

22. *Acanthaspis megaspila* Walker, 1873a
Distribution: Endemic to India

23. *Acanthaspis micrographa* Walker, 1873a
Distribution: Endemic to India

24. *Acanthaspis minutum* Livingstone and Murugan, 1988a
Distribution: Endemic to India

25. *Acanthaspis nigricans* Ambrose, 1994
Distribution: Endemic to India

26. *Acanthaspis nigripes* Livingstone and Murugan, 1988a
Distribution: Endemic to India

27. *Acanthaspis pedestris* Stål, 1863
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis pedestris* Distant, 1902d (mentioned as an immature form, suggested the change of name because its pronotum is unlike that of an *Acanthaspis* (Maldonado, 1990); redescribed under Acanthaspidinae by Ambrose, 1980 and Livingstone and Ambrose, 1978; exhibits ecotypism (Ambrose, 1980; Ambrose and Livingstone, 1987a; 1988b)
Distribution: Endemic to India

28. *Acanthaspis pernobilis* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: Endemic to India

29. *Acanthaspis philomanmariae* Vennison and Ambrose, 1988
Distribution: Endemic to India

30. *Acanthaspis pustulata* Stål 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

31. *Acanthaspis quinquespinosa* (Fabricius) 1781
Synonyms: Acanthaspis quinquespinosa Fabricius, 1781
Cimex quinquespinosus Gmelin, 1790a
Zelus quinquespinosus Fabricius, 1803
Acanthaspis flavipes Stål, 1855a (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Acanthaspis quinquespinosa Stål, 1874a (Distant, 1902d)
Acanthaspis quinquespinosa var. *flavipes* Stål, 1874a (name given by Distant, 1902d)
Acanthaspis quinquespinosa var. *geminata* Reuter, 1881 (junior synonym of *A. flavipes* by Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: China and India

32. *Acanthaspis rama* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

33. *Acanthaspis rugulosa* Stål, 1863
Distribution: Endemic to India

34. *Acanthaspis sexguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)
Synonyms: *Reduvius sexguttata* Fabricius, 1775 (nec. Amyot and Serville, 1843)
Cimex edleri Gmelin, 1790a (synonymized by Stål, 1874a)
Acanthaspis sexguttata Amyot and Serville, 1848a
Reduvius flavovarius Hahn: Walker, 1873a (erroneously synonymized by Walker, 1873a, Maldonado, 1990)
Acanthaspis (*Tetroxia*) *sexguttata* Stål, 1874a
Acanthaspis tergeminia Kirby, 1891 (nec. Burmeister, 1835) (synonymized by Distant, 1902b)
Tetroxia sexguttata Kirkaldy, 1903
Distribution: Endemic to India

35. *Acanthaspis siruvanii* Livingstone and Murugan, 1988a
Distribution: Endemic to India

36. *Acanthaspis siva* Distant, 1902d
Synonyms: (redescribed by Ambrose, 1980) (var. a. black prothorax and legs b. black prothorax with white banded legs c. white spotted prothorax and white banded legs and d. white spotted prothorax and black legs (Ambrose, 1980; 1990; Ambrose and Livingstone, 1987b)); exhibits ecotypism (Ambrose, 1980; 1989)
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

37. *Acanthaspis subrufa* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: Endemic to India

38. *Acanthaspis tavoyana* Distant, 1903c
Distribution: Endemic to India

39. *Acanthaspis tergeminia* Burmeister, 1835
Synonyms: *Platymeris tergeminia* Burmeister, 1835
Platymeris scurra Burmeister,1835
Platymeris tergemina var. Burmeister, 1835
Reduvius tergeminus Blanchard, 1840
Acanthaspis (*Tetroxia*) *tergeminia* Stål, 1874a
Tetroxia (*Acanthaspis*) *scurra* Breddin, 1903c (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

40. *Acanthaspis trimaculata* Reuter, 1887
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis trimaculatus* Reuter, 1887
Acanthaspis trimaculata Ditant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

41. *Acanthaspis unifasciata* (Wolff, 1800)
Synonyms: *Reduvius unifasciata* Wolff, 1800
Acanthaspis unifasciata Stål, 1866a
Distribution: Endemic to India

