

Fig. 364. *Locris* sp., dorsal view (4.4X).



Fig. 367. *Cofana spectra* (Distant), dorsal view (6X).



Fig. 365. *Locris maculata maculata* Fabricius, dorsal view (3.4X).



Fig. 368. *Cofana jedarfa* Young, dorsal view (4.9X).



Fig. 366. *Cofana unimaculata* (Signoret), dorsal view (5.6X).



Figs. 369–370. *Hecalus* sp., dorsal view (369; 9.8X) and lateral view of head (370; 21X).

- 20(19') Uniformly yellowish green; anterior tip of head pointed, strongly produced forward, posterior margin with 3 straight sides; eyes large, ovoid dorsally and inner corner converging; space between eyes shorter than eye length; ocelli on the face; wings shorter than abdomen, exposing terminal segment ..... *Deltocephalus* sp. [Fig. 371]
- 20' Green to dark green with black bands or spots on head or dull yellow green with reddish brown head and yellow scutellum ..... 21
- 21(20') Vertex narrow, not medially produced and 2 round black spots present; clypeus with a median black Y-band extended to vertex and 2 submarginal rows of dotted spots; pronotum with 4 dark brown spots and a short longitudinal band; scutellum black laterobasally with 2 black spots and a transverse median band ..... *Amritodus* sp. [Fig. 372]
- 21' Vertex broad midanteriorly; scutellum yellow or black ..... 22
- 22(21') Scutellum with two pale brown anterior median spots; head reddish brown with yellow mottles, widest medially, strongly convex posteriorly; pronotum dull green except yellow subanterior, posterior margin emarginate and anterior margin strongly convex; fore wing dull green with yellow veins ..... *Hortensia* sp. [Fig. 373]
- 22' Scutellum without spots; head green with black transverse bands; posterior margin of pronotum straight; fore wing green with black markings apically ..... 23
- 23(22') Submarginal transverse black band well-developed, connects two compound eyes; scutellum yellow or black; tergum IX of male with a short spine ..... *Nephotettix afer* Ghauri [Fig. 374]
- 23' Submarginal transverse black band interrupted, separated two compound eyes; scutellum yellow; tergum IV of male with a long spine ..... *Nephotettix modulatus* Melichar [Fig. 375]
- 24(18') Head pointed with 6 small brown spots anteriorly, midvertex with a yellowish brown M-band; pronotum brownish with yellow spots subanteriorly; scutellum yellow with dark brown lateral bands; fore wing with cells containing brownish margins ..... *Recilia mica* Kramer [Fig. 376]
- 24' Head with a prominent transverse black submarginal band; pronotum with 2 brown transverse parallel bands interrupted medially; scutellum uniformly yellow; fore wing hyaline with brownish veins ..... *Exitianus* sp. [Fig. 377]
- 25(1') Aquatic or semiaquatic bugs; antenna usually shorter than head, hidden beneath the eyes; ocelli present ..... 26
- 25' Terrestrial species; antenna as long as or longer than head, visible from above; ocelli maybe present or absent ..... 27
- 26(25) Front leg not raptorial, femur not enlarged and without pincer-like claws; head moderately transverse; large eyes emarginate; antenna visible from above; proboscis long extended beyond coxa III; pronotum finely punctured, lateral margins yellow, slightly expanded and without clubbed setae; scutellum black and punctured; fore wing black, punctured except membrane with 4 costal and 2 apical yellow spots; membrane brown with 7 closed cells; legs yellowish brown, coxa I black and reddish brown in coxae II and III; body length 3.5–5.0 mm [Family *Ochteridae*] ..... *Ochtera* sp. [Figs. 378, 379]



Fig. 371. *Deltocephalus* sp., dorsal view of head, pronotum, and mesonotum (22X).



Fig. 374. *Nephrotettix afer* Ghauri, dorsal view (7.3X).



Fig. 372. *Amritodus* sp., dorsal view (8.8X).



Fig. 375. *Nephrotettix modulatus* Melichar, dorsal view (7X).



Fig. 373. *Hortensia* sp., dorsal view (11.3X).



Fig. 376. *Recilia mica* Kramer, dorsal view of head, pronotum and mesonotum (25X).



Fig. 377. *Exitianus* sp., dorsal view of head, pronotum and mesonotum (23X).

- 26' Front leg raptorial, femur broad and claw pincher-like; head narrow, strongly transverse with small eyes and 9 tubercles covered with short club setae; antenna hidden; proboscis short not reaching posterior fore coxa; pronotum rough, disc elevated with 3 transverse humps lined with series of tubercles, lateral margins flat, widely expanded with clubbed setae; scutellum blackish brown with 3 transverse grooves and 3 ridges; fore wings moderately convex, blackish brown almost entirely sclerotized with scattered humps of black club setae; legs dull brown; body length 11 mm [Family **Gelastocoridae**] .....  
*Nerthra grandicollis* Germar [Fig. 380]
- 27(25) Antenna 5-segmented; scutellum large, usually triangular, reaching to or beyond middle of abdomen, sometimes much enlarged, covering entire abdomen [Family **Pentatomidae**] ..... 28
- 27' Antenna less than 5 segments; scutellum smaller, not reaching middle of abdomen ..... 213
- 28(27) Humeral angle not spinose ..... 29
- 28' Humeral angle spinose ..... 37
- 29(28) Green bug with a dense network of punctures (pits) close to each other; head rounded anteriorly, slightly wider than long and broadest across; antennae green except segments IV and V brown, length of segments: V>II>IV>III>I, base of antenna with a lateral flap; legs yellowish green; scutellum green with fovea black; body length 12 mm ..... *Aethemenes chloris* (Dallas) [Fig. 381]
- 29' Not entirely as above, or if head rounded anteriorly, it is not green ..... 30
- 30(29') Anterior part of head rounded, tylus as long as juga ..... 31
- 30' Anterior part of head with median notch; tylus shorter than juga ..... 33
- 31(30) Metallic bluish black bug with head nearly impunctate; prothorax, scutellum and corium moderately punctured; head slightly truncate anteriorly, as wide as long; antennae bluish black, length of segments: V>IV>II>III>I, bases of antennae without lateral flaps; legs black except basal one-half and subapical portion of femora, midtibiae and basal two segments of tarsi yellow; scutellum uniformly bluish black; body length 6.5–8 mm .....  
*Dorycoris pavoninus* Westwood [Fig. 382]
- 31' Without the above combination of characters ..... 32
- 32(31') Prothorax often with transverse orange red band; body color yellowish green to yellowish brown; antennae orange red except yellow segments I, II, and basal one-fourth of III, length of segments: V>IV>III>II>I; head yellow brown, lateral sides narrowed anteriorly forming rounded tip; scutellum without basolateral pale spots; body length 8–9.5 mm .....  
*Piezodorus rubrofasciatus* Fabricius [Fig. 383]
- 32' Prothorax lacking distinct transhumeral orange red band; body color brown; antennae yellowish brown; length of segments: V>IV>II>III>I; dark brown head with a trifurcate yellow median band heavily punctured, parallel sided in front of eyes; scutellum with pale basolateral spots; body length 5 mm .....  
*Eysarcoris ventralis* (Westwood) [Fig. 384]
- 33(30') Small pentatomids, 7.5 mm or less in length ..... 34

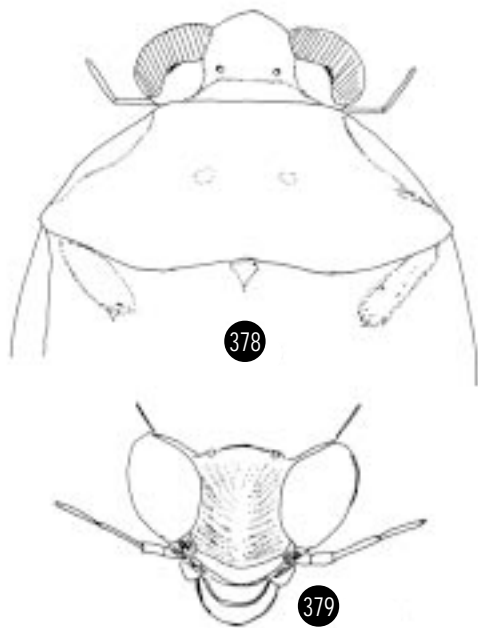


Fig. 378–379. *Ochtera* sp., dorsal view of head, pronotum and mesonotum (378; 10.5X) and frontal view of head (379; 24X).

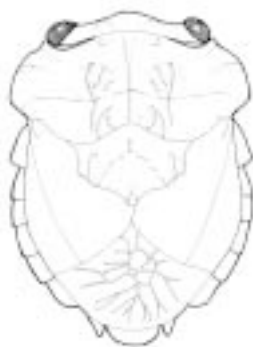


Fig. 380. *Nerthra grandicollis* Germar, dorsal view (38X).



Fig. 381. *Aethemenes chloris* Dallas, dorsal view (3.73X).



Fig. 382. *Dorycoris pavoninus* Westwood, dorsal view (8.8X).

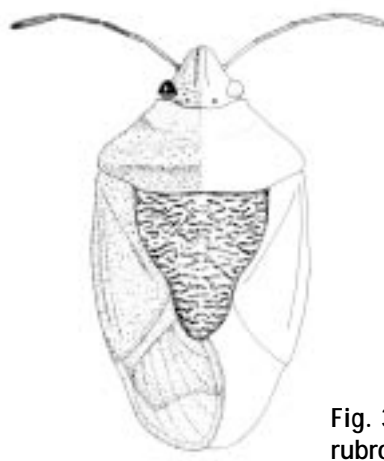


Fig. 383. *Piezodorus rubrofasciatus* Fabricius, dorsal view (5.5X).



Fig. 384. *Eysarcoris ventralis* (Westwood), dorsal view (8.2X).

- 33' Moderately large species, 11 mm or more in length ..... 35
- 34(33) Head wider than long, black with 5 longitudinal yellow bands and 2 yellow bands around compound eyes; pronotum yellow with punctures, sublateral and subanterior margins and shoe-like calli black; pronotal punctures denser near the humeri; scutellum yellow to orange yellow with black punctures; corium without H-mark; antennae brown with segments I and II yellow and black inner portions of segment II and basal one-third of III; length of segments: IV>V>III>II>I; venter of body yellow with a broad black band subventrally and a narrow middle band; sternite III with a process projected between coxa III ..... *Menida transversa* (Signoret) [Fig. 385]
- 34' Head longer than wide, uniformly pale brown with black punctures in the margins and median area; pronotum, scutellum and corium pale brown and uniformly punctured; dull brown calli holster-like with 6–8 punctures in the middle; corium with an H-mark; antennae yellowish brown becoming reddish at apical one-half of segment IV, length of segments: III>IV>V>I>II; abdominal venter dull brown, sternite III without a peg-like structure projected towards coxa III ..... *Aeliomorpha griseoflava* (Stål) [Fig. 386]
- 35(33') Punctures smooth, glabrous even throughout head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium; margins of head almost parallel-sided in front of eyes; each anterolateral tooth of pronotum small, directed posterolaterally; antennae yellowish brown except dark brown apex of segment III, orange red middle portion of IV and V, length of segments: IV>V>II>III>I; corium reddish with dark brown punctures; each propleuron with 2 black spots, one each on meso- and metapleuron; scent gland opening relatively large; proboscis reaching to middle of sternite III; all legs yellowish brown; body length 14.5–15 mm ..... *Boerias ventralis* (Dallas) [Fig. 387]
- 35' Punctures with hairs, sculpture rough throughout the head, pronotum, scutellum and corium; antennae black ..... 36
- 36(35') Head black with 3 longitudinal yellow bands; tylus heavily punctured in black areas; anterolateral margins of pronotum bluntly rounded; pronotum reddish brown except black punctured areas on calli and towards humeri; propleuron with one black spot, 2 in the meso- and 1 in metapleuron; abdominal sternites with paired black spots in the midanterior of segments IV, V, VI, and VII and widely separated posteroventrolateral spots in segments IV, V, VI, and VII; scutellum with a pale Y-shaped orange yellow and highlighted by dense black punctures in basal one-fifth and near the apex; corium orange red except yellow and black areas in costal area; basally dark brown membrane interrupted by a yellow band, all 9 veins dark brown; legs yellow except black tibiae and tarsi, femur with an outer black spot towards apical one-third; body length 13 mm ..... *Agonoscelis versicolor* (Fabricius) [Fig. 388]
- 36' Head yellow with brown punctures, sparse on tylus but moderately dense on juga; anterolateral spine of pronotum projected slightly laterally; pronotum yellow with brown punctures and orange lateral margins in apical three-fourths; calli brownish yellow; antennae segment II longer than III; propleuron and mesopleuron each with a black spot; abdominal segments III–VI pale brown ventrolaterally; paired median spots absent; scutellum coarsely punctured; corium orange red with coarse yellow ridges along costal area; membrane with a dark brown spot near the closed cell, veins transparent with brown marks anteriorly; legs uniformly yellowish brown with orange tinge; each hind femur with a small black spot in the apical one-fourth; body length 11–12 mm ..... *Agonoscelis haroldi* Bergoth [Fig. 389]



Fig. 385. *Menida transversa* (Signoret), dorsal view (7.4X).



Fig. 389. *Agonoscelis haroldi* Bergroth, dorsal view (4.25X).



Fig. 386. *Aeliomorpha griseoflava* (Stal), dorsal view (5.6X).



Fig. 387. *Boerias ventralis* (Dallas), dorsal view (2.3X).



Fig. 390. *Scotinophara mixta* Linnavouri, dorsal view (7X).



Fig. 388. *Agonoscelis versicolor* (Fabricius), dorsal view (3.9X).

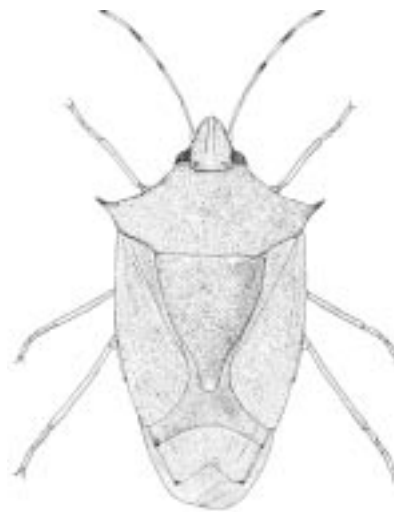


Fig. 391. *Acrosternum acutum* (Dallas), dorsal view (4X).

37(28')	Scutellum reaching abdominal tip, uniformly punctured with short white hairs similar to those on the prothorax, head and corium; head black densely clothed with white hairs; eyes prominently bulging; antennal segments II-IV brown, segments I and V black; length of segments: V>III>IV>II>I; pronotum with elevated blackish calli, each callus with medial yellow spot; anterolateral and humeral spines present both projected laterally; leg yellow brown with femur black; venter of head, thorax and abdomen entirely black; body length 6.5–7.0 mm ..... <i>Scotinophara mixta</i> Linnavouri [Fig. 390]	
37'	Scutellum not reaching abdominal tip .....	38
38(37')	Lateral margins of the head, pronotum, abdomen and costal area of corium yellow; posterolateral edges of tergites black; humeral angles strongly spinose and yellow, humeral tip black; antennae green except segment III dark reddish brown apically, brown apical one-half of segment IV and apical two-thirds of V brown; legs all green except brown claws with black tips ..... <i>Acrosternum acutum</i> (Dallas) [Fig. 391]	
38'	Mostly brown to yellowish brown in color .....	38
39(38')	Anterior tip of head without distinct notch, juga as long as tylus .....	40
39'	Anterior tip of head with prominent notch, juga distinctly longer than tylus .....	48
40(39)	Proboscis long; femoral apical spine usually absent .....	41
40'	Proboscis short; femoral apical spine always present .....	51
41(40)	Ostiolar rugae elongate, apically acuminate; humeral spine usually blunt and short; antennal segment III longer than II; each pleuron with a small black spot in a straight line; legs green except tarsi brown; abdominal venter green except sometimes sternites III and IV red medially; body length 7.5 mm ..... <i>Eudryadocoris goniodes</i> (Dallas) [Fig. 392]	
41'	Not the combination of above characters; ostiolar rugae often and short auriculate .....	42
42(41')	Scutellum with a Y-shaped yellow band formed by the merging of basolateral spots to the apical spot; head black and densely punctured; humeral spine black, moderately acute, projected posterolaterally; ventrolateral band on abdomen weak, slightly punctate; body length 6 mm ..... <i>Aspavia brunnea</i> (Signoret) [Fig. 393]	
42'	Scutellum without a Y-shaped yellow band .....	43
43(42')	Pronotum with pair of median yellow spots near the inner arm of each callus; tylus longer than the heavily punctured juga; anterolateral margins of pronotum yellow; humeral spine black, posterior part rough, projected slightly lateroposteriorly; scutellum brownish yellow with 3 yellow spots (2 basolateral and 1 midbasal), margins of anterior tip slight yellow, inner costal area of corium whitish yellow; legs yellow mottled with brown spots; apex of femora with spine; antennae yellow except dark brown apex of segments III and IV and most of V; abdominal venter dark brown mottled with white; body length 8 mm ..... <i>Aspavia hastator</i> (Fabricius) [Fig. 394]	
43'	Midpronotum without paired yellow spots .....	44





Fig. 392. *Eudryadocoris goniodes* (Dallas), dorsal view (6.9X).

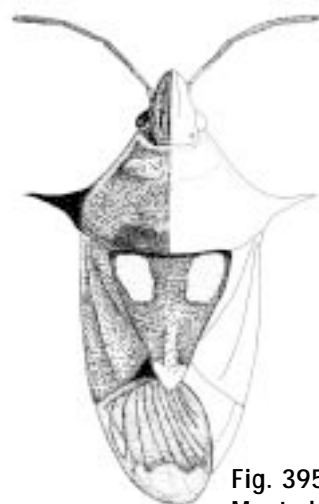


Fig. 395. *Aspavia acuminata* Montadon, dorsal view (6.6X).



Fig. 393. *Aspavia brunnea* (Signoret), dorsal view (8.2X).

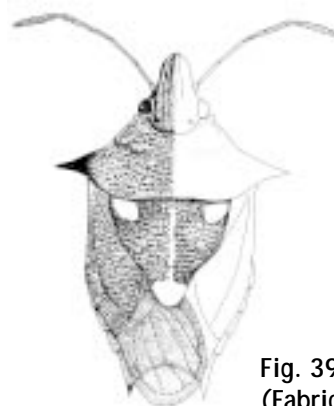


Fig. 396. *Aspavia armigera* (Fabricius), dorsal view (5.5X).



Fig. 394. *Aspavia hastator* (Fabricius), dorsal view (5X).

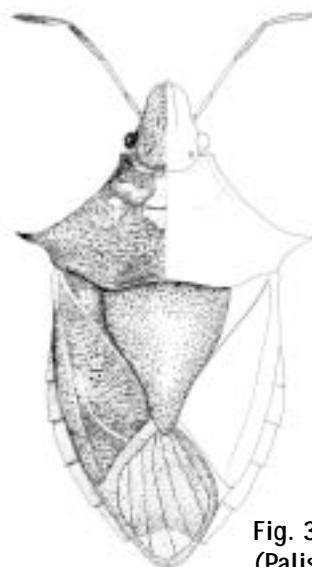


Fig. 397. *Lerida punctata* (Palisot de Beauvois), dorsal view (5.9X).

- 44(43') Scutellum with yellow spots or almost entirely yellow; distal end of femora without spine ..... 45
- 44' Scutellum without yellow spots; distal end of femora with spine ..... 48
- 45(44) Scutellum with large whitish yellow spots, basolateral spots cover two-thirds basal width and apical spot made up approximately one-fourth of scutellum's length; humeral spine acutely black, projected at about 15° angle dorsoanteriorly; apex of corium with a reddish band; ventrolaterals of abdomen with few punctures forming a longitudinal band on the sternites ..... *Aspavia acuminata* Montadon [Fig. 395]
- 45' Scutellum spots rather small, each basolateral spot approximately one-sixth of scutellum's width; apical spot occupy one-fifth of scutellum's length; punctures in the brown scutellum evenly spaced; black humeral spines acutely pointed laterally; ventrolaterals of male abdomen with a broad brown band, posterior end with 4 spine-like processes ..... *Aspavia armigera* (Fabricius) [Fig. 396]
- 46(44') Pronotum usually with a large whitish yellow globular spot extended between the smooth calli, anterolateral margins with black punctures towards the eye; juga with black punctures in basal half of margins; humeral spine acute, dark brown at tip; scutellum brownish yellow with brown punctures and anterior tip yellow along margins; fore wings at rest exposed sides of abdomen; sternites glabrous; legs uniformly yellowish brown; body length 10–11 mm ..... *Lerida punctata* (Palisot de Beauvois) [Fig. 397]
- 46' Pronotum not as above; abdominal sternites hairy along posterior margins ..... 47
- 47(46') Scutellum yellow with moderately dense laterally and basally brown punctures; humeral spine blunt and weakly developed; pronotum with broadly scattered yellow patches between humeri; costal area of corium yellow in basal one-half, entire length with brown punctures; ventrolaterals of a broad reddish brown band in abdominal sternites III–VI with a fine mass of white hairs in males; legs yellow brown except tibia I and femur I with brown spots; body length 7 mm ..... *Durmia tomentiventris* (Germar) [Fig. 398]
- 47' Scutellum yellow with a few brown punctures; humeral spine black, prominently acute and projected slightly upward with a yellow transverse band in between; costal area of corium uniformly punctured yellow in its entire length; ventrolaterals of male abdomen with a narrow reddish brown band clothed with white fine hairs in segments III–V and a small portion of segment VI; legs uniformly yellowish brown, tibia I without brown mottles; body length 7.5 mm ..... *Durmia haedula* Stål [Fig. 399]
- 48(39') Distal femoral spine long and acute; humeral spine dark reddish brown, usually slender, oblique and sharply pointed; pronotum lightly punctured with a smooth yellow transverse area; juga slender, sharply pointed, diverge apically; antennae yellow except dark reddish brown apical fourth-fifth of segment V and one-half of segment IV; anterior median part of abdominal venter with a red mushroom-like band; legs yellow with sparse brown spots; body length 13 mm ..... *Diploxys senegalensis* Amyot and Audinet-Serville [Fig. 400]
- 48' Distal femoral spine short; humeral spine pointed but relatively small ..... 49

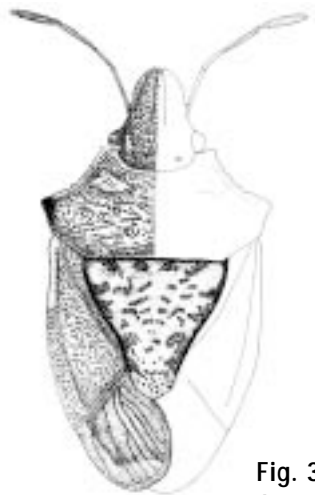


Fig. 398. *Durmia tomentovenstris* (Germar), dorsal view (7.4X).

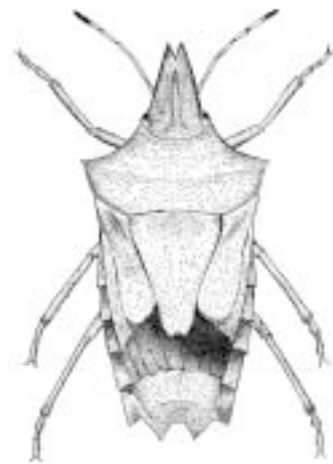


Fig. 401. *Diploxys acanthura* (Westwood), dorsal view (5X).



Fig. 399. *Durmia haedula* Stål, dorsal view (5.6X).



Fig. 402. *Diploxys* sp., dorsal view (4.2X).

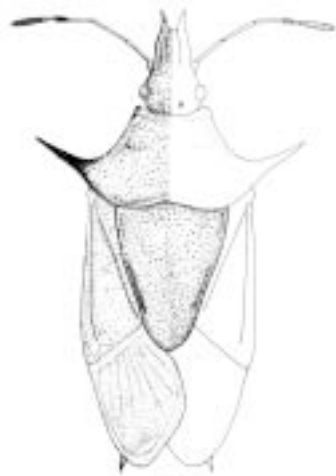


Fig. 400. *Diploxys senegalensis* Amyot and Audinet-Serville, dorsal view (4.75X).

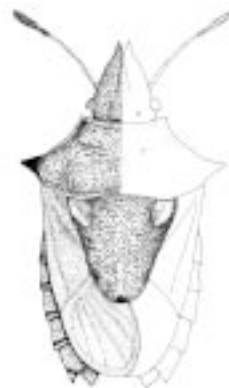


Fig. 403. *Diploxys bipunctata* Amyot and Audinet-Serville, dorsal view (4.4X).

- 49(48') Jugal tip diverging; humeral spine distally black and dark brown basally, projected anterolaterally; antenna with yellow segment I, yellow with brown spots in II and III, dark reddish brown in apical one-half of IV and entire segment V; legs yellowish brown with uniform dark brown spots; body length 10 mm ..... *Diploxys acanthura* (Westwood) [Fig. 401]
- 49' Not as above ..... 50
- 50(49') Anterior tip of head with a deep cleft, prominently V-shaped; antenna yellow except dark reddish brown apical three-fourths of segment V and apical one-third of IV; midposterior head yellow with a pair of swollen areas; humeri blackish brown with a short black spine; scutellum with brown punctures; lateral margins of tergites only slightly exposed; midsternite VII with a dark red U-shaped band; body length 12.5 mm ..... *Diploxys* sp. [Fig. 402]
- 50' Anterior tip of head with a shallow cleft, slightly V-shaped; antennae yellow except dark reddish brown segment V; posterior area of head with a reddish brown transverse band; humeri with black and slightly blunt spine; scutellum with yellow posterolateral spots; lateral margins of tergites widely exposed with black to dark brown punctures; midsternite VII with a median ovoid dark brown spot ; body length 10.5 mm ..... *Diploxys bipunctata* Amyot and Audinet-Serville [Fig. 403]
- 51(40') Humeral spine usually short and blunt, projected straight laterally; lateral edge of pronotum shallow and serrated; scutellum, pronotum and corium coarsely punctured forming black lines; antenna uniformly brown; anterior tip of juga converging; a black ovoid spot present on all sternites posterior to spiracles; membranes of fore wings with brown spots on longitudinal veins; legs black except brown one-third to basal one-half of femora brown; body length 16 mm ..... *Gonopsia dimorphus* Linnavouri [Fig. 404]
- 51' Humeral spine slender, acutely pointed and projected anteriorly; lateral edge of pronotum deeply concave; scutellum, pronotum and corium relatively smooth; spiracles in broad longitudinal band; membranes of fore wings without spots, 3-6 longitudinal veins present; body length 14–19 mm ..... 52
- 52(51') Black except yellow brown margins of juga, posterior pronotum, scutellum, costal area of corium, lateral margins and venter of abdomen, femora I-III, proboscis except its black tip and apical one-half of segment V yellow brown; outer margin of closed cell in the membrane bears 3 longitudinal veins; body length 15–19 mm ..... *Macrina* sp. A [Fig. 405]
- 52' Brownish throughout except black legs and antennae in some species ..... 53
- 53(52') Robust humeral spine projected forward at 60° angle; antennal segments II-IV and basal one-third of V black; legs yellow brown except tibia I black; outer margin of closed cell with 4 longitudinal veins; body length 20 mm ..... *Macrina* sp. B [Fig. 406]
- 53' Humeral spine moderately small, projected at 30° angle; antennae and legs uniformly yellowish brown; outer margin of closed cell with 5–6 longitudinal veins; body length 14 mm ..... *Macrina juvenca* (Burmeister) [Fig. 407]
- 54(27') Ocelli absent; brightly orange red bugs with laterally margined pronotum; membrane of hemelytron bears many longitudinal veins emanating from 2 basal cells; scutellum, membrane and transverse band in midcorium black; sides of abdomen with white spots, 6th sternite in both sexes without cleft [Family Pyrrhocoridae] ..... *Dysdercus supersticiosus* Fabricius [Fig. 408]



Fig. 404. *Gonopsia dimorphus* Linnavouri, dorsal view (3.2X).



Fig. 405. *Macrina* sp. A, dorsal view (2.7X).



Fig. 406. *Macrina* sp. B, dorsal view (2.25X).



Fig. 407. *Macrina juvenca* (Burmeister), dorsal view (3X).



Fig. 408. *Dysdercus supersticiosus* Fabricius, dorsal view (3.2X).



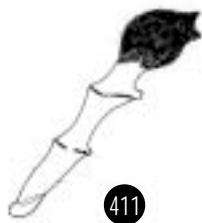
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Figs. 409–410. *Nagusta* sp., dorsal view of pronotum (409; 9.6X) and lateral view of head (410; 10X).

