This subfamily is easily recognised by the structure of the scutellum, which has its apex broad and with two, sometimes three, apical spinous angulations. It is widely distributed, except in the palaearctic region where it appears to be found only in the extreme eastern province, there are not very many Nearctic representatives, and the Ectrichodiinae are mainly tropical insects.

The members of the subfamily Ectrichodiinae are characterised by their wide variations in the number of their antennal segments, ranging from four to eight and by their complicated development of the scutellar architecture. In exceptional cases they are sexually dimorphic with regard to their wings. Most of them are apterous. When wings are present they are either micropterous, brachypterous or macropterous. Taxonomy of this subfamily has been causing great deal of confusion, especially because of their diversity in their antennal segmentation, their colouration, scutellar modifications, femoral armature, rostral segmentation and pronotal diversity. For these reasons, different authors have considered different characters for formulating keys for genera as well as species. Distant (1904, 1910) while preparing the taxonomic characters of this subfamily considered antennal segments as the primary criteria for diagnosing the genera. Unfortunately, in most of the museum specimens the antennae are found to be in amputated condition. Therefore, recognition of the genera on the basis of the segmentation of the antennae alone often proves to be a futile effort.
Cook (1977) in her attempt in preparing the key for the Asian Ectrichodiinae, has not specified the characters which are taken into consideration for diagnosing the various genera. However, she had taken the length of the rostral segments as a principal diagnostic feature and subsequently she had considered several other characters such as head length, pronotum, scutellum etc. The antennal segmentation was not taken into consideration at all.

Distant (1904, 1910) on the basis of the number of antennal segments divided Ectrichodiinae into four distinct divisions, beginning with a maximum of eight antennal segments and closing with a minimum of four segments. No genus with five antennal segments has been identified among Ectrichodiinae. For that reason, Ambrose and Livingstone (1986) considered a genus with five antennal segments as new and designated it as a new genus namely Neohaematorrhophus with a single species *Neohaematorrhophus therasii*. Without going into arguments justifying the erection of this new genus, the present investigation has made an attempt to pool all the characters of about 15 species of the present the collection in order to assess and to formulate a definite key for identification of the genera of Ectrichodiinae of the Western Ghats.

Distant (1904, 1910) recognised 14 genera, mostly on the basis of the antennal segments and they include *Audernacus*, *Antiopula*, *Bayerus*, *Scadra*, *Quercetanus*, *Mendis*, *Libavius*, *Labidocoris*, *Ectrychotes*, *Physorhynchus*, *Stegius*, *Eriximachus*, *Vilius*, *Guioni Schottus*, and *Kandyensis*. 
Cook, after having studied the Oriental species deposited in the British Museum, revised the key and recognised 41 Genera of Asian Ectrichodiinae. In the present investigation the antennal segmentation also has been considered as a valid criterion for recognising the genera.

The following characters have been considered important for diagnosing the genera: they include the morphological characters of the antennae, pronotum, scutellum, head, femora, rostrum and abdomen.

The Genus Neohaematorrhophus has been recently erected by Ambrose and Livingstone (1986) on the basis of five segments of antennae. A re-examination of several specimens of the species N. therasii reveals that characters such as the micro-morphology of its eggs and the total absence of tibiapodium prompt one to conclude that it is more closely related to Harpactorinae than Ectrichodiinae. Since a truncated scutellum has been considered as a major diagnostic feature of Ectrichodiinae, the genus Neohaematorrhophus, having no such scutellum, could be considered as nomencludem.
Genus: ECTRYCHOTES

Ectrychotes Burmeister (Part) Handb., II, P. 237 (1835); Stal, En. 
Hem, IV, P. 46 (1874); Loricerus Hahn (Part), Wanz. Ins. I, Pl. 
V (1831); Larymna Stal, Ofv. Vet-Ak. Forh. PP. 176 & 183 (1859).

Type: E. pilicornis Fabricius

Distribution: Oriental Region, China and Japan.

The principal distinguishing character of this genus may be found in the scutellum which possesses a small intermediate apical spinous angulation; pronotum with a strong central sulcation continued from the anterior lobe to the disk of the posterior lobe; the four anterior dorsal segments of the abdomen laterally at base and apex, and the fifth at base, transversely impressed; ventral incisures strongly carinulate, antennae with eight joints.

Total number of species recorded by Distant from Orient ..... 11
Total number of species known from India ..... ..... ..... 8
Total number of species recorded earlier from Southern India ..... 3
Total number of species recorded for the first time from Southern India in the present account ..... ..... ..... 3
Total number of species described new to Science in the present account ..... ..... ..... ..... 1
Ectrychotes dispar Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn. XII, P. 304 (1881)

Female: (S.No. 32) Length 15 mm, width across the abdomen 5.5 mm; macropterous; moderately large; head black throughout; subspherical; gula subglobose; collar globose ventrally; anteocular a little longer than postocular; behind the postocular area the transverse constriction deep; ocelli raised; clypeal carination prominent; antenniferous tubercles less pronounced; beneath antenniferous tubercles a plate like projection constituting the maxillary lobe prominently projecting forward; antennae eight segmented, scape piceous; rest of the segments fuscous; rostral segments first and second subequal in length, piceous; second segment slightly swollen; collar short, anterior lobe of pronotum very dark, posterior lobe globose with the median shallow furrow anteriorly deep, almost at the middle; the median foveation posteriorly continues upto the middle of the posterior lobe; junction of both the lobes deeply constricted; posterior lobe laterally, coral red and globose, medially piceous separated from the lateral lobe by a sinuous longitudinal furrow; scutellum trituberculate, the lateral tubercles curved inward, median tubercle small, setaceous; the scutellum mid-dorsally deeply foveated; the lateral areas of the foveation strongly ridged and elevated; membrane narrow reaching upto the eighth abdominal segment, piceous; lateral margins of clavus sanguineous; connexivum prominently wedged and deflected; the genital segment ventrally black and tomentose; segments five and six with transverse dark band terminating submarginally; longitudinal carination prominently marked ventrally in between segments; legs and base of trochanter sanguineous; third femora basally sanguineous, all the rest of the region violaceous black except

Male: (S.No. 38) Length 13 mm, width across the abdomen 4 mm; oblong; head, pronotum, and scutellum brassy-black; antennae and rostrum black; sternum and legs violaceous-black; trochanters and bases of femora coral-red; anterior femora with an anterior vitta near apex and the anterior tibiae anteriorly and beyond middle, dull ochraceous; hemelytra black, opaque, base of clavus and corium, lateral margins of corium either wholly or abbreviated coral-red; abdomen coral-red, the last two dorsal segments black and densely punctate, opaque; connexivum coral-red; abdomen beneath, apex, lateral segmental areas, and sometimes with segmental sutural fasciae violaceous-black; frontal and clypeal carina prominent; anterior lobe of pronotum almost as long as the posterior lobe but smaller with a median deep foveation, discontinuous from the median foveation of posterior lobe by transverse ridge in between the two lobes; laterally the two lobes in between deeply constricted; posterior lobe with lateral submarginal foveation demarcating the elongately globose margin from the subglobose discal area; posterolateral angle deeply foveated.

