

REVISION OF THE HETEROPTEROUS FAUNA OF EGYPT (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA)

IMAN I. A. EL-SEBAEY¹ AND M. M. EL-SHAZLY²

1. Plant Protection Research Institute , ARC, Dokki, Giza, Egypt
 2. Faculty of Science , Cairo University , Giza, Egypt
-

Abstract

The present review presents an emended list of the Heteroptera of Egypt. About 70 species were added to the previous lists of the Heteroptera of Egypt. Now, the order is represented in Egypt by about 530 species distributed in 277 genera, 77 subfamilies and 36 families. The following families were represented by one species i.e., Piesmididae, Plataspididae, Cimicidae, Mesovelliidae, Microphysidae, Joppeicidae, Pachynomidae, Hebridae, Ochteridae, Hydrometridae, and Dinidoridae. The most dominant families are Lygaeidae, Miridae, Pentatomidae and Reduviidae; these are represented in our fauna by 127, 87, 67 and 65 species, respectively. Data on the local and world distribution are given for the majority of the species.

The majority of the heteropterous species are plant feeders inhabiting desert valleys, sand dunes and borders of the deserts. Fewer species are restricted to agroecosystems.

The main host plants was given for each species, these plants are mostly wild desert shrubs and grasses. Plant associations were also given for predatory Heteroptera, especially for the assassin bugs of the family Reduviidae. Hematophagous species are known to occur in Egypt through the human ectoparasite, *Cimex lectularius* (Cimicidae) and bat parasite, *Hemischizus intermedius* (Polyctenidae).

In addition to plant association and habitats, this review includes information about the seasonality of many species.

INTRODUCTION

The Heteroptera, or true bugs, is generally treated as a suborder of the Hemiptera. True bugs are the largest and the most diverse group of insects with incomplete metamorphosis. True bugs are classified in a majority of 75 families occur in all continents (except Antarctica) and on many islands (Schuh and Slater, 1995).

Until now, the only attempt to treat all families of the heteropterous fauna of Egypt was the masterful review of Priesner and Alfieri (1953). This had been followed by several publications on the taxonomy of various groups (El-Shazly 1987, 1996; El-Sebaey 1994, 1997a, El-Sebaey & El-Refaie 1998; Salem et al. 1999; El-Sebaey 2000, 2002, a, b, 2004, a, b and 2007 a, b).

Relatively few issues have been published on the biology and ecology of some common heteropterous species, e.g. Tawfik 1969; Tawfik et al. 1976, 1983 a,

b, 1990, and 1991, El-Shazly & El-Sherif 1993; Afifi et al. 1993 a, b; 1994 a,b; Awadalla *et al.*, 1990 a, b; El-Sebaey 1989, 1994, 1996, 1997 b, 2001 a, b c; El-Sebaey & El-Shazly; 1996, 2002; El-Shazly & El-Sebaey, 1997; El-Sebaey & El-Bishry 2001; El-Sebaey *et al.* 2002.

Previous publications on regional or worldwide heteropterous fauna were chiefly taxonomical studies. However, few exceptions are available, e.g. Miller, 1956, 1971 on the general biology of Hemiptera. Faunistic studies of Heteroptera are concentrated on the Northern-Hemisphere fauna, e.g. Southwood and Leston, 1959.

Consequently, the aim of the present work is to organize our knowledge on the heteroptera of Egypt through an emended list of the species including biogeographical and ecological hints on the great majority of the listed species. This developed list is expected to help towards the correct identification of species required for entomological research, quarantine procedures and agricultural pest management programs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Our study was chiefly based on the main collections of Heteroptera in Egypt; particularly the collections of the Ministry of Agriculture, Entomological Society of Egypt, Alfieri Collection, (Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Azhar University). The Collection of the Ministry of Agriculture is the richest collection in number of species and number of specimens. We also examined specimens collected from the field trips.

Data on the local distribution, host plants and ecology of the heteropterous fauna of Egypt were gathered from the following sources:

- 1- Museum data: Data on the host plant and distribution were obtained from specimens kept in the main collections of Egypt, especially the collection of the Ministry of Agriculture. Analysis of these data gave us good information about the seasonality of several species.
- 2- Survey and field trips: in the course of about five years, we have visited all the possible habitats of Egypt, where the true bugs could be found, and we recorded the possible ecological notice on the encountered species in deserts, cultivations, aquatic habitats, urban localities, gardens, desert valleysetc.

Identification of the species and emendation of names were performed by careful examination of many museum specimens, in addition to the specimens collected in our survey. Recent literature have been reviewed and checked for identification and emendation of scientific names. Preparations of several body parts, especially male genitalia, were made to help in the identification of many

species. Some specimens were sent to the British Museum throughout the last ten years to confirm our identification.

