British Museum (Natural History)

EXOTIC HETEROPTERA

SERIES No. 1

(BUGS)

5 Cards in Colour

Set E 36

One Shilling

EXOTIC HETEROPTERA

(a) <i>Paryphes festivus</i>	(b) <i>Cryptacrus comes</i> var. <i>apicalis</i>
(c) <i>Chrysocoris grandis</i>	(d) <i>Gonaulax grandis</i>
(e) <i>Ceratocoris cephalicus</i>	(f) <i>Pharypia pulchella</i>
(g) <i>Glaucias guineensis</i>	

Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Produced by W. F. Sedgwick, Limited

POST CARD

THIS SPACE MAY BE USED FOR
CORRESPONDENCE

(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)

EXOTIC HETEROPTERA

(a) <i>Mictis metallica</i>	(b) <i>Phthia ornata</i>
(c) <i>Oncopeltus varicolor</i>	(d) <i>Poecilocoris purpurascens</i>
(e) <i>Diactor bilineatus</i>	(f) <i>Edessa rufomarginata</i>

Natural size

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EXOTIC HETEROPTERA

(a) <i>Chalcocoris anchorago</i>	(b) <i>Catacanthus carrenoi</i>
(c) <i>Tectocoris lineola</i> var. <i>cyanipes</i>	(d) <i>Lohita grandis</i>
(e) <i>Runibia decorata</i>	(f) <i>Catacanthus incarnatus</i>
(g) <i>Chalcocoris rutilus</i>	

Natural size

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(FOR ADDRESS ONLY)

a

c

b

d

e

f

g

h

EXOTIC HETEROPTERA

(a) *Antiloclus nigripes*

(b) *Physopelta festiva*

(c) *Eulyes illustris*

(d) *Poecilocoris latus*

(e) *Poecilocoris druraci*

(f) *Cerilocus cameronensis*

(g) *Tectocoris lineola* var. *tagalicus*

(h) *Tectocoris lineola* var. *cyanipoda*

Natural size

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EXOTIC HETEROPTERA

Laccotrephes robustus

Natural size

BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

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BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY).

EXOTIC HETEROPTERA.

SERIES No. 1.

(BUGS).

The Heteroptera, together with the Homoptera, form the order Rhynchota (Bugs), distinguished from all other insects by having piercing and sucking mouth parts as well as an incomplete metamorphosis. The insects figured in this set have been selected to give some idea of the variety of shape and colour in the Heteroptera. The Bugs, as they are commonly called, although often small and sombre, include many very striking forms.

E 196 (a). *Paryphes festivus*.—This species belongs to the family Coreidae and occurs in South America. The members of the family are mainly herbivorous.

E 196 (b). *Cryptocrus comes*, var. *apicalis*.—An example of the family Pentatomidae or "Shield-bugs," and a native of East and Central Africa. Although the "Shield-bugs" are usually plant feeders, some species are predaceous and live by sucking the juices of other insects.

E 196 (c). *Chrysocoris grandis*.—Another "Shield-bug" found more or less commonly in North India, China and Japan.

E 196 (d). *Gonaulax grandis*.—This is a Central African "Shield-bug."

E 196 (e). *Ceratocoris cephalicus*.—A curious bug belonging to the Plataspidae, a family closely related to the "Shield-bugs." It is a native of Central Africa. Only the males have the two long spine-like projections at the sides of the head.

The next two species are "Shield-bugs" in which the thorax only reaches half-way down the back of the abdomen.

E 196 (f). *Pharypia pulchella*.—A "Shield-bug" found in tropical America.

E 196 (g). *Glaucias guineensis*.—This beautiful species occurs in West Africa.

With the exception of species (d) all the insects figured on card E 197 are "Shield-bugs."

E 197 (a). *Chalcocoris anchorago*.—This insect is a West African species.

E 197 (b). *Catacanthus carrenoi*.—A "Shield-bug" which occurs in the Philippine Islands.

E 197 (c). *Tectocoris lineola*, var. *cyanipes*.—This belongs to a very variable species which is widely distributed over the Malayan and Australasian Islands. It feeds on various malvaceous plants.

E 197 (d). *Lohita grandis*.—One of the "Fire-bugs" or Pyrrhocoridae, and remarkable for the greatly elongated abdomen of the male, that of the female being quite normal; it occurs in North India and Indo-China.

E 197 (e). *Runibia decorata*.—This is a South American species.

E 197 (f). *Catacanthus incarnatus*.—A common species throughout the Indian and Oriental regions.

E 197 (g). *Chalcocoris rutilus*.—A "Shield-bug" occurring in Central Africa.

E 198 (a). *Mictis metallica*.—One of the most beautiful members of the family Coreidae, which includes the American "Squash-bugs"; it is found in West Africa. The photograph does not give a true idea of the brilliant, sparkling, metallic-green markings.

E 198 (b). *Phthia ornata*.—This is another species of Coreidae, and here again the photograph does not do justice to the metallic-green colour; it is a native of Bolivia.

E 198 (c). *Oncopeltus varicolor*.—A common tropical American species of the family Lygaeidae.

E 198 (d). *Poecilocoris purpurascens*.—A fine "Shield-bug" found in North India and Assam. The red markings are much brighter than as shown in the photograph.

E 198 (e). *Diactor bilineatus*.—This curious bug belongs to the Coreidae, and occurs in Brazil. The shins of the hind legs are dilated into crinkled leaf-like expansions, the use of which is unknown; the head and shoulders are sparkling metallic-green.

E 198 (f). *Edessa rufomarginata*.—This "Shield-bug," which is common throughout South and Central America, feeds on various cultivated plants.

E 199 (a). *Antilochus nigripes*.—A member of the Pyrrhocoridae or "Fire-bug" family, which is widely distributed over the Oriental region.

E 199 (b). *Physopelta festiva*.—This is another "Fire-bug," inhabiting Central and West Africa.

E 199 (c). *Eulyes illustris*.—One of the family Reduviidae, sometimes called the "Assassin-bugs." The members of this family are carnivorous and prey upon other insects. In this species the edges of the abdomen are broadly and laminately dilated. It is a native of the Philippine Islands.

E 199 (d). *Poecilocoris latus*.—A "Shield-bug" which occurs in North India and extends through Burma into China.

E 199 (e). *Poecilocoris druriei*.—Another "Shield-bug" from the same region as the last.

E 199 (f). *Cerilocus cameronensis*.—An "Assassin-bug" which occurs in West Africa.

E 199 (g). *Tectocoris lineola*, var. *tagalicus*.—Another variety of the "Shield-bug" shown on card E 197 (c).

E 199 (h). *Tectocoris lineola*, var. *cyanipoda*.—Yet another form of this very variable species.

E 200. *Laccotrephes robustus*.—A giant "Water-scorpion," belonging to a family of aquatic bugs known as the Nepidae. The "Water-scorpions" are carnivorous, and live in ponds and ditches. They lie concealed in the mud or among water weeds, and seize their prey by means of the pincer-like front legs. They obtain air by means of the long tube at the end of the abdomen (shown split into its two parts in the photograph), the tip of which is pushed through the surface film of the water. When the pond dries up they fly to another. This species, which is shown in the flying position, is common throughout the Oriental and Malayan region.

Set E 36.

August, 1925.