



On an account of superfamily Phyrocoroidea (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) from Chhattishgarh, India

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Abstract

4 species of Largidae and 9 species of Pyrrhocoridae were recorded from the state of Chhattisgarh. Morphometric studies was conducted as additional diagnostic characters, distributions of each species in different districts of Chhattisgarh, keys to various taxa were provided.

Keywords: Chhattisgarh, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Largidae, Morphometrics, Pyrrhocoridae

Introduction

The Pyrrhocoroidea are of moderate size, generally brightly coloured with red, yellow, white and black markings which differs from its allied group, Lygaeidae by having more branched veins and cells in the hemelytra and absence of ocelli. The superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea is divided into two families, Largidae and Pyrrhocoridae. Largidae is characterised by having lanceolate ovipositor while it is plate like in Pyrrhocoridae, in addition to that consequent divided seventh sterna, and by difference in the metathoracic scent gland apparatus and the aedeagus are other distinguishing characters (Schaefer and Ahmad, 2000).

Largids are medium to large (more than 50 m.m), often brightly coloured bugs, characterized by the lack of ocelli, four segmented labium and antenna, seven to eight veins on the membrane arising from two closed basal cell, and sometimes fused abdominal segments (Henry 1988 d, 1997a; Schuh and Slater, 1995). The most common and abundant genus, *Dysdercus* are also known as 'Cotton stainers' or 'Red cotton bugs' as adults and nymphs sucks the sap from tender parts of cotton plants and bolls and make them vulnerable for contamination by the fungus nematospora which stains the lint with red spot.

Pyrrhocoroidea of the world estimates to about 400 species under 65 genera (Schaefer and Ahmed, 2000). Indian Pyrrhocoridae is represented by 45 species under 15 genera (Sen *et.al.* 1994). This paper deals with 13 species of Superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea belonging to 10 genera under 2 families from the state of Chhattisgarh.

Systematic List

Superfamily: PYRRHOCOROID

Family: I. LARGIDAE

Genus: 1. *Macroceroea* Spinola, 1837

1. *Macroceroea grandis* (Gray)

Genus: 2. *Iphita* Stal 1870

2. *Iphita limbata* Stal 1870

Genus: 3. *Physopelta* Amy & Serv, 184

3. *Physopelta gutta* (Burmister) 1834

4. *Physopelta schlanbuschi* Stal

Family: 2. PYRRHOCORIDA

Genus: 4. *Antilochus* Stal, 1863

5. *Antilochus coqueberti* (Fabricius)

Genus: 5. *Dysdercus* Amy & Serv 1843

6. *Dysdercus koenigii* (Fabricius)

Genus: 6. *Euscopus* Stal 1870

7. *Euscopus indecorus* Walk

8. *Euscopus albatu* Distant

Genus: 7. *Pyrrhopleplus* Stal, 1870

9. *Pyrrhopleplus posthumus* Horvath

Genus: 8. *Melamphaus* Stal 1868

10. *Melamphaus rubrocinctus* Stal

Genus: 9. *Odontopus* Laporte, 1832

11. *Odontopus nigricornis*, Stal

Genus: 10. *Sanctius* Stal 1865

12. *Sanctius forsteri* Gerstaecker

13. *Sanctius volucris* Gerstaecker 1873

Systematic Account

Superfamily: PYRRHOCOROIDEA

Key to the families of the Superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea

1. Pronotum not laterally reflexed, abdominal sternum seven of female split medially LARGIDAE
- Pronotum laterally reflexed, abdominal sternum seven entire in female PYRROCORIDAE

FAMILY: LARGIDAE

Key to genera of the family Largidae

1. Antennae very long in male, first joint of antennae but twice as long as head and pronotum together.
..... **Macroceroea**
– Antennae normal in both the sexes, first joint longer than head but shorter than head and pronotum together. **2**
2. Anterior convex area of pronotum not reaching the anterior margin, lateral margin of pronotum strongly reflexed..... **Iphita**
– Anterior convex area of pronotum reaching the anterior margin, lateral margin of pronotum not strongly reflexed **Physopelta**

Genus 1. *Macroceroea* Spinola, 1837

1837. *Macroceroea* Spinola, *Essai Ins. Hem.*: 177

1. *Macroceroea grandis* (Gray)

1832. *Lygaeus grandis* Gray, in *Griff. An. King. 15, Ins.*: 242.