42. *Acanthaspis variegata* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.b. Genus *Alloeocranum* Reuter, 1881
1. *Alloeocranum quadrisignatum* (Reuter, 1881)
Synonys: *Mecrocleptes* (sic.) (*Alloeocranum*) *quadrisignatus* Reuter, 1881
Alloeocranum quadrisignatum Distant, 1902d (probably wrong record in India, Maldonado, 1990; recorded and redescribed by Sahayaraj, 1991 and Sahayaraj and Ambrose, 1992)
Distribuion: India and Morty Islands

IX.c. Genus *Durganda* Amyot and Serville, 1843
1. *Durganda fulvescens* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.d. Genus *Durgandana* Miller, 1957b
1. *Durgandana formidabilis* (Distant) 1919c
Synonyms: *Durgandana formidabilis* Distant, 1919c
Durgandana formidabilis Miller, 1957b
Distribution: China and India

IX.e. Genus *Edocla* Stål, 1859a
1. *Edocla heberii* Murugan and Livingstone, 1990b
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Edocla maculatus* Murugan and Livingstone, 1990b
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Edocla punctatum* Murugan and Livingstone, 1990b
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Edocla sindica* Bergroth, 1908
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Edocla slateri* Distant, 1903c (redescribed by Vennison, 1988)
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.f. Genus *Empyrocoris* Miller, 1953
1. *Empyrocoris annulata* (Distant, 1919d)
Synonyms: *Empyrocoris annulata* Distant, 1919d
Empyrocoris annulata Miller, 1959a (redescribed by Kumaraswami, 1991)
Distribution: Arabia, China, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

2. *Empyrocoris henryi* Miller, 1959a
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Empyrocoris kapuri* Miller, 1959a
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Empyrocoris pelia* (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Edocla pelia* Distant, 1902d
Empyrocoris pelia Miller, 1959a
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Empyrocoris salvazai* Miller, 1959a
Distribution: China and India

IX.g. Genus *Ganesocoris* Miller, 1955b
1. *Ganesocoris angiportus* (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Reduvius angiportus* Distant, 1902d
Ganesocoris angiportus Miller, 1955b
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Ganesocoris serratus* Miller, 1955b
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.h. Genus *Gerbelius* Distant, 1903d
1. *Gerbelius ornatus* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

IX.i. Genus *Hadrokerala* Wygodzinsky and Lent, 1980
1. *Hadrokerala major* Wygodzinsky and Lent , 1980
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.j. Genus *Isdegardes* Distant, 1909c
1. *Isdegardes melanocephalus* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.k. Genus *Lenaeus* Stål, 1859a
1. *Lenaeus indicus* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.l. Genus *Mesacanthaspis* Livingstone and Murugan, 1993
1. *Mesacanthaspis kovaiensis* Livingstone and Murugan, 1993 India
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.m. Genus *Nanokerala* Wygodzinsky and Lent, 1980
1. *Nanokerala browni* Wygodzinsky and Lent, 1980
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.n. Genus *Neoacanthaspis* Murugan and Livingstone, 1991
1. *Neoacanthaspis maculatus* Murugan and Livingstone, 1991
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.o. Genus *Neotiarodes* Miller, 1957b
1. *Neotiarodes rusticus* (Distant, 1919c)
Synonyms: *Tiarodes rusticus* Distant, 1919c
Neotiarodes rusticus Miller, 1957b
Distribution: China and India

IX.p. Genus *Paralenaeus* Reuter, 1881
1. *Paralenaeus pyrrhomelas* Reuter, 1881
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.q. Genus *Pasira* Stål, 1859a
1. *Pasira perpusilla* (Walker, 1873a)
Synonyms: *Reduvius perpusilla* Walker, 1873a
Mastacocerus (sic) *humeralis* Reuter, 1881 (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Pasira perpusilla Distant, 1902c (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Myanmar and Thailand