Previous Record: Calcutta (Coll. Distant).

Previous Record: Berhampore, Calcutta.

Male: (S.No. 39) Length 11 mm, width across the abdomen 3.5 mm; oblong; macropterous; coral-red; moderate in size; head globose; anteocular area almost as long as postocular area; frontal process moderately developed; antenniferous tubercles not prominent; maxillary lobe moderately elongate; rostral segments first and second subequal in length; antennae eight segmented, scape as long as head and pedicel a little longer than head, basal segments reddish brown, distal segments brownish black, pilose; pronotal anterior lobe almost as long as posterior lobe but a bit smaller, globose, with a median longitudinal furrow extending upto the middle of the posterior lobe; transverse furrow almost confluent but for a slight demarcation; scutellum slightly narrowed posteriorly, dorsally foveated, bounded on all three sides by narrow ridge; lateral tubercles directed inward, median tubercle very small but prominent; membrane black except the base and lateral margin upto the middle of the corium which is coral red; thoracic sternites with dark small patches of pluera of pro and mesothorax, metathorax completely black; legs unicolourous, fore and mid femora having ventral longitudinal carina-tion without tubercles; abdomen coral red except the genital segment and fifth, sixth and seventh segments bearing submarginal black patches; the lateral patches on the seventh sternite confluent along the inter-segmental groove.
Previous Record: Mergui (Anderson), Tenasserim (Coll. Distant), Malacea, Borneo (Brit. Mus.).

Present Record: Tamil Nadu: Bhavanisagar (300).

Genus: LABIDOCORIS


Type: L. elegans Mayr.

Distribution: India, China and Japan.

Head short, broad, central lobe between antennae compressed and elevated; antennae seven-jointed, first joint longer than head; rostrum with the first and second joints subequal in length; pronotum with the anterior lobe profoundly sulcated and with two minute tubercles, promotal median foveation interrupted by transverse carina; paraclypeal foveation prominent with oblique blotch behind; scutellum slightly narrowed posteriorly; apical spines wide apart; segmental incisures strongly rugose, anterior femora strongly spined beneath near apex, intermediate and posterior femora obsolesly tuberculous near apex, anterior tibiae with a minute subobsolete apical tibiarolium.

Total number of species recorded by Distant from Orient ..... 1
Total number of species known from India ..... ..... ..... 1
Total number of species recorded earlier from Southern India ..... 1
Total number of species recorded for the first time from Southern India in the present account ..... ..... ..... ... Nil
Total number of species described new to science in the present account ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ... Nil

Male: (S.No. 40) Length 16 mm, width across the abdomen 5 mm; elongate; macropterous; sanguineous; head broadly ovate; anteocular areas slightly longer than postocular area; clypeal carina basally grooved on either side; antenniferous tubercles less prominent with an oblique groove at base; gula prominently globose; maxillary lobe moderately large, occluding the antenniferous tubercles; rostral segments first and second subequal in length; antennae seven segmented, scape almost as long as head, pedicel a little longer than scape, third and fourth segments ochraceous and shortest of all, all the rest of the filamentar segments piceous; ocellar prominence well formed, interocular transverse groove in front of ocelli shallow; collar moderately elongate; eyes reddish brown; pronotum, anteriorly constricted, anterior lobe much smaller than posterior lobe, globose; median furrow broad posteriorly, narrow anteriorly, anterolateral tubercles obscure, posteriorly the furrow extending upto the middle of the posterior lobe, on either side marked by prominent longitudinal ridge at the junction of anterior and posterior lobes, laterally the junction deeply constricted; posterior lobe of the epimeron fuscous, merging with that of the gular region, posterior lobe globose having lateral longitudinal groove, the lateral lobe posteriorly developing into the flattened flange on either side of the median groove; scutellum rectangular, posterolateral tubercles inwardly curved but widely separated; median dorsal foveation posterolaterally ridged, anterolaterally shallow; fore femora with a subapical moderately formed tubercle; the corresponding
tubercle of mid and hind femora very feebly formed, apices of tibiae and tarsomers fuscous, all the rest sanguineous; the venter and first four abdominal sternites violaceous black; genital segment ventrally black, rest of the segments with black stripes across; ventral longitudinal carination between segments prominent; membrane piceous; corium marginally sanguineous; membrane reaching upto the tip of the abdomen; connexivum dark inter segmentally; the second abdominal segment marginally ridged.

Previous Record : Tranquebar (fide Reuter).

Present Record : Tamil Nadu: Walayar (200).

Genus : SCADRA


Type : S. lanius Stal, a Malayan species.

Distribution : Oriental Region.

Head ovate, behind eyes a little narrowed; collar short; antennae eight jointed; basal joint slightly shorter than head but longly passing the apex; antenniferous tubercles obscure; pronotum before middle transversely constricted, the impression rugose; posterior lobe obsoletely rugulose; scutellum laterally narrowed, the apical spinous angles a little directed inward; legs slender, anterior femora moderately incrassated, unarmed; anterior tibiae provided with a short apical tibiarolium;
posterior tarsi with the third joint longest; rostrum with the basal joint about as long as remaining joints together.

Total number of species recorded by Distant from Orient ...... 10
Total number of species known from India ...... ...... ...... 6
Total number of species recorded earlier from Southern India ... Nil
Total number of species recorded for the first time from Southern India in the present account ...... ...... ...... .. 2
Total number of species described new to Science in the present account ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... .. Nil


**Female**: (S.No. 41) Length 14 mm, width across the abdomen 5 mm; moderate in size; macropterous; head elongately ovate; sanguineous; eyes oblique, interocular area broad; antenniferous tubercles prominent, posteriorly extending as elevated ridge upto the inner margin of the eyes; clypeal carina prominently projecting forward, posteriorly continuous as shallow groove; ocelli prominently projecting behind postocular transverse furrow; antocular area slightly longer than postocular area; ocellar prominence moderately formed; gula flat; antennae eight segmented, scape reddish brown, little shorter than head extending in front of the head, pedicel annulated having subbasal white ring and apically fuscous, basally reddish brown; pronotum transverse furrow anteriorly demarcating a smaller anterior globose segment from the transversely elongate posterior segment; anterolateral broad tubercle on either side conspicuous, a median furrow of the anterior lobe broad, posteriorly narrow
anteriorly discontinuous with median furrow of posterior lobe; the posterior lobe having lateral furrow with outer elongately globose margin, rugulose in the anterior half; scutellum elongately transverse, basally broad and apically narrow lateral tubercles curved inward; the median foveation 'V' shaped with lateral ridges, laterally carinated; membrane extending upto posterior tip of abdomen; corium medially black, marginally sanguineous, clavus sanguineous; abdomen ventrally 3rd, 4th and 5th segments with black blotch, 6th and 7th segments blotches confluent, all the rest ventrally sanguineous; hind leg tibiae annulate, slender, fore femora, coxae, trochanters all sanguineous, fore and mid tibiae fuscous.