1904. *Lohita grandis*, Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 2: 95.

2010. *Macroceroea grandis*: Saha and Bal. *Fauna of Uttarakhand, State Fauna Series*, 18(2): 246.

Material examined: 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81° 59'49. 1", Alt-440m, 30. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body elongate with a central elongate spot to clavus, a large somewhat rounded spot, variable in size, near inner angle of the corium and the legs black, antennae very long in male, first joint about twice as long as head and pronotum together, in the female a little longer than head and pronotum together. Legs long, anterior femora moderately thickened, very finely serrate beneath and distinctly spined towards apex.

Length: Male 40-54, Female 28-33 m.m.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Durg); Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. *Elsewhere*: Myanmar, Sumatra, Philippines.

Genus 2. *Iphita* Stal 1870

1870. *Iphita* Stal, *Enum. Hem.*: 99.

2. *Iphita limbata* Stal 1870

1870. *Iphita limbata* Stal, *En.Hem*, 1: 99.

1902. *Iphita limbata* Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 2: 96.

1994. *Iphita limbata* Sen et al., *State Fauna Series*. Fauna of West Bengal, 3: Part-5: 436.

1998. *Iphita limbata* Sen et al., Saha et al., *State Fauna Series*, Fauna of Uttarakhand, 18: Part-2: 246-247.

2010. *Iphita limbata* Saha et al, *Fauna of Uttarakhand, State Fauna Series*, 18: Part – 2 : 246-247.

Material examined: 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81° 59'49. 1", Alt-440m, 30. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body Black with red or brownish-black with red; lateral margins of pronotum and corium and base of apical joint of antennae pale brownish yellow; apices of femora, bases of tibiae, coxae and trochanters dull reddish; lateral margins of prosternum, posterior lateral margin of metasternum, and abdominal lateral margins brownish yellow, second joint of antennae a little longer than the first .

Length: 17 to 19 mm

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist-Durg) Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, West Bengal. *Elsewhere*: Philippines.

Genus 3. *Physopelta* Amy & Serv. 1843

1843. *Physopelta* Amy & Serv., *Hem.*: 271.

Key to species of genus *Physopelta*

1. Body reddish ochraceous, a discal rounded black spot at the middle of the corium, paramere weakly bifid with inner arm narrower than outer *gutta*
2. Body dark red, a dot like black spot at the middle of the corium, paramere deeply bifid, with dissimilar arms ..
..... *schlanbuschi*

3. *Physopelta gutta* (Burmeister) 1834

1834. *Lygaeus* (Pyrrhocoris) *gutta* Burmeister, *Nova. Acta. Acad. Leop. Carolxvi*, suppl.: 424.

1902. *Physopelta gutta*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota.*, 11: 97.

2010. *Physopelta gutta*: Saha and Bal. *Fauna of Uttarakhand. State Fauna Series*, 18(2): 247

Material examined: 2 exs, Badbhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81°59'49. 1", Alt-440m, 1. iv. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll; 1ex, Badbhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, lat-20° 14'19. 7", Long-81°59'49. 8", Alt-440m, 31. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll; 2exs, Badbhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-82°59'49. 1", Alt-440m, 01. iv. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body dull reddish yellow with a slight tinge of brown; antennae, large basal spot to head, pronotum, scutellum, and basal area of corium fuscous; a discal rounded spot and apical angles of corium and the membrane black; rostrum, sternum, legs, abdominal incisures and three sublateral spots Black; lateral margins of the prosternum, base of first joint of antennae, basal angle of membrane, coxae, trochanters and femora beneath dull-reddish yellow with a slight tinge of brown; body pilose; base of apical joint of antennae yellow with a slight tinge of brown.

Length: 15-17mm

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist-Durg), Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. *Elsewhere:* Australia, Borneo, Myanmar, China, Japan, Java, Philippines, Sumatra, Sri Lanka.

4. *Physopelta schlansbuschi* (Fabricius 1787)

1787. *Cimex schlansbuschi* Fabricius., *Mant. Ins.*, 2: 299.

1904. *Physopelta schlansbuschi*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 2: 99.

2010. *Physopelta schlansbuschi*: Saha and Bal. *Fauna of Uttarakhand. State Fauna Series*, 18(2):247-248.