Data on the world and local distribution as well as on the biology and ecology of various species were obtained from our field observations; as well as from previous publications dealing with the Heteroptera of Egypt, North Africa, Ethiopian region, Mediterranean and Palaearctic regions. Finally, our list included mainly the binomial nomenclature. Varieties or subspecies were not dealt with in the present work. We concentrated on the synonymy of the list of Priesner and Alfieri (1953), because their work was the main and the most important one on the heteropterous fauna of Egypt for more than half a century.

Family (1): Piesmidae

Subfamily: Piesminae

Genus: *Piesma* Le P.S. 1825

Piesma capitata (Wolff, 1804). Wanz, Fig. 131.

Distribution:

Local: Recorded from Egypt. Locality is unknown

World: Central and South Europe and North Africa.

Family (2): Plataspidae

Subfamily: Coptosominae

Genus: *Coptosoma* Reuter, 1881.

Coptosoma sandhali Reuter, 1881. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (16): 155.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile.

World: Egypt

Status: Rare.

Family (3): Polytectenidae

1- Subfamily: Hesperocteninae

Genus(1): *Hemischizus* Horvath, 1911

Hemischizus intermedius (Speiser, 1904)

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Ethiopian region, Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Associated with bats (parasitic on bats). Members of this family are known as bat parasites. They are unique among the Heteroptera in their adaptations to a permanent ectoparasite life on bats.

Genus(2): *Naeogeus* Fall., 1928

Naeogeus pusillus (Fall., 1829). Mno. Cimic.: 74.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile

World: Europe, Canary Islands, Turkestan and Caucasin region.

Family (4): Cimicidae

Sufamily: Cimicinae

Genus: *Cimex* L. 1758

Cimex lectularius L., 1758. Syst. Nat. ed. X, I: 441.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Cosmopolitan.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species. Ectoparasite on human. All species of this family are ectoparasites, feeding on vertebrate blood.

Family (5): Rhopalidae

Genus (1): *Agraphopus* Stal., 1872.

Agraphopus lethierryi Stal, 1872. Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forh. 6: 55.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Palaearctic region

Ecology and Habitat: Found in Agro-ecosystems, on grasses and shrubs all the year round. Fairly common at light traps.

Agraphopus pallens Schmidt, 1939. Bull. Soc. Found Ier ent. 23. 15

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, occasionally appearing in numbers at light.

Genus (3): *Corizus* Fieb., 1860.

Corizus hyoscyami Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat., 10th ed. 1: 447.

1781 *Therapha aptera* Herr., Exp. Engl. Im. 1. 26: 91.

1953 *Therapha hyoscyami* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII:36.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper-Nile.

World: Palaearctic and Caucasian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Collected between May and August.

Genus (4): *Leptoceraea* Jak., 1873.

Leptoceraea femoralis (Horvath, 1897). Rev. ent. France. 16: 84.

1953 *Agraphopus femoralis* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII:37.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Caucasian region, Iran and Turkestan.

Status: Rare.

Leptoceraea viridis Jakovlev, 1972. Troud. Ent. Ross. 7: 38.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkestan and South Europe.

Genus (4): *Liorhyssus* Stal, 1870.

Liorhyssus hyalinus (Fabricius, 1794). Ent. Syst. IV: 168.

1835 *Corizus gracilis* Herrich-Schaeffer. Panzer Fauna Germanica: 127.

1842 *Corizus truncates* Rambert, Fauna. Andal., 2: 144.

1852 *Alerocoris lineatovenstris* Spinola, Gay. I-list. dechile, 7: 168.

1859 *Corizus quadrilineatus* Signoret, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 7:90.

1870 *Liprhyssus hyaline* Stal, Enum. Hemip., 1: 222.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Ethiopian, Nearctic, Mediterranean, Australian, Neotropical region and Japan.

Ecology and Habitat: The most common species of the family occurring all the year round in Agro and natural ecosystems. All developmental stages were observed on *Sonchus oleraceus*, it lives also on other plants, e.g. *Zea* and *Helianthus*.

Liorhyssus natalensis (Stal., 1855). Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forth.: Forh.: 34.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Ethiopian regions, North Africa and Canary islands

Ecology and Habitat: Observed in April. This species is a rare one.

Genus (5): *Maccevethus* Dall., 1852.

Maccevethus persicus Jakovlev, 1882. Bull. Mosc. LVI (4): 219.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Caucasian region, Turkestan and Egypt.

Genus (6): *Rhopalus* Reuter 1888.

Rhopalus subrufus Gmel., 1788. Lipsiae 4 (1): 2041

1801 *Lygaeus capitatus* Wolff, IC. Cim.: 75.

1943 *Rhopalus subrufus* Harris, Iowa St. ColI. J. Sci. 17: 200.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Europe, North Africa, Asia, Siberia and
Neotropical region, Ethiopian and Caucasian regions.

Family (6): Alydidae

Subfamily: Alydinae

Genus (1): *Eremoplanus* Reuter, 1882.

Mirperus mucronatus Reuter, 1882. Vien. Ent. Zeit. 1:90.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai

World: North Africa.

Genus (2): *Camptopus* A. S. 1813.