**Previous Record**: Ceylon (Green and Lewis), Burma, Karenee (Fea).

**Present Record**: Kerala: Peppara Dam (100).


**Female**: (S.No. 42) Length 13 mm, width across the abdomen 4.5 mm; moderately large; macropterous; head elongately ovate; anteocular area little longer than postocular area; frons with postocular transverse groove; ocelli raised, ocellar prominence globose; eyes obliquely set; gular region flat, collar short; antenniferous tubercles prominent continuing posteriorly along the inner margin of the eyes as a ridge; frontal prominence moderately elevated as carina, depressed on either side bearing transverse striations; antennae eight segmented, scape shorter than head, fuscous, pedicel almost as long as head, its basal half
ochraceous, distal half fuscous; apical two segments almost equal, sparsely setaceous; first rostral segment as long as second and third combined, second slightly incrassated; pronotal transverse constriction incomplete in the middle, dividing it into subglobose smaller anterior lobe from the transversely elongated larger posterior lobe; anterior lobe with median deep furrow continuing up to the middle of posterior lobe; anterolateral angles of the pronotum with smooth prominent tubercles protruding on either side of collar; posterior lobe with lateral furrow demarcating a marginal elevated lobe on either side, posterolaterally flattened into narrow carina; lateral areas of posterior lobe transversely rugose; scutellum triangular with the median dorsal foveation with lateral anteriorly directed prominent ridges; the two apical tubercles apically curved towards each other; corium broad, marginally sanguineous, otherwise black; clavus ochraceous; membrane reaching the base of eighth abdominal segment; exposed region of genital segment coarsely granulate, piceous; connexivum deflected obliquely upward, broad and exposed; abdominal segments ventrolaterally with black blotch, on segments 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, the blotch on the last two segments confluent, otherwise abdominal venter sanguineous; legs sanguineous, femora and base of tibiae sanguineous, the rest dull brown; fore femora smooth but with median ventral longitudinal carina; tibiarolium rudimentary in fore and mid legs.

Previous Record : Calcutta (Stockholm Museum).

Present Record : Tamil Nadu: Walayar (200).
Genus : GUIONIUS


Type : G. indictus Distant.

Distribution : Recorded only from Assam.

Head with the anteocular and postocular areas subequal in length, depressed anteriorly with the central lobe prominent at apex; antenniferous tubercles prominent; the postocular area globose both above and beneath; ocelli very distinct; antennae with the first joint shorter than head, shorter than second joint, both joints moderately curved; rostrum with the first joint much shorter than second, not reaching eyes, a distinct moderately broad collar at base of head; pronotum with the anterior lobe shorter than the posterior, convexly globose, its lateral margins convex, with a broad central foveate sulcation which does not reach anterior margin and continued to posterior lobe for about half its length; posterior lobe with three longitudinal punctate impressions one central and one on each lateral area; scutellum broad, transverse, not narrowed posteriorly, apical spines wide apart and slightly curved, the lateral margins ridged, abdomen moderately dialated the connexivum broadly exposed on each side; legs robust, the anterior femora incrassated and armed beneath with a short apical tibiariolium; membrane not reaching the apical margin.

Allied to Labidocoris by the spinous anterior femora, but differing from that genus by the distinct structure of the head, first
joint of the rostrum much shorter than the second and first joint of antenna shorter than head.

Total number of species recorded by Distant from Orient ..... 1

Total number of species known from India ..... ..... ..... 1

Total number of species recorded earlier from Southern India ... Nil

Total number of species recorded for the first time from Southern India in the present account ..... ..... ..... ... 1

Total number of species described new to Science in the present account ..... ..... .... ..... ..... Nil


Female : (S.No. 43) Length 18 mm, width across the abdomen 6 mm; elongate; macropterous; head oblong; anteocular area slightly longer than the postocular area, postocular region behind the eyes medially globose with ocellar prominence; antenniferous tubercles prominent, slightly indented in front of the eyes; ventrally the gula moderately globose; the neck distinctly cylindrical; eyes fuscous; head sanguineous; scape slightly shorter than the head, basally reddish brown, apically fuscous, pedicel and first two joints of the flagellum and apical segments dark, fifth and sixth segments ochraceous; rostrum sanguineous, first segment shorter than second or almost subequal, second segment slightly swollen, a distinct circular foveation on either side in front of labifossa; the pronotum subglobose, with anterior lobe smaller, separated from the posterior larger lobe by a transverse deep constriction, on either side interrupted by a longitudinal ridge on either side of median foveation
that extends between the two lobes; the posterior lobe submarginally marked by a deep groove marking off outwardly an elongate globose margin that tapers posteriorly and inwardly into a narrow fringe having a basal deep foveation in continuity with the submarginal groove; posterior margin sinuous; scutellum transversely broad, apically bearing two marginal ridge like processes, in between surface smooth; dorsally the scutellum deeply foveated, its margins ridged; pronotal anterolateral angle broadly tuberculate; posterior epimeral flap more fuscous than the anterior flange; membrane piceous; outer margin of the corium sanguineous; connexivum with four dark bands in between first four segments; connexivum of second abdominal segment slightly serrated; connexivum deflected upward; wings not reaching the apex; exposed region of abdomen dorsally marked by brown punctations, meso and metasterna and abdominal segments two, three and four shining black; genital segments ventrally black; all the legs sanguineous except apices of tibiae and tarsomeres which are brownish black; fore femora incrassated, more apically bearing a tubercle; fore leg tibiarolium better formed than the middle leg.

Previous Record : Assam (Coll. Distant).

Present Record : Tamil Nadu: Courtallam (350).
Genus : STEGIUS

Stegius Distant, Fauna of British India including Ceylon and Burma, Rhynchota (Heteroptera), Vol. II, PP. 322 - 323 (1904).

Type : S. pravus Distant.

Distribution : Bengal.

Broadly subovate, head broad, anteocular much longer than postocular area, in front of eyes obliquely descending on each side from a somewhat broad central carination, behind eyes transversely incised; first joint of antennae about as long as head, incrassated, a little curved apically, smooth, the remaining joints pilose, second segment longer than first; rostrum short, much incrassated, first joint a little shorter than second which is inwardly angularly dilated near its base; pronotum much longer than head, moderately tumid, its lateral margins convexly narrowed anteriorly, centrally longitudinally impressed on disk and transversely impressed near base; hemelytra rudimentary, reaching the base of the second abdominal segment; abdomen convexly broadened from base, above with the fifth and sixth segments longest, fourth with a central triangular impression, beneath with the first four segments centrally divided; prosternum with a narrow, central, linear sulcation, mesosternum with a basal carination beneath terminating in a distinct dentation; intermediate femora with two dentations beneath; anterior and intermediate tibiae each with a long, apical tibiarolium beneath.
Total number of species recorded by Distant from Orient .......... 1
Total number of species known from India .... .... ..... 1
Total number of species recorded earlier from Southern India ... Nil
Total number of species recorded for the first time from
Southern India in the present account ..... ..... ..... 1
Total number of species described new to Science in the
present account ..... ..... ..... Nil

