NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES IN THE PENTATOMIDAE 
(HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA)

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Abstract.—Numerous nomenclatural problems in the Pentatomidae (Heteroptera) are discussed and corrected. These corrections have necessitated one generic replacement name, *Keleacoris* for *Kelea* Schouteden, 1958, and seven specific replacement names: *Aelia chinensis* for *A. bifida* Hsiao and Cheng, 1978; *Aelioomorpha viridescens* for *A. viridis* Azim and Shafee, 1987; *Antestia dollingi* for *A. adersera* (Fabricius, 1803); *Dictyotus walkeri* for *D. aequalis* (Walker, 1867); *Holcostethus mcdonaldi* for *H. piceus* (Dallas, 1851); *Menida signoreti* for *M. parvula* (Signoret, 1858); and *Sciocoris sahelensis* for *S. australis* Linnavuori, 1975. Ten new combinations are also recognized: *Basicryptus costalis ugandana* (Linnavuori, 1982), *B. striatus* (Linnavuori, 1982), *B. upembanus* (Linnavuori, 1982), *Dalsira dallasi* (Schouteden, 1912), *D. kocki* (Schouteden, 1962), *D. mabokeana* (Linnavuori, 1982), *D. mulunguana* (Linnavuori, 1982), *D. niemboana* (Linnavuori, 1982), *Keleacoris congolensis* (Distant, 1910), and *Stalius castaneus* (Distant, 1893). One new generic synonym is proposed: *Paposia* China, 1962 as a junior synonym of *Trincavellius* Distant, 1900b.

Key Words: Pentatomidae, Heteroptera, nomenclature, systematics

While preparing a catalog of the Pentatomidae of the world, we have discovered a number of nomenclatural problems that need to be corrected. We wish to keep the number of taxonomic changes in the catalog to a minimum, so these corrections are made herein, prior to the publication of the catalog.

I. ASOPIANAE

*Oplomus festivus* Dallas, 1851

*Pentatoma marginale* Westwood, 1837: 37. 
[not Herrich-Schäffer, 1836, *Roferta*, (Pentatominae)]

*Oplomus marginalis*: Dallas, 1851: 83;

*Oplomus rutilis* Dallas, 1851: 83–84.

Herrich-Schäffer's *Pentatoma marginale* predates Westwood's usage of the binomen by a year. *Pentatoma marginale* Herrich-Schäffer has at one time or another been placed in the following genera: *Rhaphigaster* Laporte, *Strachia* Hahn, *Nexara* Amyot and Serville, and *Acrosternum* Fieber, and is currently a valid species in the genus *Roferta* Rolston. See Rolston and McDonald (1981) for the complete synonymy of *Roferta marginalis*. Nine different junior synonyms of *P. marginale* Westwood are available, the oldest being *Oplomus rutilis* Dallas, 1851: 83–84, and *O. festivus* Dallas, 1851: 85. There has been some confusion surrounding the name *rutilis*; the main source of which stems from the female type specimen. The type specimen of *festivus* is
a male, and there has been no problems associated with the identity of this taxon. Therefore, we select *Oplomus festivus* Dallas, 1851, as the replacement name for *Pentatoma marginale* Westwood, 1837.

II. DISCOCEPHALINAE: OCHLERINII  
*Stalius castaneus* (Distant, 1893),  
**NEW COMBINATION**  
*Melanodermus castaneus* Distant, 1893: 455.

This species was omitted from the junior author's (Rolston 1992) revision of Ochlerini. The species is known only from the female holotype, which was collected in Nicaragua. It is morphologically similar to *Stalius tartareus* (Stål) excepting the form of the basal plates, and these differ considerably (Figs. 1–2).

III. PENTATOMINAE  
*Aelia chinensis*, **NEW NAME**  
*Aelia bifida* Hsiao and Cheng, 1978: 326, 327, 328, figs. 4, 5, 10, 13. [not Costa, 1847, *Neottiglossa*]

Costa (1847) described, as *Aelia bifida*, a relatively common circum-Mediterranean species now in the genus *Neottiglossa* Kirby. The primary homonymy resulting from Hsiao and Cheng's (1978) description of *Aelia bifida* as a new species necessitates the above replacement name. *Aelia chinensis* occurs in China and Inner Mongolia.

*Aelomorpha viridescens*, **NEW NAME**  

Reuter (1887) described *Aelomorpha viridis* from Madagascar. Although Azim and Shafee (1987) placed their Indian *A. viridis* in a different subgenus, it is still a primary homonym and requires a replacement name.

*Amyntor unicolor* (Walker, 1867),  
**REVISED STATUS**  
*Halys* (Dichelops) *obscura* Dallas, 1849: 188, pl. 19 fig. 3. [not Westwood, 1837, *Sarju*; not Herrich-Schäffer, 1839, *Brochymena parva*]  
*Amyntor unicolor*: Distant, 1900a: 425, 431.

The binomen, *Halys obscura*, has been used on at least three separate occasions to represent three different species. Westwood (1837) first used the name for a species now contained in the halylene genus *Sarju*. The second species, described by Herrich-Schäffer (1839), now belongs in the halylene genus *Brochymena*, and was given the new name *B. parva* by Buckes (1947). Finally, Dallas (1849) used *Halys obscura* to represent a species now residing in the genus *Amyntor*. The next available name is *unicolor* Walker, 1867; the proper combination, *Amyntor unicolor*, has been used only once (Distant 1900a).

*Antestia dollangi*, **NEW NAME**  
*Cimex adpersus* Fabricius, 1803: 175. [not Thunberg, 1784: 53, Coreidae]  
*Antestia adpersa*: Stål, 1868: 34.
Thunberg’s (1784) usage of the binomen *Cimex adspersus* easily predates Fabricius’ (1803) usage. *Cimex adspersus* Thunberg is probably a member of the family Coreidae. There are no currently known junior synonyms of *Cimex adspersus* Fabricius, 1803.

**Berecynthus hastator (Fabricius, 1798), Revised Status**

*Cimex delirator* Fabricius, 1794: 103. [not Fabricius, 1787, Coreidae]

*Cimex hastator* Fabricius, 1798: 532.


Fabricius described two different species under the binomen *Cimex delirator*. The first (1787) is a member of the family Coreidae and a junior synonym of *Zicca nigropunctata* (DeGeer); the second (1794) is a neotropical pentatomid. The next available name for this neotropical pentatomid is *Cimex hastator* Fabricius, 1798.

*Cosmopepla linteriana* Kirkaldy, 1909

*Cimex carnifex* Fabricius, 1798: 535; Coquèrert, 1801: 81; Fabricius, 1803: 117.

[not Fabricius, 1775, Lygaeidae]

*Pentatoma bimaculata* Thomas, 1865: 455.

[not Montrouzier, 1855: 98, *Hyrmine*]

*Cosmopepla linteriana* Kirkaldy, 1909: 80

[New name for *Pentatoma bimaculata* Thomas, 1865; McDonald, 1986: 4, 5, figs. 15–27.]


Kirkaldy (1909) considered the name *Pentatoma bimaculata* Thomas, 1865, to be preoccupied, but did not indicate the older synonym. He proposed the new name *Cosmopepla linteriana*. No one followed Kirkaldy’s recommendation except McDonald (1986) who indicated that *P. bimaculata* Thomas, 1865, was preoccupied by *P. bimaculata* Westwood, 1837: 8, 35. Froeschner (1988) argued correctly that *P. bimaculata* Westwood, 1837, was in fact a *nomen nudum*. However, Montrouzier (1855) (see *Hyrmine sexpunctata bimaculata*, below) also described a *P. bimaculata*, predating Thomas’ description by ten years. The next available name for *Cimex carnifex* Fabricius, 1798, is *Cosmopepla linteriana* as was proposed by Kirkaldy (1909).

**Dictyotus walker, New Name**


*Dictyotus aequalis*: Distant, 1900a: 388.

Say (1831) described as *Pentatoma aequalis* a North American species currently in the genus *Hymenarcys* Amyot and Serville. Later, Walker (1867) also described as *P. aequalis* an Australian species now placed in the genus *Dictyotus* Dallas. There is no recognized junior synonym of Walker’s binomen to serve as the valid name. We therefore propose *Dictyotus walker*, new name, for *Pentatoma aequalis* Walker.

**Halyomorpha hasani, New Name**


Cachan (1952) described as *Halyomorpha punctata* a Madagascan species which is still regarded as a valid species in *Halyomorpha* Mayr. Hasan (1993) apparently overlooked this earlier description in describing his new species, *Halyomorpha punctata*; thus necessitating the above new name.

**Holcostethus Fieber, 1860**

*Holcostethus* Fieber, 1860: 79 [nomen nudum]; Fieber, 1861: 333.

*Peribalus* Mulsant and Rey, 1866: 237, 262.

*Dryocoris* Mulsant and Rey, 1866: 237, 267.

Ribes and Schmitz (1992) recently divided the well-known genus *Holcostethus* Fieber into two genera, based primarily on the
length and shape of the juga. Those species in which the juga do not meet in front of the tylus were retained in Holcostethus, while the remaining species were placed in Dryocoris Mulsant and Rey. Not only is the use of the generic name Dryocoris in error, but we also believe there is little merit in splitting the genus based upon the form of the juga.

Dryocoris was first proposed by Amyot (1845) in his mononomal system to represent the single species, Cimex sphaecelatus Fabricius, 1794. Ribes and Schmitz (1992) were mistaken in their claim that Amyot (1845) initially included three species in Dryocoris. Included within the synonymy of Dryocoris were sphaecelatus Fabricius, 1794; vernalis Wolff, 1804; and baccarum Amyot and Serville, 1843. Amyot (1845) tentatively (note question mark) placed vernalis as a junior synonym of sphaecelatus, and baccarum Amyot and Serville is not an original description. The inclusion of baccarum Amyot and Serville indicates that Amyot believed Amyot and Serville had misidentified the true baccarum Linnaeus, 1758 (a member of the genus Dolycoris). One problem lies in the fact that apparently Amyot (1845) based his Dryocoris on a misidentified type species. He states that Dryocoris is similar to Pentatoma Olivier, except that the head is larger and more rounded, and the lateral lobes meet beyond the median lobe. The true sphaecelatus has the jugal lobes shorter, not meeting beyond the tylus. At any rate, this initial use of Dryocoris is invalid because the entire work (Amyot 1845) has been officially placed upon the list of rejected works because it is largely mononomial.

The first valid use of Dryocoris in a binomial is generally credited to Mulsant and Rey (1866), who used the name in place of Holcostethus Fieber, 1861, apparently recognizing Amyot's prior use of Dryocoris. Mulsant and Rey (1866) followed Amyot (1845) in including only one species within Dryocoris, that being Cimex sphaecelatus Fabricius, 1794. Dryocoris should be credited to Mulsant and Rey, 1866, with Cimex sphaecelatus Fabricius, 1794, the type species by monotypy.

Holcostethus was first described by Fieber in 1860 when it was included in a key to genera; no species were included, however, so this use is a nomen nudum. He redescribed Holcostethus in 1861, and included three species: jani Fieber, sphaecelatus (Fabricius), and congener Fieber. Although he (1861) did not designate a type species for Holcostethus, Mulsant and Rey (1866) effectively fixed the type for both Dryocoris and Holcostethus when they treated the two names as synonyms, and included only sphaecelatus within Dryocoris. Most recent workers have considered sphaecelatus as the type species of Holcostethus (Kirkaldy 1909, McDonald 1974, Froeschner, 1988). Dryocoris is a junior synonym of Holcostethus.

Mulsant and Rey (1866) also described Peribalus, placing it in three species: Cimex vernalis Wolff, Cimex distinctus Fieber, and Pentatoma inclusus Dohn. Stål (1872a) considered Dryocoris to be a junior synonym of Peribalus. This has led most recent workers to consider both Dryocoris and Peribalus as junior synonyms of Holcostethus. Kirkaldy (1909) fixed vernalis as the type species of Peribalus.

If Holcostethus is divided into two genera, based on the form of the juga, Peribalus should be used for those species in which the juga are contiguous anterior to the tylus. We believe, however, that the generic separation based upon this character is unwarranted. The form of the juga in some species is quite variable with different individuals exhibiting either character state. Holcostethus should remain as the valid name for the genus with Dryocoris and Peribalus as junior synonyms.

Holcostethus macdonaldi, New Name

Pentatoma picea Dallas, 1851: 236. [not Palisot de Beauvois, 1817, Antiteuchus, (Discocephalinae)]

Peribalus piceus: Uhler, 1886: 7; Gillette
and Baker, 1895: 16; Van Duzee, 1904: 34; Van Duzee, 1917: 33; Blatchley, 1926: 106.


Pentatoma picea Palisot de Beauvois, 1817, easily predates Dallas’s usage of the name. Palisot de Beauvois’s species is a valid species in the discocephaline genus Antiteuchus Dallas. There is no available junior synonym for P. picea Dallas, 1851; therefore, we propose Holcostethus macdonaldi, new name.

Hyrmine sexpunctata bimaculata
(Montrouzier, 1855)

Pentatoma bimaculatum Montrouzier, 1855: 98.

Hyrmine 6-punctata var. montrouzierana Kirkaldy, 1909: 115. [Unnecessary new name for Pentatoma bimaculatum Montrouzier, 1855]

Kirkaldy (1909) apparently believed Pentatoma bimaculatum Montrouzier, 1855 to be preoccupied by P. bimaculata Westwood (1837). As Froeschner (1988) argued, P. bimaculata Westwood, 1837, is a nomen nudum appearing in a list on page 8, and a simple note that it should be deleted as a variety of P. obscurus [the preceding species] on page 35.

Keleacoris, New Name


Schouteden’s (1958) usage of the generic name Kelea is preoccupied by the Avian genus Kelea Merrem, 1818. There is no available junior synonym, therefore we propose Keleacoris, new name. Keleacoris is currently monotypic, containing only K. congolensis (Distant, 1910), new combination.

Menida signoreti, New Name

Rhaphigaster parvulus Signoret, 1858: 289. [not Dallas, 1851, Acrosternum]
Antestia parvula: Stål, 1865: 211; Walker, 1867: 281.
Eurymenida parvula: Ahmad and Mohammad, 1982: 12.

Dallas (1851) described Rhaphigaster parvulus, which now belongs in the genus Acrosternum. Thomas and Yonke (1990) speculated that it may actually be a synonym of the African species, A. heegeri Fieber. Because there are no available junior synonyms for R. parvulus Signoret, 1858, we propose Menida signoreti as a replacement name. Menida signoreti is distributed in the tropical areas of west Africa (Cameroon, Guinea, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria).

Neococalus germari, New Name

Cimex leucogrammus Germar, 1838: 179–180. [not Gmelin, 1790: 2131, Ancyrosooma (Podopinae); not Gmelin, 1790: 2165, Miridae]
Neococalus leucogrammus: Linnavorsi, 1975: 31, 32, figs. 14c, 17bd; Linnavorsi, 1982: 75, figs. 85b, 86d.

Gmelin (1790) actually used the binomen Cimex leucogrammis twice in his 13th edition of Systema Naturae. First, he proposed Cimex leucogrammas as a replacement
name for *Cimex albolineatus* Fabricius, 1781, which was preoccupied by *Cimex albolineatus* Goeze, 1778. Goeze’s taxon is now a species in the Miridae; Fabricius’ and Gmelin’s taxon is a member of the podopine genus *Anycyrosoma* Amyot & Serville. Second, he used *Cimex leucogrammus* as the name for a new species of Miridae. Germar (1838) was apparently unaware of Gmelin’s earlier uses of this binomen.