IX.r. Genus *Pasiropsis* Reuter, 1881
1. *Pasiropsis major* Distant, 1919d

Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Pasiropsis nigerrima* Bergroth, 1896
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.s. Genus *Psophis* Stål, 1863
1. *Psophis brunneipes* Miller, 1959a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Psophis erythraea* Stål, 1863
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis erythraea* Walker, 1873a
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.t. Genus *Raipurocoris* Miller, 1959a
1. *Raipurocoris indicus* Miller, 1959a
Distribution: Endemic to India

IX.u. Genus *Reduvius* Fabricius, 1775
1. *Reduvius cincticrus* Reuter, 1887
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Reduvius delicatula* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Reduvius esau* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Reduvius hingstoni* Miller, 1955c
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Reduvius knyvetti* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Reduvius limatus* Miller, 1955c
Distribution: China and India

7. *Reduvius transnominalis* Distant, 1902d
Synonyms: (*Reduvius debilis* Reuter, 1887, nec. Walker, 1873a)
Distribution: Endemic to India

8. *Reduvius* (*Reduvius*) *melanopterus* vars. *a* and *b* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to Asia

IX.v. Genus *Tapeinus* Laporte, 1833
1. *Tapeinus fuscipennis* (Stål, 1874a)
Synonyms: *Sminthus fuscipennis* Stål, 1874a
Tapeinus fuscipennis Bergroth, 1902a
Sminthocoris fuscipennis Distant, 1902d
Distribution: China (Taiwan), India, Japan and Myanmar

2. *Tapeinus marginellus* (Distant, 1879a)
Synonyms: *Smithus marginellus* Distant, 1879a
Sminthocoris marginellus Distant, 1902d
Tapeinus marginellus Maldonado, 1990
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Tapeinus reuteri* Bergroth, 1909
Synonyms: *Sminthocoris reuteri* Distant, 1910
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Tapeinus singularis* (Walker, 1873a)
Synonyms: *Reduvius singularis* Walker, 1873a
Reduvius unifasciatus Walker, 1873a (synonymized by Distant, 1902b)
Sminthus unfasciatus Distant, 1902b
Sminthus singularis Distant, 1902b
Tapeinus heydeni Breddin, 1902 (new name for *Sminthus pictus* var. Breddin, 1900b synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Sminthocoris singularis Distant, 1902d
Sminthocoris anniversarius Kirkaldy, 1910 (new name for *Sminthus unfasciatus*)
Tapeinus singularis Hsiao *et al.,* 1981
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Celebes and Java) and Philippines

5. *Tapeinus zonatus* (Stål, 1874a)
Synonyms: *Sminthus zonatus* Stål, 1874a
Sminthocoris zonatus Distant, 1919c
Tapeinus zonatus as new comb. Maldonado, 1990
Distribution: China, India and Indonesia (Borneo)

IX.w. Genus *Tiarodes* Burmeister, 1835
1. *Tiarodes assamensis* Miller, 1959b
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Tiarodes brunneiventris* Miller, 1959b
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Tiarodes helluo* Miller, 1959b
Distribution: China and India

4. *Tiarodes meldolae* Distant, 1880 (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Tiarodes ostentans* Miller, 1959b
Distribution: China and India

6. *Tiarodes salvazai* Miller, 1959b
Distribution: China and India

7. *Tiarodes versicolor* (Laporte) 1833
Synonyms: *Cimbus versicolor* Laporte, 1833
Tiarodes versicolor Burmeister, 1835
Ectrichodia versicolor Blanchard, 1840 (unnecessary change, Maldonado, 1990)
Cymbidus versicolor Spinola, 1840
Cymbus (sic.) *versicolor* Spinola, 1840
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Borneo, Java) and Nias Island

8. *Tiarodes vilis* Miller, 1959b
Distribution: China and India

IX.x. Genus *Tiarodurganda* Breddin, 1903c
1. *Tiarodurganda pedestris* (Distant) 1919c
Synonyms: *Durganda pedestris* Distant, 1919c
Tiarodurganda pedestris Miller, 1957b
Distribution: China and India