Stegius pravus Distant, Fauna of British India including Ceylon and

Female: (S.No. 44) Length 14 mm, width across the abdomen 7 mm
(nymph); apterous; black; concolourous; moderately shining; apices
of the tibiae beneath and the tarsi longly ochraceously pilose; antennae
with six joints, first and second joints robust and subequal in length;
first two segments of rostrum subequal, second segment slightly swollen;
head with the lateral areas in front of eyes finely granulate, transversely
impressed behind eyes, the impression a little curved towards frons;
antenniferous tubercles very prominent and ocelli not raised; gula globose
on either side; clypeal carina prominent; anteocular region moderately
elongated, slightly declivent; pronotum with the anterior lobe longer
than posterior lobe, tumid, its lateral and anterior margins carinately
reflexed, with a discal central impression; hemelytra rudimentary; central
disk of fourth abdominal segment above with subtriangular process;
mesonotum with a broad, central transversely striated furrow; first
four abdominal segments beneath medially divided, fifth centrally impressed; fore and mid femora incrassated, both ventrally tuberculated; apices of fore and mid tibiae swollen bearing tibiarolium fringed with ochraceous hairs.

Previous Record: Bengal; Jalpaigori.

Present Record: Tamil Nadu: Servalar (200).

Genus: ERIXIMACHUS

Eriximachus Distant, Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, Rhynchota, Heteroptera: Vol. II, P. 323 - 324 (1904).

Type: E. globosus Distant.

Distribution: Southern India.

Broadly subovate, abdomen globose; head very broad, anteocular area very much longer than postocular area, before eyes somewhat obliquely depressed on each side, vertex tumid; antennae with the first joint subequal in length to head, but longly passing its apex, second joint longer than first; rostrum shorter, very thick, second joint thicker and slightly longer than first; pronotum transversely impressed near base, tumid, its lateral margins convex and with a central discal linear longitudinal impression; abdomen above laevigate not rugose, convexly tumid but prominently depressed at base, fifth and sixth segments longest, beneath globose with the first four segments medially faintly longitudinally impressed; prosternum medially longitudinally sulcate, mesosternum not sulcated, but with an obscure, medial, ovate, transversely rugulose
impression; anterior and intermediate femora strongly incrassate, intermediate femora with two prominent dentate tubercles beneath; anterior and intermediate tibiae each with a somewhat long tibiarolium beneath.

Total number of species recorded by Distant from Orient ..... 1
Total number of species known from India .... ... ..... 1
Total number of species recorded earlier from Southern India ..... 1
Total number of species recorded for the first time from Southern India in the present account ..... ..... Nil
Total number of species described new to Science in the present account ..... ..... Nil

Eriximachus globosus Distant, Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma, Rhynchota, Heteroptera: Vol. II, P. 324 (1904).

Female : (S.No. 45) Length 23 mm, width across the abdomen 12mm; apterous; body globose; head, pronotum, prosternum, legs, antennae and rostrum piceous-black; opaque; abdomen above brownish-piceous; connexivum abdomen beneath meso and meta sternum and apices of the tibiae beneath brownish testaceous; antennae six segmented, first and second joints almost equal in length; first two segments of rostrum sub-equal, second segment moderately incrassated; frontal striations obscure, gula globose on either side; clypeal carination prominent; anterior lobe of pronotum globose much longer than posterior lobe; its disk centrally longitudinally linearly impressed, the mesosternal foveation not found; abdominal sternites not longitudinally divided; abdomen tumid above,
globose beneath, above laevigate, not rugose; hemelytra practically absent; fore femora highly incrassated with a prominent forwardly directed tubercle in the middle; mid femora moderately incrassated and hind femora with a longitudinal row of very minute serrations; fore and mid tibiae swollen at the distal half with well developed tibiarolium.

Previous Record: Utakamand (Indian Mus.), Calcutta (Coll. Distant).

Present Record: Tamil Nadu: Alagar Kovil (350).

Genus: HAEMATORRHOPHUS


Type: P. crux Thunb, an Ethiopian species.

Distribution: Ethiopian and Oriental Regions.

Body oblong, ovate, head ovate, deflected; collar short; rostrum incrassate, first and second joints subequal in length; second joint tumid; antennae six jointed in the males long, in the females shorter and much less pilose, first joint about equal in length to head; pronotum transversely constricted, longitudinally impressed centrally and on each lateral area; scutellum with the apex broad, truncate, and bispinously
angulated; anterior femora somewhat strongly incrassated and spinous or tuberculous beneath; anterior tibiae provided with an apical tibia-rolium; abdominal spiracles elongate.

Total number of species recorded by Distant from Oriental ..... 9
Total number of species known from India ..... ..... ..... 7
Total number of species recorded earlier from Southern India ..... 4
Total number of species recorded for the first time from Southern India in the present account ..... ..... ..... 4
Total number of species described new to Science in the present account ..... ..... ..... ..... 2


Female: (S.No. 46) Length 27 mm, width across the abdomen 10mm; apterous; black; large in size; elongate; mesosternum anteriorly narrow, cross striated, posteriorly terminating into acutely pointed tubercular prominence with a median ventral carina; abdominal sternites without longitudinal grooves, first visible sternite medially elevated and laterally depressed; frontal transverse striations not prominent; two lateral longitudinal ridges on the transverse fissure between anterior and posterior lobes of the pronotum; scutellar tubercles obscure and wide apart; median foveation of the scutellum transversed by two ridges on either side; mesonotum exposed, with a median longitudinal furrow and two lateral furrows confluent with the median furrow of the scutellum; on either side of lateral furrows the mesonotum forming a broad plate, separated by a furrow of the lateral ridge; posterior margin of posterior lobe of pronotum fringed with fine setae; median longitudinal foveation of
the pronotum interrupted by a ridge across at the posterior limit of the anterior lobe, two distinct longitudinal carina across the longitudinal groove marking the inner foveations and outer groove on either side; posterior lateral shallow depression of the posterior lobe of the pronotum not confluent either with the lateral foveation nor lateral groove of the pronotum; anterior lobe much longer than the posterior lobe; wings rudimentary; the fore femora tubercle like spur with its basal prominence posteriorly curved and highly incrassated; the mid femora with two moderately developed tubercles, hind femora with a pair of subapical tubercles; fore and mid tibiae apically swollen and the tibiarolium with ochraceous strip around the border.

Previous Record : Utakamand (Coll. Distant).

Present Record : Tamil Nadu: Vandalur (50).


Male : (S.No. 47) Length 23 mm, width across the abdomen 8 mm; elongate; apterous; black; median frontal groove obscure, parafrontal transverse striations, conspicuous; eyes light yellowish; mesosternal furrow anteriorly narrow with cross striations posteriorly terminating into an obscure tubercular, prominence; abdominal sternites longitudinally depressed and with longitudinal obscure groove extending upto the first 6th visible abdominal sternite; fore femora with slightly posteriorly curved tubercles; hind femora with very minute subapical tubercles; frontal transverse striations prominently developed; the scutellum apically
curved inward with a prominent tubercle on either side directed towards each other; the lateral margin of the scutellum elongately grooved, not rugose, median dorsal foveation of scutellum shallow and broad, basally opening outward; the mesonotum not exposed, its median longitudinal foveation of the pronotum interrupted at the posterior end of anterior lobe at the junction of the two lobes by a transverse ridge; the inner lateral furrow not connected with any of the outer furrows but confluent with the posterolateral depression of the posterior lobe; the median dorsal abdominal depression longitudinally rugose, almost confluent; the second abdominal segment on either side of the median depression deeply impressed; abdomen highly rugose; tergites of the genital segment transversely rugose in parallel rows.