54'	Ocelli present .....	55
55(54')	Head elongate, narrow and constricted behind eyes; 3-segmented beak with a stout basal segment, curved tip fits into the posternal groove; abdominal margins often exposed beyond the wings at midlength [Family <b>Reduviidae</b> ] .....	56
55'	Head and beak different from above .....	66
56(55)	Humeral spine, projected laterally; anterior lobe of pronotum with 3 peg-like spines arranged circularly; neck long and narrow; eyes prominently beyond middle of head; ocelli not well elevated; head with 2 spines near antennal base; antennal segment I almost twice longer than head; legs yellowish brown; femur I thicker than II and III; dull yellowish brown bug except dark brown patch in the membrane ..... <i>Nagusta</i> sp. [Figs. 409, 410]	
56'	Humeral spine not projected laterally .....	57
57(56')	Apex of femur I black and enlarged .....	58
57'	Apex of femur I not black and normal .....	61
58(57)	Apex of femur I enlarged with 2 black rings in apical half; black head except yellow lateral margins of moderately slender neck; ocelli on a tubercle with a white spot in between; pronotum brown with 4 and 5 lateral white spots, posterior pronotal lobe black, anterior and posterior margins with white bands; scutellum black and triangular with 2 white spots ..... <i>Peprius nodulipes</i> Signoret [Figs. 411, 412]	
58'	Apex of femur I not swollen .....	59
59(58')	Orange red to yellowish red, head short and black with yellow spot near eyes and antennal base; ocelli with red spot in between; anterior pronotum concave medially, black lobes deeply notch in between; posterior pronotum without distinct lobes, reddish brown with a pair of yellow spots anteriorly and yellow posterior margins, midposterior margin truncate; tip of scutellum yellow with short setae; proboscis reddish brown except yellow basal segment ..... <i>Sphebanolestes pictureellus</i> Schouteden [Fig. 413]	
59'	With yellow, black and orange red color combinations; tip of scutellum and proboscis different .....	60
60(59')	Pronotum yellow, anterior lobe distinct, posterior end without lateral indentions with an inverted black T-band; head black with yellow jugal area and a small red spot in between ocelli; scutellum yellow apically and black basally; membrane blackish brown with apical margins of closed cells more rounded; corium yellow with median transverse dark brown bands, subanterior end reaching the closed cells; legs black except yellow femur with black to dark brown apices; body length 11.5 mm ..... <i>Sphebanolestes</i> sp. A [Fig. 414]	
60'	Pronotum black, anterior lobe with 4 dorsal yellow bands, and posterior lobe with 5; midposterior margin of pronotum strongly truncate indented laterally; head black with yellow spots between ocelli, laterals of juga and neck and eye margins; scutellum black with a truncate yellow tip; membrane brown with apical margins of closed cells slightly rounded; corium dark brown with yellow median patches near the membrane; legs black except orange femur with midyellow ventral band ..... <i>Sphebanolestes</i> sp. B [Fig. 415]	



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Figs. 411–412. *Peprius nodulipes* Signoret, lateral view of tibia I (411; 10X) and dorsal view of pronotum (412; 15X).

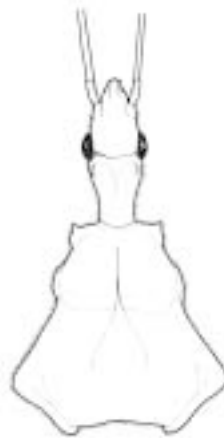


Fig. 415. *Sphedanolestes* sp. B, dorsal view of head and pronotum (7.5X).



Fig. 413. *Sphedanolestes picturellus* Schouteden, dorsal view of head and pronotum (10X).



416



417

Figs. 416–417. *Hediocoris tibialis* Stål, dorsal view of head and pronotum (416; 8X) and venter of abdomen (417; 8.4X).



Fig. 414. *Sphedanolestes* sp. A, dorsal view of head and pronotum (7.2X).

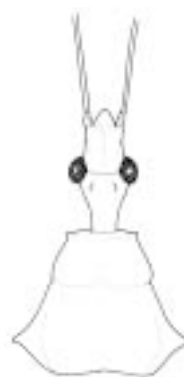


Fig. 418. *Vestula obscuripes* Stål, dorsal view of head and pronotum (6.6X).

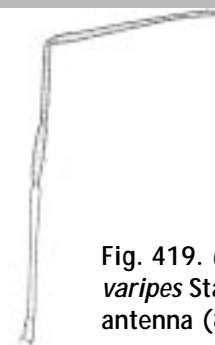


Fig. 419. *Coranus varipes* Stål, antenna (8.3X).

- 61(57') Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, venter of thorax and abdomen and all of femur orange red; ocelli on a small tubercle, pearl white; posterior pronotum and corium yellowish brown; venter of abdomen with 6 transverse white bands in the posterior of each sternite; similar to *Dysdercus*; body length 9–10 mm ..  
..... *Hediorcoris tibialis* Stål [Figs. 416, 417]
- 61' Without the combination of above characters ..... 62
- 62(61') Pronotum with a blunt humeral spine and a large dark brown median spot; head yellow, divided by a concave transverse groove between eyes anterior of ocelli, bears no spines near antennal base; legs reddish brown with irregularly shaped femur; tibia yellowish brown with two subapical brown bands; body length 13 mm ..... *Vestula obscuripes* Stål [Fig. 418]
- 62' Pronotum with less pronounced humeral spine; head black ..... 63
- 63(62') Scutellum with tubercle ..... 64
- 63' Scutellum without tubercle ..... 65
- 64(63) Uniformly black except yellow tubercle on scutellum and 5 yellow patches on abdominal margins; segment II of antennae yellow except black anterior end, segment III noticeably short about half the length of segment IV, segment V longest; pronotum densely punctured and hairy; legs with yellow bands .....  
..... *Coranus varipes* Stål [Fig. 419]
- 64' Orange red except dark reddish brown corium, anterior pronotum with mixed color of branching red and black spots; head black with 3 orange red longitudinal bands in anterior lobe and a median orange longitudinal band between ocelli and neck; antennal segment II brownish with black apex, rest of segments yellowish brown; legs black with yellow patches, tibia III mostly brownish yellow; abdomen, black ventrolaterally and in the last two ventrites ..... *Coranus palliatus* Reuter [Figs. 420, 421]
- 65(63') Uniformly black except brownish red membrane; small yellow spot between ocelli; anterolateral spine of pronotum weak or absent; abdominal venter with yellowish white V-band and yellowish ventrolateral spots; body length 11 mm ..... *Rhinocoris albopilosus* Signoret [Fig. 422]
- 65' Black with orange red posterior pronotal lobe; corium and 7 lateral abdominal spots; anterolateral spine of pronotum prominent; abdominal venter black without V-band; body length 18–20 mm .....  
..... *Rhinocoris segmentarius* Germar [Fig. 423]
- 66(55') Ocelli absent; hemelytra with a cuneus, 1 or 2 closed cells present in the membrane; tarsi 3-segmented [Family **Miridae**] ..... 67
- 66' Ocelli present ..... 69
- 67(66) Head triangularly pointed apically; distance between eyes much shorter than length of scape; collar distinct; pronotum smooth, subtriangular with a slight transverse depression in anterior one-third, posterior margin concave but moderately straight at base of scutellum; antennal segments in decreasing diameter towards apex, segment I black, II yellow brown becoming dark brown at apex, III dark brown with white base and IV dark brown; scutellum black with yellow apex; fore wing black with 2 white spots on both ends of cuneus; 2 closed cells present; black to dark reddish brown; body length 5 mm .....  
..... *Probosciodcoris fuliginosus* Reuter [Fig. 424]



Figs. 420–421. *Coranus palliadus* Reuter, dorsal view of head and pronotum (420; 4.6X) and lateral view of femur and tibia of leg III (421; 7.2X).



Fig. 426. *Cyrtorhinus rectangulus* Ghauri, dorsal view (17X).



Fig. 422. *Rhinocoris albopilosus* Signoret, dorsal view of head and pronotum (7X).



Fig. 423. *Rhinocoris segmentarius* Germar, dorsal view of the head and pronotum (4.9X).



Fig. 427. *Arbela* sp., lateral view of femur I and tibia I (12.9X).



Figs. 428–429. *Gorpis* sp., dorsal view of head and pronotum (428; 10.5X) and lateral view of femur I and propleuron (429; 7X).



Fig. 424. *Proboscidocoris fuliginosus* Reuter, dorsal view of head and pronotum (11.7X).

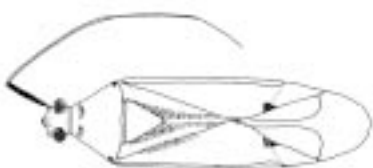
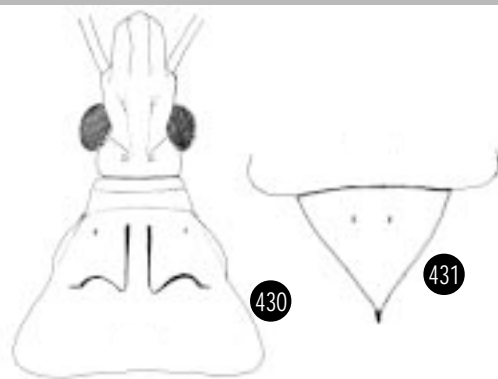


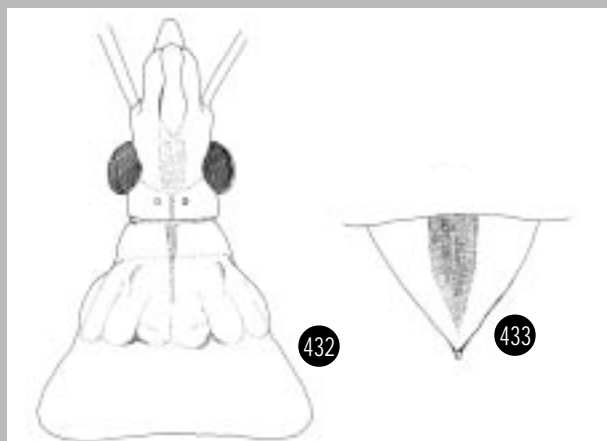
Fig. 425. *Creontiades* sp., dorsal view (7.9X).



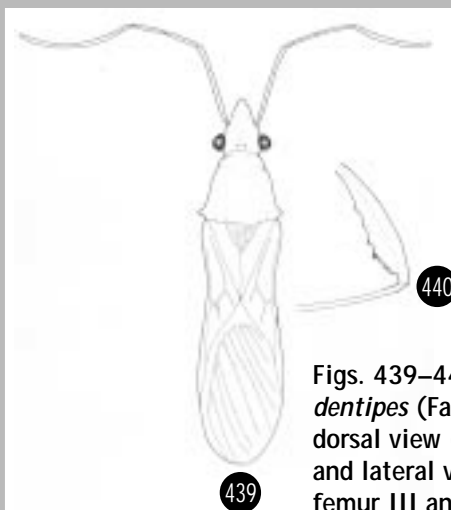
Figs. 430–431. *Stenonabis conspurcatus* Reuter, dorsal view of head and pronotum (430; 16X) and scutellum (431; 18.9X).

- 67' Not as above ..... 68
- 68(67') Collar distinct; head yellow brown with black tylus, clypeus and eyes; antenna yellowish brown with black scape longer than distance between eyes, segment II 3 times longer than scape and twice longer than segment III; subtriangular pronotum light brown, shiny with dark brown anterior one-third, yellow median and posterior margin and black spot on shoulders; scutellum yellow with brown base; clavus dark brown with a median longitudinal yellow band; dark brown triangular spot between apex of corium and single closed cell; brownish yellow; body length 5 mm ..... *Creontiades* sp. [Fig. 425]
- 68' Collar absent; head black with yellow spots along inner eye margins; antennae black with both ends of segment I yellow; scape slightly shorter than distance between eyes; segment II about 4–5 times longer than scape but less than twice length of segment III; pronotum almost rectangular, black with yellow anterior one-half; scutellum black; fore wing greenish yellow with an elongate closed cell; body length 2.5 mm ..... *Cyrtorhinus rectangulus* Ghauri [Fig. 426]
- 69(66') Front legs raptorial, slightly swollen; membrane of hemelytra with many elongated cells around the margin; body narrowed anteriorly with a distinct collar; tibia usually with peg-like spines [Family **Nabidae**] ..... 70
- 69' Front legs not raptorial; membrane of hemelytra without elongated cells .... 73
- 70(69) Black nabid bugs; ocelli on a small tubercle; collar slightly punctured; anterior pronotal lobe glabrous and shortly cylindrical; posterior lobe coarsely punctured with a yellow median and lateral band; scutellum black with a pale yellow brown apex and subdorsal grooves; legs uniformly yellow, femur with slender ventral spines; tibia with slender spines and peg-like teeth ventrally; antenna uniformly yellow, long and slender, segment I prominently longer than length of pronotum; body length 6 mm ..... *Arbela* sp. [Fig. 427]
- 70' Straw-colored bugs; ocelli not on a tubercle; collar smooth; anterior lobe of pronotum with a median longitudinal dark brown band and a pair of transverse 8-shaped or ovoid calli posteriorly; posterior lobe smooth to finely punctated; legs yellowish brown, tibia I with two rows of longitudinal peg-like teeth... 71
- 71(70') Posterior one-half of pronotum densely punctured, median brown band present, anterior lobe with a pair of brownish red L-bands; collar with a median and lateral reddish brown longitudinal band; posterior of eyes dark reddish brown; antenna brown with yellow mottles, apex of segment II dark reddish brown; leg brown speckled with yellow, anterior end of tibia I black, peg-like teeth absent; lateral side of thorax and abdomen with a broad dark reddish brown longitudinal band; scutellum black with yellow lateral margins; fore wing dull brown with pale yellow brown mottles in the corium and part of clavus; body length 8.5 mm ..... *Gorpis* sp. [Figs. 428, 429]
- 71' Posterior one-half of pronotum smooth to very finely punctate; tibia with peg-like teeth ..... 72
- 72(71') Scutellum black distally; head with diverging reddish brown lines emanating from the ocelli; collar brown; anterior lobe of pronotum with a pair of longitudinal reddish brown stripe medially; fore wing yellow except yellowish brown veins; antenna and legs uniformly yellow; body length 7.5 mm ..... *Stenonabis conspurcatus* Reuter [Figs. 430, 431]

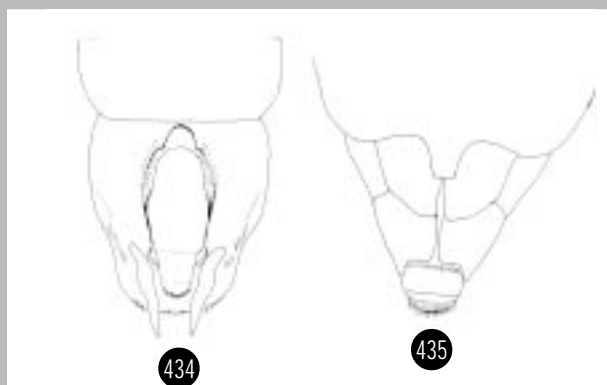
- 72' Scutellum with a broad black median longitudinal band; head with a dark brown longitudinal median band passing ocelli; collar with a black ring band; anterior lobe of pronotum with a dark brownish red median longitudinal band; fore wing straw-colored with or without brown spots; leg and antenna yellow brown; body length 7.0 mm ..... *Stenonabis* sp. [Figs. 432, 433]
- 73(69') Body long and narrow with very slender legs; short bucculae not extended exteriorly; head wider than one-half of pronotal base [Family **Alydidae**] ..... 74
- 73' Body and legs not narrow and slender ..... 78
- 74(73) Pronotum gently sloped anteriorly; humeral spine absent; femur III long and slender without ventral spines; similar to the Asian *Leptocoris* known as rice bugs..... 75
- 74' Pronotum strongly sloped anteriorly; humeral spine present; leg with femur III enlarged and bear ventral spines..... 76
- 75(74) Lateral margins of pronotum with a dark reddish brown band extended at the base of antenna; humeral dark reddish brown spot spherical; scutellum yellow, prominently triangular, pointed apically and evenly punctured; male clasper pointed apically, almost parallel to each other; apical end of ovoid pygophore rounded, basal end with a deep notch and one tooth each at the lip of the notch; posterior margin of the seventh abdominal sternite with a median rectangular projection in female; generally yellow brown ..... *Stenocoris stali* Ahmad [Figs. 434, 435]
- 75' Lateral margins of pronotum light brown, dark reddish brown band present in the collar, back and front of eyes up to the base of antenna; humeral dark reddish brown spot ovoid; scutellum punctured in the midbasal one-half; apical one-half of corium smooth to lightly punctured, clavus densely punctured; male claspers cross each other; apical end of pygophore with a notch, basal end widely concave without teeth; posterior margin of the seventh abdominal sternite with a wide median notch in the female; brown to yellowish brown with dark reddish brown margins of clavus ..... *Stenocoris claviformis* Ahmad [Figs. 436–438]
- 76(74') Lateral sides of head and thorax brownish red to dull yellow brown with a wide yellow longitudinal band; eyes prominent, distant from pronotum; head distinctly exserted, brown with a black longitudinal band laterally; pronotum with a distinct collar and peg-like teeth dorsally and laterally, lateral margins with a row of small teeth and a T-groove in the middorsum; humeral spine projected posterolaterally forming a smaller tooth behind; antennal segments brown, long and slender, segment I longer than either head or pronotum; femur III thick with a row of 9–11 ventral teeth in the outer margin ..... *Riptortus dentipes* (Fabricius) [Figs. 439, 440]
- 76' Without the combination of above characters ..... 77
- 77(76') Humeral spine black, relatively long and oblique; lateral margins of pronotum black, slightly serrated, anterolateral corner rounded; metapleuron band wrench-like; head with a pair of pale median longitudinal black and yellow bands; antennal segment I flat and black with a yellow basodorsal portion, II black except yellow median ventral side, III yellow with a black base and anterior one-third, IV pale brown; femur III reddish brown dorsally and black ventrally with 11–13 ventral teeth; venter of body black from head to abdomen



Figs. 432–433. *Stenonabis* sp., dorsal view of head and pronotum (432; 24.5X) and scutellum (433; 27.7X).



Figs. 439–440. *Riptortus dentipes* (Fabricius), dorsal view (439; 3.2X) and lateral view of femur III and tibia III (440; 3.6X).



Figs. 434–435. *Stenocoris stali* Ahmad, dorsal view of male (434; 20X) and female (435; 20X) genitalia.

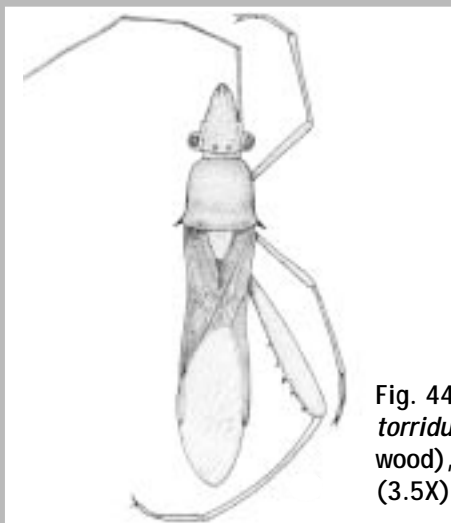
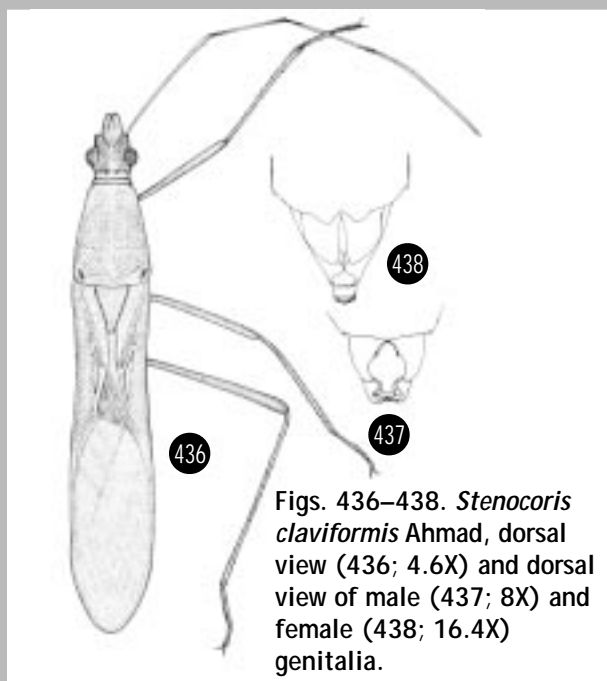


Fig. 441. *Mirperus torridus* (Westwood), dorsal view (3.5X).



Figs. 436–438. *Stenocoris claviformis* Ahmad, dorsal view (436; 4.6X) and dorsal view of male (437; 8X) and female (438; 16.4X) genitalia.



Fig. 442. *Mirperus jaculus* Thunberg, dorsal view (4.9X).

- except yellow median of metathorax, abdominal sternites I and II, midanterior of III and four yellow spots each in the posterior margin of sternite III–V; body length 14 mm ..... *Mirperus torridus* (Westwood) [Fig. 441]
- 77' Humeral spine reddish brown, shortly triangular and projected straight laterally; black lateral margins of pronotum more serrated in anterior one-half, anterior one-fifth with a pair of black spots middorsally; mesopleuron with black wrench-like band and 3–4 black spots in the metapleuron; head with a 6-branched black band; segment I of antenna reddish brown, apices of II and III black and IV yellowish brown; femur III red with 8–9 ventral teeth; thoracic venter with a yellow median longitudinal band extended to abdominal sternite V; body length 11 mm ..... *Mirperus jaculus* Thunberg [Fig. 442]
- 78(73') Large-sized bug with thick legs, femur III usually enlarged or more robust than I and II; small head less than one-half the width of pronotum at base; corium opaque; absence of large basal cells in the membrane compensated for by 7 or more longitudinal veins; 4-segmented antennae arise above a line through midlength of eyes and tip of head; trichobothria on sterna V and VI situated posterior of the spiracle [Family **Coreidae**] ..... 79
- 78' Moderately small and slender bug without humeral spines; legs with moderately swollen femur and ventral spines in femur I; head as long as or more than one-half basal diameter of pronotum; corium often hyaline, with or without punctations; membrane of hemelytron with 4–5 longitudinal simple veins; antennae 4 segmented arising below a line drawn between mideye and tip of head; 3 trichobothria on sterna V and VI, 1 anterior of the spiracle near the margin of the sternite and 2 close to each other behind the spiracle [Family **Lygaeidae**] ..... 86
- 79(78) Humeral spines absent ..... 80
- 79' Humeral spines present ..... 82
- 80(79) Femur III not enlarged, yellowish brown similar to other legs; antennal base almost at tip of head; black dots scattered throughout pronotum, head, scutellum, corium, antennae, and legs; subtriangular pronotum with white border in anterior one-half; segment I of antenna yellow with orange longitudinal bands, II yellow except black apical one-third, III yellow with black apical one-half and light orange brown terminal segment; membrane dark reddish brown with more than 15 longitudinal veins; body length 16 mm ..... *Homoeocerus pallens* Fabricius [Fig. 443]
- 80' Femur III enlarged, anteroventral one-third with a large tooth or entirely with small teeth; body length 11–25 mm ..... 81
- 81(80') Dark brown; peg-like teeth all around the legs, head, pronotum, antennal segment I and abdominal venter; segments II and III equally long and slender, IV reddish brown and shorter than either II or III; median venter of abdomen with 2 longitudinal rows of peg-like spines; body length 11 mm ..... *Acanthocoris* sp. [Fig. 444]
- 81' Black to dark reddish brown; body generally smooth including legs and antennae; antennae black except longest segment IV with orange color on both ends and dark brown at middle; femur III with a large ventral tooth in anterior one-third; midventer of abdominal segment III with a flap-like swollen structure; body length 15–25 mm ..... *Anoplocnemis curvipes* Walker [Fig. 445]

82(79')	Abdominal edges with spines; humeral spine oblique at 45° angle anteriorly ... .....	83
82'	Abdominal edges without spines; humeral spine straight laterally .....	84
83(82)	Humeral spine brown, prominently developed with small spines basally; anterior area of pronotum with short spines, coarse between humeri; antenna yellow brown with slender segments, segment I the longest; scutellum swollen medially with longitudinal rows of hairs; posteroventer of femur III with 3 prominent spines; lateral sides of abdomen with 6 spines in decreasing size towards the thorax; entire body covered with fine hairs; grayish brown; body length 9 mm.....	<i>Acanthomia horrida</i> Germar [Fig. 446]
83'	Humeral spine black and acutely pointed; entire body clothed with club setae except proboscis, segments II–IV of antennae, tibiae, tarsi, and membrane; antenna yellowish brown with orange red segment I, segment I almost as long as III; scutellum normal; posteroventer of femur III with 4 brown to reddish brown spots; body length 9–10 mm.....	<i>Acanthomia</i> sp. A [Fig. 447]
84(82')	Humeral spine weakly developed; antennal segment II as long as III, segment I robust; slightly narrow apically; short and uniformly coarse; head and anterior pronotum coarse, small lateral spine between eyes and base of antenna; each corium of fore wing with one whitish yellow spot; body length 6.5 mm .....	<i>Cletus</i> sp. [Fig. 448]
84'	Humeral spine prominent; antennal segment II distinctly longer than III, segment I smooth and narrow in basal one-third .....	85
85(84')	Corium without yellow spot or band; antennal segment I longer than III; body length 9 mm.....	<i>Cletus unifasciata</i> Blote [Fig. 449]
85'	Corium with a transverse yellow line or band adjacent to the membrane; antennal segment I shorter than III; body length 7 mm .....	<i>Cletus fuscescens</i> (Walker) [Fig. 450]
86(78')	Femur I with ventral spines; if absent, pronotum with a pair of spherical spots dorsally and laterally .....	87
86'	Femur I without ventral spines .....	92
87(86)	Orange red bugs with black areas in the prothorax, scutellum and fore wings .....	88
87'	Not as above, color different and variable; pronotal bands not distinct .....	89
88(87)	Head red with a black median Y-based between ocelli; pronotum with two round black spots between the uninterrupted transversely concave subanterior black band and an interrupted blackish brown band subposteriorly; scutellum black with red apex; corium with an oblique dark brown band in the center; lateral sides of prothorax with 2 ovoid black spots and one each in the meso- and metathorax; legs uniformly dark reddish brown and clothed with white hairs .....	<i>Graptostethus servus</i> (Fabricius) [Fig. 451]
88'	Head red with a black tylus and part of jugum and around ocelli margins; pronotum black with orange red margins and a knob-like median longitudinal band; apical one-third of scutellum red; clavus with a black longitudinal band; corium with a wide triangular band; lateral side of black thorax with 3 red	



Fig. 443. *Homoeocerus pallens* Fabricius, dorsal view (2.75X).



Fig. 448. *Cletus* sp., dorsal view (3.9X).



Fig. 449. *Cletus unifasciata* Blote, dorsal view (3.8X).



Fig. 444. *Acanthocoris* sp., dorsal view (3X).



Fig. 445. *Anoplocnemis curvipes* Walker, dorsal view (1X).

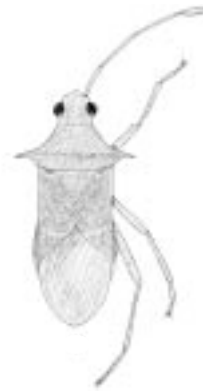


Fig. 450. *Cletus fuscescens* (Walker), dorsal view (3.9X).



Fig. 451. *Graptostethus servus* (Fabricius), dorsal view (4X).



Fig. 446. *Acanthomia horrida* Germar, dorsal view (3.4X).



Fig. 447. *Acanthomia* sp., dorsal view (3X).



Fig. 452. *Graptostethus lectus* Distant, dorsal view (4.3X).