IX.y. Genus *Velitra* Stål, 1866a
1. *Velitra neelai* Murugan and Livingstone, 1987
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Velitra rubropicta* (Amyot and Serville, 1843)
Synonyms: *Opinus rubro-pictus* Amyot and Serville, 1843
Platymeris discolor Herrich-Schaeffer, 1848 (synonymized by Stål, 1866b)
Platymeris rubropicta Stål, 1864
Reduvius rivulosus Walker, 1873a
Velitra rubro-picta Stål, 1866b
Reduvius rivulosus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: China, Hong-kong, India, Indonesia (Borneo and Java), Malaysia (Malacca), Philippines and Sri Lanka

3. *Velitra sinensis* (Walker) 1873a
Synonyms: *Reduvius sinensis* Walker, 1873a
Reduvius sinensis Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Velitra sinensis Distant, 1902b (redescribed by Vennison, 1988)
Distribution: China, Hongkong and India

4. *Velitra stigmatica* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: Endemic to India

X. SUBFAMILY SAICINAE Stål, 1859
X.a. Genus *Gallobelgicus* Distant, 1906b
1. *Gallobelgicus monticolus* Miller, 1957a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Gallobelgicus typicus* Distant, 1906b
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

X.b. Genus *Panagrocoris* Miller, 1957a
1. *Panagrocoris agilis* Miller, 1957a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Panagrocoris debilis* Miller, 1957a
Distribution: Endemic to India

X.c. Genus *Polytoxus* Spinola, 1840
1. *Polytoxus distanti* Villiers, 1943
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Polytoxus formidabilis* Distant, 1910
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Polytoxus fuscovittatus* (Stål, 1859b)
Synonyms: *Saica fuscovittatus* Stål, 1859b
Acanthothorax fuscovittatus Stål, 1874a
Polytoxus fuscovittatus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Distribution: India, Myanmar, Philippines and Sri Lanka

4. *Polytoxus maculatus* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: India and Myanmar

5. *Polytoxus pallescens* Distant, 1903b
Distribution: Endemic to Sri Lanka

XI. SUBFAMILY SALYAVATINAE A myot and Serville, 1843
XI.a. Genus *Lisarda* Stål, 1859a
1. *Lisarda annulosa* Stål, 1874a (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: China, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

2. *Lisarda inornata* (Walker, 1873a)
Synonyms: *Acanthaspis inornata* Walker, 1873a
Lisarda pallidispina Stål, 1874a (synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Lisarda inornata Distant, 1902c
Distribution: China and India

3. *Lisarda longispina* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: India and Myanmar

4. *Lisarda recurva* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India and Myanmar

XI.b. Genus *Nudiscutella* Murugan and Livingstone, 1990a
1. *Nudiscutella frontispina* Murugan and Livingstone, 1990a
Distribution: Endemic to India

XI.c. Genus *Paralisarda* Miller, 1957e
1. *Paralisarda malabarica* Miller, 1957e
Distribution: Endemic to India

XI.d. Genus *Petalocheirus* Burmeister, 1835
1. *Petalocheirus brachialis* Stål, 1858
Synonyms: *Petalochirus brachialis* Stål, 1858 (Distant, 1902d)
Petalocheirus brachialis Breddin, 1912 (in Petalochirinae) (redescribed by Sahayaraj, 1991)
Distribution: Sri Lanka and India

2. *Petalocheirus Myanmarnus* Distant, 1903d
Distribution: Myanmar, China and India

3. *Petalocheirus indicus* Reuter, 1887
Distribution: Endemic to India

XI.e. Genus *Rulandus* Distant, 1902d
1. *Rulandus phaedrus* Distant, 1902d (in Nabidae)
Synonyms: *Rulandus phaedrus* Kirkaldy, 1907 (in Reduviinae)
Rulandus phaedrus Kiritshenko, 1932 (in Salyavatinae)
Distribution: Endemic to India

XI.f. *Valentia* Stål, 1865
1. *Valentia apetala* (Vuillefroy, 1864)

Synonyms: *Petalocheirus apetalus* Vuillefroy, 1864
Lisarda javana Mayr, 1865
(synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Petalocheirus funestus Walker, 1873b
(synonymized by Distant, 1902c)
Valentia apetala Stål, 1874a
Distribution: India, Malaysia and Singapore