**Previous Record**: Utakamand (Indian Mus.), Bangalore (Coll. Distant).

**Present Record**: Tamil Nadu: Manimutharu (100).


**Female**: (S.No. 48) Length 24 mm, width across the abdomen 9 mm; apterous; black; elongate; frontal median longitudinal groove obscure, parafrontal striations obscure; mesosternal foveation broad and shallow, posteriorly divided by the median tubercular elevations; abdominal sternites without any longitudinal division; sternum of first visible abdominal segment medially elevated with deep impression on either side; two longitudinal ridges across the transverse groove connecting anterior and posterior lobe of pronotum on either side of the median
groove; scutellar tubercles globular and outwardly directed, in between
the tubercles the scutellum acutely triangular with a small groove,
confluent with its median foveation; the median dorsal foveation of the
scutellum broad but not open outward at its base; the mesonotum exposed
with median foveation and lateral grooves posteriorly confluent with the
median foveation of the scutellum; laterally the plate on the mesonotum
broad; pronotal median foveation separated at the posterior end of anterior
lobe by transverse ridge; the median foveation of posterior lobe trans­
versely expanded; median depression of first visible abdominal segment
confluent with depressions of the posterior segment, the median foveation
of anterior lobe of pronotum rugose along the lateral walls; tubercle
of the fore femora outwardly curved.

Previous Record : Assam: Naga Hills, Khasi Hills (Chennell); Ceylon:
Paradeniya (Green); Burma: Bhamo (Fea).

Present Record : Tamil Nadu: Chengalpattu (100).

Haematorrhophus marginatus Reuter, Act. Soc. Sc. Fenn. XII, P. 301
(1881); Distant, A.M.N.H. (7) X, P. 292 (1902); Ectrichodia discrepans
Walker, (Part), Cat. Het. VIII, P. 46 (1873).

Male : (S.No. 49) Length 25 mm, width across the abdomen 8 mm;
macropterous; larger in size; elongate; median dorsal frontal furrow
moderately deep, parafrontal cross striations moderately formed; hemelytra
concolourous, black, reaching upto the apex of the abdomen; connexivum
exposed; mesosternal furrow anteriorly narrow, striated, posteriorly terminating acutely pointed with median carina; fore femora with posteriorly curved tubercle, mid femora with two small tubercles, one almost in the middle and the second one subapical; hind femora with a pair of very minute tubercles almost apical; pronotal anterior lobe and posterior lobes almost equal in length, posterior lobe slightly broader than anterior lobe; lateral inner foveation not confluent with posterolateral depression of posterior lobe but the lateral deep transverse groove between anterior lobe and posterior lobe confluent through a groove with a posterior deep depression; mesonotum not exposed; scutellar tubercle prominently found, their apices direct towards each other; scutellar median dorsal foveation broad, not opening laterally outward; abdomen sanguineous all round; genital segment ventrally black; thoracic sternites, legs, antennae, black.

**Previous Record**: Bengal (fide Reuter), Assam; N. Khasi Hills (Chennell), Margherita (Doherty), Burma (Coll. Distant); Karennee (Fea).

**Present Record**: Tamil Nadu: Vandalur (50) and Vandavasi (75).
Ectrychotes bharathii sp.nov. (Figs. 30 & 31)

Male: 11 mm length and 3 mm broad across the abdomen; moderate in size; body smooth; apparently sanguineous; elongately ovate; head subovate; ventrally black; clypeal carina moderately prominent; gula less globose; ocelli slightly raised; antenniferous tubercle nodule like; antennae eight segmented, pilose, first segment directed forward, almost as long as head, slightly incrassated, second segment slightly longer than the first; first two segments of rostrum fuscous, terminal segment ochraceous, first segment little longer than second, second segment slightly incrassated; collar cylindrical, its black colouration contiguous with that of ventral surface of the head and the sternites; pronotal anterior lobe globose, much smaller than posterior lobe, median carination extending throughout its length and passing upto the base of posterior lobe; anterolateral margin globose and smooth; prosternal tubercle very much reduced; pro and post epimeral lobes fuscous, confluent with the colouration of the constriction between the anterior and posterior lobes; pronotal posterior lobe with lateral longitudinal furrow marking laterally the globose lobe from the discal area, lateral lobe posterolaterally flattening out; anterior margin of the posterior lobe and throughout the median furrow black; scutellum slightly narrow posteriorly, apical, lateral tubercles slightly curved inward; median tubercle, less prominent but present as a nodule; dorsal foveation open posteriorly; membrane extending a little beyond the abdomen; corium basally and apically reddish yellow,
FIG. 30 ECTRYCHOTES BHARATHII SP. NOV. (MALE)

3 mm
FIG. 31 ECTRYCHOTES BHARATHII SP. NOV. (FEMALE)
in between black; thoracic sternites completely black; abdominal sternites, sixth, seventh and below the connexivum and genital segment black; intersegmental groove between fourth, fifth and sixth segments dorso-laterally, dark; third, fifth and seventh segments darkly banded; legs unicolourous throughout; fore femora and mid femora with ventral carina, no tubercle, tibiae and tarsomeres setaceous, the rest of the segments smooth.

**Female**: 11 mm length and 4 mm broad across the abdomen; the female is brachypterous; hemelytra not extending beyond the fourth segment; seventh tergite and genital segment black; anterior lobe of pronotum larger and massive than the posterior lobe, unicolourous; first antennal segment reddish brown; genitalia black; fifth, sixth and seventh abdominal segments and their connexivum laterally prominently dark banded, bands confluent dorsally and ventrally with corresponding colouration of the dorsum and sternites.

This species closely resembles *Ectrychotes comottoi* in its general description but it can be readily distinguished from the latter by the presence of darker pigmentation of the anterior margin of posterior lobe of pronotum along transverse groove as well as along the median longitudinal groove almost reaching posterior margin of the posterior lobe and collar black, and the rostrum ochraceous; gula, eyes and ocellar surface, entire thorax and base of scutellum black.
Type Information:

Holotype Male: Serial No. 36, Paratype Female: Serial No. 37, both pinned specimens deposited at present in the reduviid collection of the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India.

Collection Information:

Male and Female specimens were collected from underneath stone of Kolli Hills, Salem District, Tamil Nadu, on 22-01-1984 at 1050 MSL, temperature 25°C, humidity 58%.

Haematorrhophus fovealis sp.nov. (Fig. 32).