Fig. 453. *Pachygrontha* sp., dorsal view (4.7X).

spots; legs uniformly black, femur I with 4 inner and 5 outer row of ventral spines; II with 5 outer and 6 inner spines, III with 4 outer and 6 inner spines; tibiae I and II all with peg-like teeth ventrally ..... *Graptostethus lectus* Distant [Fig. 452]

89(87') Head blunt anteriorly, punctured with a lateral ridge antennal base; pronotum densely punctured, lateral margins with a narrow ridge; antennal segment I slender, swollen distally, combined length of segments II and IV as long as segment I; corium and apical one-half of scutellum punctured; all femora with brown specks, femur I stouter than II and III with 8–9 ventral inner teeth; brownish yellow with lateral black bands in sternites II–IV; body length 7.3 mm ..... *Pachygrontha* sp. [Fig. 453]

89' Head pointed apically; scape always short ..... 90

90(89') Pronotum flat with a lateral flange, squarish without distinct anterior ring-like collar and lobe, anterior margin truncate with two yellow spots, anterolateral one-half yellow and 5 yellow spots in a transverse row below midlength; head black with an apically rounded and porrect tylus; antenna brownish except yellow basal half of segment III, II with brownish tip and black scape, segments II, III, and IV subequal; corium whitish yellow with black to dark reddish brown bands near the membrane and entire clavus; femur I black except yellow basal one-fourth, venter with 4 outer and 9–10 inner spines, 5th inner tooth the largest; apical one-third of femora II and III black with basal two-thirds yellow; body length 8.50 mm ..... *Dieuches* sp. [Fig. 454]

90' Pronotum with prominent anterior and posterior lobes ..... 91

91(90') Anterior pronotal collar yellowish brown; anterior lobe of pronotum rectangular, distinctly longer than the posterior lobe and narrows anteriorly; posterior lobe yellow brown, twice wider than long; corium whitish yellow with light brown punctures and whitish apical end; membrane with 4 veins, apical vein without branch; yellow femora I–III mottled with brown spots, femur I with 5 ventral spines each in the outer and inner sides ..... *Paromius gracilis* Rambur [Fig. 455]

91' Anterior pronotal collar black; anterior lobe of pronotum shortly cylindrical, wider than long, as long as the reddish brown posterior lobe; corium with heavy and dark brown punctations in the clavus, apex blackish brown and a white spot near the claval suture; membrane with 5 veins, apical vein short and branched; femur I stouter than II and III, black except yellow anterior and posterior ends, II uniformly yellow and III with dark brown apical one-half and yellow basal-half ..... *Pachybrachius* sp. [Fig. 456]

92(86') Head strongly transverse, yellow except reddish eyes and pointed midanteriorly; antenna yellow brown except dark reddish brown apex of segment I and entire segment II; pronotum black, transverse with fine punctures and yellow lateral and posterior margins; corium yellow medially, punctured brown around it and with a black to reddish brown band near the membrane; scutellum triangular with a smooth unpunctured T-area in the middle ..... *Geocoris* sp. [Fig. 457]

92' Head not strongly transverse ..... 93

93(92') Body strongly flattened and thin, densely punctured in pronotum and scutellum; short white fine hairs present in head, pronotum, scutellum, and corium; anterior pronotal collar distinct; pronotum with a shallow transverse





Fig. 454. *Dieuches* sp., dorsal view (4.3X).



Fig. 455. *Paromius gracilis* Rambur, dorsal view (4.8X).

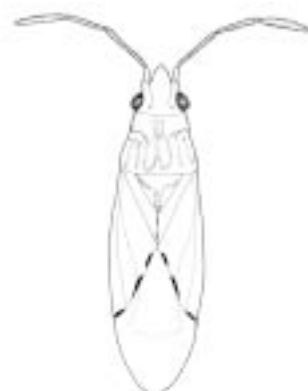


Fig. 459. *Nysius* sp., dorsal view (9.3X).



Fig. 456. *Pachybrachius* sp., dorsal view (6.7X).



Fig. 457. *Geocoris* sp., dorsal view (8.8X).



Fig. 460. *Ninus* sp., dorsal view (6.6X).



Fig. 458. *Dimorphopterus* sp., dorsal view (12.7X).

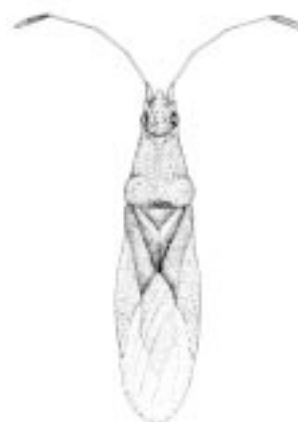


Fig. 461. *Cymodema* sp., dorsal view (8.9X).

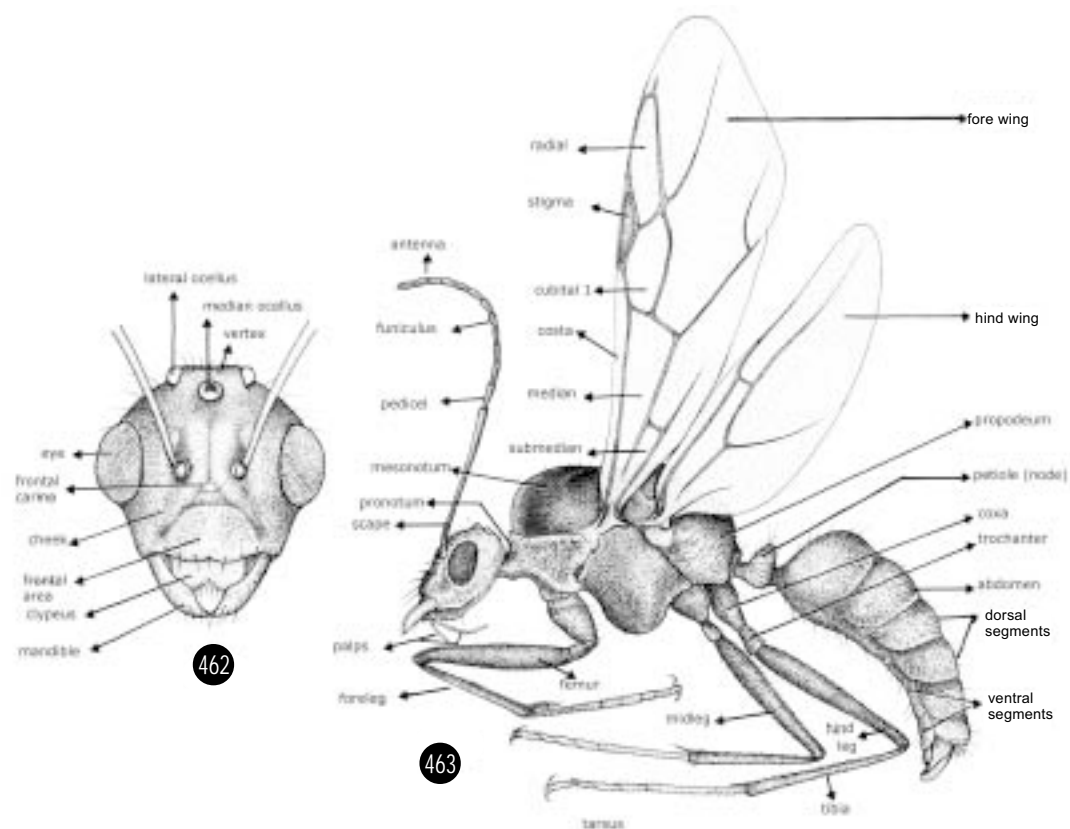
groove; antenna black with a short and stout scape, order of length of segments: IV>II>III>I; fore wing with apex of corium brown and punctured membrane with 5 veins; short terminal segment of abdomen exposed .....  
 ..... *Dimorphopterus* sp. [Fig. 458]

- 93' Body not flattened ..... 94
- 94(93') Head triangular; eyes close to anterior margin of the subquadrate and punctured pronotum; anterior pronotum relatively flat with a transversely concave black narrow band, posterior four-fifths sloping and more punctated; scutellum punctured, elevated T-mark present medially; antenna yellowish brown except black scape, brownish basal segments II and III and entire IV; fore wing transparent with 3 dark brown bands at corium; leg yellow with all femora mottled brown; apical one-third of basal and entire tarsal segment III dark brown; body color grayish brown with black and yellow tinge; body length 3.6 mm ..... *Nysius* sp. [Fig. 459]
- 94' Without the combination of above characters ..... 95
- 95(94') Head, thorax, scutellum, costal margin, and antennae with long whitish yellow hairs; proboscis expanded basally; tip of head bluntly rounded; anterior margin of pronotum straight; calli black and comma-shaped; antennae yellow except 4th with orange tinge; 2nd the longest segment; scutellum bifurcate and yellow apically; generally reddish brown, body length 5 mm .....  
 ..... *Ninus* sp. [Fig. 460]
- 95' Head, thorax, scutellum, and corium punctured and hairless; proboscis without an expanded process; eyes not on a tubercle; tip of head pointed; anterior margin of pronotum concave; calli yellow brown; antennae yellow except brownish 4th segment, 3rd the longest segment; scutellum triangular, pointed apically; brownish yellow bugs, body length 4.5 mm .....  
 ..... *Cymodema* sp. [Fig. 461]

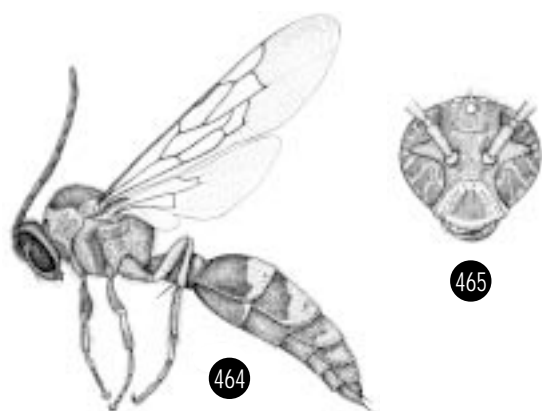
## Order Hymenoptera

### *Ants and wasps*

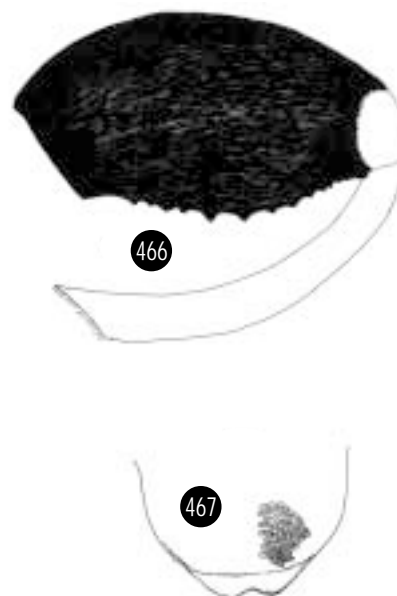
- 1 Abdomen connected to the thorax with one dorsal node; posterior lobe of mesopleuron distinctly rounded and extended ventrally; antennae 13-segmented, arising slightly below midlength of eyes; clypeus with a small notch midanteriorly [Family **Formicidae**] ..... *Anoplolepis* sp. [Figs. 462, 463]
- 1' Node absent ..... 2
- 2(1') Membrane of both wings corrugated apically; second cubital cell of fore wing strongly pointed basally; eyes deeply indented at a level above the antennal bases; face yellow with a black subtriangular band in the center; antennae 13-segmented, with a rounded pedicel; black abdomen with yellow band posterodorsally; entire body, head and legs strongly setose [Family **Scoliidae**] ..... *Campsomeris* sp. [Figs. 464, 465]
- 2' Wings without corrugations apically ..... 3
- 3(2') Sides of pronotum not extended posteriorly to meet the tegulae; small wasps with strongly reduced wing venation in the fore wings; antennae with less than 13 segments ..... 4



Figs. 462–463. *Anoplolepis* sp., frontal view of head (462; 19X) and lateral view of winged adult (463; 9.9X).



Figs. 464–465. *Campsomeris* sp., lateral view of adult (464; 3.3X) and frontal view of head (465; 5.8X).

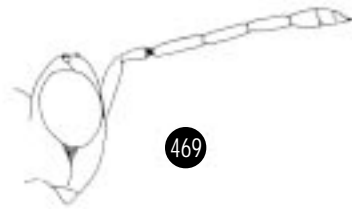


Figs. 466–467. *Brachymeria* sp., lateral view of femur III and tibia III (466; 25X) and dorsal view of scutellum (467; 26X).

3'	Not as above .....	5
4(3)	Tarsi 5-segmented; femur III prominently swollen, venter serrated or toothed; tibia III concave with an apical spur; thoracic pits setose, not humplike; propodeum coarse with a network of pits and ridges; occiput not deeply concave; frontogenal suture distinct and ridged; antennae relatively short; abdomen with 7 visible tergites [Family <b>Chalcididae</b> ] ..... ..... <i>Brachymeria</i> sp. [Figs. 466, 467]	
4'	Tarsi 4-segmented; mesoscutum with a median longitudinal furrow and yellow spots at apices of notauli; scutellum slightly convex with two submedian longitudinal furrows; antenna 8-segmented with 3 ring segments; yellow scape long; pedicel with a black dorsal band; marginal and stigmal veins prominent, postmarginal weakly developed; legs yellow including coxae except brown bands on femora I and II dorsally [Family <b>Eulophidae</b> ] ..... ..... <i>Aprostocetus pachydiplosisae</i> (Risbec) [Figs. 468, 469]	
5(3')	Antennae short and 10-segmented; moderately long scape and legs pale yellowish brown and at least 4 antennal apical segments light brown; posterior part of thorax densely setose laterally; fore wings without veins; tibiae II and III with only one spur [Family <b>Platygasteridae</b> ] ..... <i>Platygaster</i> sp. [Fig. 470]	
5'	Antennae with 13 segments or more, scape always very short; fore wings multiveined and multicelled with 1 or 2 recurrent veins; hind wings with 2 closed basal cells .....	6
6(5')	Fore wings with 2 recurrent veins; hind wings with an elongated median cell beyond the base of marginal vein [Family <b>Ichneumonidae</b> ] .....	7
6'	Fore wings with 1 recurrent vein; median cell in hind wings not extending to base of marginal vein [Family <b>Braconidae</b> ] .....	16
7(6)	Eyes moderately converging towards the mouth or vertex .....	8
7'	Eyes indented or parallel-sided as seen frontally .....	9
8(7)	Eyes almost occupy entire height of head, converging towards the mouth; antennae arise above midlength of eyes; fore wings with a brown band at apex; abdominal tergites II and III long and slender ..... ..... <i>Clatha</i> sp. [Figs. 471, 472]	
8'	Eyes relatively small, about one-half head height and converging slightly towards the vertex; antenna arises a little below midlength of eyes; fore wings with a small areolet (second cubital cell); tergites II and III short and broad particularly tergite III; abdominal tip usually black ..... ..... <i>Ischnojoppa</i> sp. [Fig. 473]	
9(7')	Eyes indented .....	10
9'	Eyes parallel-sided as seen frontally .....	13
10(9)	Arolet absent in the fore wings; tergites I and II long and slender with tergite I inclined upward forming an angle at the junction of both tergites; hind wings with aborted radiella, cubitella and discoidella ..... ..... <i>Charops</i> sp. [Figs. 474, 475]	
10'	Arolet present .....	11



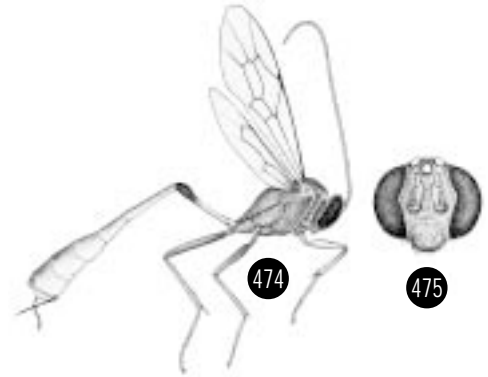
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Figs. 468–469. *Aprostocetus pachydiplosisae* (Risbec), meso- and metanotum (468; 77.5X) and side view of head (469; 74X).

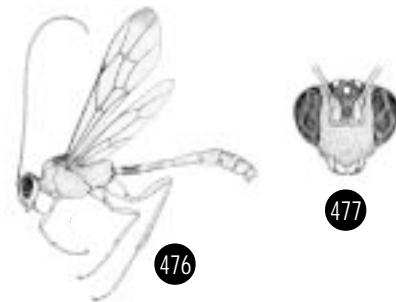
Fig. 473. *Ischnojoppa* sp., dorsal view (4.45X)



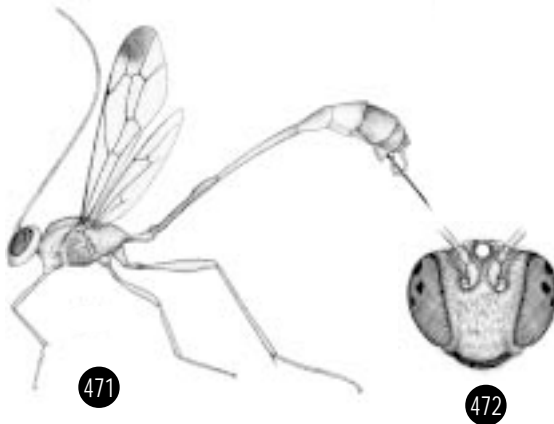
Figs. 474–475. *Charops* sp., lateral view (474; 3.8X) and frontal view of head (475; 9.3X).



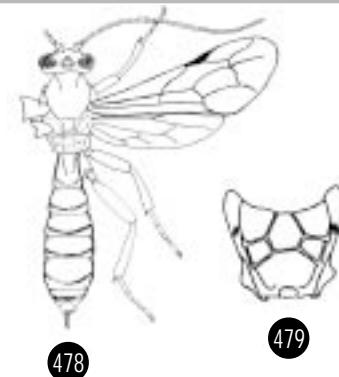
Fig. 470. *Platygaster* sp., lateral view (32.2X).



Figs. 476–477. *Leptobatopsis* sp., lateral view (476; 4.8X) and frontal view of head (477; 9.3X).

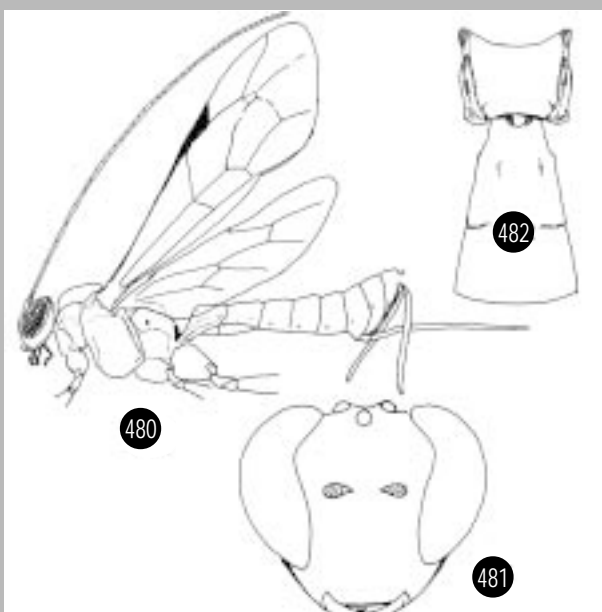


Figs. 471–472. *Clatha* sp., lateral view (471; 4.4X) and frontal view of head (472; 11X).



Figs. 478–479. *Xanthopimpla flavolineata* (Cameron), dorsal view (478; 3.7X) and propodeum (479; 13.6X).

- 11(10') Apex of fore wing with black spot; tergites I, II, and III flattened with black dorsal bands; tibia III with small spines; face setose with slight eye indentions just above level of antennal base; ocellar area darker than face ..... *Leptobatopsis* sp. [Figs. 476, 477]
- 11' Fore wing without black spot ..... 12
- 12(11') Abdominal tergites each with a concave transverse row of shallow pits posteriorly; eyes emarginate above eye midlength, higher than level of antennal base; ocelli in a black triangle on a yellow head; propodeum carinated with about 6 closed cells; all legs yellow, femur III short and stout, tibia III with 11–12 spines in outer apical one-half; uniformly yellow to pale yellow orange ..... *Xanthopimpla flavolineata* (Cameron) [Figs. 478, 479]
- 12' Abdomen finely punctated without a transverse row of shallow pits, yellowish brown with 3 black posterior segments; area between ocelli and base of antenna deeply concave forming moderately emarginate eyes; ocelli on a uniformly black head; scutellum orange yellow; propodeum without carina; femur III reddish brown, long and slender, tibia III without spines in outer posterior sides; fore wings with a bulla in second intercubitus, 2 in second recurrent vein, and 1 in discocubitus ..... *Coccygomimus* cf. *crocatu*s Tosquinet [Figs. 480–482]
- 13(9') Fore wing with brownish gray band in the discocubital and second discoidal cell; posterior end of tergites II, VII, and VIII with a white transverse band; antennae arise at a level below midlength of eye height, segments VII–X white ..... *Isotima* sp. [Figs. 483, 484]
- 13' Not as above ..... 14
- 14(13') Black wasp with orange red propodeum; posterior end of tergite VII white; radius and cubitus narrowed along the first intercubitus; hind wing with complete radiellal, cubitellal, discoidellal and brachiellal cells; face slightly humped medially ..... *Amauromorpha* sp. [Figs. 485, 486]
- 14' Orange yellow wasp with nearly rounded apical end of first brachial cell (postnervulus end) ..... 15
- 15(14') Stigma large; midventer of femur III with a spine and a series of small teeth up to apicoventral end; apex of tergite I moderately black dorsally; tibia III reddish brown on both ends; antenna with 34 segments; ocelli not on a blackened triangle ..... *Xiphosomella* sp. [Figs. 487, 488]
- 15' Stigma small; femur III without spine and small teeth ventrally; tergite I long and slender, black in apical one-third and swollen posteriorly; tibia III brown apically; antenna with more than 40 segments; ocelli on a black triangle ..... *Temelucha* sp. [Figs. 489, 490]
- 16(6') Coxa III with a big spine; both wings opaque, uniformly brown with white lines passing obliquely at the middle of first cubital cell and forming a right angle in the first intercubitus and second intercubitus; head shiny orange brown, face coarsely punctured, temple wide; mandibles widely separated each with 3 teeth; toruli closer to eyes than to each other; antenna black and hirsute in basal 6–8 segments except yellow brown apical segments; notauli distinct; general color reddish brown ..... *Odontobracon* sp. [Figs. 491, 492]
- 16' Coxa III normal ..... 17



Figs. 480–482. *Coccygomimus* cf. *crocatus* Tosquinet, lateral view (480; 3.8X), frontal view of head (481; 14X), and propodeum and abdominal tergites I and II (482; 7.6X).

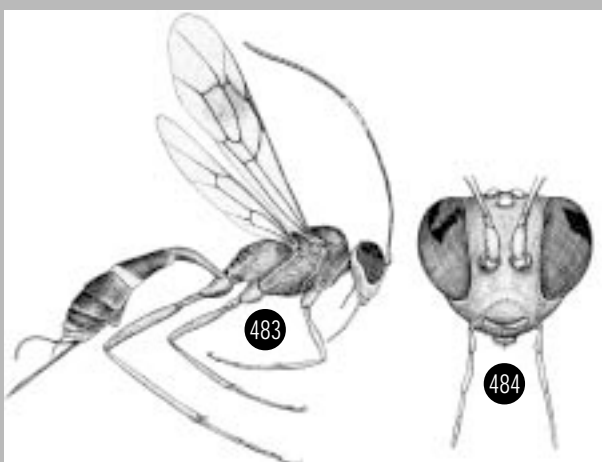
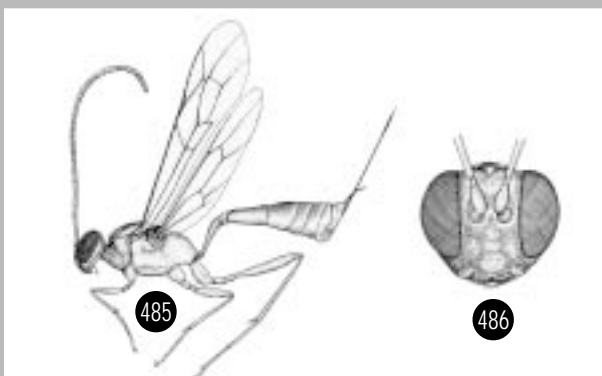
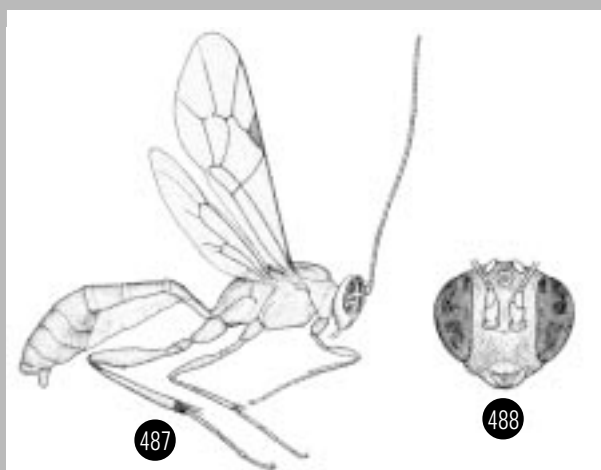


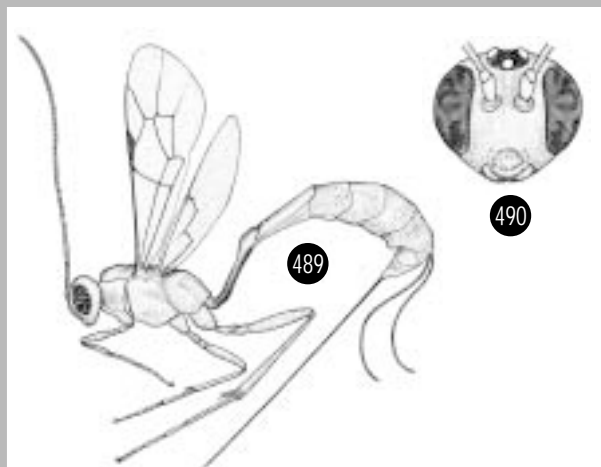
Fig. 483–484. *Isotima* sp., lateral view (483; 6.5X) and frontal view of head (484; 14.7X).



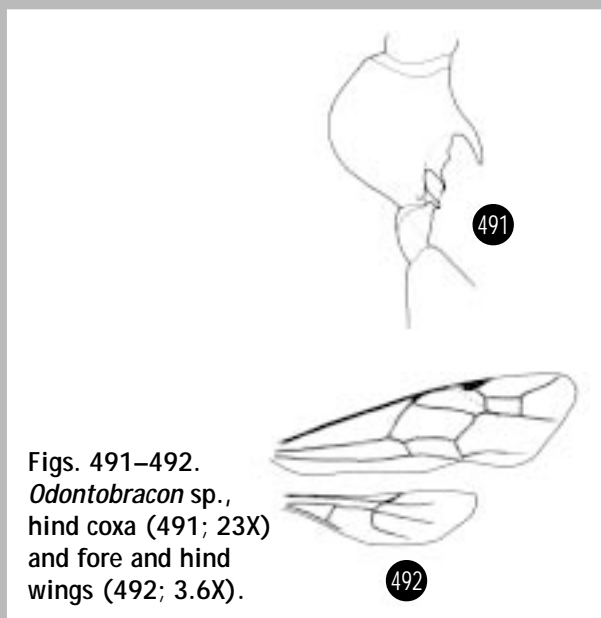
Figs. 485–486. *Amauromorpha* sp., lateral view (485; 4.7X) and frontal view of head (486; 13X).



Figs. 487–488. *Xiphosomella* sp., lateral view (487; 7X) and frontal view of head (488; 15.5X).



Figs. 489–490. *Temelucha* sp., lateral view (489; 5.3X) and frontal view of head (490; 13.8X).



Figs. 491–492. *Odontobracon* sp., hind coxa (491; 23X) and fore and hind wings (492; 3.6X).