2. *Valentia compressipes* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: China and India

XII. SUBFAMILY STENOPODAINAE Amyot and Serville, 1843 as Stenopodinae
XII.a. Genus *Aulacogenia* Stål, 1870b
1. *Aulacogenia indica* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Aulacogenia umbrosa* Miller, 1954a
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.b. Genus *Bardesanes* Distant, 1909c
1. *Bardesanes sericenotatus* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989a
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.c. Genus *Canthesancus* Amyot and Serville, 1843
1. *Canthesancus gulo* Stål, 1863 (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: India, Malaysia (Malacca) and Myanmar

2. *Canthesaneus helluo* Stål, 1863
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Borneo) and Sri Lanka

3. *Canthesaneus picticollis* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.d. Genus *Caunus* Stål, 1865a
1. *Caunus farinator* Reuter, 1882
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.e. Genus *Hemisastrapada* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1988b
1. *Hemisastrapada gandhigramensis* Livingstone and Ravichandran 1988b India
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.f. Genus *Kumaonocoris* Miller, 1952
1. *Kumaonocoris ornatus* Miller, 1952
Distribution: India and Kumaon

XII.g. Genus *Neoklugia* Distant, 1919d
1. *Neoklugia typica* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.h. Genus *Neothodelmus* Distant, 1919d
1. *Neothodelmus typicus* Distant, 1919d
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.i. Genus *Oncocephalus* Klug, 1830a
1. *Oncocephalus anniei* Ambrose and Vennison, 1988
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Oncocephalus annulipes* Stål, 1855b
Synonyms: *Oncocephalus cingalensis* Kirby, 1891 (nec., Walker) (redescribed by Vennison, 1988)
Distribution: Africa, Australia, Brazil (Natal), China, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Rodriguez Island and Sri Lanka

3. *Oncocephalus aterrimus* Distant, 1909c
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Oncocephalus bipunctatus* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1990b (preoccupied, Villiers, 1952)
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Oncocephalus chamundcus* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1990b
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Oncocephalus cingalensis* Walker, 1873b
Distribution: Australia, India, Sandakan and Singapore

7. *Oncocephalus fuscinotum* Reuter, 1882
Distribution: India and West Pakistan

8. *Oncocephalus funeralis* Distant, 1919c
Distribution: China and India

9. *Oncocephalus impudicus* Reuter, 1882
Distribution: China, India, Indonesia (Borneo, Java and Sumatra) and Sri Lanka

10. *Oncocephalus klugi* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: India and Myanmar

11. *Oncocephalus micropterus* Horvath, 1889
Distribution: Endemic to India

12. *Oncocephalus modestus* Reuter, 1882
Distribution: China, India and Sri Lanka

13. *Oncocephalus morosus* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

14. *Oncocephalus naboides* Walker, 1873b
Synonyms: *Oncocephalus pilosus* Reuter, 1882 (synonymized by Distant, 1902d)
Oncocephalus naboides Distant, 1903b
Distribution: India, Somalia and Sri Lanka

15. *Oncocephalus notatus* (Klug, 1812a)
Synonyms: *Reduvius notatus* Klug, 1830a
Oncocephalus squalidus Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850 (nec., Rossi, Maldonado, 1990; erroneously synonymized (Maldonado, 1990))
Oncocephalus notatus Stål, 1874a
Oncocephalus notatus Reuter, 1882 (as synonym of *O. putoni*)
Oncocephalus notatus Villiers, 1946a
(erroneously synonymized with *O. pilicornis*, Maldonado, 1990; reported in India, S. Ambrose)
Distribution: Algeria, Arabia, Caucasus, India, Japan, North Africa, Spain and Turkey

16. *Oncocephalus pilosulus* Reuter, 1882
Distribution: India and West Indies (Penang)

