

**Hemiptera, Hymenoptera and other insects of the Seychelles  
islands**

**Edited by Justin Gerlach**



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## Seychelles Fauna Monographs

The Indian Ocean Biodiversity Assessment 2000–2005 reviewed the biogeography of the Seychelles islands through systematic collecting of all taxonomic groups. Biodiversity collecting for this assessment started in 2000 under a Memorandum of Understanding with the Seychelles government with taxonomic support from 87 expert taxonomists in 20 countries. These taxonomists reported the identification of a large number of previously undescribed species and the material initiated taxonomic revisions of most of the groups concerned. These revisions are being published in widely dispersed academic journals, most of which are not available in Seychelles. The only comprehensive taxonomic treatments available cover dicotyledon plants and vertebrates. The information generated by the project has been collated into a monographic series on the Seychelles fauna. The aim of these monographs is to disseminate taxonomic information in a form that can be easily utilised by future workers in the region and by conservationists and researchers in Seychelles. This high quality biodiversity information is essential for future sustainable biodiversity management.

Further details of the Indian Ocean Biodiversity Assessment can be found on the Nature Protection Trust of Seychelles web-site: <http://islandbiodiversity.com>.

Cover photo: *Mahehia bicornis* on Silhouette island, J. Gerlach

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forewings. All species are little known predators in leaf litter or soil. Currently three species are known from Seychelles, in the genera *Ogeria* and *Seychellesanus*, the latter was placed in this family by Štys (1970).

***Ogeria insularis*** Distant, 1913

*Ogeria insularis* Distant 1913: 173.

Distribution: Endemic – Mahé (above Cascade 1909). Known only from the holotype.

***Seychellesanus picturatus*** Distant, 1913

*Seychellesanus picturatus* Distant 1913: 172.

Distribution: Endemic – Mahé (Cascade 1909). Known only from the holotype.

***Seychellesanus typicus*** Distant, 1913

*Seychellesanus typicus* Distant 1913: 172.

Distribution: Endemic – Mahé (above Cascade 1909)

***Seychellesanus variegatus*** Distant, 1913

*Seychellesanus variegatus* Distant 1913: 172.

Distribution: Endemic – Mahé (Cascade, Mare aux Cochons, Trois Frères – Morne Seychellois 1908–9).

**References**

- Distant, W.L. 1913. No. IX. – Rhynchota. Part I: Suborder Heteroptera in The Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1905 under the leadership of Mr. J. Stanley Gardner, vol. 5. *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*, 2nd ser. **16**: 139–191.
- Štys, P. 1970. On the morphology and classification of the family Dipsocoridae *s. lat.*, with particular reference to the genus *Hypsipteryx* Drake (Heteroptera). *Acta Entomologica Bohemoslovaca* **67**: 21–46.

Infraorder **CIMICOMORPHA** Leston, Pendergrast & Southwood, 1954  
Superfamily **TINGOIDEA** Laporte, 1832

Family **TINGIDAE** Laporte, 1832  
Barbara Lis

Tingidae is a family of little sized (3–4 mm in most cases) true bugs distributed worldwide. They are strictly phytophagous, some of them are agricultural pests. The family contains about 270 genera, comprising more than 2000 species. Five species representing four genera have been known from Seychelles so far, three species described from the islands are regarded as endemic. During present study, one additional species, namely *Habrochila iolana* Drake, originally described from Madagascar, have been recorded for the first time from Aldabra.

Tingidae (the common name “lace bugs”) can be easily distinguished from the other heteropteran groups by the lacy appearance of their dorsal body surface: both, pronotum and hemelytra, are formed of a network of fine, rised lines reffered to as “veins” or “veinlets”, and the space enclosed by them are named “cells” or “areolae”. Besides the shape and size of areolae, the most important characters the classification of the tingids is based on, are: