

CHECKLIST AND NOMENCLATURAL NOTES ON THE CHINESE
PENTATOMIDAE (HETEROPTERA).
III. PHYLLOCEPHALINAE, PODOPINAE

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Abstract.—A checklist of all known Chinese phyllocephaline and podopine pentatomid species is presented with synonymical, distributional, and nomenclatural notes.

Key Words: Pentatomidae, Phyllocephalinae, Podopinae, nomenclature

Previously, checklists have been published for the Chinese Asopinae (Rider and Zheng 2002) and Pentatominae (Rider et al. 2003). This paper, treating the Phyllocephalinae and Podopinae, completes the checklist of the Chinese Pentatomidae. A brief history of Chinese pentatomid taxonomy was presented in the asopine paper listed above. Within the past 25 years, we have seen a renewed interest in Oriental pentatomidology with the publication of many valuable faunal surveys and descriptive papers. The fine catalogs of Hoffmann (1935) and Tang (1935) have now become outdated. Also, while preparing the pentatomid manuscript for the Palearctic catalog, several nomenclatural and distributional problems were discovered. This and the previous two checklists are attempts to either correct these nomenclatural and distributional problems, or at least draw attention to them, and thus perhaps stimulate further study.

Entries in the checklist that are in square brackets indicate either species whose Chinese records need verification or species not recorded from China, but are likely to be found there.

CHECKLIST OF CHINESE PHYLLOCEPHALINAE

Chalcopis glandulosus (Wolff, 1811)

Distribution.—Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang. Also recorded from India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, south-east Asia, and Indonesia.

Note.—*Chalcopus* Kirkaldy (1909) was originally proposed as a subgenus of *Metonymia* Kirkaldy, 1909, but several recent workers have recognized *Chalcopus* as a valid genus. In fact, Linnavuori (1982) states that *Chalcopus* “. . . differs greatly from *Metonymia* . . .” The species of *Chalcopus* that he studied was *glandulosa*. Yet, most recent workers from China still refer to this species as *Metonymia glandulosa*; if Linnavuori (1982) is correct, the generic name should be *Chalcopus*. Furthermore, *Metonymia* is a junior objective synonym of *Dalsira* Amyot and Serville, 1843 (see Rider and Rolston 1995, for further explanation).

Cressona divaricata Zheng and Zou, 1982

Distribution.—Yunnan.

Cressona rufa Zhang and Lin, 1984

Distribution.—Jiangxi, Yunnan.

Cressona valida Dallas, 1851

Distribution.—Yunnan. Also known from India and southeast Asia.

Dalsira scabrata Distant, 1901

Distribution.—Yunnan. Also recorded from Myanmar.

Note.—Most records of this species have been under the name *Metonymia scabrata*, but *Metonymia* is a junior objective synonym of *Dalsira* (see Rider and Rolston, 1995, for further explanation). The actual generic placement of this species, as well as one recorded from Sumatra, need verification as all other known species of *Dalsira* are African.

Diplorhinus furcatus (Westwood, 1837)

Synonyms.—*Phyllocephala distans* Herich-Schäffer, 1844; *Diplorhinus sinensis* Walker, 1868.

Distribution.—Guangdong (Hong Kong), Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Zhejiang. Also known from India and Indonesia.

Gonopsimorpha ferruginea Yang, 1934

Distribution.—Hubei, Jiangxi.

Gonopsimorpha lutea Yang, 1934

Distribution.—Jiangxi.

Gonopsimorpha nigrosignata Yang, 1934

Distribution.—Hubei, Jiangxi.

Gonopsis affinis (Uhler, 1860)

Synonym.—*Macrina vacillans* Walker, 1868.

Distribution.—Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Shandong, Zhejiang. Also reported from Korea and the Ryukyu Islands.

Gonopsis coccinea (Walker, 1868)

Synonym.—*Bessida scutellaris* Walker, 1868.

Distribution.—Guangxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan. Also known from India, Myanmar, and Malaysia.

Gonopsis diversa (Walker, 1868)

Distribution.—Fujian, Hainan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang. Also recorded from India.

Gonopsis rubescens Distant, 1887

Distribution.—Yunnan. Also recorded from India.

Note.—Only recently recorded from Xishuangbana in southwestern Yunnan Province, China (Zhang and Lin, 1990).

[*Gonopsis salvazana* Distant, 1921]

Distribution.—India, southeast Asia.

Note.—Tang (1935) listed this species from China, but he was probably following Hoffmann (1932) who also included this species in a list of species from China and neighboring countries. This species has not actually been officially recorded from China; in fact, Hoffmann (1948) indicated that it probably did not occur in China. The same applies to the following species (*tonkinensis*).

[*Gonopsis tonkinensis* Breddin, 1904]

Distribution.—India, Vietnam.

Note.—See note under *Gonopsis salvazana*.

Megarhamphus fuscus

(Vollenhoven, 1868)

Distribution.—Zhejiang.

Megarhamphus hastatus

(Fabricius, 1803)

Synonyms.—*Aelia rostrata* Fabricius, 1803 (rejected name, Opinion 719, 1965); *Megarhynchus elongatus* Laporte, 1833.

Distribution.—Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong (Macao), Guangxi, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Zhejiang. Also recorded from India, southeast Asia, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

Note.—Fabricius (1803) also described this species under the name *Aelia rostrata*.

Later, Boheman (1852) described a true species of *Aelia*, also using the specific epithet *rostrata*. Because the Fabrician name appeared in the literature rarely (and this species had usually been referred to under the name *Megarrhamphus hastatus*), while *A. rostrata* Boheman is an important economic pest, Brown (1962) requested that *A. rostrata* Fabricius be rejected, and *A. rostrata* Boheman be conserved. This was accepted in Opinion 719 (1965).

Megarrhamphus intermedius
(Vollenhoven, 1868)

Distribution.—Zhejiang.

Megarrhamphus limatus
(Herrich-Schäffer, 1851)

Distribution.—Guangdong (Macao). Also known from India and Myanmar.

Megarrhamphus tibialis Yang, 1933

Synonym.—*Megarrhamphus tibialis* var. *antetibialis* Yang, 1933.

Distribution.—Sichuan. Also known from Vietnam.

Megarrhamphus truncatus
(Westwood, 1837)

Synonym.—*Megarhynchus testaceus* Amyot and Serville, 1843.

Distribution.—Fujian, Guangdong, Hebei, Jiangxi, Taiwan, Xizang, Zhejiang. Also recorded from Pakistan, India, southeast Asia, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Salvianus lunatus (Distant, 1901)

Distribution.—Yunnan. Also recorded from India and Myanmar.

[*Salvianus vitalisanus* Distant, 1921]

Distribution.—Laos, Vietnam.

Note.—Originally described from Laos and Vietnam, Tang (1935) listed this species from China. He probably was following Hoffmann (1932) who also listed this species from China and neighboring countries. It has not actually been officially recorded from any specific locality in China.

The same applies for the following species (*Tetroda denticulifer*).

[*Tetroda denticulifer* Bergroth, 1915]

Distribution.—Laos, Vietnam.

Note.—See note under previous species (*Salvianus vitalisanus*). Hoffmann (1948) verified that this species has not formally been recorded from China.

Tetroda histeroides (Fabricius, 1798)

Synonyms.—*Aelia furcata* Fabricius, 1803; *Megarhynchus quadrispinosus* Westwood, 1837; *Tetroda histeroides* var. *sumatrana* Ellenrieder, 1862; *Tetroda bilineata* Walker, 1868.

Distribution.—Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Taiwan, Yunnan, Zhejiang. Also known from India, Japan, southeast Asia, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

[*Tetroda latula* Distant, 1921]

Distribution.—Laos

Note.—Originally described from Laos; Tang (1935) listed this species from China, but he probably followed Hoffmann (1932) who also included this taxon in his list of species from China and neighboring countries. Hoffmann (1948) indicated that *T. latula* has not formally been recorded from any specific locality in China.

CHECKLIST OF CHINESE PODOPINAE

Apidestrophus lineola Vollenhoven, 1863

Distribution.—Hainan. Originally described from Borneo.

[*Apidestrophus morio* Stål, 1854]

Distribution.—Taiwan, India, southeast Asia, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Note.—Having been recorded in Taiwan, it is possible that this species may eventually be found on mainland China.

Asaroticus ogloblini Kiritschenko, 1926

Distribution.—Nei Monggol. Also known from Mongolia and Russia (eastern Siberia).

Asaroticus solskyi (Jakovlev, 1874a)]

Distribution.—Nei Monggol. Also known recorded from Kazakhstan and southwestern Russia.

Note.—Nonnaizab (1984) recorded this species from Nei Monggol, but this is undoubtedly based upon a misidentification of *Asaroticus ogloblini*; *A. solskyi* is distributed much farther to the west, and is not known to occur in China.

Brachycerocoris camelus Costa, 1863

Synonym.—*Teressa terranea* Walker, 1867.

Distribution.—Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Zhejiang. Also known from India and Sri Lanka.

Dybowskyia reticulata (Dallas, 1851)

Synonyms.—*Eurygaster incomptus* Walker, 1867; *Dybowskyia ussurensis* Jakovlev, 1876; *Svarinella inexpectata* Balthasar, 1937.

Distribution.—Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Nei Monggol, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang. Also recorded from southeastern Europe, Russia (eastern Siberia and the Far East), Korea, and Japan.

Graphosoma lineatum (Linnaeus, 1758)

Synonyms.—*Cimex italicus* Müller, 1766; *Cimex nigrolineatus* Fabricius, 1781; *Tetyra shangini* Gebler, 1817; *Graphosoma lineatum* var. *reductum* Horváth, 1901; *Graphosoma italicum* var. *ochraceum* Royer, 1925; *Graphosoma italicum* var. *obscurum* Štěpánek, 1926; *Graphosoma italicum* var. *soosi* Halászfy, 1953; *Graphosoma italicum* var. *nigriscutellatum* Halászfy, 1955; *Graphosoma italicum* var. *flavolineatum* Halászfy, 1955.

Distribution.—Xinjiang. Widespread in the Palearctic Region.

Graphosoma rubrolineatum

(Westwood, 1837)

Synonym.—*Graphosoma crassa* Motschulsky, 1861.

Distribution.—Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Nei Monggol, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang. Also known from Russia (far eastern), Korea, and Japan.

Note.—The Xinjiang record of Lindberg (1934) is undoubtedly a misidentification of *Graphosoma lineatum*.

Leprosoma tuberculatum Jakovlev, 1874b

Synonym.—*Leprosoma turkestanicum* Zolotov, 1928.

Distribution.—Xinjiang. Also reported from Afghanistan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan.

Note.—Only recently recorded from China (Zheng et al. 1992).

Melanophara dentata Haglund, 1868

Distribution.—Fujian, Guangdong (Maocao), Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang. Also known from India and Myanmar.

Putonia asiatica Jakovlev, 1885

Distribution.—Xinjiang. Also recorded from Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia (southwestern), Spain, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Uzbekistan.

Note.—Only recently recorded from China (Zheng et al. 1992).

Scotinophara bispinosa (Fabricius, 1798)

Distribution.—Guangdong. Also known from India and Sri Lanka.

Scotinophara coarctata (Fabricius, 1798)

Synonyms.—*Podops spinosus* Walker, 1867; *Podops nasalis* Walker, 1867; *Podops exactus* Walker, 1867.

Distribution.—Yunnan. Widespread species occurring from Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka eastward through southeast Asia, Malaysia, and Indonesia to the Philippines.

Note.—Recently recorded from Xishuangbana in the southwestern corner of Yunnan Province, China, near Laos and Myanmar (Zhang and Lin 1990).

Scotinophara horvathi Distant, 1883

Distribution.—Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hunan, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Xizang. Described from Japan, and also known from Korea.

Scotinophara limosa (Walker, 1867)

Distribution.—Yunnan. Described from India, and also known from Pakistan and Myanmar.

Note.—Another species recently reported from Xishuangbana by Zhang and Lin (1990).

Scotinophara lurida (Burmeister, 1834)

Distribution.—Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong (Macao), Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Shandong, Sichuan, Taiwan, Zhejiang. Also recorded from India, Sri Lanka, Japan, and Korea.