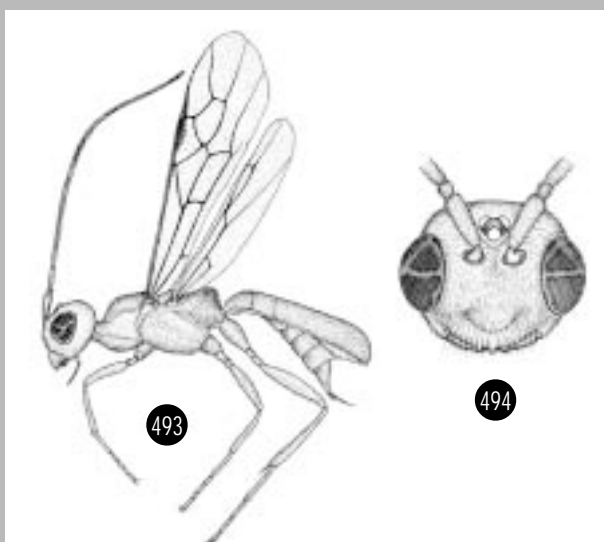
- 17(16') Abdomen convex with 3 visible tergites; spherical eyes rather small located in the midheight of head; clypeus with 3 small teeth; antenna with more than 21 segments; basal funicles long; mesoscutum not 3-lobed; second cubital cell connected to the stigma by radial vein at midlength; general color yellowish brown ..... *Phanerotoma* sp. [Figs. 493, 494]
- 17' Not as above ..... 18
- 18(17') Fore wing with reduced venation; antenna 18-segmented, brownish except yellow rounded pedicel, flagellum in male twice longer than wide and a little longer than wide in female except apical one; shiny mesoscutum and scutellum flattened viewed laterally; propodeum transverse, coarsely punctated with strong basal carina in anterior three-fourths; first abdominal tergite constricted in the smooth subbasal one-third and rugulose in the wider apical two-thirds; legs all yellow except black to brownish basal half of coxa III; ovipositor short, approximately half of tarsus III length ..... *Cotesia sesamiae* Cameron [Figs. 495–497]
- 18' Not as above, with more than 6 closed cells ..... 19
- 19(18') Fore wing without bands or spots in both sexes; second segment of radius distinctly longer than first or than the first intercubitus; temple slightly wider than the diameter of ocellar triangle; midanterior half of mesoscutum with a black band; lateral margins of propodeum hairy; tergites I and II of abdomen black medially, tergite I sculptured submarginally with a midhump posteriorly; ocelli in a black triangle; mandibles touching when closed with a concave cavity above it; antennal base closer to the compound eyes than to each other in both sexes; female ovipositor very long ..... *Bracon* sp. [Figs. 498–501]
- 19' Fore wing with 1 or 3 brownish black bands; hind wings with or without a band ..... 20
- 20(19') Hind wing uniformly light brown in apical one-half; fore wing with 2-3 transversely broad bands in apical one-half interrupted by transparent areas from middle of stigma, first cubital stretch to base of second brachial cell and middle of radial cell extended to second intercubitus; tergite I with longitudinal row of pits sublaterally, 2nd tergite coarsely punctate with an inverted V-shaped pit, 3rd tergite onwards each with a transverse row of pits anteriorly; bases of antennae closer to the compound eyes than to each other ..... *Stenobracon deesae* (Cameron) [Figs. 502, 503]
- 20' Hind wing without light brown band; fore wing with an apical light brown band almost reaching the second intercubitus, second segment of radius about as long as the first segment, 3rd segment away from wing apex; tergites I and II dorsally coarse with longitudinal sublateral pits; distance between toruli almost as long as distance to the eyes; female ovipositor very long, about twice length of abdomen ..... *Habrobracon* sp. [Figs. 504, 505]

## Section III: Spiders

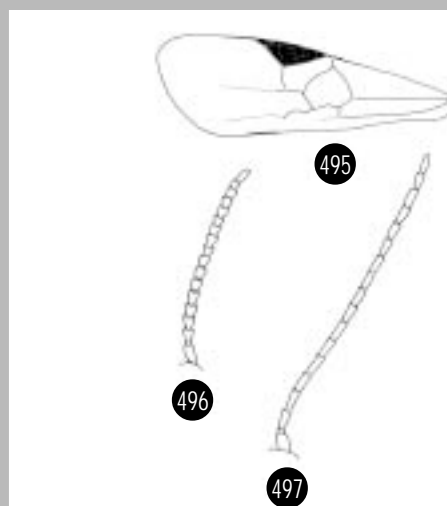
### Selected spiders

- 1 Fangs of chelicerae parallel to the midline and to each other when closed; all 8 eyes in a small tubercle, anterior median eye (AME) the largest and lateral (LEs) oblique converging anteriorly and posteriorly ..... 2
- 1' Fangs of chelicerae close towards the midline, not parallel to each other; eyes not on a tubercle, arranged differently ..... 4

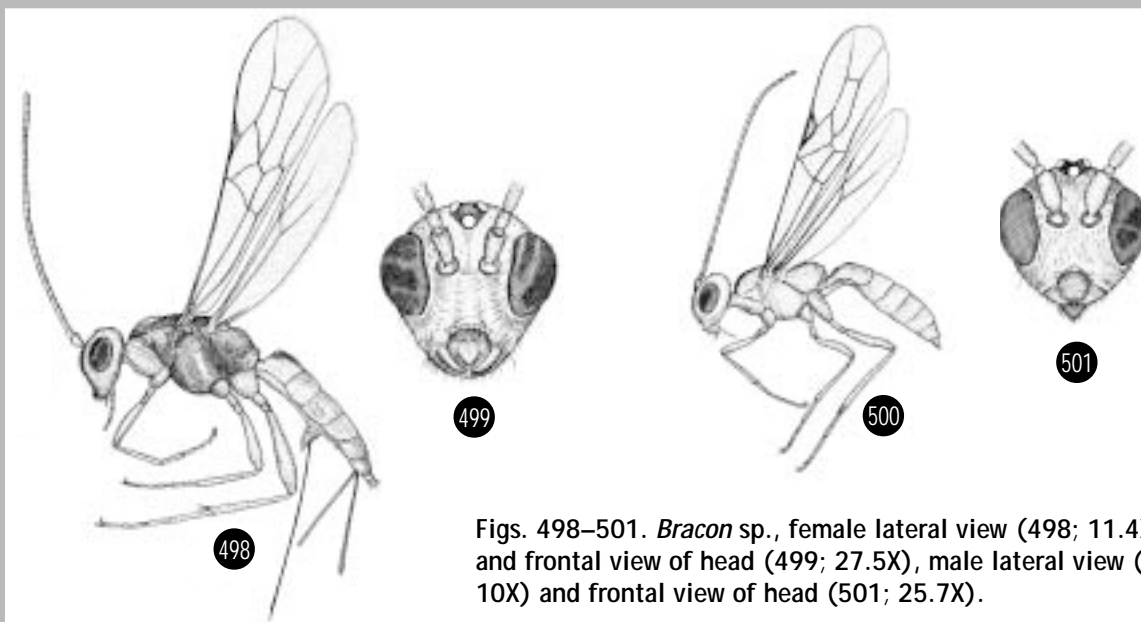




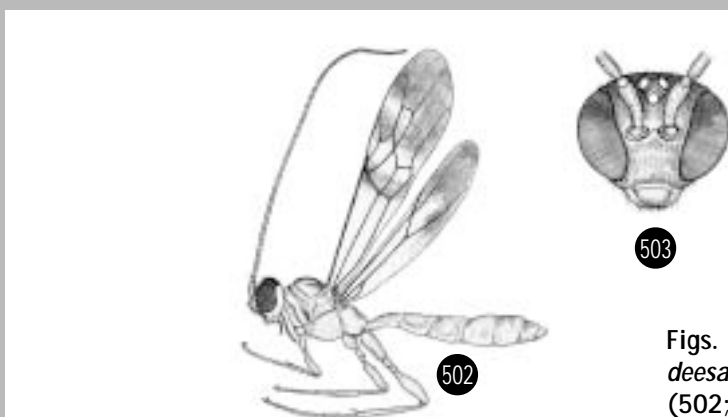
Figs. 493–494. *Phanerotoma* sp., lateral view (493; 6X) and frontal view of head (494; 15.3X).



Figs. 495–497. *Cotesia sesamiae* Cameron, fore wing (495; 21.7X), antenna of female (496; 21.7X) and male (497; 21.7X).

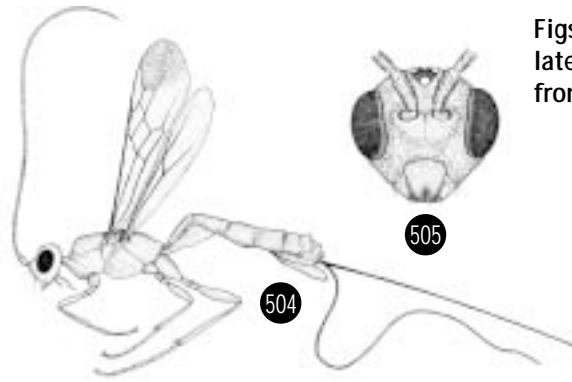


Figs. 498–501. *Bracon* sp., female lateral view (498; 11.4X) and frontal view of head (499; 27.5X), male lateral view (500; 10X) and frontal view of head (501; 25.7X).

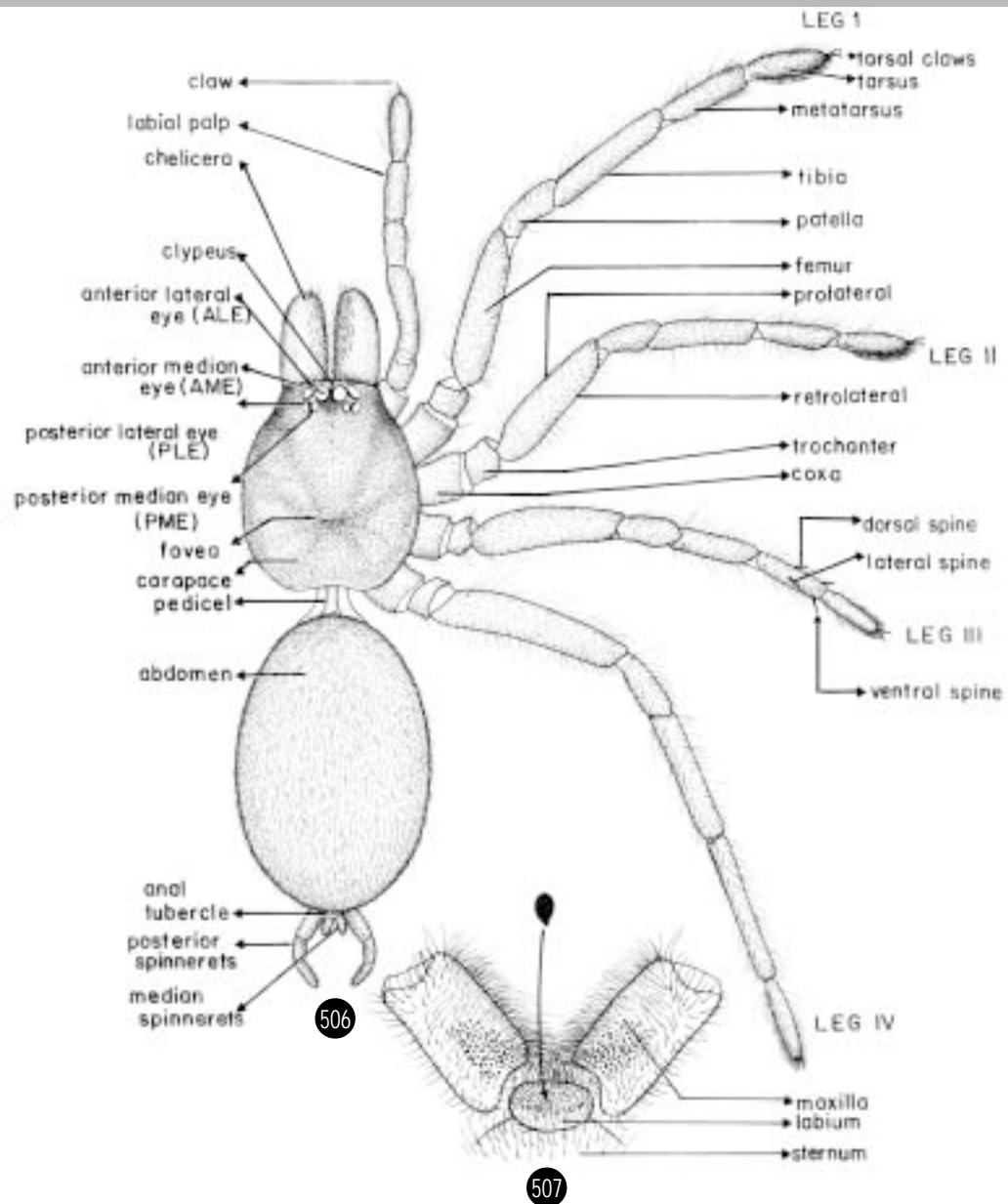


Figs. 502–503. *Stenobracon deesae* (Cameron), lateral view (502; 5.7X) and frontal view of head (503; 18X).

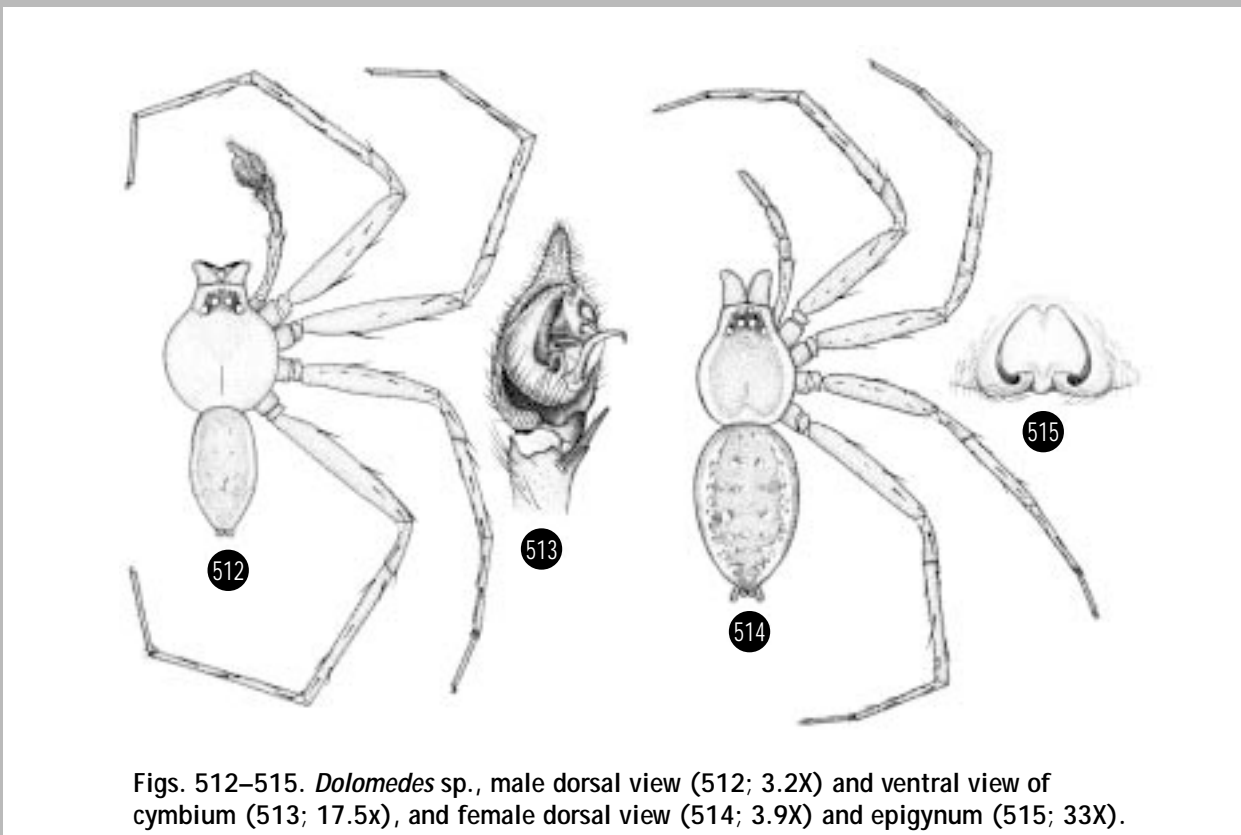
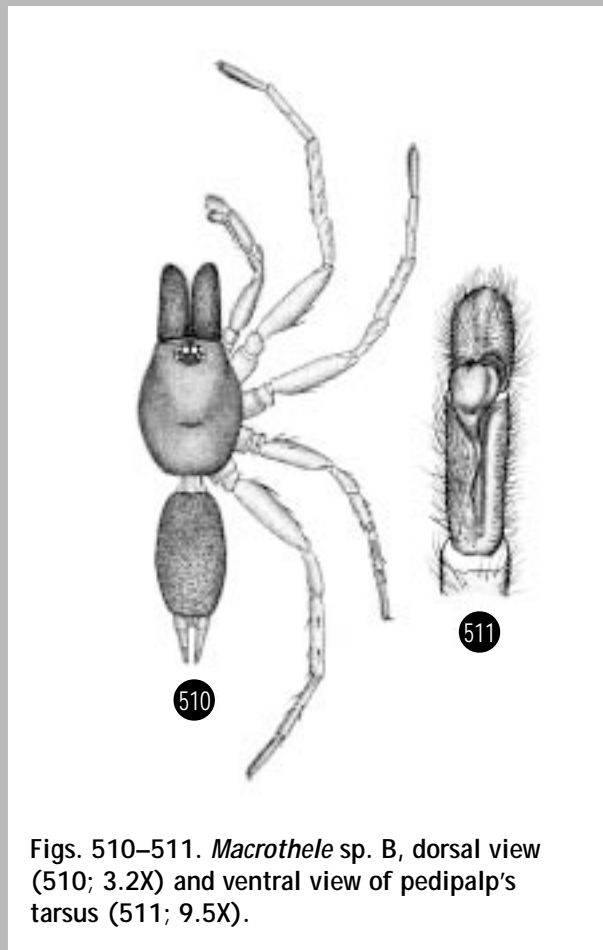
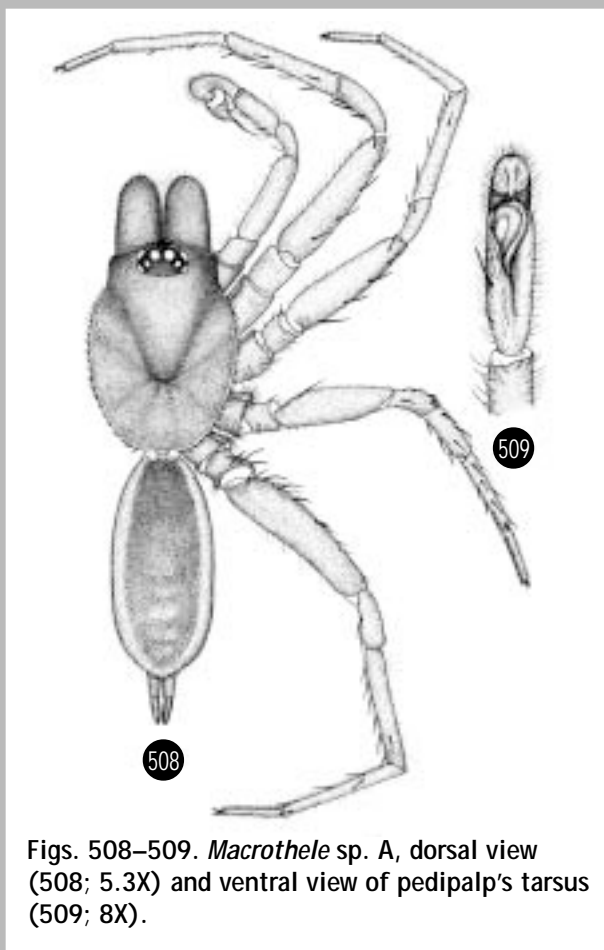
2(1)	Basal inner half of pedipalp's coxa and apical one-half of labium with cuspules; legs uniformly covered with thin and slender spines, trichobothria present in the tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi; metatarsus I with a single apicoventral spine; dorsum of all tarsi with short clubbed spines and ventral scopulae divided by 2–3 longitudinal rows of setae; tarsi with unguis tufts and superior claws weakly toothed; clypeus narrow; anterior eye row procurved; thoracic fovea transverse and straight; body length 9.5 mm [Family <b>Theraphosidae</b> ] .....	
	..... <i>Plesiophrictus</i> sp. [Figs. 506, 507]	
2'	Coxa of pedipalp and labium without cuspules; legs with prominent ventral spines in the tibiae and metatarsi; ventral scopulae of tarsi not divided by spines or setae, unguis tuft absent and superior claws strongly toothed; thoracic fovea procurved; posterior spinnerets very long [Family <b>Dipluridae</b> ] .....	3
3(2')	Carapace brown, as long as combined length of patella and tibia of leg IV; tibia of pedipalp with sparse setae ventrally and a prolateral spine; combined length of bulb and embolus 1.6 times longer than tarsus; bulb rounded basally; embolus relatively long, curved tip projected to outside; sternum, labium, maxillae and legs brown to light brown; body length 8.2 mm .....	
	..... <i>Macrothele</i> sp. A [Figs. 508, 509]	
3'	Carapace black, longer than combined length of patella and tibia of leg IV; tibia of pedipalp with dense setae ventrally and without prolateral spine; combined length of bulb and embolus 1.45 times longer than tarsus; bulb slightly pointed basally; embolus long and relatively straight towards apex; sternum, labium, maxillae and legs dark reddish brown to black; body length 11.2 mm .....	
	..... <i>Macrothele</i> sp. B [Figs. 510, 511]	
4(1')	Three-clawed hunting or orb-weaving spiders .....	5
4'	Two-clawed spiders .....	44
5(4)	Three-clawed hunting spiders. ....	6
5'	Three-clawed orb-weaving spiders .....	22
6(5)	Trochanter with a notch .....	7
6'	Trochanter normal, without a notch .....	19
7(6)	Posterior eye row recurved; posterior median eyes (PME) less than three times one anterior median eye (AME) diameter; male palpus with a tibial apophysis [Family <b>Pisauridae</b> ] .....	8
7'	Posterior eye row strongly recurved forming a rectangle; posterior median eye at least three times or more than one anterior median eye diameter; male palpus without tibial apophysis [Family <b>Lycosidae</b> ] .....	10
8(7)	Chelicera with 3 retromarginal teeth .....	9
8'	Chelicera with 4–5 teeth; abdomen gray mottled with white spots; male cephalothorax prominently wider than abdomen and equally wide in female; retrolateral apophysis long and acute (left pedipalp) with a sub-basal tooth, with a small apical hook in the right pedipalp; median apophysis curved downwards apically; embolus short, slightly passes terminal apophysis; female epigynum with a short apically rounded median septum and widely concave lateral epigynal margin; body length 9 mm .....	
	..... <i>Dolomedes</i> sp. [Figs. 512–515]	



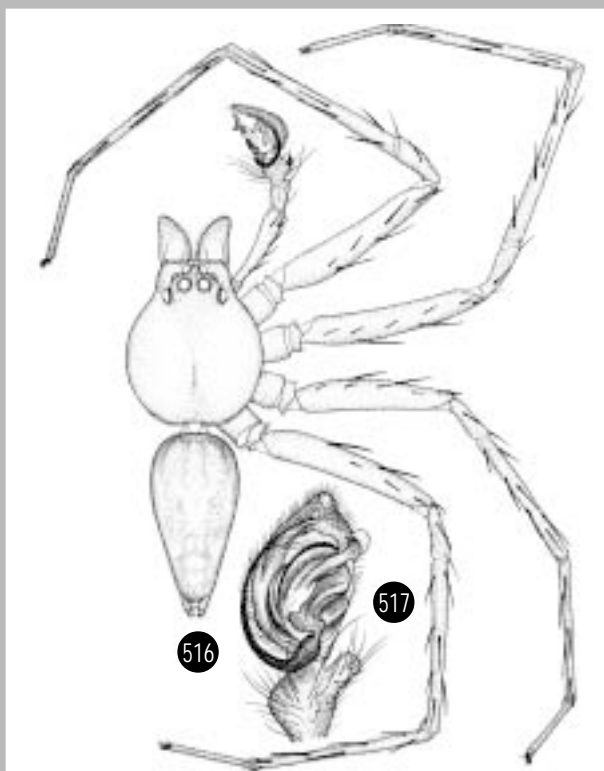
Figs. 504–505. *Habrobracon* sp., lateral view (504; 4.7X) and frontal view of head (505; 15X).



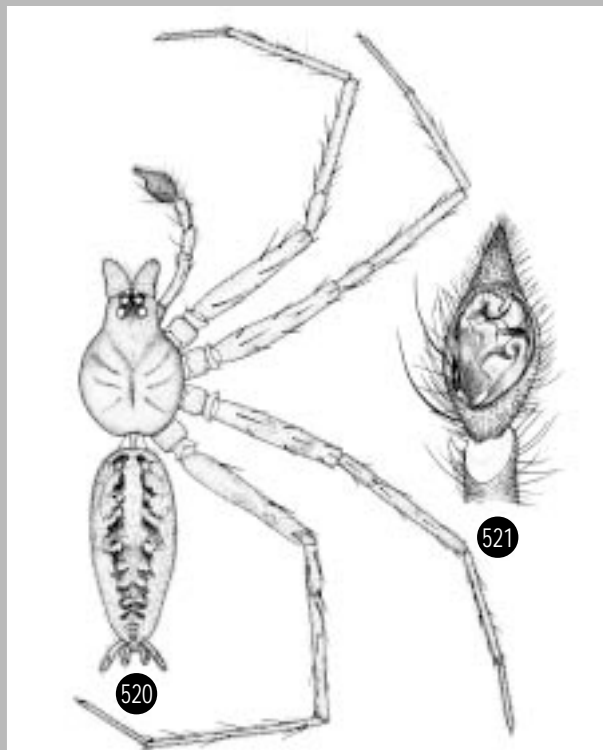
Figs. 506–507. *Plesiophrictus* sp., dorsal view (506; 6.4X) and cuspules in the labium and maxillae (507; 13.5X).



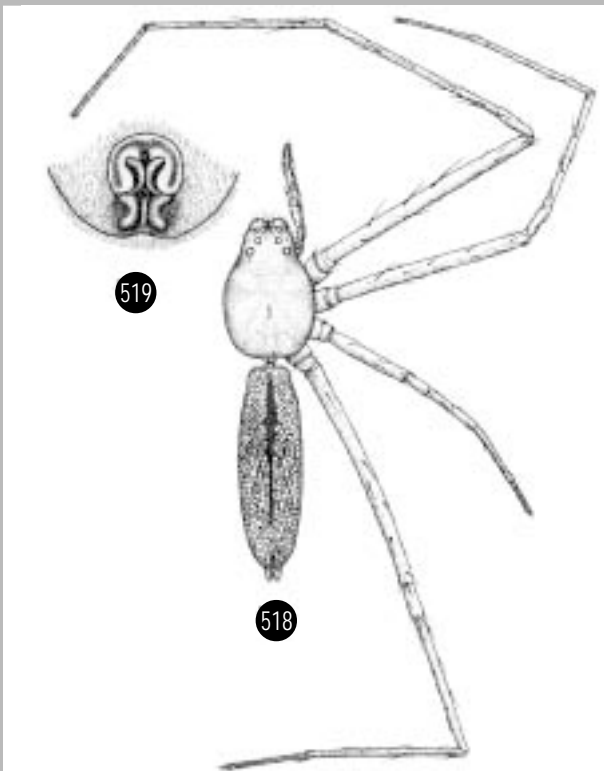
- 9(8) Male; abdomen ovoid, twice longer than broad; retrolateral apophysis dark brown, short and robust, apical tip curved downwards and located at midlength of tibia; venter of tibia with a broadly flat apically rounded yellow flange anteriorly and 7–8 long black hairs at about midlength; embolus coiled counterclockwise, long and emanates posteriorly; median apophysis widely bifurcate; cephalothorax yellow, slightly longer than wide; legs moderately long; body length 6.5 mm ..... *Pisaurina* sp. [Figs. 516, 517]
- 9' Female; epigynum with a strongly convex anterior hood on top of a pair of double laterally concave plates, posterior margin notched medially; cephalothorax uniformly brown, one-fifth longer than wide; legs long and slender; body length 6.7–7.0 mm ..... *Pisaurina* sp. [Figs. 518, 519]
- 10(7') Posterior spinnerets diverging, prominently longer than the anterior pair with conical apical segment; sternum with a median longitudinal band; cymbium shortly elongate, pointed distally and slightly notched proximally, lateral side with 2 long spines; embolus emanates at "12 o'clock", very short, thin, and upcurved; body length 7.8 mm ..... *Hippasa* sp. A [Figs. 520, 521]
- 10' Posterior spinnerets slightly longer than anterior, distal segment not conical; sternum without median longitudinal band ..... 11
- 11(10') Metatarsus IV as long as or longer than tibia IV + patella IV; sides of carapace vertical anteriorly; median apophysis of male pedipalp not excavated dorsally; transverse portion of median septum of female epigynum not curved anteriorly ..... 12
- 11' Metatarsus IV shorter than combined length of tibia IV and patella IV; sides of carapace slanting seen anteriorly; median apophysis of male and epigynum of female different ..... 13
- 12(11) Carapace brown; legs with alternating yellow and brown bands; tibia IV with 5–6 ventral spines; retrolateral spines weak with middle spine higher than its prolateral pair; female: median septum broad apically ( $x = 0.18$ ), slightly concave midapically; male: cymbium without apical spine, one-third longer than tibia; median apophysis longer (b) than wide (a),  $a/b = 0.6$ , apex hooked downwards; body length 5–7 mm ..... *Pardosa injucunda* (O.P.-Cambridge) [Figs. 522–525]
- 12' Carapace black; legs yellow brown, coxae I–II black and III–IV yellow, femora I and II black with yellow apices; tibia IV with 6 ventral spines, midprolateral spine higher than its pair; cymbium with 2 strong apical spines; 1.5 times longer than tibia, median apophysis ..... *Pardosa* sp. [Figs. 526, 527]
- 13(11') Leg III longer than leg I; brown carapace with about 10–12 fan-like yellow striae emanating from the fovea; abdomen ovoid with a pair of yellow band surrounding the cardiac area and 2–3 transversely convex yellow band in posterior one-half; legs brown with dark brown bands; epigynum with a bell-shaped hood and a thin T-shaped median septum; body length 14 mm ..... *Ocyale atalanta* Audouin [Figs. 528, 529]
- 13' Leg III shorter than I ..... 14
- 14(13') Tibia IV with 2 dorsal equally robust spines; chelicera with 3 retromarginal teeth; carapace without paired longitudinal marks distal to fovea; dorsal spines on tibia IV equally stout; epigynum with a pair of obliquely elongate



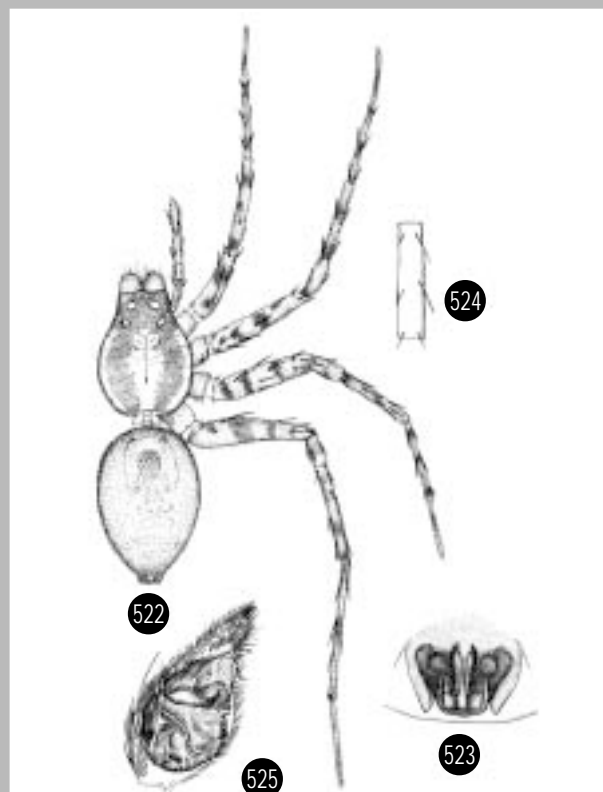
Figs. 516–517. *Pisaurina* sp., male dorsal view (516; 8X) and ventrolateral view of cymbium (517; 15X).