17. *Oncocephalus putoni* Reuter, 1830a
Synonyms: *Reduvius notatus* Klug, 1830a
Oncocephalus notatus Fieber, 1861
Oncocephalus notatus Stål, 1874a
Oncocephalus putoni Reuter, 1882
Oncocephalus notatus Reuter, 1882 (quoted Stål as author and synonymized with *O. putoni*)
Oncocephalus curtipennis Reuter, 1882
Oncocephalus curtipennis var. *pallidus* Puton, 1886
Oncocephalus curtipennis reuteri Dispons, 1950
Oncocephalus putoni curtipennis reuterianus Dispons 1960a (cited as Dispons in Stichel, 1962a)
Oncocephalus curtipennis reuterianus cited as Dispons in Stichel, 1962a (cited as Dispons by Stichel, 1962a that *O. curtipennis pallidus* and *O. curtipennis* reuteri as micropterus forms of *O. putoni*)
Distribution: Africa (Saharara desert), Algeria, Caucasus, India, Lybia and Tunisia

18. *Oncocephalus schioedtei* Reuter, 1882
Distribution: Endemic to India

19. *Oncocephalus yashpalli* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1990b
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.j. Genus *Pygolampis* Germar, 1817
1. *Pygolampis foeda* Stål, 1859c (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Australia, China, Fiji, India, Malaysia (Sarawak), Myanmar (Tennasserim), Philippines and Sri Lanka

2. *Pygolampis unicolor* Walker, 1873b
Synonyms: *Pygolampis unicolor* Distant, 1902d
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.k. Genus *Sastrapada* Amyot and Serville, 1843
1. *Sastrapada baerensprungi* (Stål) 1859c
Synonyms: *Harpagochares baerensprungi* Stål, 1859c
Pygolampis femora Costa, 1860a
(synonymized by Puton, 1875)
Sastrapada incerta Signoret (nec Stål) 1860
(synonymized by Lethierry and Severin, 1896, synonymized by Villiers (in part) 1968a)
Ctenocnemis flavescens Fieber, 1861
Sastrapada flavescens Mulsant and Rey, 1873
Sastrapada bipunctata Walker, 1873b
(synonymized by Distant, 1902b)
Pygolampis flavescens Walker, 1873b
Pygolampis innotata Walker, 1873b
(synonymized by Distant, 1902b)
Sastrapada baerensprungi Walker, 1873b
Sastrapada bipunctata Lethierry and Severin, 1896 (incertus generis)
Pygolampis cognata Horvath, 1899
(synonymized by Kiritshenko, 1961)
Sastrapada baerensprungi Distant, 1902b
Distribution: Algeria, Australia, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Israel, Italy (Sicily Island), Morocco, Switzerland and Tunisia

2. *Sastrapada elongata* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989a
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.l. Genus *Staccia* Stål, 1865a
1. *Staccia diluta* (Stål, 1859b)
Synonyms: *Oncocephalus dilutus* Stål, 1859b
Staccia Stål, 1865 under key without species
Staccia diluta Stål, 1874a (Distant, 1902d)
Distribution: Cambodia, China (Taiwan), Japan, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam

2. *Staccia javanica* Reuter, 1887
Distribution: Cambodia, China, India, Myanmar and Sri Lanka

XII.m. Genus *Streptophorocoris* Miller, 1957e
1. *Streptophorocoris indicus* Miller, 1957c
Distribution: Endemic to India

XII.n. Genus *Thodelmus* Stål, 1859d
1. *Thodelmus falleni* Stål, 1859c (Distant, 1902d)
Synonyms: *Stenopoda hastata* Walker, 1873b (synonymized by Distant, 1902b)
Canthesancus falleni Kirby, 1891
Distribution: China, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and West Pakistan

2. *Thodelmus trispinosus* Stål, 1874a
Distribution: China and India

XIII. SUBFAMILY TRIATOMINAE Jeannel, 1919
TRIATOMINI Jeannel, 1919
XIII.a. Genus *Linshcosteus* Distant, 1902d
1. *Linshcosteus carnifex* Distant, 1902d
Synonyms: *Cenaeus carnifex* Pinto, 1925 (nec. Fabricius; nec. Stål)
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Linshcosteus chota* Lent and Wygodzinsky, 1979
Distribution: Endemic to India