Material examined: 1ex, Badbhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-N20°14'19. 7", Long-E81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 28. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body reddish brown, antennae, apex of rostrum, two large transverse spots near anterior margin of posterior lobe, two spots on anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, a rounded discal spot on corium. membrane, a lateral series of long transverse linear spots on sterna and abdominal incisures, tibiae and tarsi black; base of first joint of antennae and apex of scutellum blood red; antennae coppery, apical joint grayish, first and second joints almost sub-equal in length, or second a little longer; posterior area of pronotum sparingly but very coarsely punctuate; clavus and corium much more finely punctuate.

Length: 13-16 m. m.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist- Durg); Assam,

Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. *Elsewhere:* China, Hong- Kong, Myanmar.

Family: PYRRHOCORIDAE

Key to genera of the family Pyrrhocoridae

1. Head transversely constricted or impressed beneath near base..... *Antilochus*
– Head not transversely constricted or impressed beneath 2
2. Apical angle of corium more or less rounded, not elongately acute..... 3
– Apical angle of corium elongately acute *Dysdercus*
3. Anterior area of pronotum completely circumscribed by continuous impressions or punctures; head with eyes not broader than anterior margin of pronotum; eyes not pedunculate *Euscopus*
– Anterior area of pronotum not or incompletely circumscribed continuous impressions or punctures 4
4. Incisures of ventral segment straight not distinctly curved. *Pyrrhopleps*
– Incisures of 3rd and 4th ventral segments moderately laterally curved 5
5. Eyes not touching anterior margin of pronotum *Melampus*
– Head impressed to eyes..... 6
6. Lateral margins of the pronotum not or slightly reflexed..... *Odontopus*
– Lateral margins of the pronotum moderately acutely laminate..... *Scantius*

Genus 4. *Antilochus* Stal, 1863

1863. *Antilochus* Stal, *Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.*, 7: 393.

5. *Antilochus coqueberti* (Fabricius) 1784

1784. *Cimex angur* Fabricius, *Nova Ins. Spec.*, 3: 58.

1902. *Antilochus coqueberti*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota.*, 2: 101.

2007. *Antilochus coqueberti*: Saha et al., *Fauna of Andhra Pradesh. State Fauna Series*, 5: Part-3: 326-327.

2010. *Antilochus coqueberti*: Saha et al., *Fauna of Uttarakhand. State Fauna Series*, 18: Part-2:249.

Material examined: 1ex, Dist-Koriya, hunkru, Lat-N 23°44' 40. 9", Long- E 0. 82°25'20. 5", Alt- 346 m, 20. xi. 2013, A. Parida Coll; 1ex, Badbhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-N20°14'19. 7", Long-E81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 28. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body blood reddish; antennae,

eyes, membrane and sterna and ventral incisures black; base of first joint antennae blood red; interior angle and apical margin of membrane pale brownish. pronotum with the posterior margin twice as broad as anterior margin, sparingly obscurely punctuate, excepting anterior discal area which is margined with black punctures ; corium thickly punctuate ; anterior femora shortly spined beneath near apex.

Length: 14 – 16 mm

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist-Durg, Koriya), Assam, Andaman Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal. *Elsewhere-* Bhama, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

Genus 5. *Dysdercus* Amy & Serv 1843

1843. *Dysdercus* Amy & Serv., *Hem.*: 272.

6. *Dysdercus koenigii* (Fabricius)

1775. *Cimex koenigii* Fabricius, *Syst. Ent.* 720.

1904. *Dysdercus cingulatus*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 2: 118

1914. *Dysdercus koenigii* Bergroth, *Ent Mitt*, 3: 355.

2010. *Dysdercus koenigii*: Saha and Bal, *Fauna of Uttarakhand, State Fauna Series*, 18(2): 248.

Material examined: 2exs, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°19'14. 7", Long-81°59'49. 7", Alt-440 m, 29. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Coll; 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-N20°14'19. 7", Long-E81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 28. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll ; 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H, Dist-Durg, Lat-20°34'22. 5", Long-81°19'4. 4", Alt-419 m, 3. ii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll ; 4exs, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81°59'49. 8", Alt-440m, 31. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll ; 1ex, Rapa, Dist-Koriya, 06. xi. 2011, Mandal & Party Coll .