Male: Length 25 mm, width across the abdomen 9.5 mm; apterous; black; elongate; median frontal groove shallow, parafrontal transverse striations obscure; eyes yellowish brown; mesosternal foveation shallow and transversely striated, posteriorly forming prominent tubercle, the first visible abdominal sternites without any longitudinal grooves whereas the next three segments with incomplete longitudinal groove; the tubercle of fore femora outwardly directed, not highly incrassated; the mid femora with a subapical anterior pair and a middle unpaired small tubercles; hind femora with a small median tubercle and a pair of small subapical tubercles one on either side; the scutellum generally globose, with acutely pointed tubercles and deeply grooved in between, median foveation with of scutellum deep/slightly rugose wall, lateral wall of scutellum basally rugose with raised rounded inner margin; mesonotum not exposed; pronotal median furrow interrupted by a ridge, lateral inner foveation, outer
A. Head - Dorsal View
B. Thorax and Anterior Abdominal Segments
C. Genital Segments
D. Head - Lateral View
E. Fore leg
F. Mid leg
G. Hind leg

FIG. 32. HAEMATORRHOPHUS FOVEALIS SP. NOV.
foveation and its groove and posterolateral depression almost confluent with each other with transverse striations along the groove; dorsum highly rugose with dorso median depression, broader anteriorly and narrow posteriorly up to the fifth segment, depression not confluent with each other.

Type Information:

**Holotype** Male: Serial No. 50, pinned specimen deposited at present in the reduviid collection of the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India.

Collection Information:

Single specimen collected from underneath stone in Malumichampatti, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu, on 01-08-1985 at elevation 300 MSL, temperature 25°C, and humidity 82%.

*Haematorrhophus ruguloscutellaris* sp. nov. (Fig. 33).

**Female**: Length 23 mm, width across the abdomen 8 mm; elongate; apterous; black; median frontal groove deep, parafrontal cross striations prominent; eyes yellowish brown; mesosternal foveation anteriorly narrow and cross striated, posteriorly the furrow terminating at the base of the median pointed conical tubercle with a median carina; metasternum obscure; fore femora median tubercle posteriorly directed; mid femora with two or three small tubercles; hind femora subapically with a pair of small tubercles; abdominal sternites without any median groove, the first visible abdominal sternites medially elevated by lateral depression; scutellar tubercles obscurely formed, as nodules, set wide apart; lateral margins of scutellum corrugated, median dorsal foveation smooth and
FIG. 33   **HAEMATORRHOPHUS RUGULOSCUTELLARIS** SP. NOV.

A. Head – Dorsal View 
B. Thorax and Anterior Abdominal Segments
C. Genital Segments 
D. Head – Lateral View 
E. Fore leg
F. Mid leg 
G. Hind leg

3 mm
narrow; mesonotum not exposed; pronotal median foveation confluent with the posterior one; lateral inner foveation not confluent with any outer foveation cum groove, confluent with posterolateral depression of posterior lobe of pronotum; dorsum of fourth abdominal segment longitudinally rugose, on the rest of the segments transversely rugose; all connexival segments rugose.

**Type Information:**

**Holotype Female:** Serial No. 51, **Paratype** a single male, both pinned specimens deposited at present in the reduviid collection of the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India.

**Collection Information:**

**Holotype** and **Paratype** were collected from underneath a boulder in Manimutharu, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu, on 10-01-1984, at elevation 75 MSL, temperature 29°C and humidity 58%.

**Synectrychotes gen. nov.**

Antennae eight segmented; macropterous; sanguineous; pronotal anterior lobe much smaller than the posterior lobe; scutellum with two apical lateral spinous angulations, separated wide apart; dorsal foveation of the scutellum biportite by the formation of longitudinal incomplete septum; the head transversely elongate, anteocular area as long as postocular area, first two rostral segments subequal in length.
It differs from Audernacus, Bayerus and Scadra by the total absence of spines on the connexivum, the head being shorter than the anterior femora and the first rostral segment almost as long as the second.

**Synectrychotes calimerei** sp.nov. (Fig. 34).

**Male**: 16 mm long and 4 mm broad across the abdomen; sanguineous; medium sized; elongate; head transverse; anteocular area almost as long as the postocular area; clypeal carination less prominent; frontal area smooth; maxillary lobe beneath the antennal base not prominent; antenniferous tubercles moderately formed; gula globose; ocelli crystalline white, ocellar prominence well elevated; collar short; first two segments of the rostrum subequal in length, second segment slightly incrassated, terminal segment pale fuscous; antennae eight segmented, basal segment almost as long as head, reddish brown, first two segments subequal in length, fifth and sixth segments ochraceous, all the other segments fuscous, first two antennal segments densely setaceous; pronotal anterior lobe globose, much smaller than posterior lobe, separated from the latter by a deep transverse sulcus which is interrupted by a longitudinal carina on either side of the median longitudinal furrow which is deeper in the posterior half of the anterior lobe; anterolateral pronotal and prosternal tubercles moderately formed; posterior lobe with a median longitudinal deep furrow, widened near the middle and terminating a little behind the middle; a lateral longitudinal sulcus, extending throughout its length, posteriorly terminating into a deep pit; delimiting a postero-lateral narrow ridge and lateral globose margin; a transverse dark line
FIG. 34 SYNECTRYCHOTES CALIMEREI SP. NOV.
connecting the two pits; scutellum slightly narrow posteriorly, the two widely separated tubercles slightly curved towards each other; scutellum laterally compressed, median foveation partitioned by longitudinal narrow incomplete septum; both epimeral flaps of the prothorax basally darkly pigmented; dark pigmentation of the sternites of the meso and metathorax and first five abdominal segments confluent, pigmentation is complete but for the narrow strip along the middle which is sanguineous; legs throughout sanguineous except at the tip of the tibiae; tarsomeres pale fuscous; membrane piceous passing the abdomen; corium sanguineous; fore and mid femora with ventral longitudinal carination; pigmentation of the first six abdominal segments continuous, connecting the connexivum dorsally by narrow strips; pigmentation of seventh segment separated from the rest, genital segment ventrally black, transverse carination on the abdominal keel, in between sternites.

This species resembles Labidocoris elegans in its general colouration, bicarnuate nature of the scutellum and similar colouration of the hemelytra, but differs from it in having eight segmented antennae, bipartite nature of dorsal foveation of the scutellum and by the presence of transverse bands connecting the posterolateral pits of posterior lobe of the pronotum.

**Type Information:**

**Holotype** Male: Serial No. 35, pinned specimen deposited at present in the reduviid collection of the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India.
Collection Information:

Single specimen collected from underneath bark of trees of Scrub Jungle Ecosystem of Point Calimere Wildlife Sanctuary Tanjore District, Tamil Nadu, on 07-11-1983 at elevation 50 MSL, temperature 30°C humidity 56%.

Echinocoris gen. nov.

This genus could be readily recognised by the following characters: sharp median carination of the clypeus; antenniferous tubercles prominently developed, porrectly projecting forward beyond the antennal base; the pronotal anterior lobe with a prominent discal spine on either side of the median longitudinal furrow; a minute tubercle present at the posterolateral margins of the posterior lobe; bituberculate condition of the scutellum; nodules present on the connexivum and the hemelytra piceous.