3. *Linshcosteus confumus* Ghauri, 1976
Distribution: Endemic to India

4. *Linshcosteus costalis* Ghauri, 1976
Distribution: Endemic to India

5. *Linshcosteus kali* Lent and Wygodzinsky, 1979
Distribution: Endemic to India

6. *Linshcosteus karupus* Galvao *et al*., 2002
Distribution: Endemic to India

XIII.b. Genus *Triatoma* Laporte, 1833
1. *Triatoma rubrofasciata* (De Geer) 1773
Synonyms: *Cimex rubro-fasciatus* De Geer, 1773
Cimex variegatus Drury, 1773
Reduvius gigas Fabricius, 1775
Cimex gigas Gmelin, 1790a
Cimex claviger Gmelin, 1790a
Cimex erythrozonias Gmelin, 1790a
(synonymized with *Conorhinus rubrofasciatus* by Lethierry and Severin, 1896)
Nabis gigas Latraille, 1804a
Conorhinus gigas Laporte, 1833
Triatoma gigas Laporte, 1833
Reduvius giganti Klug, 1834
Reduvius (Conorhinus) variegatus Westwood, 1837a
Conorhinus rubrofasciatus Amyot and Serville, 1843
Conorhinus stalii Signoret, 1860
Conorhinus variegatus Stål, 1872
Conorhinus claviger and *C. lenticularis* Uhler, 1886
(synonymized as junior of *C. variegatus*, Uhler, 1886)
Triatoma rubrofasciata Breddin, 1905
Conorhinus limbatus Schouteden, 1907b
Triatoma variegata Neiva, 1914
Triatoma rubrofasciata (sic) Van Duzee, 1916
Triatoma evandori Figueiredo, 1938
Triatoma rubrofasciata Lent & Wygodzinsky, 1979
Distribution: China, Ethiopian and Nearctic, Neotropical and Palearctic, Oriental regions and India

XIV. TRIBELOCEPHALINAE Stål, 1866a
OPISTOPLATYNI Villiers, 1943b
XIV.a. Genus *Opistoplatys* Westwood, 1834a in Maldonado, 1990
1. *Opistoplatys cornutus* Distant ,1919d
Synonyms: *Opistoplatys* (sic.) *cornutus* Distant, 1910
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Opistoplatys majusculus* Distant, 1902d
Synonyms: *Opistoplatys* (sic.) *majusculus* Distant, 1902d
Opistoplatys majusculus Wu, 1935
Opistoplatys majuscula Hsiao *et al.,* 1981
Distribution: China and India

TRIBELOCEPHALINI Villiers, 1943b
XIV.b. Genus *Apocaucus* Distant, 1909b
1. *Apocaucus laneus* Distant, 1909b
Distribution: Endemic to India

XIV.c. Genus *Tribelocephala* Stål, 1853
1. *Tribelocephala comparanda* Bergroth, 1910
Synonyms: (new name for *T. orientalis*)
Tribelocephala orientalis Distant, 1910 (preoccupied)
Tribelocephala distanti Horvath, 1912
(new name for *T. orientalis*)
Tribelocephala comparanda Bergroth, 1921
(as junior synonym of *distanti*, but *comparanda* has priority by Bergroth, 1921)
Distribution: Endemic to India

2. *Tribelocephala indica* (Walker) 1873b
Synonyms: *Tribelocephala* (sic) *indica* (Walker) 1873b
Opistoplatys indicus Lethierry and Severin, 1896
Tribelocephala indica Distant, 1902b, 1902d in Ophisthoplatyinae
Distribution: India and Sri Lanka

3. *Tribelocephala uppasii* Livingstone and Ravichandran, 1989
Distribution: Endemic to India

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[Editor: This manuscript has been divided into two parts -- this print version consists of the checklist of Indian reduviid bugs (Table 2), and a shortened version of References, which are of those cited in the text. The online version (available at www.zoosprint.org) consists of the complete Table (Table 4), which includes distribution and morphological characters (rostrum, tibial pad and wing) on every species listed in the checklist. The online version also contains the complete References in the article, which includes author citations for every species.]