Figs. 520–521. *Hippasa* sp. A, female dorsal view (520; 5.5X) and epigynum (521; 13.6X).

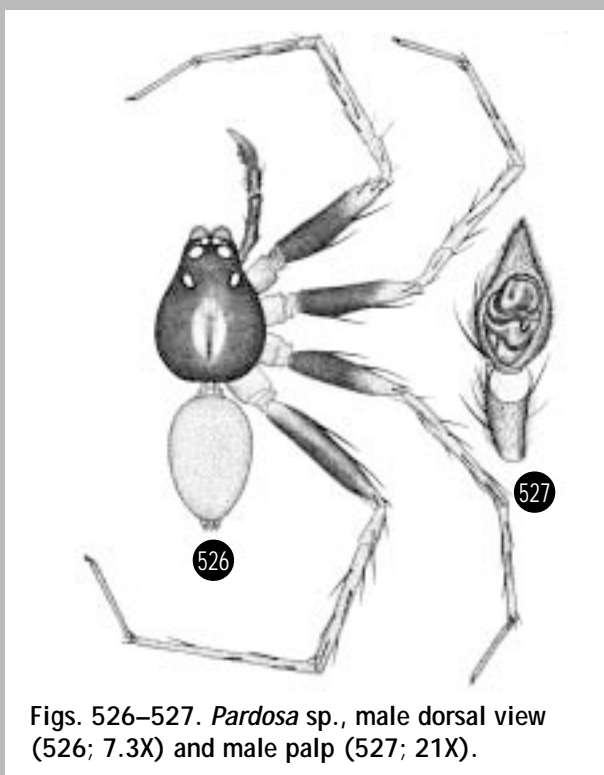


Figs. 518–519. *Pisaurina* sp., female dorsal view (518; 3.7X) and epigynum (519; 8X).

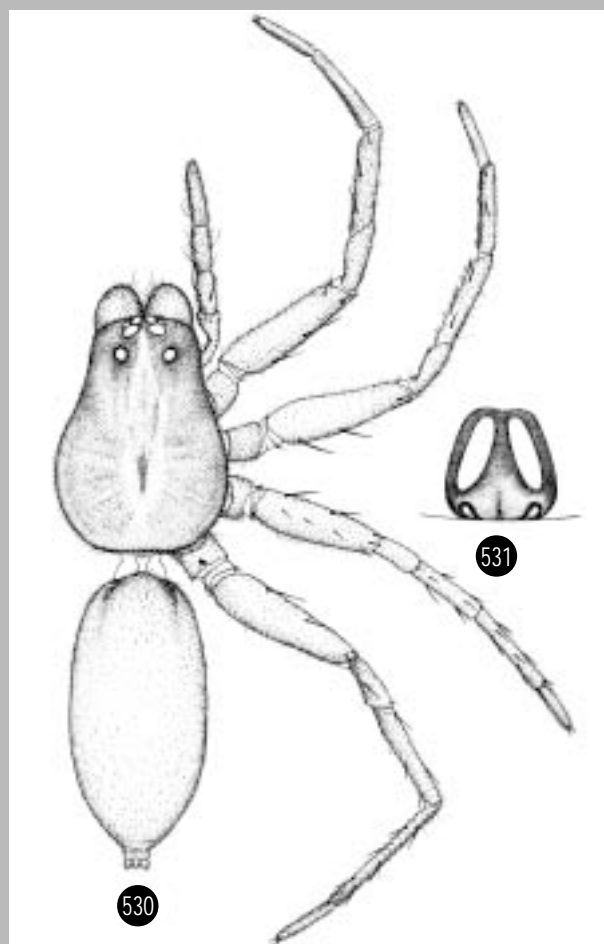


Figs. 522–525. *Pardosa injucunda* (O.P.-Cambridge), female dorsal view (522; 5X), epigynum (523; 27X), ventral view of tibia IV (524; 0.5X), and male palp (525; 23X).

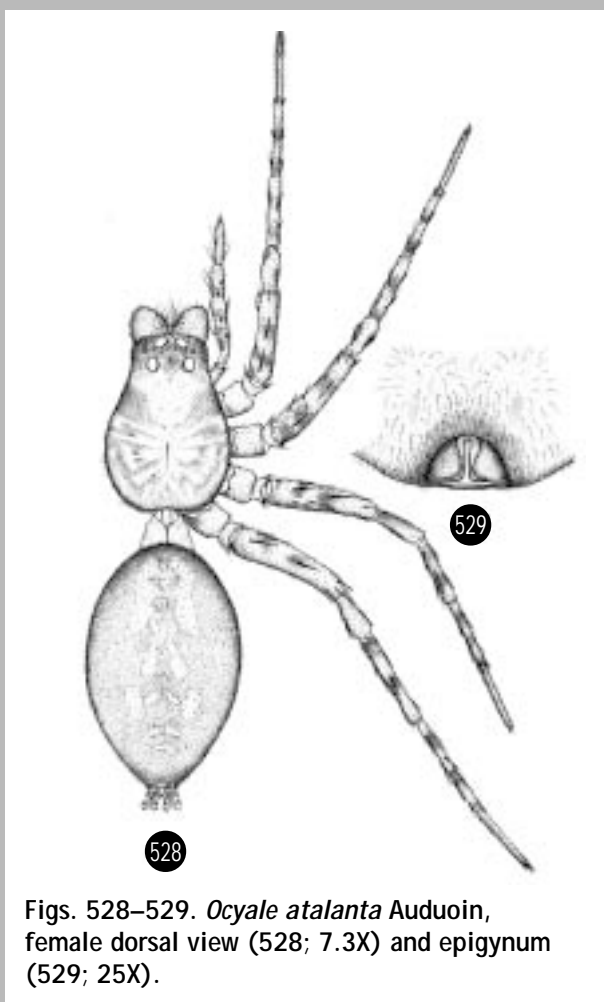




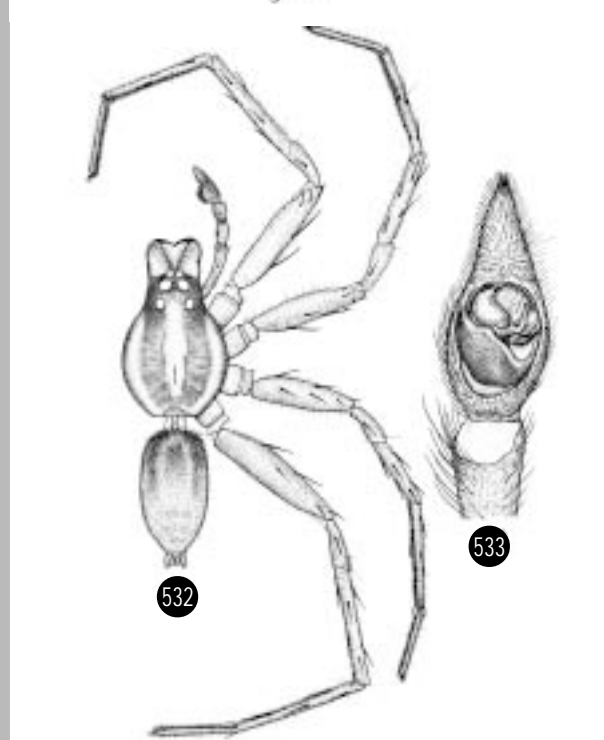
Figs. 526–527. *Pardosa* sp., male dorsal view (526; 7.3X) and male palp (527; 21X).



Figs. 530–533. *Lycosa* sp., female dorsal view (530; 5X) and epigynum (531; 28X), male dorsal view (532; 3.9X) and male palp (533; 19X).

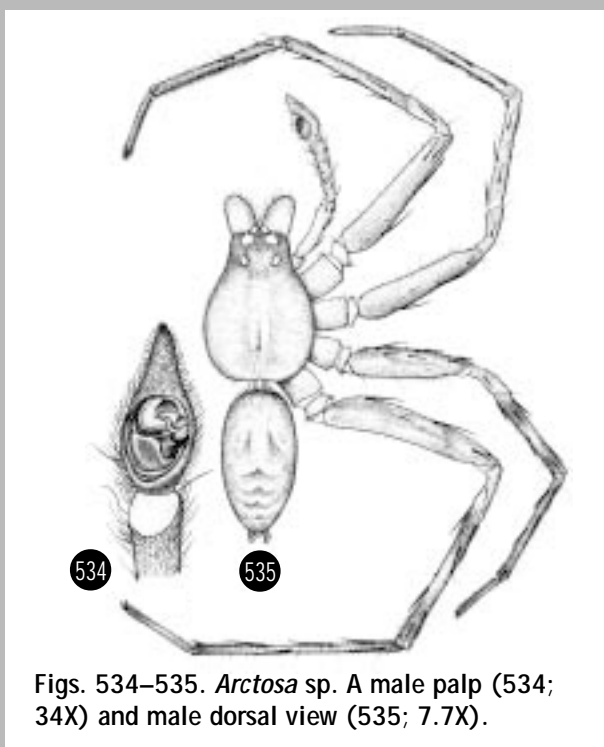


Figs. 528–529. *Ocyale atalanta* Audouin, female dorsal view (528; 7.3X) and epigynum (529; 25X).

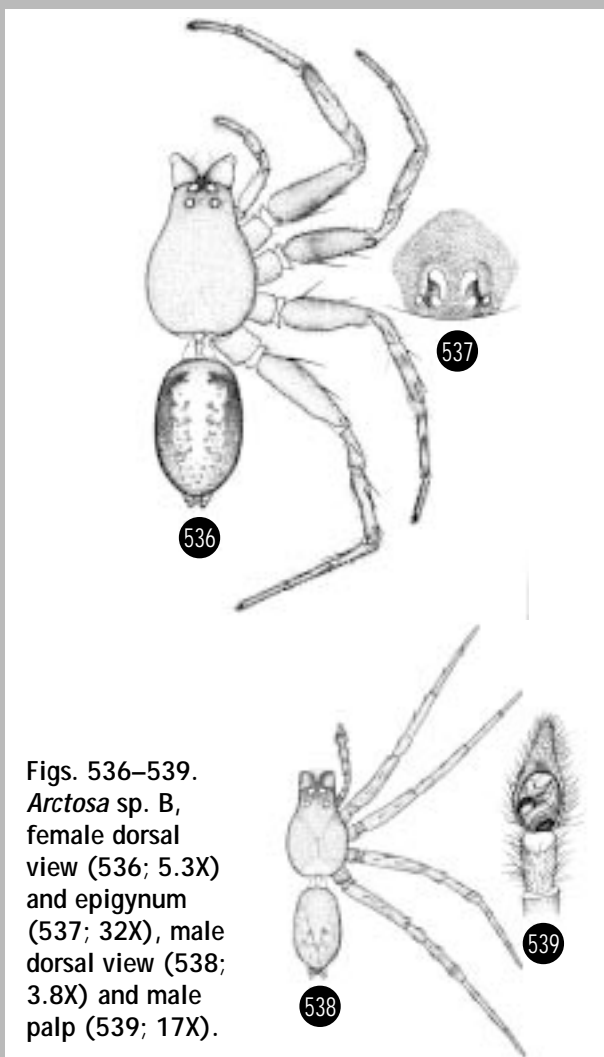


- orifices, median septum large; cymbium acute apically with 2 large spines; median apophysis tooth prominently developed; tegulum large; abdominal venter of abdomen uniformly grayish brown to black; body length 9.5–13 mm ..... *Lycosa* sp. [Figs. 530–533]
- 14' Tibia IV with a proximal spine thin and more drawn out than the distal one, sometimes reduced to a bristle ..... 15
- 15(14') Carapace glabrous; tarsus I with a dorsobasal bristle ..... 16
- 15' Carapace hairy; tarsus I without a dorsobasal bristle ..... 17
- 16(15) Carapace with a yellow median longitudinal band dagger-shaped posteriorly; abdomen black anteriorly with 4–5 double concave or wavy transverse yellow bands below midlength, venter yellow with gray V-band; pedipalp brown; cymbium pointed apically with an apical and 6 subapical spines, 1.5 times longer than tibia; median apophysis with a sharp tip, ratio of height and length (a/b)=0.77; body length 10.5 mm ..... *Arctosa* sp. A [Figs. 534, 535]
- 16' Carapace reddish brown to dark reddish brown; abdomen ovoid with evenly scattered whitish spots, venter grayish yellow without band; epigynum dome-shaped with a pair of apically diverging orifices; cymbium almost two times longer than tibia, apically pointed, a large spine present at tip; median apophysis transverse, narrows distally and curved downwards; tegulum small; body length 6–8 mm ..... *Arctosa* sp. B [Figs. 536–539]
- 17(15') Tibia I with one prolateral spine; femora I and II with broad gray longitudinal bands retrolaterally and prolaterally in III and IV; median septum with a narrow median and thin apical plate, ratio of height (a) and apical width = 0.64; hood base widely separated; body length 7.5 mm ..... *Trochosa* sp. A [Figs. 540, 541]
- 17' Tibia II with two prolateral spines ..... 18
- 18(17') Legs yellowish brown with gray and yellow bands; median septum slender, relatively broad with thick anterior plate, ratio of a/x = 0.92; cymbium moderately short distally with stout apical spine and two smaller ones dorsally, base protruded basally; subtegulum at "7 o'clock," embolus short with a small base; duct parallel to margin of cymbium, C-shaped proximally; femur of pedipalp with a dense mat of black hairs; body length 8–10 mm ..... *Trochosa* sp. B [Figs. 542–544]
- 18' Legs uniformly yellow without bands; cymbium slender distally without apical spines, base not protruded basally; subtegulum at "6 o'clock"; embolus with a large base; duct sigmoid; femur of pedipalp without a dense mat of black hairs; body length 5.5 mm ..... *Trochosa* sp. C [Figs. 545, 546]
- 19(6') Green lynx spiders; face vertical; anterior lateral eyes (ALE) the largest, anterior median eyes the smallest; posterior eye row procurved forming a hexagonal arrangement to ALE; cephalic area parallel-sided; abdomen more than 4 times longer than wide; long and slender legs with long spines; body length 6.5 mm long [Family *Oxyopidae*] ..... *Peucetia* sp. [Fig. 547]
- 19' Not as above, eye arrangement never hexagonal ..... 20

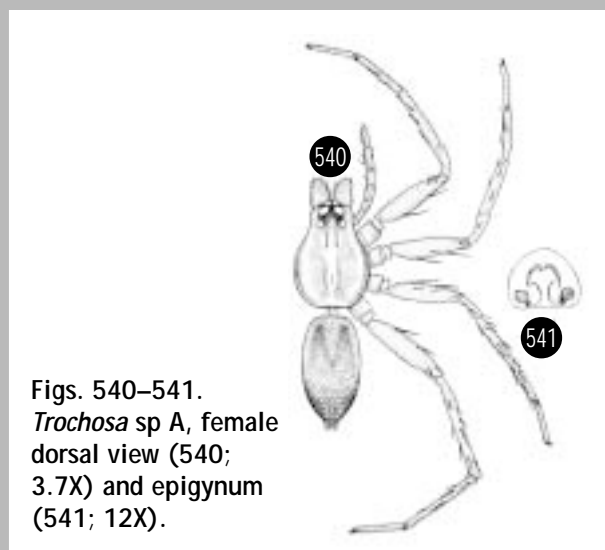




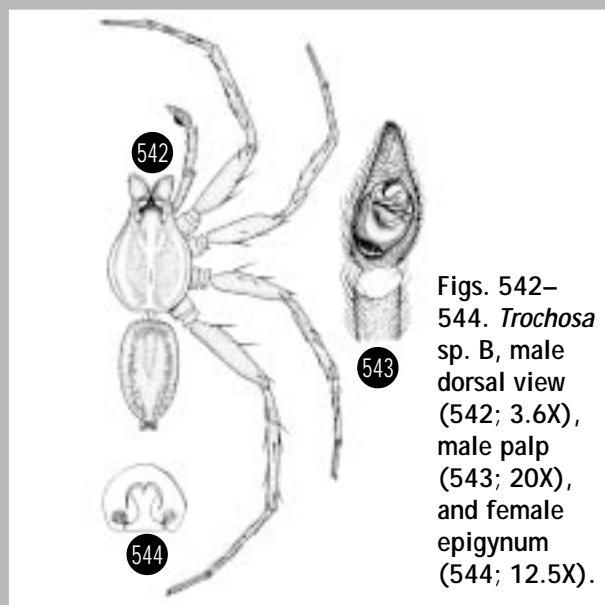
Figs. 534–535. *Arctosa* sp. A male palp (534; 34X) and male dorsal view (535; 7.7X).



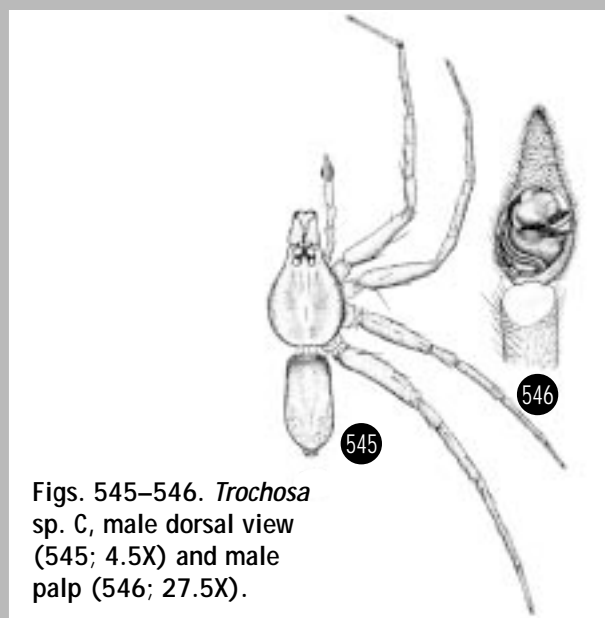
Figs. 536–539. *Arctosa* sp. B, female dorsal view (536; 5.3X) and epigynum (537; 32X), male dorsal view (538; 3.8X) and male palp (539; 17X).



Figs. 540–541. *Trochosa* sp. A, female dorsal view (540; 3.7X) and epigynum (541; 12X).



Figs. 542–544. *Trochosa* sp. B, male dorsal view (542; 3.6X), male palp (543; 20X), and female epigynum (544; 12.5X).



Figs. 545–546. *Trochosa* sp. C, male dorsal view (545; 4.5X) and male palp (546; 27.5X).

- 20(19') Patella of leg I prominently elongated, as long as or longer than tibiae; metatarsus I shorter than tarsus I; all legs not spinous; scopulae present in tibia and metatarsus of leg I; femur I greatly enlarged dorsally; carapace slightly ovoid, not strongly rounded posteriorly; anterior eye row recurved and posterior eye row procurved; tibia of pedipalp slightly enlarged, without spines or lateral processes; median apophysis hook-shaped borne at the apex of the large tegulum covering the cymbium in ventral view; body reddish with yellow abdomen, length 4.5 mm [Family **Palpimanidae**] ..... *Anisaedus* sp. [Fig. 548]
- 20' Leg I normal without ventral scopulae in the tibia and metatarsus; all legs spinous, metatarsus I longer than tarsus I; femur I not enlarged; endites strongly converging without serrula; promargin of chelicera without teeth; anterior pair of spinnerets robust [Family **Zodariidae**] ..... 21
- 21(20') Tibia IV with 4 dorsal spines; abdominal dorsum with distinct white spots and bands; epigynum simple with a pair of small vertical orifices; pedicel almost parallel-sided; embolus emanates at "6 o'clock," base small and rounded projected posterolaterally; tegular apophysis without teeth, sigmoid; tibial apophysis moderately slender; body length 6–7.5 mm ..... *Mallinella nyikae* (Pocock) [Figs. 549–552]
- 21' Tibia IV with 3 dorsal spines; abdominal dorsum without white spots and bands; second segment of pedicel distinctly wider than first segment; embolus with a large and widely transverse base, emanates at "5 o'clock;" tegular apophysis broad, base with a narrow fold; tibial apophysis moderately robust; body length 7.5–9 mm ..... *Mallinella kibonotensis* Bosmans and van Hove [Figs. 553, 554]
- 22(5') Tarsus IV with 6–10 serrated bristles forming a tarsal comb; black abdomen round dorsally with 3 pairs of white spots anterolaterally, mediolaterally, and posteriorly; carapace brown; legs yellowish brown with brown femora I–IV; epigynum with a pair of large orifices separated by a narrow septum; body length 2.20 mm long [Family **Theridiidae**] ..... *Steatoda erigoniformis* Simon [Figs. 555–557]
- 22' Tarsus IV without serrated bristles ..... 23
- 23(22') Chelicerae, abdomen and legs all long; maxillae longer than wide; epigynum simple; paracymbium elongate [Family **Tetragnathidae**] ..... 24
- 23' Without the combination of above characters ..... 28
- 24(23) Posterior tip of abdomen pointed; spinnerets almost at midventer of abdomen in both sexes; posterior eye row strongly recurved; male: auxillary tooth slightly bifurcate distally; fang without cusp; paracymbium rounded apically with a swollen structure at midlength; conductor with 2–3 pleats basally; female: apical and subapical tooth of chelicera widely separated; epigynum laterally indented at midlength; body length 12–16.5 mm ..... *Tetragnatha javana* (Thorell) [Figs. 558–562]
- 24' Without the combination of above characters ..... 25
- 25(24') Apicoventral part of chelicera with a large tooth ..... 26
- 25' Not as above ..... 27

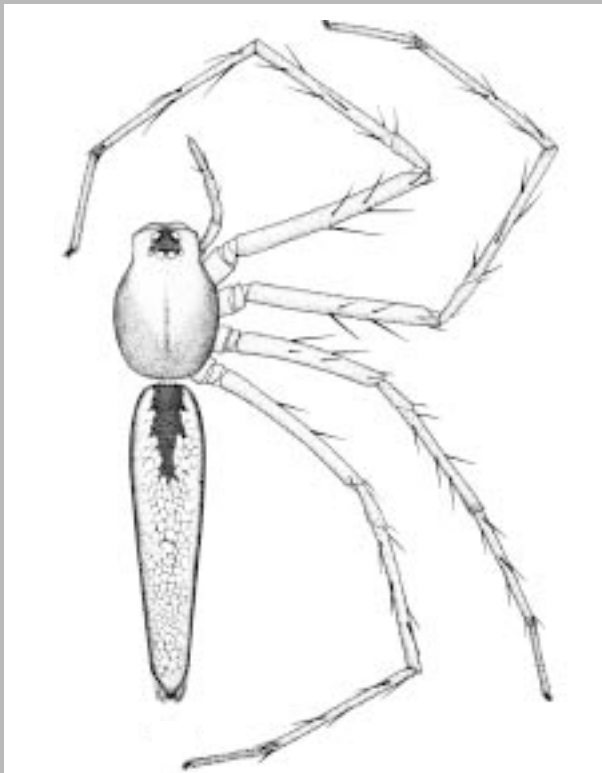


Fig. 547. *Peucetia* sp., female dorsal view (10.5X).

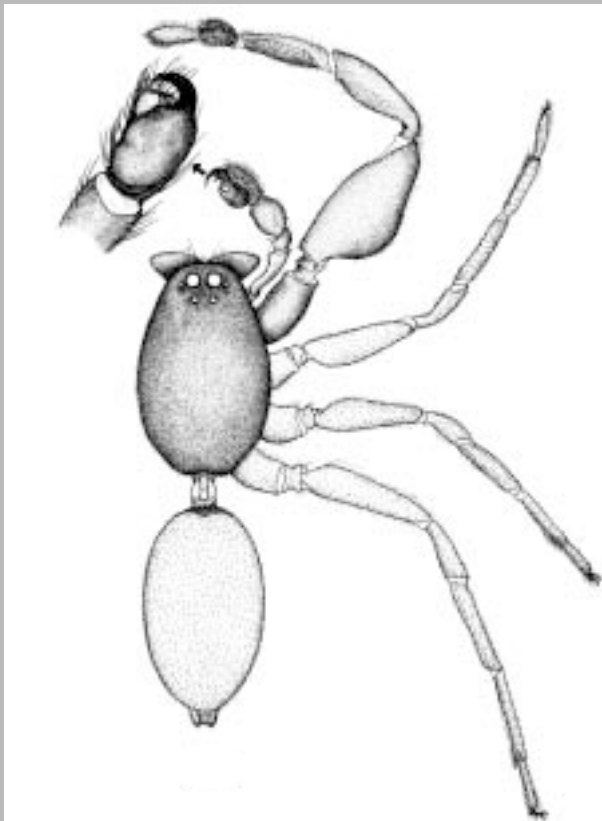
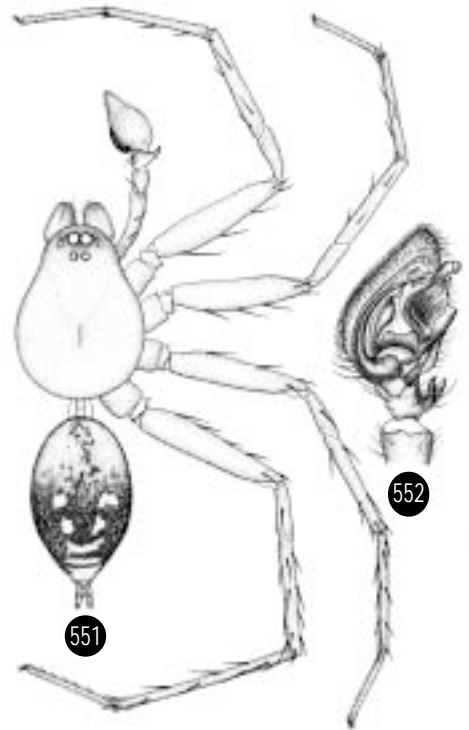
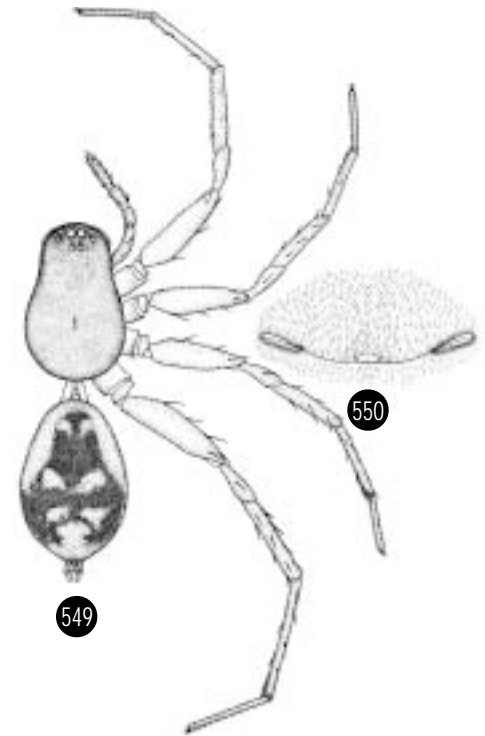
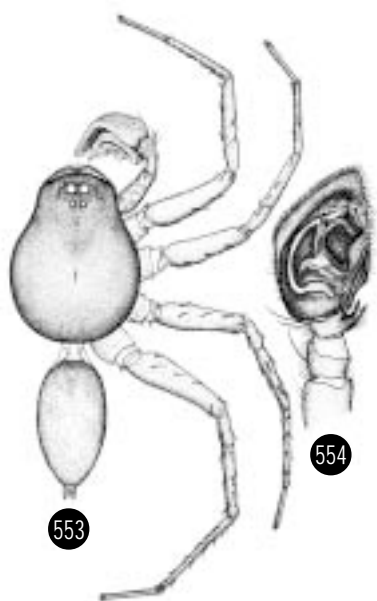


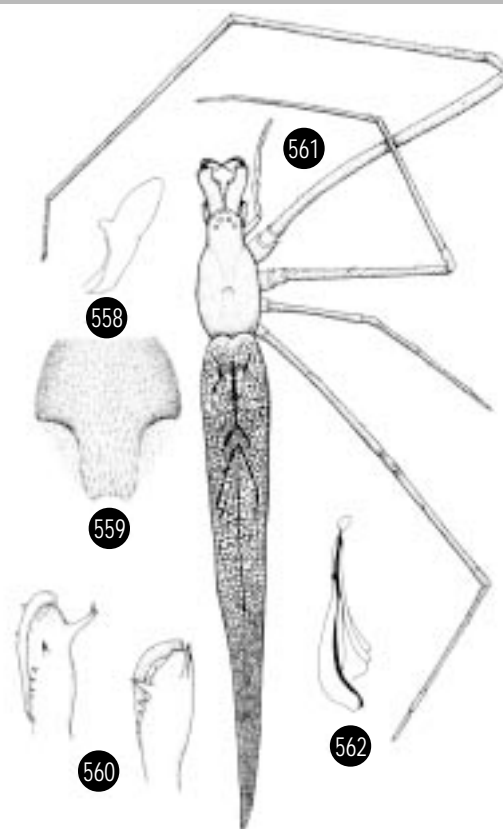
Fig. 548. *Anisaedus* sp., male dorsal view (11.8X).