This genus resembles Centropleurocoris by a single character namely the presence of discal spine on the anterior lobe of the pronotum.

Echinocoris coromandelis sp. nov. (Fig. 35).

Female: Length 12 mm, width across the abdomen 4 mm; macropterous; elongately oblong; coral red; with piceous hemelytra; entire body smooth without any hairs; membrane terminating subapical to the abdomen; head almost oval with prominent antenniferous tubercles and median clypeal sharp carination starting abruptly at the base of the antennae and terminating almost abruptly at the base of the labrum; postocular area
a little longer than the anteocular area and eyes reddish brown; ocelli crystalline white; scape and pedicel almost equal in length, piceous, scape almost bare, pedicel with fine short hairs, scape almost as long as the head, flagellum mutilated; rostrum fuscous, first two segments almost equal, second segment slightly incrassated; pronotal anterior lobe much smaller than the posterior lobe, globose, deeply fissured longitudinally along the middle, distinctly differentiating into two lateral lobes or discs, each lobe dorsally bearing a vertically directed fuscous spine, posterior lobe broad with discal and lateral prominence, the former having the median foveation confluent with that of the anterior lobe and terminating in the middle; posterolateral discal prominences separated by a longitudinal furrow, posterolateral angle slightly winged each with a small fuscous tubercle, anterior lobe and terminating in the middle posterolateral discal prominences separated by a longitudinal furrow, posterolateral angle slightly winged each with a small fuscous tubercle, anterior and posterior lobes deeply constricted in between on both sides except adjacent to median longitudinal furrow; ventrally a black longitudinal streak on the mesosternum on either side of the median furrow; legs without any trace of tibiarolium in any of the legs, the tibiae fuscous, femora with fuscous longitudinal and transverse lines; the hemelytra piceous with subapical, sanguineous, elongated patch on the corium; scutellum rectangular with deep dorsal foveation and the scutellar tubercle on extreme ends fuscous, apically sanguineous, directed slightly inward; abdomen unicolourous throughout, with minute nodules at the connexivum, dorsally slightly punctate, ventrally smooth; legs
FIG. 35  ECHINOCORIS COROMANDELIS SP. NOV.
smooth except at the tip of the tibiae and tarsomeres which are sparesely covered with short pale fuscous hairs.

This species resembles closely *Labidocoris elegans* by the colouration of the wings and nature of development of pronotum and scutellum but it could be readily recognised by the discal spines, of the anterior lobe of the pronotum, posteralateral tubercle of the posterior lobe of pronotum, prominent carination of the clypeus, total absence of the tibiarolium, presence of nodules on the connexivum and by the unicolourous nature of the thorax and abdomen and also by its smallness in size.

**Type Information:**

*Holotype* Female Serial No. 34, pinned specimen deposited at present in the reduviid collection of the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India.

**Collection Information:**

Single specimen collected from underneath stone in Sunabeda, Koraput District, Orissa, on 19-06-1987 at elevation 950 MSL, temperature 25°C, humidity 70%.

*Hemihematorrhophus* gen. nov.

Micropterous; violaceous black; antennae six segmented; second rostral segment not incrassated and almost as long as first segment; frontal striations prominent on either side, clypeal carina prominent; scutellum with a pair of nodule like tubercles kept wide apart; the first abdominal segment with median dorsal depression; on either side
of the depression smooth; abdomen smooth dorsally with very few faint longitudinal marginal striations; mesosternal tubercle not carinate and not acutely pointed.

It differs from *Haematorrhophus* by the second segment only obscurely incrassated; the abdomen dorsally more or less smooth; and the femoral tubercles not conspicuous.

*Hemihaematorrhophus planidorsatus* sp. nov. (Fig. 36)

**Female:** Length 24 - 28 mm, width across the abdomen 10 -12 mm; violaceous black; elongately ovate; micropterous; frontal striations prominent on either side, clypeal carina prominent; eyes fuscous; second rostral segment not incrassated and almost as long as first segment; the mesosternal furrow shallow posteriorly, anteriorly narrow as a short striated groove, immediately behind this narrow groove the sternal tubercle heaves up prominently; abdominal sternites without any longitudinal furrow, first visible sternites elevated medially with lateral depression; pronotal median furrow transversely divided at the junction as well as behind the junction of anterior and posterior lobes, posterior lobe with two transverse ridges; the inner lateral foveation not confluent with the depression of the posterior lobe, but the lateral deeply depressed groove confluent with the depression of the posterior lobe; scutellum with a pair of nodule like tubercles kept wide apart; the median dorsal foveation not interrupted by ridges; mesonotum not visible; the first four abdominal segments with median dorsal depression; on either side of the depression smooth; abdomen smooth dorsally with very few faint longitudinal marginal striations; connexivum dorsally rugulose, posterior
most segment entirely dorsally rugulose; fore femora with one prominent and very minute two or three tubercles in the middle, mid femora with a pair of two short tubercles subapically and basally a single one, hind femora with a pair of very minute subapical tubercles.

Scutellar variations range from obscure knob like lateral tubercle to fairly well formed tuberculate process.

Type Information:

Holotype Female Serial No. 52, Paratypes three females all pinned specimens deposited for the present in the reduviid collection of the Division of Entomology, Bharathiar University, Coimbatore, India.

Collection Information:

Holotype collected from underneath stone in Servalar Tropical Rain Forest, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu on 14-10-1983 at elevation 300 MSL, temperature 35°C, and humidity 74%. The Paratypes were collected from Yelagiri Hills, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu, on 18-09-1984 at elevation 1000 MSL, temperature 28°C and humidity 76% and from Alagar Kovil, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu on 18-01-1985 at elevation 350 MSL, temperature 27°C and humidity 84% and also collected from Courtallam, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu on 06-06-1985 at elevation 350 MSL, temperature 28°C and humidity 62%. Since all specimens were collected on all occasions are from Tropical Rain Forest only, it is reasonable to suggest that this is a species endemic to the ecosystem of this region.
KEY TO THE SOUTH INDIAN GENERA OF ECTRICHODIINAE STAL

1. Anterior lobe of pronotum with discal spine; scutellum with the well formed two angular tubercles wide apart; macropterous ....... ....... ... Echinocoris g.nov.