Diagnostic characters: Body yellow brown; Head, rostrum, lateral margin of pronotum, body ventrally reddish brown; antennae, scutellum, apex of rostrum, a discal spot to corium, membrane, legs, black. Anterior margin of prosternum, posterior margin of sterna and abdominal segments and anterior collar to pronotum creamy white.

Length: 9-16 mm.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist – Durg, Koriya), Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Nagaland,

Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. *Elsewhere-* Australia, Malayan Archipelago, Myanmar, Sri Lanka.

Genus 6. *Euscopus* Stal 1870

1870. *Euscopus* Stal, *En. Hem.*, 1:102 &106.

Key to species of the genus *Euscopus*

1. Fourth joint of antennae fuscous, its base stramineous *indecorus*
– Fourth joint of antennae piceous, its base pale stramineous. *albatus*

7. *Euscopus indecorus* (Walker) 1872

1872. *Pyrrhocoris indecorus* Walker, *Cat. Heter.*, 5: 172.

1902. *Euscopus indecorus* Distant, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 9: 37.

1909. *Euscopus indecorus*: Lefroy, *Rec. Indian Mus.*, 3: 326.

1998. *Euscopus indecorus*: Sen et al., *State Fauna Series. Fauna of Meghalaya*, Part-4: 337.

2010. *Euscopus indecorus*: Saha and Bal, *Fauna of Uttarakhand . State Fauna Series*, 18(2): 249-250.

Material examined: 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-N20°14'19. 7", Long-E81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 28. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party.

Diagnostic characters: Body black with red; lateral and posterior margins of pronotum, lateral margin and a small spot near apical margin of corium, lateral margins of proseternum, posterior margins of pro and metasterna, lateral margins of abdomen, coxae, trochanters and rostrum yellow with a slight tinge of brown or brownish yellow with a slight tinge of brown; membrane dark fuliginous, its apical margin a little paler ; fourth joint of antennae dark brown, its base pale yellow; last four segments of abdomen marked with a round black spot near lateral margins; transevers incisures to pronotum defined by a series of very coarse punctures; anterior femora with two distinct spines beneath near apex.

Length: 7-10mm

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist- Durg); Assam, Meghalaya, Uttarakhand. *Elsewhere:* Bhama, Sri Lanka, Teinzo.

8. *Euscopus albatus* Distant 1909

1909. *Euscopus albatus* Distant, *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 8: 496.

1910. *Euscopus albatus*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota* ., 5: 94.

Material examined: 1ex, Bhanpuri F. R. H., Dist-Jagdalpur, Lat-19°19'35. 1", Long-81°50'08. 8", Alt-594m,

20. x. 2011, R. P. Gupta & Renu Coll ; 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., dist-Durg, Lat-20°34'22. 5", long-81°19'4. 4", Alt-419m, 14. ii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Coll ; 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°19'14. 7", Long-81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 29. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Coll ; 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°34'22. 5", Long-81°19'4. 4", Alt-419m, 8. ii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Coll ; 4ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81°59'47. 8", Alt-440m, 29. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Coll ; 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°19'14. 7", Long-81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 01. iv. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll ; 2exs, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-N20°14'19. 7", Long-E81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 28. iii. 2014, 3exs, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81°59'49. 8", Alt-440m, 31. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll ; 3exs, Baddhum F. R. H, Dist-Durg, Lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81°59'49. 8", Alt-440m, 30. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body and hemelytra pitchy brown; membrane yellow with a slight tinge of brown; lateral margins of the pronotum and corium, and a short broad basal subcostal fascia to corium, yellow with a slight tinge of brown; an irregular transverse fascia before apex of corium white with dark punctures; abdomen beneath more or less cretaceously tomentose, the stigmata black; legs brownish yellow with a slight of brown; antennae with the fourth joint Black with red, its base pale yellow, first joint almost as long as the second and third together, second and fourth subequal in length, each longer than third; head finely granulose and with a slight central longitudinal ridge; posterior pronotal lobe distinctly punctuate, the lateral margin strongly sinuate, the transverse impression dividing the lobes profound, the anterior lobe a little raised and almost smooth; scutellum and corium somewhat thickly punctuate; rostrum almost reaching the posterior coxae; anterior femora strongly spined beneath.