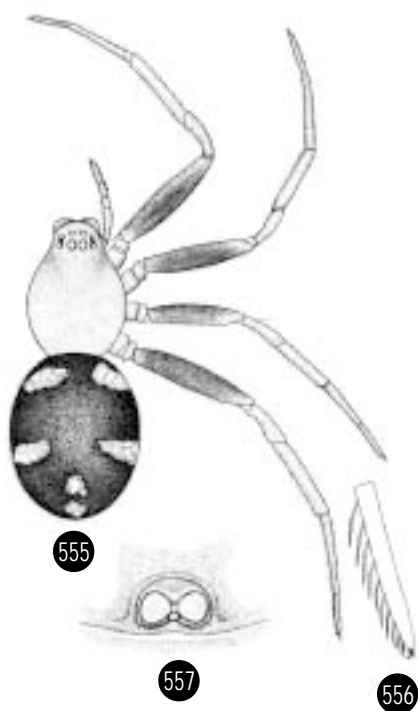
Figs. 549–552. *Mallinella nyikae* (Pocock), female dorsal view (549; 5.3X), epigynum (550; 12.7X), male dorsal view (551; 7.7X), and male palp retrolateral view (552; 12X).



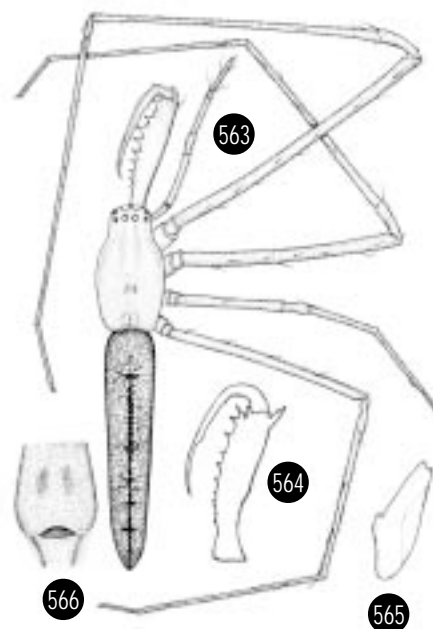
Figs. 553–554. *Mallinella kibonotensis* Bosmans and van Hove, male dorsal view (553; 5.3X) and male palp retrolateral view (554; 12.8X).



Figs. 558–562. *Tetragnatha javana* (Thorell), paracymbium (558; 40X), female epigynum (559; 17.5X), male retrolateral, and dorsal views of chelicerae (560; 12X), female dorsal view (561; 5.7X), and conductor (562; 48X).

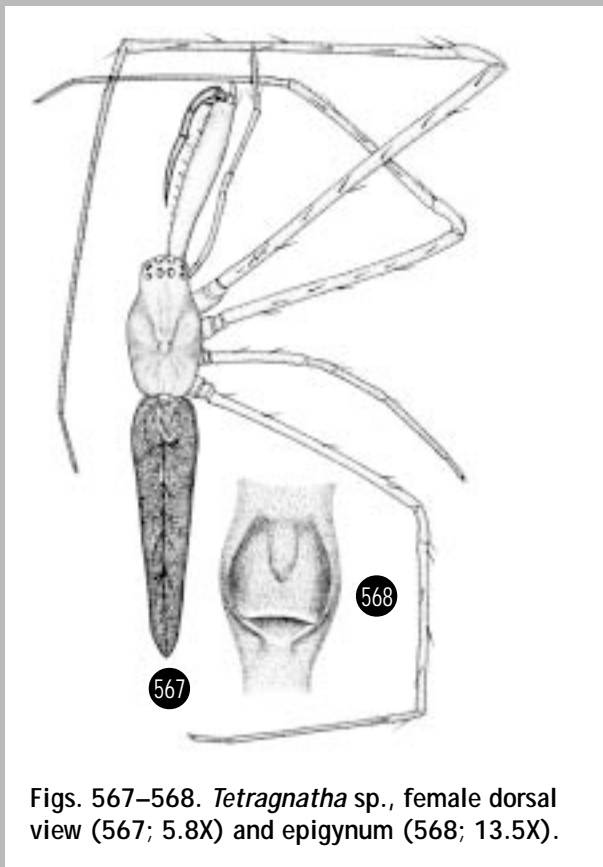


Figs. 555–557. *Steatoda erigoniformis* Simon, female dorsal view (555; 15.4X), tarsus IV with serrated bristles (556; 30.7X), and epigynum (557; 50X).

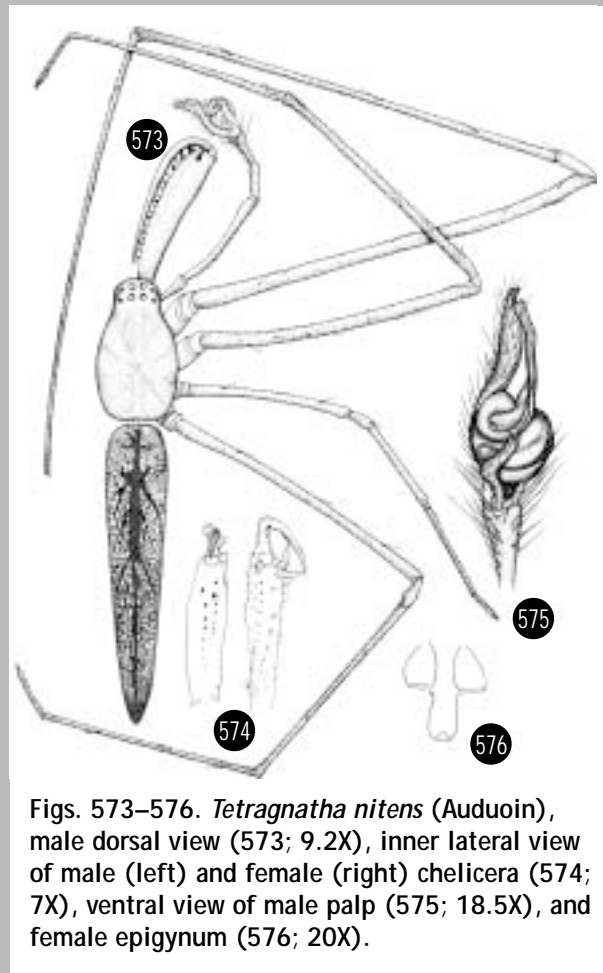


Figs. 563–566. *Tetragnatha boydi* Cambridge, female dorsal view (563; 5.3X), dorsal view of male right chelicera (564; 10X), paracymbium (565; 20X), and female epigynum (566; 14.5X).

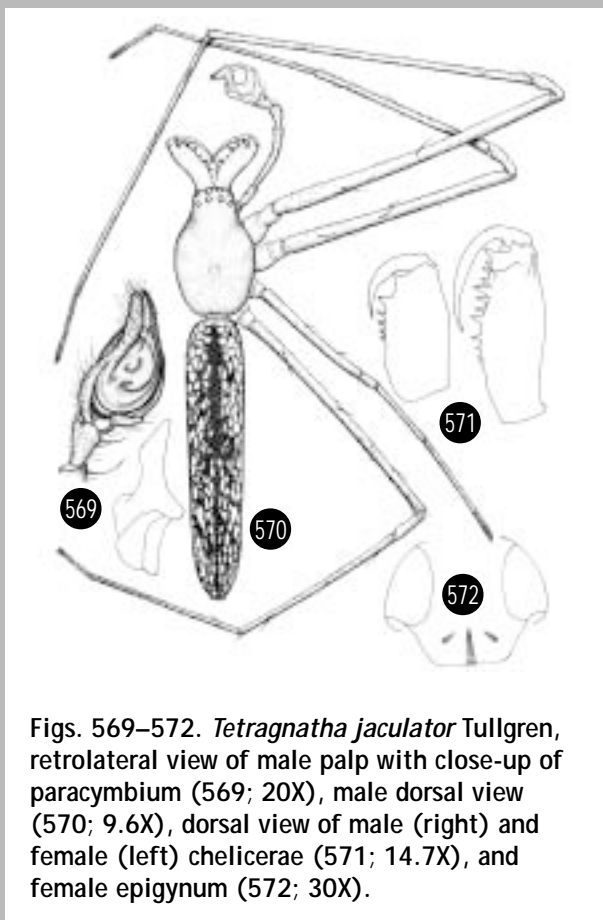
- 26(25) Fang of chelicera with a subbasal outer tooth and an inner tooth; auxillary tooth unevenly bifurcate; tooth (t) and slant tooth (Sl) almost together; apex of paracymbium notched, broadest below midlength; distal portion of conductor and embolus hooked downwards; apical ventral tooth of chelicera small; epigynum moderately long with a deeply convex anterior opening and a pair of elongate brown bands in the middle; body length 10 mm ..... *Tetragnatha boydi* Cambridge [Figs. 563–566]
- 26' Fang of chelicera without teeth in the outer and inner sides, divided at midlength forming a small cusp; apical promarginal tooth (Axu) widely separated from the smaller second tooth; epigynum with a penis-like mark posteriorly, apex straight to slightly convex; body length 11 mm ..... *Tetragnatha* sp. [Figs. 567, 568]
- 27(25') Chelicera one-third shorter than carapace; tip of abdomen rounded; male: promargin with 7 teeth and 10 retromarginal teeth; auxillary tooth rounded apically, obliquely projected forward; tegulum almost vertical and very large; paracymbium shoe-like, rounded apically; conductor and embolus without subapical notch near apex of cymbium; female: 7–8 teeth in both promargin and retromargin; epigynum short, posterior margin straight; body length 7 mm ..... *Tetragnatha jaculator* Tullgren [Figs. 569–572]
- 27' Chelicera as long as carapace; tip of abdomen moderately pointed; male: promargin with 9 teeth and 11 in the retromargin; tegulum transverse, moderately large, occupies barely one-half of cymbium; paracymbium bifurcate apically; conductor with a subapical notch; female: promargin with 10–11 promarginal and 9–10 retromarginal teeth; epigynum with a hat-like opening, deep notch in anterior and concave in posterior margin; body length 8 mm ..... *Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin) [Figs. 573–576]
- 28(23') Femur IV with 2 longitudinal rows of 28 trichobothria parallel to each other in the prolateral side, dorsally with 15 and ventrally with 13; both eye rows recurved; chelicerae with rudimentary boss; abdomen shortly elongate with a pair of black spots anteriorly and 2 pairs posteriorly; epigastric plates without transverse furrows; epigynum with a moderately narrow and parallel-sided median septum; body length 6.8 mm long [Family **Metidae**] ..... *Leucauge* sp. [Figs. 577, 578]
- 28' Femur IV without rows of trichobothria; chelicerae with well-developed boss; abdominal shape and color variable; epigastric furrow straight; tarsi with prominent auxillary foot claws [Family **Araneidae**] ..... 29
- 29(28') Abdomen hard, dorsally flattened with numerous spots and lateral spines; carapace with parallel-sided cephalic and nearly straight anterior area viewed dorsally ..... 30
- 29' Without the combination of above characters ..... 31
- 30(29) Abdomen bears 6 spines with 2 short humeral pointed laterad and 4 long submedian and posterior spines all projected posteriorly, dorsum with 19 submarginal and 4 median subspherical spots; scape of epigynum straight apically ..... *Gasteracantha curvispina* Guérin [Figs. 579, 580]
- 30' Abdomen with 4 short spines, submedian spine absent, dorsum with 17 ovoid and 4 moderately large subspherical spots in the submargin and median areas, respectively; apex of scape strongly rounded ..... *Isoxya mucronata* (Walckenaer) [Figs. 581, 582]



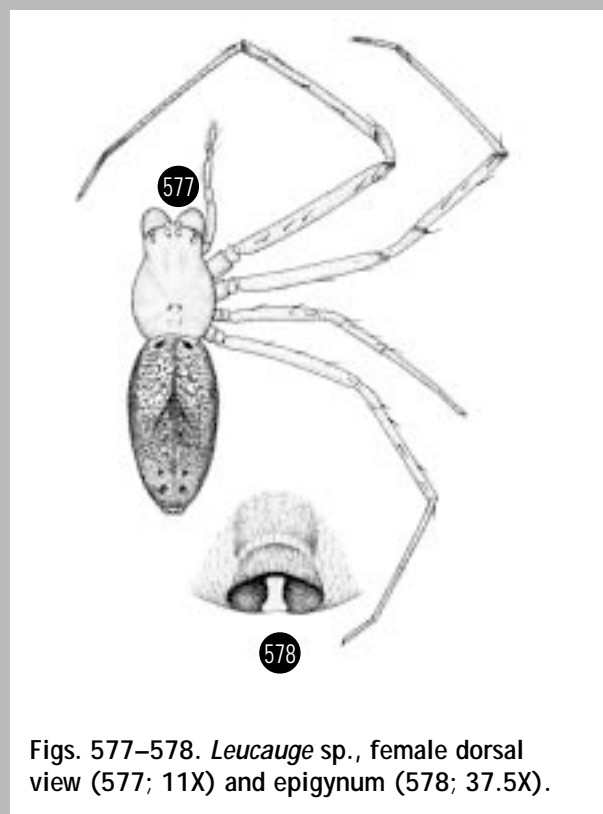
Figs. 567–568. *Tetragnatha* sp., female dorsal view (567; 5.8X) and epigynum (568; 13.5X).



Figs. 573–576. *Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin), male dorsal view (573; 9.2X), inner lateral view of male (left) and female (right) chelicera (574; 7X), ventral view of male palp (575; 18.5X), and female epigynum (576; 20X).



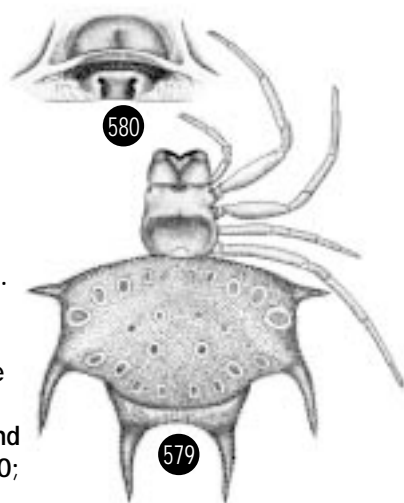
Figs. 569–572. *Tetragnatha jaculator* Tullgren, retrolateral view of male palp with close-up of paracymbium (569; 20X), male dorsal view (570; 9.6X), dorsal view of male (right) and female (left) chelicerae (571; 14.7X), and female epigynum (572; 30X).



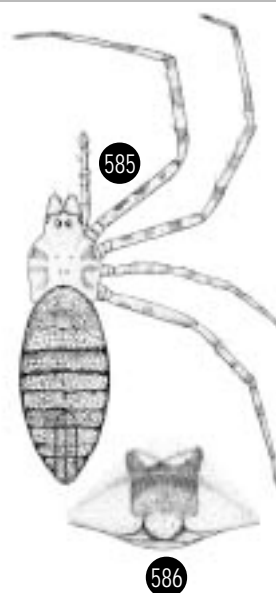
Figs. 577–578. *Leucauge* sp., female dorsal view (577; 11X) and epigynum (578; 37.5X).



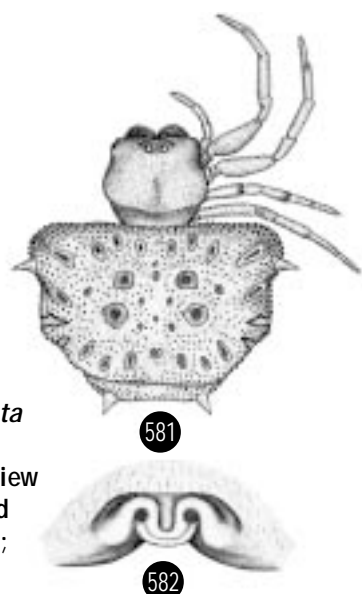
Figs. 579–580.  
*Gasteracantha*  
*curvispina*  
Guerin, female  
dorsal view  
(579; 5.2X) and  
epigynum (580;  
40X).



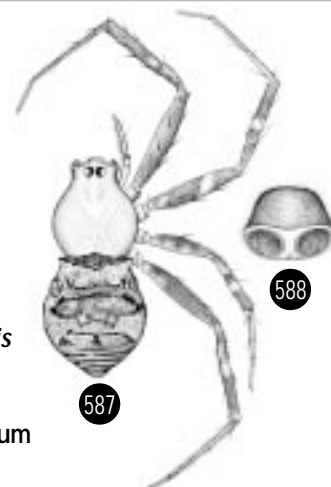
Figs. 585–586.  
*Argiope trifasciata*  
(Forsk.) female  
dorsal view (585;  
4.7X) and epigynum  
(586; 20X).



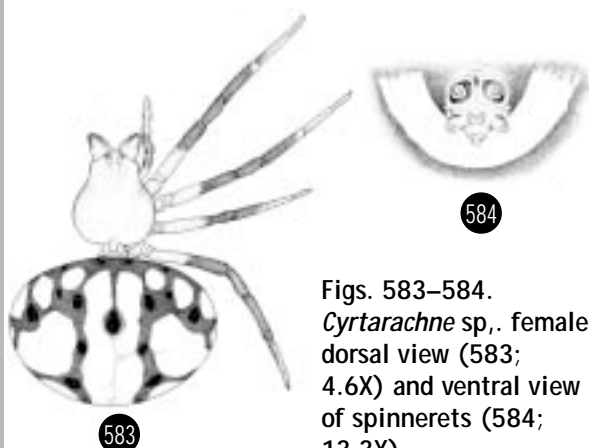
Figs. 581–582.  
*Isoxya mucronata*  
(Walckenaer),  
female dorsal view  
(581; 5.8X) and  
epigynum (582;  
40X).



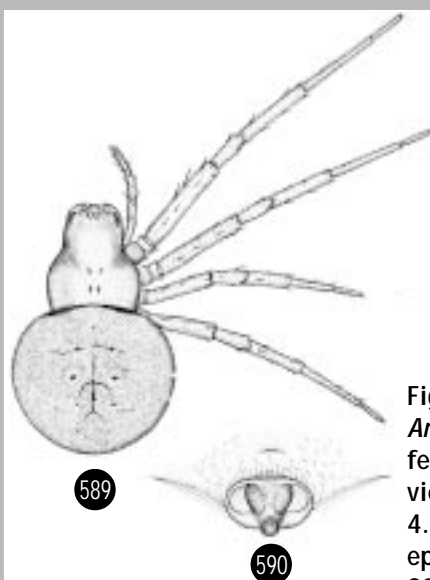
Figs. 587–588.  
*Argiope flavipalpis*  
(Lucas), female  
dorsal view (587;  
5.8X) and epigynum  
(588; 30X).



Figs. 583–584.  
*Cyrtarachne* sp., female  
dorsal view (583;  
4.6X) and ventral view  
of spinnerets (584;  
13.3X).

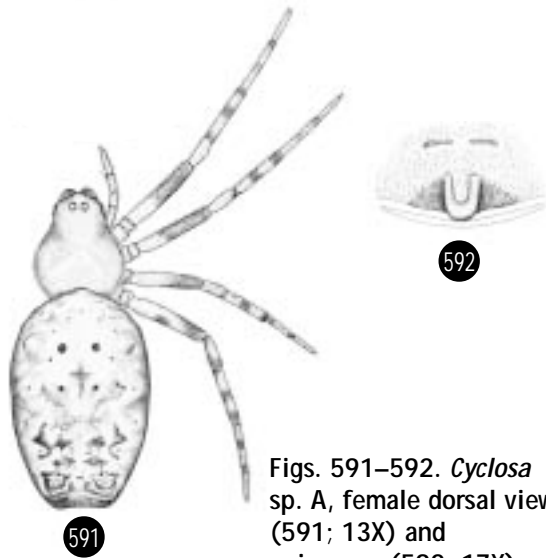


Figs. 589–590.  
*Araniella* sp.,  
female dorsal  
view (589;  
4.4X) and  
epigynum (590;  
20X).

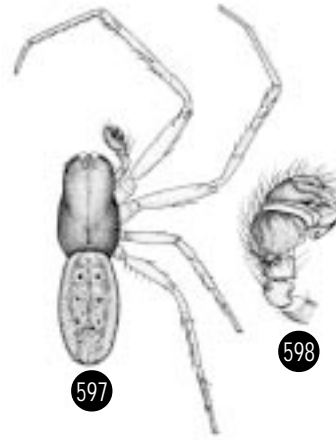


31(29')	Abdomen with leathery integument, strongly convex dorsally and transversely ovoid; color pattern black and yellow with 4 black spots anteriorly, 9 medially in 2–3 transverse rows and 2 posteriorly; anterior spinnerets widely separated basally; body length 6 mm ..... <i>Cyrtarachne</i> sp. [Figs. 583, 584]	
31'	Without the combination of above characters .....	32
32(31')	Posterior eye row strongly procurved; anterior lateral eyes smaller than the posterior lateral eyes .....	33
32'	Posterior eye row straight or recurved; lateral eyes of equal size .....	34
33(32)	Abdomen elongate, 2.2 times longer than wide, silvery white with 7 pale yellow transverse bands; carapace with 3 pale brownish gray sublateral bands; legs with alternating brown and yellow bands; apex of the developing median septum strongly rounded; subadult body length 8 mm ..... <i>Argiope trifasciata</i> (Forsk.) [Figs. 585, 586]	
33'	Abdomen subglobular with a truncate brown anterior margin, a broad subanterior yellow transverse band and a narrowly submedian band; carapace yellow to yellowish brown; legs brown with yellow bands in femur II, at almost midlength of tibiae II and III and base of tibia IV; epigynum with a pair of slightly oblique orifices separated by a relatively narrow median septum; body length 5 mm ..... <i>Argiope flavipalpis</i> (Lucas) [Figs. 587, 588]	
34(32')	Abdomen subspherical, whitish green except black anterior margin; carapace brown with 2 pairs of dark brown spots along thoracic foveal area; epigynum with a small apically blunt scape, orifices subspherical, body length 6.8 mm ... <i>Araniella</i> sp. [Figs. 589, 590]	
34'	Not as above .....	35
35(34')	Abdomen truncate posteriorly, undulated anteriorly, paired humps present near the shoulder and posterior ends; posterior one-half of abdomen mottled dark brown; carapace brown with short white fine hairs; apical two-thirds of femora I and II dark brown with yellow base; tibiae and tarsi with alternating yellow and dark brown bands; epigynum with a prominent tongue-like scape; body length 5 mm; female ..... <i>Cyclosa</i> sp. A [Figs. 591, 592]	
35'	Abdomen rounded posteriorly .....	36
36(35')	Abdomen with 8 dorsal spots in 2 longitudinal rows .....	37
36'	Abdomen without paired dorsal spots in 2 longitudinal rows .....	38
37(36)	Spinnerets closer to midlength of abdomen than to posterior end; metatarsus I with 0-3 ventral spines; male: tibia I with 7 (1-2-2-2) and femur IV with no ventral spines; femur of pedipalp without dorsal spines; patella with 2 moderately weak spines; tibia with a tubercle in ventral view; paracymbium rounded apically; median apophysis small, slightly longer than wide with a minute tooth basally; terminal apophysis large with a short and sharply pointed tip; female: carapace white laterally; apices of leg segments light brown to gray; tibia I with 4 (0-2-2 ) ventral spines; abdominal venter with a pair of parallel elongate white bands; scape prominently tongue-like, broader subdistally and narrower proximally; body length 3.5–6.5 mm ..... <i>Singa</i> sp. [Figs. 593–596]	

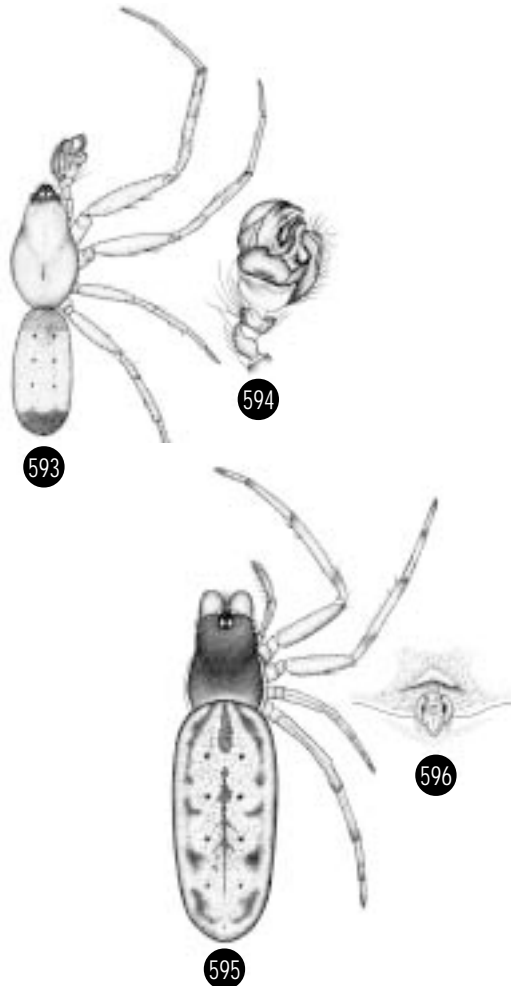




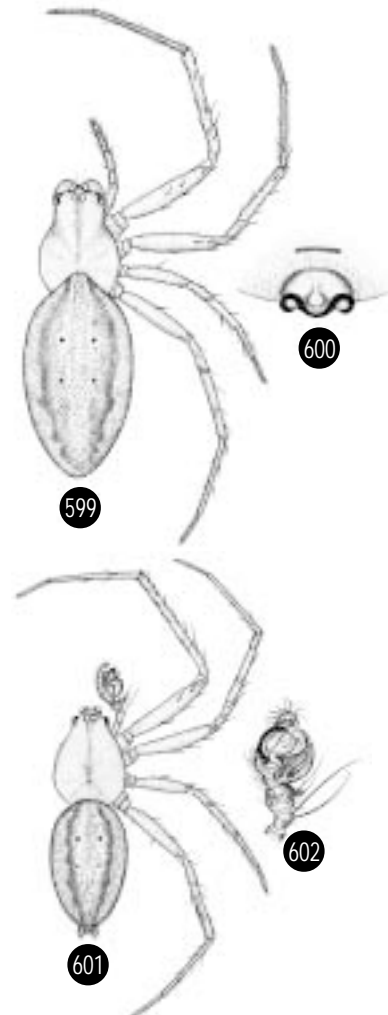
Figs. 591–592. *Cyclosa* sp. A, female dorsal view (591; 13X) and epigynum (592; 17X).



Figs. 597–598. *Singafrotypa acanthopus* Simon, male dorsal view (597; 4.6X) and retrolateral view of palp (598; 16X).