Anterior lobe of pronotum smooth and unarmed; subglobose; antennae four to eight segmented; macropterous, brachypterous or apterous; scutellar tubercles two or three ...... ...... ...... 2

2. Antennae four segmented; scutellum bituberculate; alate ....... ....... Vilius Stal

Antennae more than four segmented; scutellum bi or tri or mono tuberculate; macropterous, brachypterous or apterous ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 3

3. Antennae five segmented, scutellum monotuberculate, males alate, females apterous ... ...... ...... ...... ...

... Neohaeamatorrhophus Ambrose and Livingstone

Antennae more than five segmented; either alate or apterous ...... 4

4. Antennae six segmented, mostly apterous and rarely with winged males; scutellum invariably bituberculate ...... ...... 5

Antennae seven or eight segmented; alate; scutellum bi or trituberculate ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 8
5. Abdomen almost uniformly smooth dorsally; connexivum wrinkled or smooth; sternites of the first four abdominal segments either divided medially or smooth and subglobose; mesosternum posteriorly nontuberculate ...... ...... ... 6

Abdomen almost always wrinkled (rugose) dorsally; sternites otherwise smooth and subglobose; mesosternum posteriorly tuberculate ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ... 7

6. Sternites of the first four abdominal segments medially divided .... .... ...... ...... ...... Stegius Distant

Sternites of the abdominal segments smooth and subglobose .... Eriximachus Distant

7. Abdomen and connexivum wrinkled in various patterns; apterous, second rostral segment highly swollen; femoral tubercles very prominent and robust; scutellar tubercles obscure; mesosternal tubercle acutely pointed with a median longitudinal carina ...... .. Haematorrhophus Amyot and Serville

Abdomen dorsally more or less smooth; connexivum wrinkled or smooth; second rostral segment only obscurely incrassated; femoral tubercles not conspicuous; scutellar tubercles obscure; mesosternal tubercle not carinate and not acutely pointed .. ...... Hemihaematorrhophus g.nov.
8. Antennae seven segmented; scutellar tubercles prominent; scutellum bi or tri tuberculate ...... ...... ...... ...... 9

Antennae eight segmented, scutellum either bi or tri tuberculate ...... ...... ...... ...... 10

9. Pronotal median foveation uninterrupted by any transverse carina; paraclypeal foveation absent ... .. Guionius Distant

Pronotal median foveation interrupted by a transverse carina; paraclypeal foveation prominent with an oblique blotch behind ...... ...... ...... .... Labidocoris Mayr

10. Antennae eight segmented; scutellum with the median minute tubercle in between lateral tubercle ....

... Ectrlychotes Burmeister

Antennae eight segmented; scutellum without a median tubercle ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... ...... 11

11. Scutellum posteriorly narrow; median longitudinal pronotal foveation obscure; first segment of the rostrum as long as the second and third combined; antenniferous tubercle obscure ...... Scadra Stal

Scutellum broad; tubercles wide apart; pronotal median foveation prominent, antenniferous tubercle obscure ... Synectrychotes Livingstone and Murugan
KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE SOUTH INDIAN SPECIES OF
ECTRYCHOTES BURMEISTER

1. Pronotum and legs bicolourous; connexivum unbanded .... 2
   Pronotum concolourous either piceous or sanguineous; legs
   concolourous; connexivum banded or unbanded ..... 3

2. Antennae, head, anterior lobe of pronotum, hemelytra and
   major parts of legs piceous; posterior lobe of pronotum,
   scutellum, connexivum, the hind femora almost the entire
   basal half, the mid femora upto 1/ of its base and the
   coxae and trochanters of fore legs sanguineous ...
   ... E. pilicornis Fabricius
   Antennae, head, anterior lobe of pronotum discal areas
   of posterior lobe of pronotum, hemelytra and major parts of
   legs piceous, lateral areas of posterior lobe of pronotum,
   scutellum, connexivum, the hind femora upto 1/3 of its base,
   coxae and trochanters of mid and fore legs sanguineous ..
   ... E. dispar Reuter

3. Antennae, head, pronotum, scutellum, hemelytra and major
   parts of the legs piceous; connexivum, basal areas of hind
   femora, trochanter of all the legs and base of the outer
   margin of the corium sanguineous ...
   .... E. abbreviatus Reuter
Pronotum either sanguineous or with a transverse piceous band or unicolourous; area in between the anterior and posterior lobes, base of the hemelytra and the corium sub-apically rufescent or the base of hemelytra alone rufescent, scutellum basally reddish or piceous; connexivum banded or unbanded .......... 4

4. Antennae piceous; head, pronotum, scutellum, base of hemelytra reddish brown, connexivum and legs sanguineous

.....  E. atripennis  Stal

Antennae, collar of the head, base of the scutellum, transverse fascia between anterior and posterior lobes, anterior margin of the posterior lobe of pronotum and the median furrow throughout, major part of hemelytra and connexival bands piceous brown; base of hemelytra, subapical portion of the corium reddish ochraceous

.....  E. bharathii  sp.nov.
KEY TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE SOUTH INDIAN SPECIES OF
HAEMATORRHOPHUS AMYOT AND SERVILLE

1. Scutellum either deeply cleft or broad and shallow with or without obscure lateral tubercles; mesonotum exposed or semi exposed with oblique carinations and sulcations; anterior lobe of pronotum subglobose, more than twice as large as the posterior lobe; posterior lobe posterolaterally with shallow depression near the junction of the two lobes, continuous or discontinuous with deep foveations ... ... 2

Scutellum with prominent lateral tubercles curved inward; posterior lobe of pronotum broader and a little longer than the anterior lobe; posterolateral margin of the posterior lobe deeply foveated; mesonotum concealed by pronotum ..... ..... ..... ... H. marginatus Reuter

2. Scutellum deeply cleft with a narrow groove in between each half having obscure lateral tubercles; dorsum including connexivum very compactly wrinkled; 6th and 7th tergites with median longitudinal line and more compact transverse rows of wrinkles; posterior lobe of the pronotum almost half as long as the anterior lobe; mesonotum concealed by the pronotum .... .... .... ... H. fovealis sp.nov.
Scutellum not so deeply cleft, tubercle present or absent, mesonotum concealed or exposed, posterior lobe almost or less than half as long as the anterior lobe; 6th and 7th tergites without median longitudinal line and their wrinkles either transverse or irregular  

3. Scutellum broadly triangular, shallow, apically arched and angulated; mesonotum exposed; 6th and 7th abdominal tergites with compactly arranged transverse rows of wrinkles

   .... H. nigroviolaceus Reuter

Scutellum broadly triangular, uniformly flat or terminally rounded; posterior lobe either half or less than half as long as the anterior lobe; tergites or the 6th and 7th abdominal segments with obliquely or irregularly arranged wrinkles  

4. Scutellum broad, flat, its angles wide apart and obscurely pointed; posterior lobe of pronotum almost half as long as the anterior lobe; marginally fringed with ochraceous hairs; wrinkles of the 6th and 7th abdominal tergites obliquely arranged into parallel rows  

   .... H. pedestris Distant

Scutellum obsolescently flat, broad, apically either angulated, or not angulated into spherical knobs; posterior lobe of pronotum less than one fourth as long as the
anterior lobe; mesonotum either exposed or concealed by the posterior lobe of pronotum; wrinkles of the sixth or seventh abdominal tergites either irregularly arranged or the more lateral rows arranged obliquely parallel to each other

5. Scutellum obsoletely flat, broad, apically not angulated; mesonotum concealed by the pronotum; wrinkles of the sixth and seventh abdominal tergites more irregularly arranged

...... ...... ...... ...... H. ruguloscutellaris sp.nov.

Scutellum flat, broad, apically angulated as spherical knobs; mesonotum exposed, more outer rows of wrinkles of the sixth and seventh abdominal segments obliquely arranged

...... H. tuberculatus Stal