Length: 8.5mm

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist – Durg, Jagdalpur), Maharashtra.

Genus 7. *Pyrrhopleus* Stal, 1870.

1870. *Pyrrhopleus* Stal, *En. Hem.*, 1: 103 and 115.

9. *Pyrrhopleus posthumus* Horvath

1863. *Pyrrhocoris carduelis* Stal, *Berlin. Ent. Zeitschr.*: 7.

1892. *Pyrrhopleus carduelis* var. *posthumus*: Horvath, *Termesz.*

Fuzetek., 15: 135.

1913. *Pyrrhopleus carduelis* var. *posthumus*: Bergroth, *Mem. Soc. Ent. Belg.*, 22: 172.

Material examined: 3exs, Balod F.R.H, Dist-Durg, Lat-20°43'24.5", Long-81° 11'44.4", Alt-345m, 30.i.2014, S.K. Gupta & R.P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body pale yellow with a slight tinge of brown, a round spot on corium near anterior angle, a central fascia ventrally to the head, abdomen, tibiae and tarsi black; pronotum and scutellum darkly punctuate, head and anterior transverse disc of pronotum impunctate.

Length: 9-11 m.m.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist-Durg), Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim. *Elsewhere:* Myanmar

Genus 8. *Melamphaus* Stal, 1868

1868. *Melamphaus* Stal, *Hem. Fabr.*, 1: 83.

10. *Melamphaus rubrocinctus* (Stal)

1863. *Dysdercus rubrocinctus* Stal, *Berl. Ent. Zeitschr.*, 7: 403.

1904. *Melamphaus rubrocinctus*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 2: 108.

2010. *Melamphaus rubrocinctus*: Saha and Bal. *Fauna of Uttarakhand, State Fauna Series*, 18 (2):251.

Material examined: 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-20°14'19. 7", Long-81° 59'49. 1", Alt-440m, 28. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body reddish brown to dark brown; Antennae completely black. Head brownish red, with a small spot at base; pronotum, scutellum, corium, membrane pitchy black; two oblique reddish fasciae present at lateral and posterior margin of pronotum; apical margin of membrane smoky brown.

Length: 19-25 m.m.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist-Durg), Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. *Elsewhere:* Borneo, Malacca, Myanmar, Philippines.

Genus 9. *Odontopus* Laporte, 1832

1832. *Odontopus* Laporte, *Ess. Hem.*, : 37.

11. *Odontopus nigricornis*, Stal

1861. *Odontopus nigricornis* Stal, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.*, 22: 146.

1910. *Odontopus nigricornis*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 5: 96.

1994. *Odontopus nigricornis*: Sen et al., *State Fauna Series 3: Fauna of West Bengal, Part- 5*: 441.

2010. *Odontopus nigricornis*: Saha et al., *Fauna of Uttarakhand, State Fauna Series*, 18(2): 252.

Material examined: 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, 01. iv. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body blood reddish or yellow with a slight tinge of brown ; a round spot near apical angle of corium, anterior femora finely serrate beneath armed with one or two spines; antennae with third joint shortest, second and third subequal in length. Anterior femora finely serrate beneath, and armed with one or two prominent spines.

Length: 16-22 mm.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist-Durg), Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, West Bengal. *Elsewhere*- Myanmar, Mandalay, Tenasserim.

Genus 10. *Scantius* Stal 1865

1865. *Scantius* Stal. *Hem. Afr.*, 3: 10.

Key to species of the genus *Scantius*

1. First and second joints of antennae longest and subequal in length, third joint shorter than fourth
..... *forsteri*
- First joint of antennae considerably passing apex of head, second almost as long as first, third shortest
..... *volucris*

12. *Scantius forsteri* Gerstaecker

1873. *Scantius forsteri* Gerstaecker, *In. V. D. Deckens reise*. 3: 413.

1903. *Scantius forsteri*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 2: 117.

1994. *Scantius forsteri*: Sen et al., *Fauna of West Bengal. State Fauna Series 3*: 443.

Material examined: 1ex, Baddhum F. R. H., Dist-Durg, Lat-N20°14'19. 7", Long-E81°59'49. 7", Alt-440m, 28. iii. 2014, S. K. Gupta & R. P. Gupta Party Coll

Diagnostic Characters: Body black; pronotum with anterior and lateral margins and a central basal linear spot, apex of scutellum, basal lateral margins of corium, apical lateral margins of abdomen above, lateral margins of sternum, and anterior margin of pro- sternum, blood red ; first and second joints of antennae longest and sub – equal in length, third joint shorter than fourth .