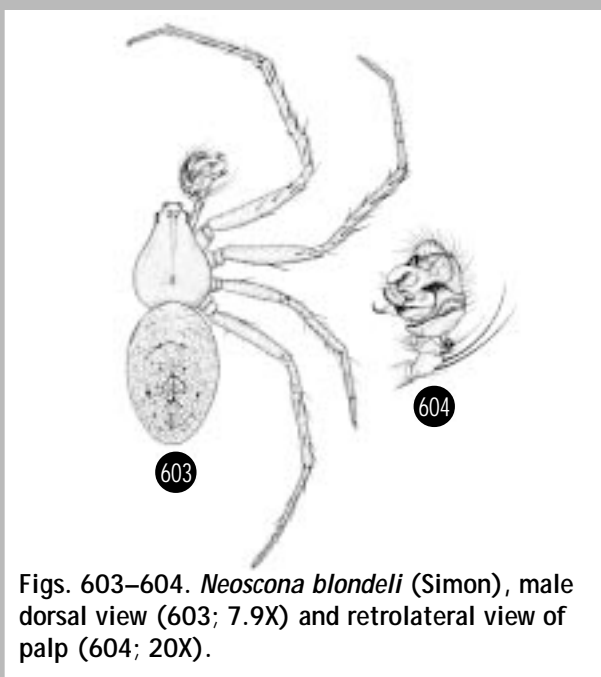


Figs. 593–596. *Singa* sp., male dorsal view (593; 6.9X), male palp (594; 21X), female dorsal view (595; 4.2X), and epigynum (596; 33X).

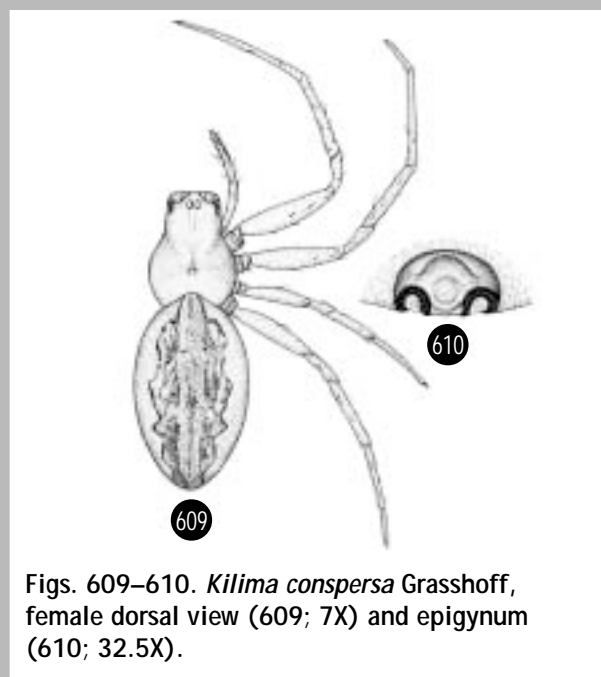


Figs. 599–602. *Larinia* sp., female dorsal view (599; 4X), epigynum (600; 26X), male dorsal view (601; 4.9X), and retrolateral view of palp (602; 15.8X).

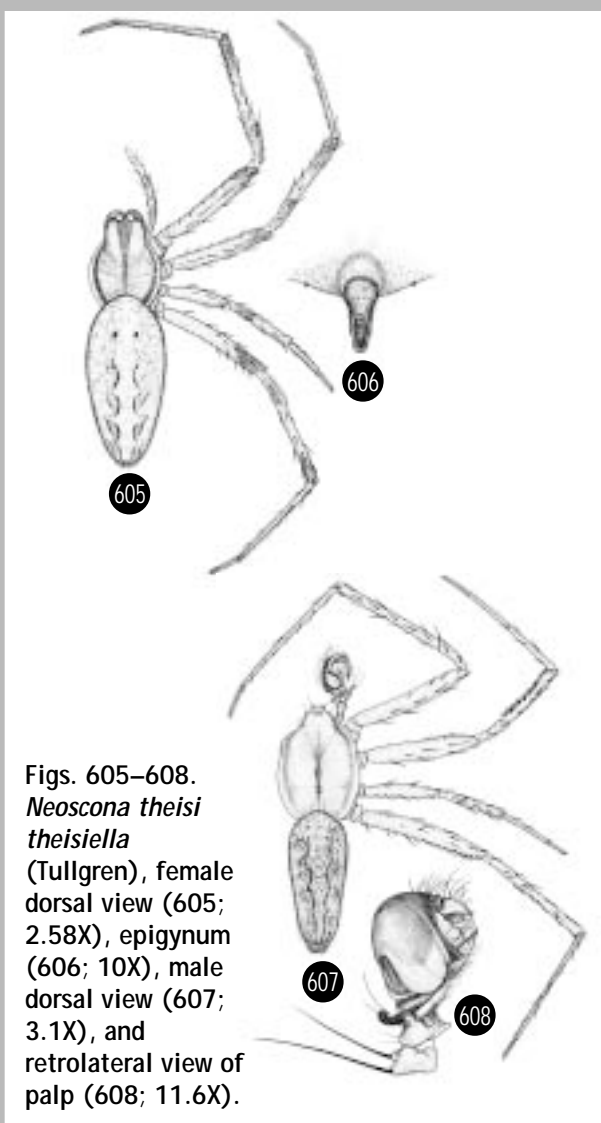
- 37' Spinnerets closer to posterior end of abdomen than to midlength; metatarsus I with 10 strong ventral spines; tibia I with 11 ventral and 2 prolateral spines; femur IV with 6 ventral spines; femur of pedipalp with 2 strong apicodorsal spines; patella with 3 stout spines dorsally; tibia rectangular with a small posteroventral tooth and moderately thick set of bristles; paracymbium very distinct, slightly swollen apically; median apophysis well developed, 3 times longer than wide with a bifurcate tooth basally; terminal apophysis relatively large with a blunt tooth; abdominal venter with 2 globular white spots; body length 6.7 mm ..... *Singafrotypa acanthopus* Simon [Figs. 597, 598]
- 38(36') Median ocular quad wider in front than behind; abdomen pointed midanteriorly and posteriorly in the female and both rounded in male; epigynal orifice very prominent; median septum strongly rounded apically with a very broad base; a transverse black band present anterior of the epigynal margin; male pedipalp with two very long spines in patella; both sexes with two moderately broad longitudinal light brown to gray subdorsal bands enclosing 2–3 pairs of brown spots in two longitudinal rows; body length 9–11 mm ..... *Larinia* sp. [Figs. 599–602]
- 38' Without the combination of above characters; coxa I of male with a posteroventral spur ..... 39
- 39(38') Abdomen yellowish green with 3–5 pairs of small brown dots arranged longitudinally in two rows; tibia of pedipalp with inner process lined with 8–9 long white hairs; cymbium yellow with a deep concave cut on one side; patella with two long hairs not on the same place; body length 4.7 mm ..... *Neoscona blondeli* (Simon) [Figs. 603, 604]
- 39' Abdomen not yellowish green, without paired small brown dots; promargin of tibial palp without long white hairs ..... 40
- 40(39') Abdomen with a pair of light brown submedian longitudinally wavy or undulated band and a median white band; carapace usually with a median and sublateral longitudinal reddish brown bands ..... 41
- 40' Not as above ..... 42
- 41(40) Undulated and concave light brown band prominent in posterior one-half of abdomen; oblongate abdomen wider in anterior one-third; carapace with three distinct reddish brown longitudinal bands; scape of epigynum long, basally broad and slightly enlarged subapically; patella of male pedipalp with two equally long and widely separated spines; median apophysis bifurcate apically; tegulum very large, oblique in position, body length 9.5–12 mm ..... *Neoscona theisi theisiella* (Tullgren) [Figs. 605–608]
- 41' Margins of abdominal bands zigzag or serrated; abdomen widest medially; carapace without dark reddish brown longitudinal bands; scape of epigynum short, truncate apically in line to the posterior epigynal margin; moderately large orifices opening right on the posterior epigynal margins; hat-like hood below the anterior epigynal margins; body length 6.8–7.0 mm ..... *Kilima conspersa* Grasshoff [Figs. 609, 610]
- 42(40') Abdomen globular with a pair of widely zigzag brown longitudinal bands dorsally in female; carapace dark reddish brown to almost black, widest along posterior one-third; femur dark brown except yellow basal one-fourth; epigynum prominently circular with a small triangular scape, sharply pointed tip of scape reaches the posterior epigynal margin; male abdomen elongate,



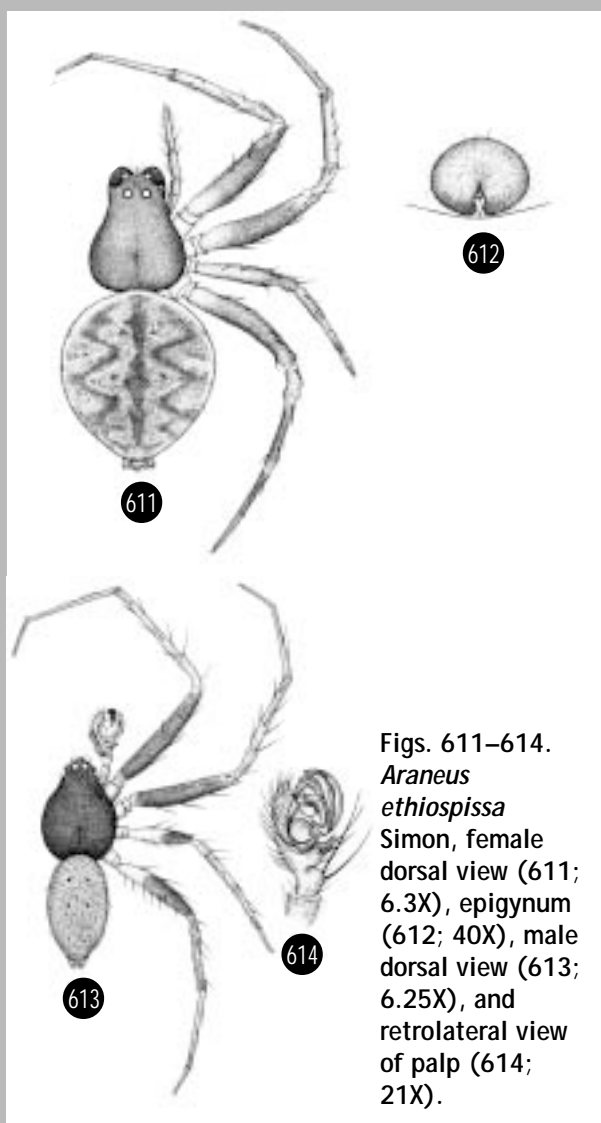
Figs. 603–604. *Neoscona blondeli* (Simon), male dorsal view (603; 7.9X) and retrolateral view of palp (604; 20X).



Figs. 609–610. *Kilima conspersa* Grasshoff, female dorsal view (609; 7X) and epigynum (610; 32.5X).



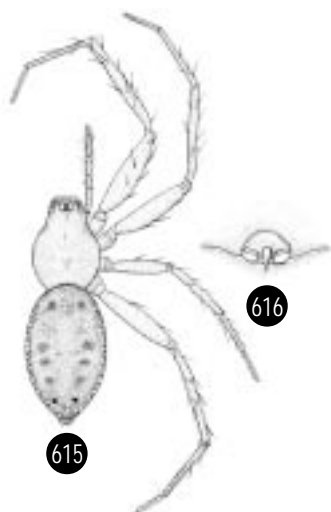
Figs. 605–608. *Neoscona theisi theisiella* (Tullgren), female dorsal view (605; 2.58X), epigynum (606; 10X), male dorsal view (607; 3.1X), and retrolateral view of palp (608; 11.6X).



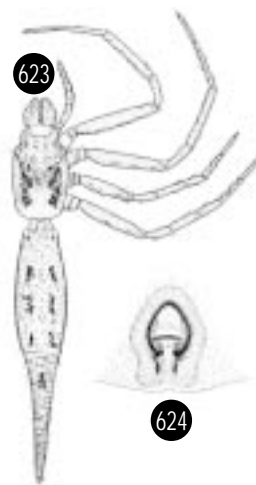
Figs. 611–614. *Araneus ethiospissa* Simon, female dorsal view (611; 6.3X), epigynum (612; 40X), male dorsal view (613; 6.25X), and retrolateral view of palp (614; 21X).

- yellow brown with 4 pairs of brown dots dorsally; femora I and II black, III and IV black except yellow basal one-half; pedipalp with a dark reddish brown patella and tibia, femur yellowish brown; tibia with 7–8 long retrolateral hairs in a transverse row, ventral part triangularly pointed; body length 4–7 mm .....  
..... *Araneus ethiospissa* Simon [Figs. 611–614]
- 42' Abdomen and carapace without such characters ..... 43
- 43(42') Abdomen with a pair of black spots posteriorly and 4 pairs of light brown median bands interrupted in the middle; legs uniformly yellow, tibia I with only one prolateral spine; scape pointed apically and beyond the posterior epigynal margin; body length 3.5 mm ..... *Araneus* sp. A [Figs. 615, 616]
- 43' Abdomen with a dark brown median band in posterior one-half; tibia of pedipalp with a short bluntly rounded inner process lined with 6–8 long white hairs; cymbium brown, apex rounded without a deep cut on one side; patella with two long hairs parallel to each other; body length 4 mm .....  
..... *Araneus* sp. B [Figs. 617, 618]
- 44(4') Legs I and II laterigrade, usually with crab-like appearance ..... 45
- 44' Legs prograde ..... 53
- 45(44) Leg I slightly longer and thicker than III and IV, II longer than I, scopulae and claw tufts present; body setae soft; both eye rows recurved, not on a tubercle; posterior eyes equidistant from each other; cephalic margin truncate anteriorly; ovoid abdomen pointed posteriorly; tegulum of pedipalp large with a short coiled embolus on its anterior end; tibia with a long dorsal spine; epigynum with a large opening, spermathecae converging towards the posterior epigynal margin and bulbous anteriorly; body length 5–7 mm [Family **Philodromidae**] ..... *Philodromus* sp. [Figs. 619–622]
- 45' Legs I and II much thicker and longer than III and IV; legs without scopulae or claw tufts [Family **Thomisidae**] ..... 46
- 46(45') Abdomen prominently long, wrinkled and tapers posteriorly, produced like a tail well beyond the spinnerets; epigynum inverted V to horseshoe-shaped with a transverse mark in the middle; immature with unwrinkled posterior abdomen and pale horseshoe-shaped band in the epigynum region; body length 11 mm ..... *Monaeses* sp. [Figs. 623, 624]
- 46' Not as above ..... 47
- 47(46') Abdomen widened posteriorly with posterolateral humps; eyes on tubercles ..... 48
- 47' Abdomen long with lateral corrugations; eyes on a carina ..... 49
- 48(47) Carapace with a broad dark reddish brown longitudinal band on both lateral sides, margins serrated; abdomen yellowish brown and serrated laterally; legs commonly reddish brown except yellow metatarsus, tarsus and base of femur II, basal two-thirds of femora III and IV and basal one-half of tibia IV; embolus counter-clockwise; retrolateral tibial apophysis pointed beyond tutacular apophysis; body length 2.5 mm .....  
..... *Thomisus spiculosus* Pocock [Figs. 625, 626]

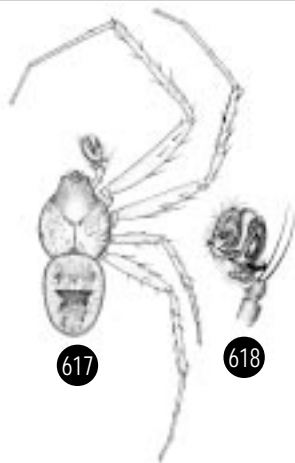
Figs. 615–616.  
*Araneus* sp. A,  
female dorsal view  
(615; 8.2X) and  
epigynum (616;  
25X).



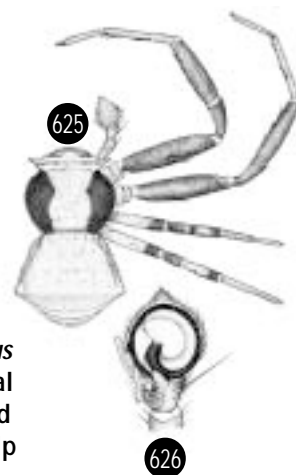
Figs. 623–624.  
*Monaeses* sp., female  
dorsal view (623; 4.4X)  
and epigynum (624;  
43.3X).



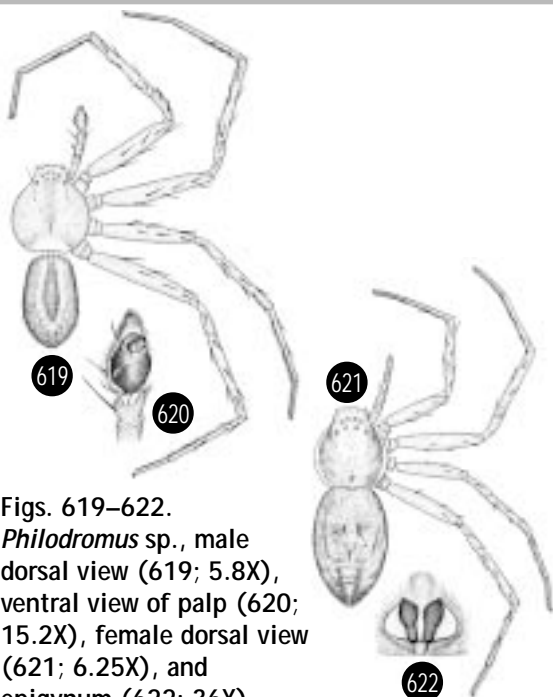
Figs. 617–618.  
*Araneus* sp. B, male  
dorsal view (617;  
5.3X) and  
retrolateral view of  
palp (618; 15X).



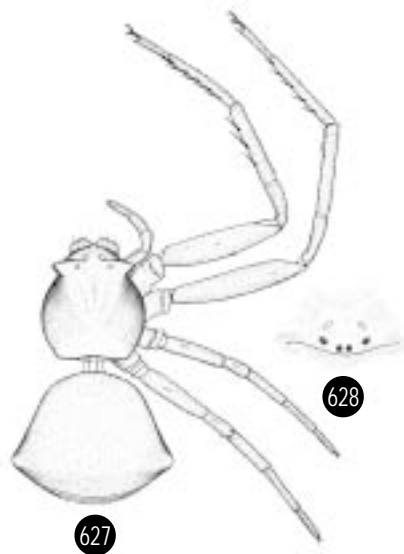
Figs. 625–626.  
*Thomisus spiculosus*  
Pocock, male dorsal  
view (625; 8X) and  
ventral view of palp  
(626; 22.5X).

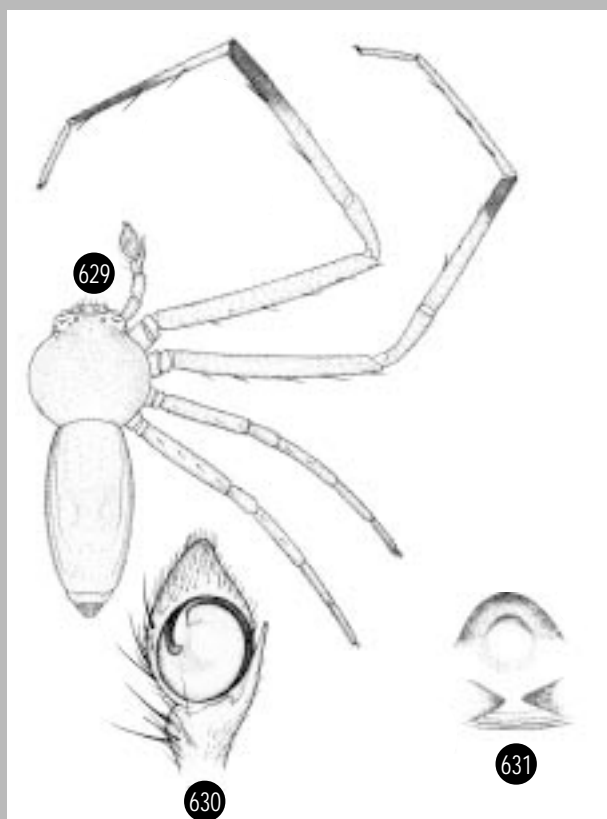


Figs. 619–622.  
*Philodromus* sp., male  
dorsal view (619; 5.8X),  
ventral view of palp (620;  
15.2X), female dorsal view  
(621; 6.25X), and  
epigynum (622; 36X).

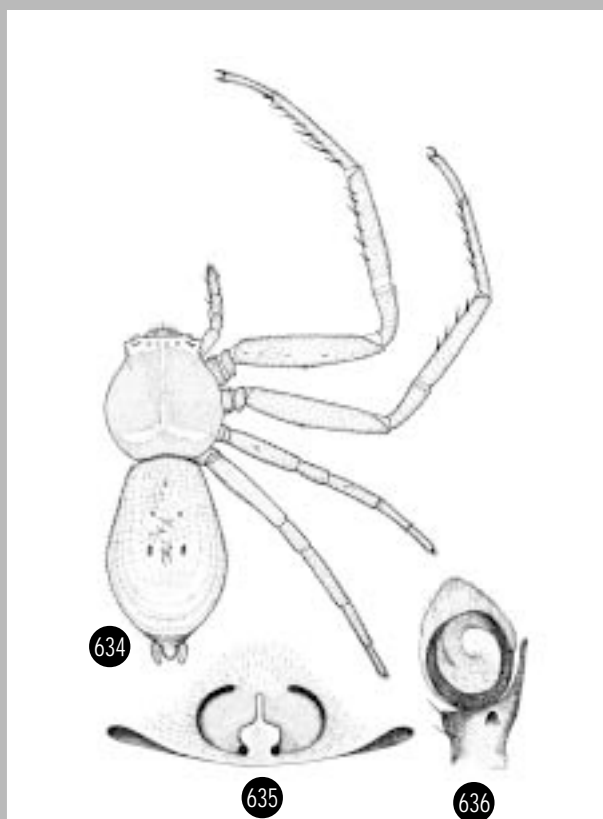


Figs. 627–628. *Thomisus* sp., female dorsal  
view (627; 6.9X) and epigynum (628; 30X).

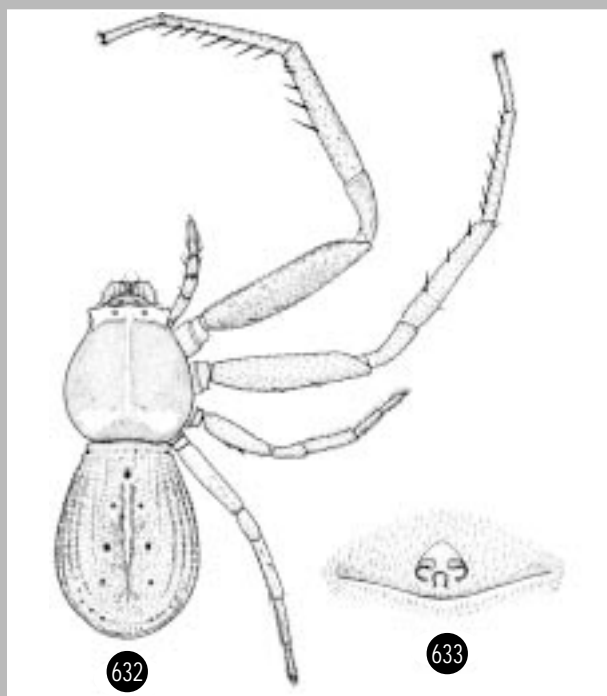




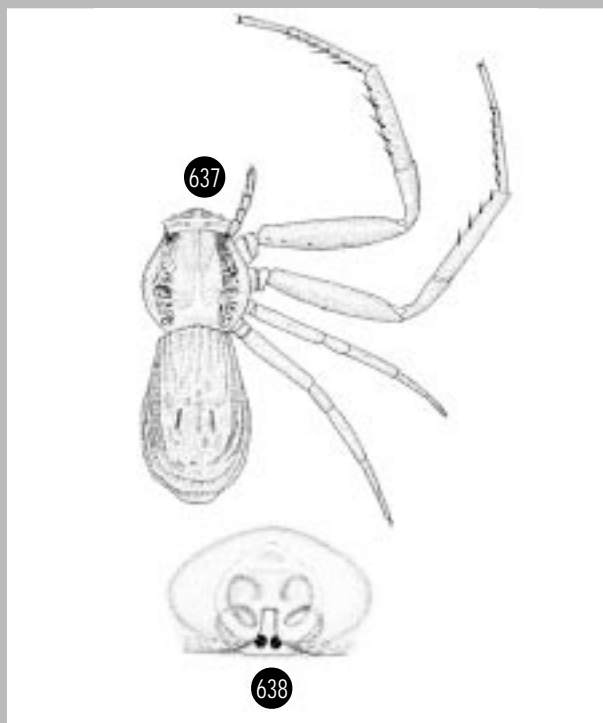
Figs. 629–631. *Runcinia carae* Dippenaar-Schoeman, male dorsal view (629; 14.4X), ventral view of palp (630; 48.3X), and female epigynum (631; 67X).



Figs. 634–636. *Runcinia affinis* Simon, female dorsal view (634; 7.3X), epigynum (635; 75X) and ventral view of palp (636; 46X).



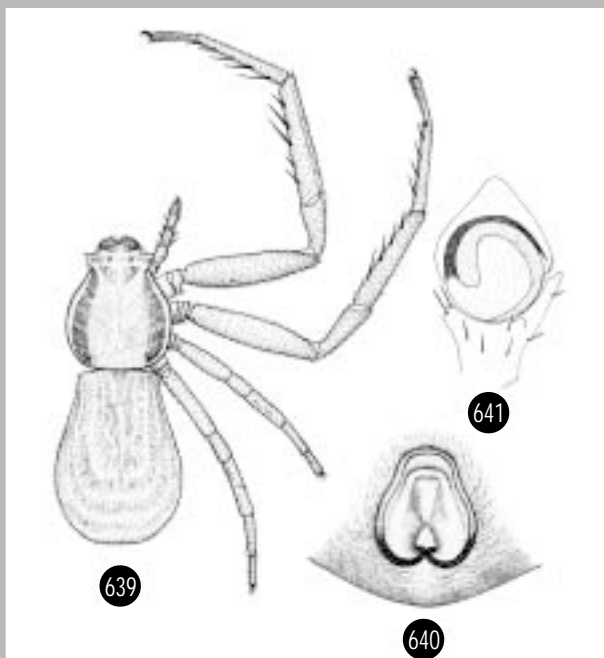
Figs. 632–633. *Runcinia* sp., female dorsal view (632; 8X) and epigynum (633; 61X).



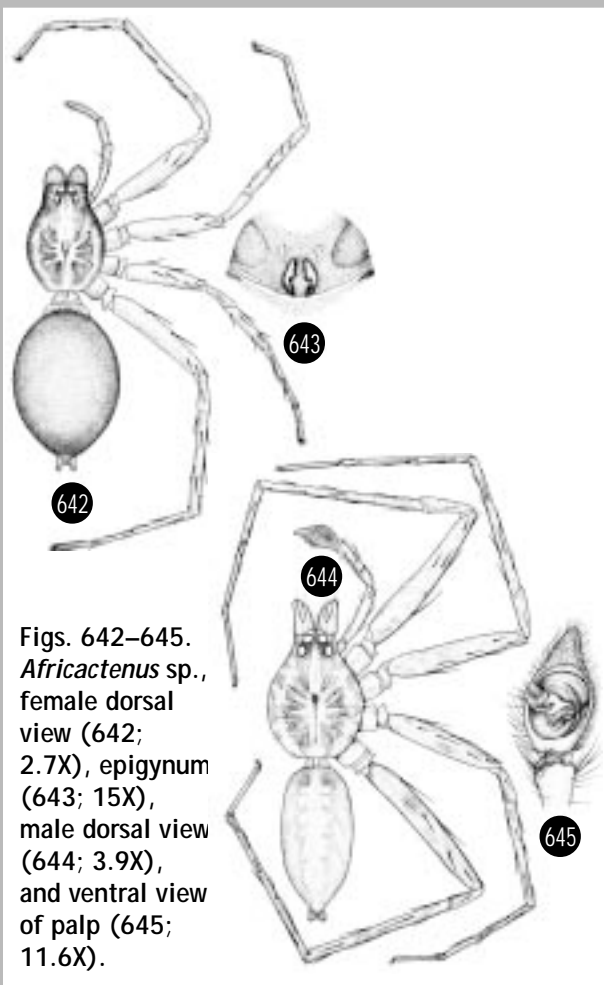
Figs. 637–638. *Runcinia lateralis* (Koch), female dorsal view (637; 6.8X) and epigynum (638; 83X).