Distant (1898) placed *Sciocoris clausus* Walker, 1867, in the synonymy of *Neocalus leucogrammus*. All modern workers, however, have consider *N. clausus* and *N. leucogrammus* as distinct species (Leston 1952, 1953, Schouteden 1957, 1963, Linnauvori 1975, 1982). There are no other known junior synonyms of *N. leucogrammus*, thus necessitating the above new name.

**Piezodorus flavulus** (Stål, 1853), **Revised Status**

*Cimex pallescens* Germar, 1838: 175. [not Gmelin, 1790, Miridae; not Donovan, 1794, Miridae]
*Raphigaster flavulus* Stål, 1853: 221.
*Nezara* (*Piezodorus*) *pallescens*: Stål, 1865: 198.

The binomen *Cimex pallescens* has been used at least three separate times for the descriptions of three different heteropteran species. The first two (Gmelin 1790, Donovan 1794) are both members of the family Miridae, and both predate Germar’s (1838) usage of the binomen for a pentatomid now placed in the genus *Piezodorus* Fieber. The next available synonym is *Raphigaster flavulus* Stål, 1853.

**Sciocoris sahelensis**, **New Name**

*Sciocoris australis* Linnauvori, 1975: 26–27, figs. 12a, b; Linnauvori, 1982: 65, 66, figs. a, b. [not Dallas, 1852, *Eribotes*]

Linnauvori (1975) apparently overlooked Dallas’s (1852) original usage of the binomen *Sciocoris australis* when he described a new species by that name from Sudan. Dallas’s species, described from Australia, now resides in the genus *Eribotes* Stål. There are no known junior synonyms of Linnauvori’s species; therefore, we propose *Sciocoris sahelensis* as a replacement name.

**Thyanta humilis** Bergroth, 1891

*Pentatoma patruelis* Stål, 1859: 226–227;
Walker, 1867: 289. [not Stål, 1853, *Eudryadocoris goniodes*]

Stål (1853) described *Pentatoma patruelis*, which is now a junior synonym of the African *Eudryadocoris goniodes* Dallas. He (1859) later described as *P. patruelis* a South American species that is now placed in the genus *Thyanta* Stål. The next available name is *Thyanta humilis* Bergroth, 1891.

**Trincavelliuss Distant, 1900**

*Trincavelliuss* Distant, 1900b: 163.

Examination of Distant’s (1900b) and China’s (1962) descriptions, and included illustrations, leaves little doubt that *Trincavelliuss* Distant and *Paposa* China are synonyms. Although two of the three taxa belonging in *Trincavelliuss* were originally described in *Sciocoris* Fallén, this genus has generally been included within the nominate tribe of the Discopocephalinae, rather than the pentatomine tribe *Sciocorini*. This
is probably because of the rather convex abdominal venter that differs from most scio-
corines. Other characters (shape of head, 
explain anterolateral pronatal margins), 
however, are characteristic of the Scio-
corini. Additionally, most typical discocephaline 
characters are lacking. *Trincavellius* 
should, at least tentatively, be placed within 
the Sciocorini.

At present, three specific taxa belong in 
*Trincavellius*, all of which are probably 
conspecific. We have examined a number of 
specimens from various locations in Chile 
and Peru, as well as a male syntype of *Scio-
coris kingi* Reed. All specimens examined 
are conspecific and differ in no appreciable 
manner from any of the species descriptions 
given by Butler, 1877 (*galapagoensis*), 
Reed, 1898 (*kingi*), or China, 1962 (*rucke-
si*). Any synonymy of specific names, 
however, should wait until appropriate type 
material can be examined.