[*Scotinophara malayensis* (Distant, 1903)]

Distribution.—Taiwan. Malaysia.

Note.—Originally described from Malaysia; Esaki (1926) recorded this species from Taiwan. This record needs verification, but if it is correct, then it is possible this species may eventually be found on mainland China.

[*Scotinophara nigra* (Dallas, 1851)]

Distribution.—Jiangsu. Described from India.

Note.—Tang (1935) in a catalog listed this species from Soochow, China. We have not been able to locate the source of this record, nor has there been any record of this species from China since. Also, Hoffmann (1948) questioned the validity of this re-

cord. Its presence in China needs verification.

[*Scotinophara obscura* (Dallas, 1851)]

Distribution.—Jiangsu. Described from Myanmar, and also known from India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, southeast Asia, and Indonesia.

Note.—Once again, the only Chinese record for this species comes from Tang's (1935) catalog. Its presence in China needs further verification.

Scotinophara parva Yang, 1934

Distribution.—Jiangxi. Also recorded from Japan.

Scotinophara scottii Horváth, 1879

Synonym.—*Scotinophara tarsalis* Scott, 1874 (preoccupied).

Distribution.—Guangdong, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Taiwan, Xizang, Yunnan. Described from Japan, and also known from Korea.

[*Scotinophara scutellata* Scott, 1880]

Distribution.—Japan, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.

Note.—This species was originally described from Japan; it has been reported several times from both Japan and from the Indian subregion. This interesting disjunct distribution raises the question of why it has not been recorded from China. Its identity and apparent distribution needs further study.

Scotinophara serrata (Vollenhoven, 1863)

Distribution.—Yunnan. Described from Indonesia, and also known from India, Malaysia, and the Philippines.

Note.—Another species only recently recorded from Xishuangbana in southwestern Yunnan Province, China (Zhang and Lin 1990).

[*Sternodontus obtusus*
Mulsant and Rey, 1856]

Synonyms.—*Ancyrosoma obtusangula* Fieber, 1861; *Sternodontus obtusus* var. *debilicostis* Puton, 1884.

Distribution.—Nei Monggol. Widespread species in southern Palearctic, west of China.

Note.—The Nei Monggol record of Non-naizab (1984) is undoubtedly based upon a misidentification of *Sternodontus similis*; *S. obtusus* occurs to the west and north, and has not been officially reported from China.

Sternodontus similis (Stål, 1854)

Synonyms.—*Sternodontus purpureus* Reuter, 1879; *Sternodontus similis* var. *ehnerbergi* Reuter, 1891a.

Distribution.—Nei Monggol. Also known from Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and Russia (Siberia).

Stortheocoris nigriceps Horváth, 1883

Distribution.—Guangdong, Guizhou. Described from Himalaya, and also known from India and Pakistan.

Tarisa elevata Reuter, 1901

Synonym.—*Tarisa elevata* var. *luridula* Reuter, 1901.

Distribution.—Nei Monggol. Also reported from Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Russia, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan.

Tarisa subspinosa (Germar, 1839)

Synonyms.—*Tarisa subspinosa* var. *fraudatrix* Horváth, 1891; *Tarisa subspinosa* var. *rosea* Horváth, 1891; *Tarisa consimilis* Reuter, 1891b; *Tarisa chloris* Horváth, 1904.

Distribution.—Xinjiang, Xizang. Widespread southern Palearctic species.

Note.—Most recent records of this species, including the Chinese records, are under the name *Tarisa fraudatrix*, but Linnavuori (1986) placed *fraudatrix* as a synonym of *subspinosa* (*fraudatrix* was originally described as a variety of *subspinosa*).

Records of *fraudatrix* should be transferred to *subspinosa*.

Tholagmus flavolineatus (Fabricius, 1798)

Synonym.—*Tholagmus confinis* Horváth, 1898.

Distribution.—Xinjiang. Widespread species in the Palearctic Region.

Ventocoris sp.

Distribution.—Xinjiang. Also known from Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Note.—Zheng et al.'s (1992) report of *Ventocoris armeniacus* (Kiritshenko) from China (Xinjiang) is a misidentification. This may actually be an undescribed species; further study is needed to confirm its actual status.

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