Length: 7-8 m. m.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist- Durg) ; Bihar. *Elsewhere*: Madagascar, South Africa, Seychelles Islands.

13. *Sanctius volucris* Gerataeck 1873

1873. *Sanctius volucris*, Gerataeck, *In V. d. Deckon's Reise*. 3: 413.

1902. *Sanctius volucris*: Distant, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynchota*, 2: 117.

Material examined: 1ex, Dist- Raipur, Barnalla, Lat-21°23'0. 71", Long-0. 82°28'9. 82", Alt-363m, 27. iv. 2012, Sunil & Party Coll.

Diagnostic characters: Body black with red; Lateral margins and central linear spots on basal and apical margins of pronotum, apex of scutellum, basal lateral margins of corium, anterior margin of prosternum and lateral margins of sternum and abdomen blood red; coxae and disk of abdomen brown with red; first joint of antennae considerably passing apex of head, second almost as long as first, third shortest ; pronotum distinctly transversely constricted near middle ; membrane absent ;corium reaching the anterior margin of penultimate abdominal segment .

Length: 7 m. m.

Distribution: India: Chhattisgarh (Dist-Raipur) ; Madras. *Elsewhere*: Angola, East Africa.

Summary

This paper deals with 13 species of Superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea belonging to 10 genera under 2 families from the state of Chhattisgarh, of which 13 species belonging to 10 genera under 2 families constitute new record from the State. Relevant literature references, diagnosis of each species, keys to various taxa, distributions of each species in different districts of Chhattisgarh, other states as well as from abroad have been incorporated in the present paper.

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Table 1. Measurements of body parts and ratio

Name of the species	HL/HW	PL/PW	HW/PW	SL/SW	TBL (in m.m.)
1. <i>Macrocerca grandis</i> (Gray)	1.26	0.65	0.40	0.88	45.000
2. <i>Iphita limbata</i> Stal	1.01	0.67	0.49	0.81	15.398
3. <i>Physopelta gutta</i> (Burmister)	0.67	0.69	0.54	0.75	13.399
4. <i>Physopelta schlanbuschi</i> (Fabricius)	0.67	0.51	0.50	0.72	12.472
5. <i>Antilochus coqueberti</i> (Fabricius)	0.74	0.71	0.42	0.78	13.643
6. <i>Dysdercus koenigii</i> (Fabricius)	0.80	0.60	0.58	0.94	14.568
7. <i>Euscopus indecorus</i> (Walker)	0.76	0.58	0.53	0.77	7.188
8. <i>Euscopus albatius</i> Distant	0.65	0.57	0.57	0.79	8.737
9. <i>Scantius forsteri</i> (Fabricius)	1.25	0.91	0.86	1.16	7.200
10. <i>Scantius volucris</i> (Gerstaecker)	0.81	0.69	0.62	0.67	6.945
11. <i>Odontopus nigricornis</i> , Stal	0.90	0.65	0.42	0.82	20.215
12. <i>Pyrrhopylus posthumus</i> Horvath	0.45	0.60	0.57	0.87	9.632
13. <i>Melamphaus rubrocinctus</i> Stal	0.94	0.71	0.44	0.94	20.690

HL= length of head, HW= maximum width of head across eyes, PL= length of pronotum, PW=maximum width of pronotum, SL= length of scutellum, SW= maximum width of scutellum at base, TBL= total body length.

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PLATE 1.



1. *Macroceres grandis* (Gray) 2. *Iphita limbata* Stal 3. *Physopelta gutta* (Burmister) 4. *Physopelta schlanbuschi* (Fabricius)



5. *Antilochus coqueberti* (Fabricius) 6. *Dysdercus koenigii* (Fabricius) 7. *Euscopus indecorus* (Walker)



8. *Euscopus albatius* Distant 9. *Pyrrhopleus posthumus* Horvath 10. *Melamphaus rubrocinctus* Stal



11. *Odontopus nigricornis* Stal 12. *Scantius forsteri* (Fabricius) 13. *Scantius volucris* (Gerstaecker)