**IV. Phyllocephalinae**

*Basicryptus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1844 and 
*Dalsira* Amyot and Serville, 1843

*Dalsira* Amyot and Serville, 1843, originally 
contained two species, both new and 
both eligible as type species: *marginita* and 
*affinis*. Stal (1876) left only one of these 
two species in *Dalsira* by transferring *mar-
ginita* to *Basicryptus* Herrich-Schäffer, 
1844 (type species *Cimex costalis* Germar, 
1838, by monotypy). Kirkaldy (1909) cre-
lated lasting confusion by selecting *margini-

ta* as the type species of *Dalsira* and cre-
ating a new generic name, *Metonymia* (type 
species *Dalsira affinis* Amyot and Serville, 
1843, by original designation), overlooking 
the fact that Distant (1902) had earlier fixed 
*affinis* as the type species of *Dalsira*. The 
effect of Kirkaldy’s invalid action was to 
replace the name *Basicryptus* with *Dalsira*, 
and to apply the name *Metonymia* to those 
species previously placed in *Dalsira*. How-
ever, since both *Metonymia* and *Dalsira* 
have the same type species, *Metonymia* is 
an objective junior synonym of *Dalsira*, 
while *Dalsira* as erroneously used by Kirk-
aldy is synonymous with *Basicryptus*.

The genera *Basicryptus* and *Dalsira* need 
revising, and the two lists that follow are 
based on literature.

These species and subspecies appear to 
belong in *Basicryptus*:

1. *albidicosta* (Walker, 1868) 
2. *angulatus* Schouteden, 1909 
3. *antennatus* Distant, 1892 
4. *atr icostata* (Distant, 1910) 
5. *bohndorfi* Distant, 1890 
6. *brunneus* Jensen-Haarup, 1931 
7. *costalis* (Germar, 1838) [type sp.] 
8. *costalis ugandana* (Linnauvori, 1982), 
   new combination 
9. *distinctus* (Signoret, 1851) 
10. *eburnea* Jeannel, 1913 
11. *elongata* Distant, 1892 
12. *frenchi* Bergroth, 1895 
13. *gibbosa* (Dallas, 1851) 
14. *hutereau* Schouteden, 1916 
15. *irroratus* (Westwood, 1837) 
16. *maindroni* Jeannel, 1913 
17. *marginatus* (Amyot and Serville, 1843) 
18. *masaicus* Jeannel, 1913 
19. *nigrocinctus* Jeannel, 1913 
20. *nigromaculatus* Schouteden, 1904 
21. *pictus* Schouteden, 1916 
22. *pl icatus* (Reiche and Fairmaire, 1847) 
23. *projectus* Distant, 1898 
24. *rugicollis* (Westwood, 1837) 
25. *rugosus* (Fabricius, 1803) 
26. *striatus* (Linnauvori, 1982), new com-
   bination 
27. *strigosa* (Burmeister, 1835) 
28. *subtruncatus* (Walker, 1868) 
29. *upembanus* (Linnauvori, 1982), new com-
   bination

These species appear to belong in *Dal-
sira*:

1. *affinis* Amyot and Serville, 1843 [type 
   sp.] 
2. *alata* (Distant, 1898) 
3. *angolana* (Schouteden, 1962) 
4. *asperata* Distant, 1889 
5. *atr icostata* Distant, 1910 
6. *bigemmis* Bergroth, 1891
7. brunni Schouteden, 1904
8. crassa Distant, 1898
9. dallasii (Schouteden, 1912), new combination
10. humeralis (Walker, 1868)
11. icterica (Gerstäcker, 1892)
12. kocki (Schouteden, 1962), new combination
13. lentiginosa (Stål, 1852)
14. longiceps (Schouteden, 1910)
15. maboikana (Linnauveri, 1982), new combination
16. maura Distant, 1898
17. modesta (Fabricius, 1803)
18. mulunguana (Linnauveri, 1982), new combination
19. niembroana (Linnauveri, 1982), new combination
20. ojitemora (Hesse, 1925)
21. overlaeti (Schouteden, 1962)
22. scabrata Distant, 1901
23. wagneri Leston, 1952

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