

Table 1.—The Pulvillus in the Lygaeidae.

Subfamily or tribe	Species	Basipulvillar shape	Distipulvillar lamellae
Lygaeinae	<i>Spilostethus pandurus militaris</i> (F.), <i>S. p. elegans</i> Wolff, <i>S. hospes</i> (F.), <i>Graptostethus servus</i> Scopoli	sickle-shaped	distal $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ indistinct (Fig. 13)
Orsillinae	<i>Nysius raphanus</i> Howard	" "	to tip
Chauliopininae	<i>Chauliops rutherfordi</i> Distant	sickle-shaped, slightly incised ventrally	almost to tip
Malcinae	<i>Malcus flavipes</i> Stål	sickle-shaped	not to tip
Geocorinae	<i>Geocoris amabilis</i> Stål	sickle-shaped, but somewhat more straight	to tip, becoming less distinct and more irregular distally
Oxycareninae	<i>Crophius bohemani</i> (Stål)	as <i>Geocoris</i>	indistinct, absent from distal third
Pachygronthinae	<i>Pachygrontha bipunctata</i> Stål	sickle-shaped	to tip, those of distal $\frac{1}{4}$ weak, not continuous with those proximal
Heterogastrinae	<i>Heterogaster longirostris</i> Wagner	" "	not to tip
Blissinae	<i>Extaredemus macer</i> Van Duzee	" "	not to tip, lamellae well sclerotized
Rhyparochrominae	<i>Plinthisus longisetosus</i> Barber	" "	not to tip, lamellae few and weak
Plinthisini			
Lethaeini	<i>Lethaeus guttulatus</i> Stål	" "	not to tip, medial lamellae approaching tip more closely than lateral
Drymini	<i>Drymus unus</i> (Say)	almost straight, turned up at tip	like <i>Pachygrontha</i>
Myodochini	<i>Myodocha serripes</i> Olivier	tapering slightly, bent at tip	not to tip
Megalonotini	<i>Megalonotus chiragrus</i> (F.)	sickle-shaped	like <i>Myodocha</i>
Gonionotini	<i>Emblethis vicarius</i> Horvath	" "	not to tip, well sclerotized
Rhyparochromini	<i>Dieuches leucoceras</i> (Walker)	" "	restricted to base
Stygnocorini	<i>Stygnocoris sabulosus</i> Schilling	tip sharply bent (Fig. 14)	reduced, perpendicular to long axis (Fig. 14)

angle (Fig. 14). The end of the basipulvillus points dorsally. The distipulvillus bears many flattened lamellae which rarely extend all the way to the tip, and when they do, are often weaker distally. The lamellae are much reduced in *Plinthisus* (Plinthisini) and in *Stygnocoris*. In the latter genus those lamellae present are perpendicular to the long axis of the distipulvillus, which is not circular like those of other lygaeoids, but narrow (Fig. 14). These differences assume added significance in the light of Sweet's (1967) suggestion that the Stygnocorini may be quite primitive in the Lygaeidae with respect to several other characters.

Coreidae (Fig. 15).—The basipulvillus is like that in the Lygaeidae. The distipulvillus is cup shaped, its concavity ventral. The lamellae are flattened and embedded in a transparent chitinous membrane. The species studied, all coreines, were *Homococcus laceratosus* Distant, *H. variabilis* Dallas, and *Cletus bipunctatus* Westwood. These species, of course, are a narrow sampling of the family.

Alydidae (Fig. 16).—The pulvillus here is like that in the Lygaeidae, but the other margins of the lamellae bear many delicate setae in *Akbaratus fasciatus* Distant, and the lamellae are restricted to the base in *Leptocoris varicornis* F.

Rhopalidae.—In general, similar to Lygaeidae. Species studied: *Corizus hyoscyami* L. (Rhopalinae

and *Leptocoris tagalica* Burmeister (Serinethinae). A fuller account of representatives of all the rhopaline tribes will be published elsewhere by one of us (C.W.S.).

Stenocephalidae.—As in Lygaeidae. Species studied: *Dicranoccephalus lateralis* Signoret.

Miridae (Fig. 17).—The basipulvillus is sclerotized basally and short, and the distipulvillus is lobulate and large in *Helopeltis theivora* Waterhouse, leafy and reduced with delicate transparent lamellae in *Carvalhoia arecae* Miller & China, and absent in *Sohenus uvarovi* Ballard and *Nicostratus princeps* Distant.

Tingidae.—Neither pulvillus nor parempodium is present in *Leptopharsa heidemanni* Osborn & Drake and this absence is general in the family (Drake and Davis 1960).

Thaumastocoridae.—The pulvillus in the subfamily Xylastodorinae was described elsewhere (Schaefer 1969). Both pulvillus and parempodium are absent in the other subfamily, Thaumastocorinae (Drake and Slater 1957).

Reduviidae.—The pulvillus is absent. Species studied: *Reduvius ciliatus* Reuter, *Acanthaspis flavipes* Stål, *Triatoma rubrofasciatus* (De Geer), *Ectomocoris biguttulus* Stål, *E. cordiger* Stål, *Oncoccephalus annulipes* Stål, *Oncoccephalus* sp., and *Tribel-occephala indica* Walker.