48'	Carapace yellowish brown, lateral margins smooth; abdomen creamy white without lateral serrations; legs uniformly yellowish brown; epigynum of subadult female with a pair of small openings on the midposterior epigynal margin and two pairs of spots anterolaterally; body length 4.5 mm ..... ..... <i>Thomisus</i> sp. [Figs. 627, 628]	
49(47')	Carapace without submedian longitudinal reddish brown bands .....	50
49'	Carapace with very distinct longitudinal reddish brown bands .....	52
50(49)	Apical one-half of tibia I and metatarsus I and apical one-fourth of tibia II dark reddish brown; carapace strongly rounded laterally; abdomen elongate with 4–6 transverse constrictions on the narrowed posterior and 2–3 longitudinal constrictions laterally; pedipalp with a long apically pointed retrolateral tibial apophysis (RTA); ventrolateral tibial apophysis (VTA) hook-like; embolus clockwise emanates at “7 o'clock,” epigynum with a central orifice, anteriorly with a transparent hood and median area with arrow-like elevated ridges; body length 4 mm ..... ..... <i>Runcinia carae</i> Dippenaar-Schoeman [Figs. 629–631]	
50'	Not as above; carapace with an inverted white T-band .....	51
51(50')	White T-band broad in the thoracic area; abdomen rounded posteriorly, median area with 3 pairs of brown spots, tibia I with 9–11 ventral spines; epigynum subtriangular with a small U-shaped opening and a pair of spermathecae on its top; body length 6 mm ..... ..... <i>Runcinia</i> sp. [Figs. 632, 633]	
51'	White T-band narrow in the thoracic area; abdomen pointed anteriorly with 2 pairs of brown spots medially; tibia I with 8–9 ventral spines; epigynum with a fork-shaped opening and heavily sclerotized laterally convex margins; RTA slender, slightly rounded apically; VTA short and truncate, body length 5.5 mm ..... ..... <i>Runcinia affinis</i> Simon [Figs. 634–636]	
52(49')	Abdomen narrowly rounded posteriorly, median pair of dark brown elongate band present; metatarsus I with 14 ventral spines; epigynum transversely ovoid with a U-shaped opening; body length 5.7 mm ..... ..... <i>Runcinia lateralis</i> (Koch) [Figs. 637, 638]	
52'	Abdomen broadly rounded to slightly truncate posteriorly, median area without elongated dark brown bands; metatarsus I with 10 ventral spines; epigynum pear-shaped with a triangular opening; RTA robust, subapically reduced and tip moderately pointed; VTA short and widely truncate; inner lateral side prominently developed with 2 long spines; body length 4.2 mm ..... ..... <i>Runcinia aethiops</i> (Simon) [Figs. 639–641]	
53(44')	Eyes in 3 rows .....	54
53'	Eyes in 2 rows .....	62
54(53)	Eyes in 3 rows of 2, 4, and 2; carapace with finger-like striae radiating from the dagger-like thoracic groove, dark brown submedian and submarginal longitudinal bands distinct; abdomen dark to yellowish brown, ovoid or oblongate; tibia I with 10 ventral spines and metatarsus I with 6 ventral spines; epigynum with a pair of sickle-shaped lateral openings enclosing an	

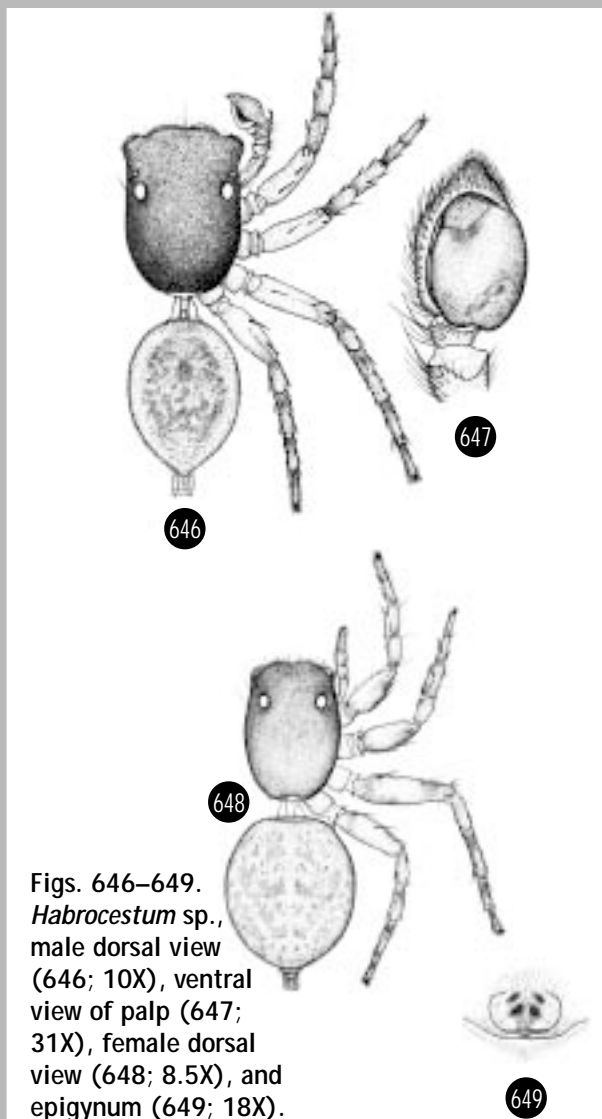




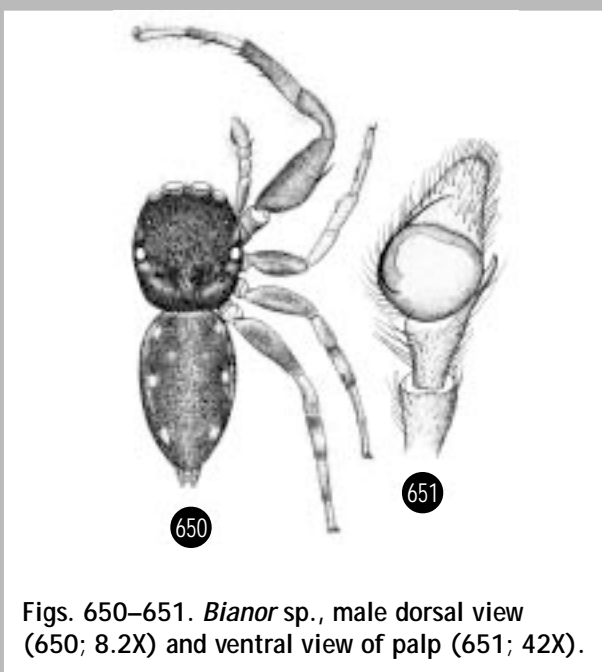
Figs. 639–641. *Runcinia aethiops* (Simon), female dorsal view (639; 7.4X), epigynum (640; 46X), and ventral view of male palp (641; 50X).



Figs. 642–645. *Africactenus* sp., female dorsal view (642; 2.7X), epigynum (643; 15X), male dorsal view (644; 3.9X), and ventral view of palp (645; 11.6X).



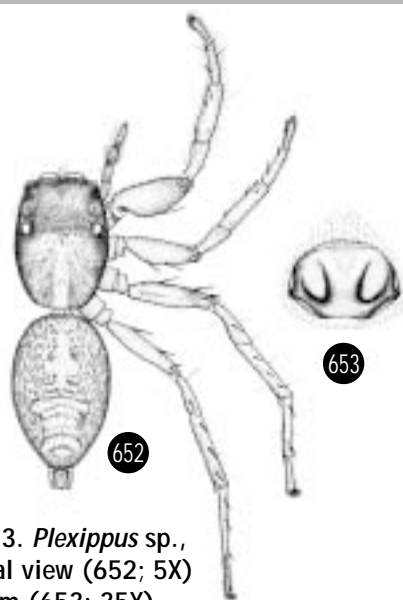
Figs. 646–649. *Habrocestum* sp., male dorsal view (646; 10X), ventral view of palp (647; 31X), female dorsal view (648; 8.5X), and epigynum (649; 18X).



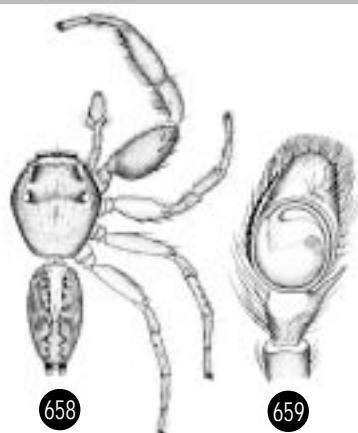
Figs. 650–651. *Bianor* sp., male dorsal view (650; 8.2X) and ventral view of palp (651; 42X).



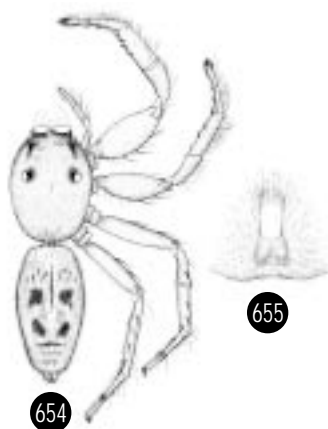
- anchor-like scape with a truncate apex; femur of pedipalp as long as combined length of patella and tibia; embolus thin and sickle-shaped; VTA short and truncate apically; body length 9–14 mm [Family **Ctenidae**] ..... *Africactenus* sp. [Figs. 642–645] 55
- 54' Eyes arranged in 3 rows of 4, 2, and 2; anterior median eyes very large, twice or more as large as anterior lateral eyes; posterior median eyes very small [Family **Salticidae**] ..... 55
- 55(54') Posterior median eyes (PME) very close to the posterior lateral eyes (PLE); anterior lateral eyes slightly projected outwards; dark reddish brown carapace subrectangular and distinctly sloped posteriorly; abdomen globular to ovoid, brownish gray; male pedipalp with a very large tegulum; epigynum with a very short scape; body length 4–5.5 mm ..... *Habrocestum* sp. [Figs. 646–649] 55
- 55' PME not very close to PLE, often closer to anterior lateral eyes or in between the lateral eyes ..... 56
- 56(55') Carapace and abdomen dark reddish brown with white patches in the thoracic area posterior of posterad lateral eyes and 6 pairs of white submarginal spots in the abdomen; leg I prominently larger than other legs; tibia I with 6 pairs of ventral spines and 2 pairs in metatarsus I; retrolateral tibial apophysis not beyond apex of tegulum; embolus clockwise emanating from the midlateral side of tegulum; body length 3 mm ..... *Bianor* sp. [Figs. 650, 651] 56
- 56' Not as above ..... 57
- 57(56') Cephalothorax with a pale yellow T-band behind the posterior lateral eyes; PME slightly closer to PLE than to ALE; abdomen brown with at least five yellow transverse bands in posterior one-half, venter yellow with a brown spot posteriorly; chelicera with one retromarginal tooth; tibia I with 3 pairs of ventral spines; epigynum with a pair of oblique openings; body length 8 mm ..... *Plexippus* sp. [Figs. 652, 653] 57
- 57' Not as above ..... 58
- 58(57') Carapace light brown; broadest across posterior lateral eyes and narrowed posteriorly; abdomen elongate with prominent markings; femur I enlarged; tibia I with at least 4 pairs of ventral spines all in the anterior two-thirds of its length ..... 59
- 58' Carapace black ..... 61
- 59(58) Abdomen yellowish brown with 2 pairs of black median spots and 3 dark brown transverse stripes posteriorly; carapace yellow except black eye margins; femur I moderately enlarged with relatively thick black hairs ventrally similar to femur II; tibia I with 4 prolateroventral and 3 retrolateroventral spines; epigynum with a short, vertically elongate orifice; body length 7 mm ..... *Thyene* sp. A [Figs. 654, 655] 59
- 59' Not as above ..... 60



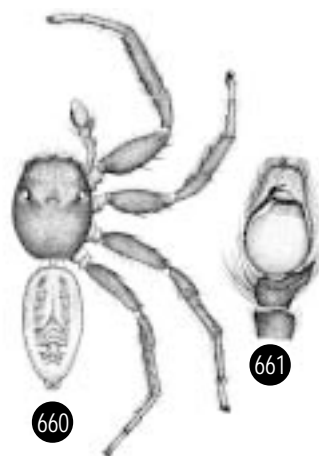
Figs 652–653. *Plexippus* sp., female dorsal view (652; 5X) and epigynum (653; 35X).



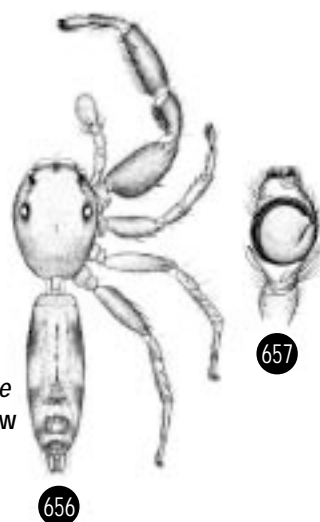
Figs. 658–659. *Thyene inflata* (Gerstacker), male dorsal view (658; 5.4X) and ventral view of palp (659; 23.3X).



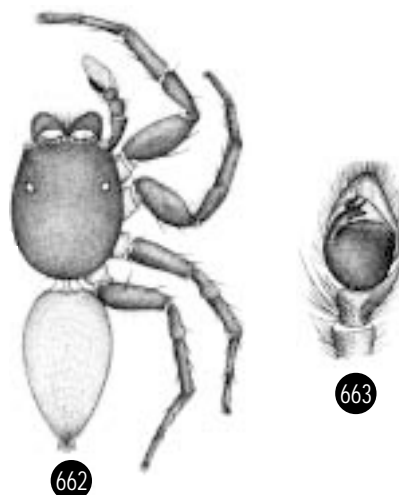
Figs. 654–655. *Thyene* sp. A, female dorsal view (654; 5X) and epigynum (655; 27.5X).



Figs. 660–661. *Pachypoessa plebeja* L. Koch, male dorsal view (660; 3.5X) and ventral view of palp (661; 15X).

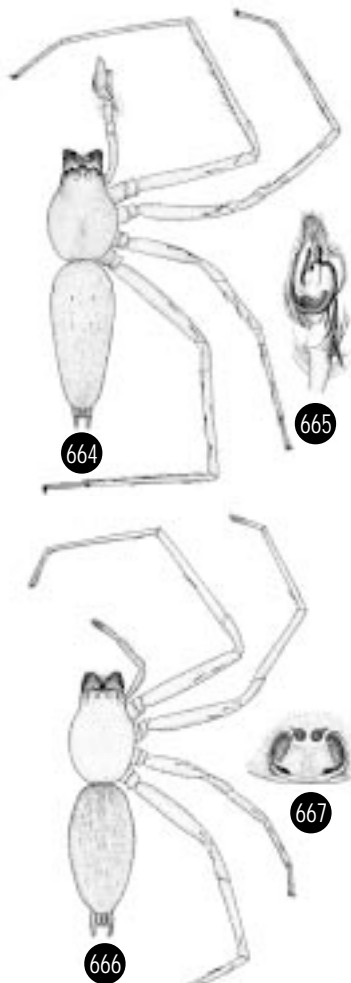


Figs. 656–657. *Thyene* sp. B, male dorsal view (656; 12.6X) and ventral view of palp (657; 6.2X).

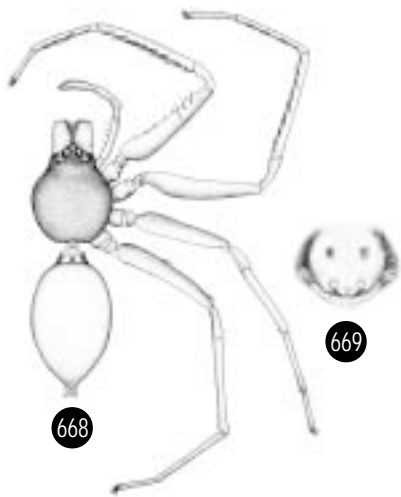


Figs. 662–663. *Pachypoessa* sp., male dorsal view (662; 4.4X) and ventral view of palp (663; 13.5X).

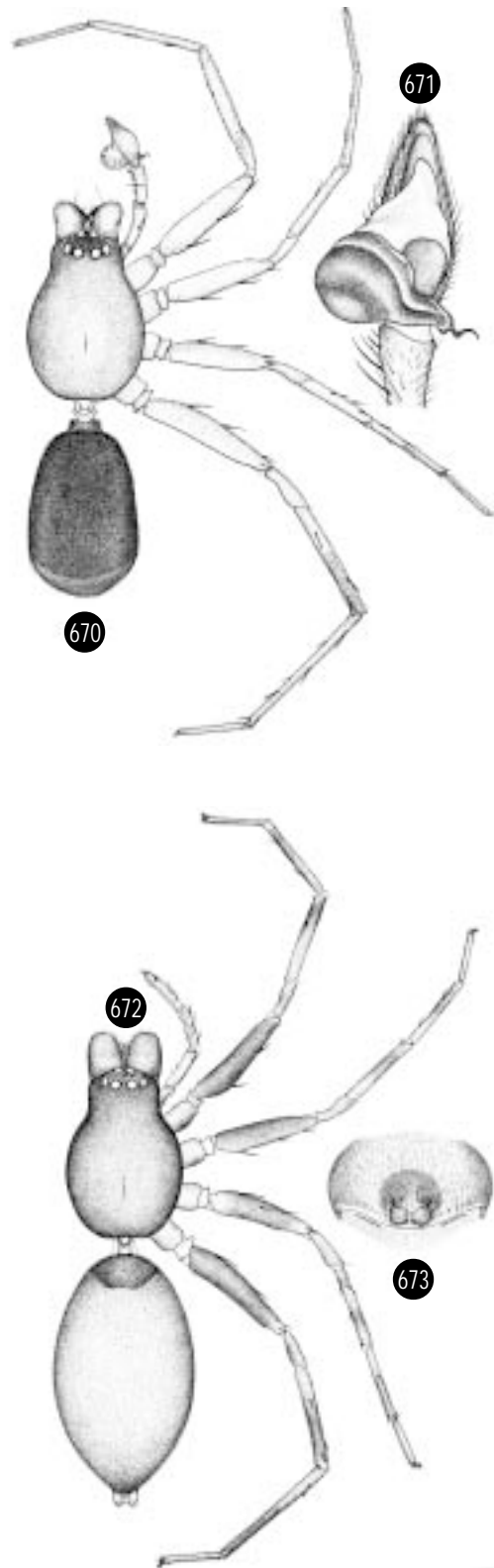
- 60(59') Abdomen with 4 yellow transverse bands located anteriorly, medially and two posteriorly enclosing a small triangular yellow area; posterior spinnerets black; leg I very large compared to legs II, III, and IV; tibia I with thick scopulae, as long as combined length of metatarsus I and tarsus I; cymbium moderately truncate apically, tegular ledge at posterior one-half of tegulum; retrolateral tibial apophysis at approximately posterior one-third of tegular ledge; body length 6 mm ..... *Thyene* sp. B [Figs. 656, 657]
- 60' Abdomen with a pair of brown longitudinal slightly zigzag band enclosing a yellow median band; posterior spinnerets black basally and yellow apically; leg I similar in shape to *Thyene* sp.; tibia I shorter than combined length of metatarsus I and tarsus I; cymbium apically rounded; tegular ledge in anterior one-half of tegulum; retrolateral tibial apophysis slightly curved at midlength; body length 5.2 mm ..... *Thyene inflata* (Gerstaecker) [Figs. 658, 659]
- 61(58') Abdomen yellowish gray with a pair of brownish longitudinal submedian bands in anterior one-half and a series of alternating yellow and brown inverted V-stripes in posterior one-half; legs dark reddish brown except yellow tarsi; midventral spines of metatarsus I long reaching base of apical pair; pedipalp dark reddish brown except whitish yellow cymbium; retrolateral tibial apophysis shortly pointed, curved towards the broad base, tegulum strongly rounded basally and slightly truncate anteriorly; apex of cymbium broadly rounded; body length 6.5 mm ..... *Pachypoessa plebeja* L. Koch [Figs. 660, 661]
- 61' Abdomen brownish yellow with yellowish and broadly U-shaped transverse bands in posterior two-thirds; legs more robust than in *P. plebeja*; midventral spines of metatarsus I short not reaching apical ventral spines; cymbium whitish and narrowly rounded apically; retrolateral tibial apophysis moderately long with a sharply pointed apex; tegulum narrowly rounded basally and moderately convex anteriorly; embolus acutely pointed with a broad base; body length 8.5 mm ..... *Pachypoessa* sp. [Figs. 662, 663]
- 62(53') Eyes homogenous; anterior spinnerets conical and contiguous [Families **Clubionidae** and **Corinnidae**] ..... 63
- 62' Eye heterogenous, anterior median eyes dark; anterior spinnerets cylindrical [Family **Gnaphosidae**] ..... 67
- 63(62) Leg I longer than IV; thoracic groove absent; abdomen without a dense cluster of long curved erect hairs at the anterior end; posterior spinnerets prominently longer than the anterior pair; cymbium of male palpus with a strong basal spur; epigynum with a wide opening and spermathecae at the anterior end of the opening; body length 8–11 mm [Family **Clubionidae**] ..... *Cheiracanthium* sp. [Figs. 664–667]
- 63' Leg IV longer than I [Family **Corinnidae**] ..... 64



Figs. 664–667. *Cheiracanthium* sp., male dorsal view (664; 5X), ventral view of palp (665; 6X), female dorsal view (666; 4X), and epigynum (667; 16.7X).

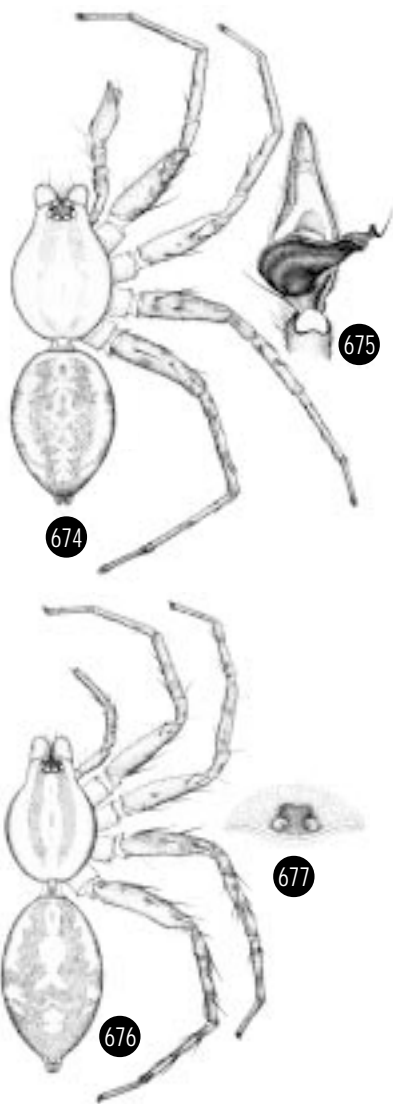


Figs. 668–669. *Phrurotimpus* sp., female dorsal view (668; 6.9X) and epigynum (669; 30X).

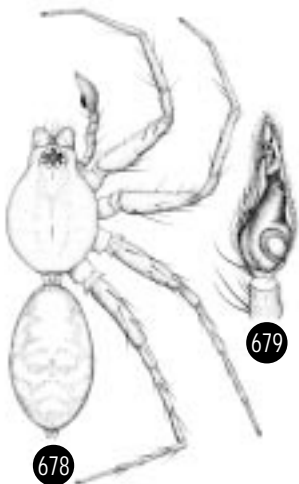


Figs. 670–673. *Castianeira* sp. A, male dorsal view (670; 10.2X), ventral view of palp (671; 31.8X), female dorsal view (672; 9.3X), and epigynum (673; 17.5X).

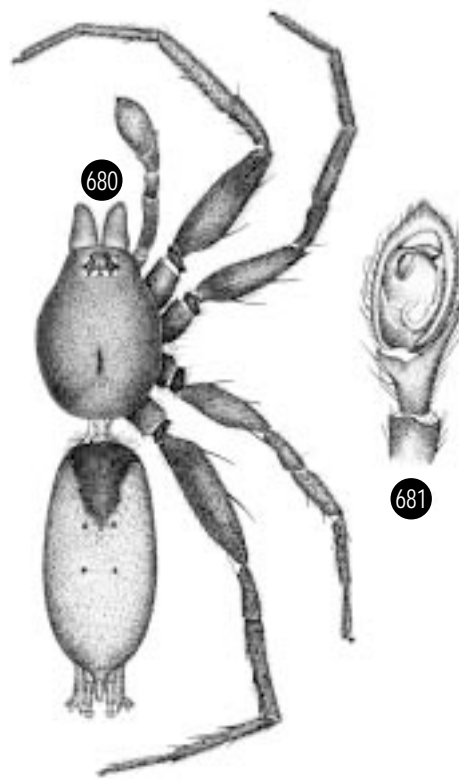
- 64(63') Tibia I with 9 pairs of ventral spines and metatarsus I has 4 pairs; femur I with 3 dorsal macrosetae; legs III and IV without ventral spines; anterior median eyes large; carapace dark red similar to the pedipalps, legs, labium, maxillae, sternum and the anteroventral scutum; epigynum with a pair of spermathecae slightly above posterior epigynal margin; body length 5.8 mm ..... *Phrurotimpus* sp. [Figs. 668, 669]
- 64' Not as above, commonly with a notch in trochanter IV in distal margin; anterior end of abdomen without long curved erect hairs ..... 65
- 65(64') Dorsal dark reddish brown scutum of abdomen almost entire; carapace pale reddish brown with thoracic area slightly higher than the cephalic; legs yellowish brown except reddish brown apical one-half of tibia IV; tibia I with 2 pairs of ventral spines; cymbium as long as combined length of femur and patella, apex slightly curved downwards or scoop-like with 5 spines; double coiled embolus short; female similar to male except for a very narrow anterodorsal scutum; reddish apical one-half of tibiae and metatarsi; epigynum with the copulatory openings between spermathecae ..... *Castianeira* sp. A [Figs. 670–673]
- 65' Not as above; abdominal marks distinct ..... 66
- 66(65') Abdominal markings longitudinal and carapace bands parallel to each other; legs with numerous gray spots usually at bases of spines in the femora; embolus thin, twisted twice and rest in a relatively long apical chamber of the cymbium; epigynum simple with a pair of single-coiled copulatory opening; body length 6.5–7.2 mm ..... *Castianeira* sp. B [Figs. 674–677]
- 66' Abdominal markings longitudinal in apical one-half and transverse in posterior one-half; legs with slight gray markings; bases of femoral spines unmarked; apex of cymbium with a short receptacle for the moderately thick embolus; body length 6.8 mm ..... *Castianeira* sp. C [Figs. 678, 679]
- 67(62') Carapace and legs uniformly black; abdomen grayish with a black V-band anterodorsally; posterior median eyes oblique towards each other; embolus transverse on the anterior of the tegulum; body length 5.8 mm ..... *Zelotes* sp. [Figs. 680, 681]
- 67' Carapace yellowish brown with a mat of grayish stripes becoming a network towards the posterior eyes; abdomen uniformly gray; posterior median eyes oblique diverging anteriorly; epigynum with a V-shape opening and a pair of dangling bell-like spermathecae towards the posterior epigynal margin; body length 5 mm ..... *Setaphis* sp. [Figs. 682, 683]



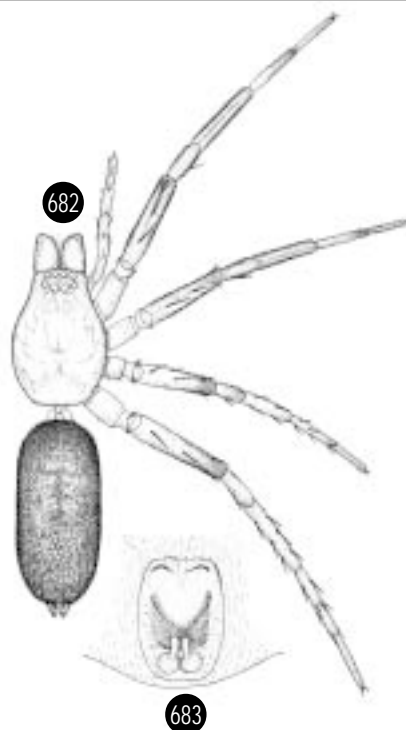
Figs. 674–677. *Castianeira* sp. B, male dorsal view (674; 6X), ventral view of palp (675; 18.2X), female dorsal view (676; 5.33X), and epigynum (677; 44X).



Figs. 678–679. *Castianeira* sp. C, male dorsal view (678; 5.3X) and ventral view of palp (679; 13.7X).



Figs. 680–681. *Zelotes* sp., male dorsal view (680; 10.6X) and ventral view of palp (681; 32X).



Figs. 682–683. *Setaphis* sp., female dorsal view (682; 7X) and epigynum (683; 32X).