Camptopus lateralis (Germar, 1817). Reise Dalmat: 491

1832 *Alydus annulatus* Brulle, Exp. Moree Ill: 73.

1833 *Alydus geranii* Dufour, Rech Mem. Inst.,: 167.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: North Africa, Europe, Caucasion region and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs in Orchards, cultivations and gardens in February and October. The species is common all over the Canal zone, the Delta and also Giza.

Genus (3): *Nariscus*, Stal., 1856.

Nariscus cinctiventris (Germar, 1837). Silbern. Rev. V: 152.

1858 *Hypselopus validipes* Stal, Ofv. Vet. Forh.: 315.

1858 *Spinusus* signoret, Thoson Arch. 11: 300.

Distribution:

Local: Costal strip, Lower Nile, Western & Eastern deserts, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs in shady places, on the ground near *Acacia*, occasionally flying for short distances.

Genus (4): *Nemausus* Stal., 1865.

Nemausus simplex Horvath, 1911. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, 3: 104.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Egypt

Ecology and Habitat: Confined in localities where *Acacia* spp grow Prefers resting on the soil. Larvae observed in dry pods of *Acacia* spp.

Genus (5): *Riptortus* Stal., 1859.

Riptortus aegyptiacus Lindberg, 1938. Bull. Soc. Fouad I d'ent. 22: 10.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed in cultivations between March and September.

Economic importance: Pest on cotton and cucurbitaceae.

Genus (6): *Sjoestedtina* Dist, 1883

Sjoestedtina robusta Dist 1883.

Distribution:**Local:** Lower & Upper Nile.**Ecology and Habitat:** Associated with *Retama raetam*.**Genus (7):** *Tenosius* Stal, 1859.*Tenosius* sp.**Distribution:****Local:** Gebel Elba.**Family (7): Dicranocephalidae****Subfamily: Dicranocephallinae****Genus (1):** *Dicranocephalus* (Hahn, 1966).

- Dicranocephalus bianchii* (Jakovlv, 1902). Hora. Soc. Net. Ross., 35: 203.
1961 *Dicranocphalus pilicornis* Linnavouri, Ann. Ent. Fenn. 27:83.
1964 *Dicranocphalus bianchii* Jakovlv, in Lansburry ent. Mon. Mag., 106:52.

Distribution:**Local:** Lower Nile.

- Dicranocephalus pallidus* (Signoret, 1879). Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., (5): 9.
1953 *Stenocephalus pallidus* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier
Entom.,: 35.

Distribution:**Local:** Coastal strip, Upper Nile, Gebel Elba and Sinai.**Ecology and Habitat:** Mostly collected at lamp (January-April).

- Dicranocephalus setulosus* (Ferrar, 1874). Ann. Mus. Stor. Nat. genov. b:
139.
1953 *Stenocephalus setulosus* Ferrar, Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier
Entom. XXXVII: 35.

Distribution:**Local:** Siani.**World:** Central and South Europe, North Africa, Asia minor and Caucasian region.

- Dicranocephalus tunetanus* (Horvath, 1887). BoIl. Soc. Ent. Ital., 19: 279.

Distribution:**Local:** El-Arish (North Sinai).**Ecology and Habitat:** Collected from *Euphorbia geniculata* and light traps.*Dicranocephalus agilis* (Scop., 1763). Hora, Soc. Ent. Ross., 35: 204**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai.**Ecology and Habitat:** It scured from *Euphorbia* spp. and light trap.*Dicrancephalus panelii* Lindberg, 1958. Biolo. Helsing f., 19:34-37.**Distribution:****Local:** it recorded from Gabel Elba.*Dicrancephalus pseudotestaceus* lansbury, 1966. Ent. Mont. Mag. 161: 83-84.**Distribution:****Local:** Gabel Elba, and Sinai.*Dicrancephalus caffer* (Dallas, 1852). Horae Soc. Ent. Ross. 35: 203,205-206.**Distribution:****Local:** it is recorded in Egypt from Sinai.**Ecology and Habitat:** Collected from *Euphorbia retusa* and light trap.*Dicrancephalus berlandi* Villiers, 1951. Comment Biol. Helsingf., 19: 34.**Distribution:****Local:** it is recorded from Gebel Elba.**Ecology and Habitat:** it is collected by light trap.**Family (8): Coreidae****[1] Subfamily : Coreinae****Genus (1):** *Cletus* Stal., 1859.*Cletus borealis* Blote.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai**Ecology and Habitat:** A desert species, occurs in winter.**Genus (2):** *Centrocoris* Klit., 1845.

Centrocoris degener (Put, 1874).

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile and Gebel Elba.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Rare species. Observed in August.

Centrocoris variegatus Klti, 1845. Melet. Ent. 11:46.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Mediterranean region.

Ecology and Habitat: Found among plants remains field borders and orchards. Collected from March to November.

Centrocoris spiniger F., 1781. SR Mt, SR, Kr.K

Distribution:

Local: Delta

World: Africa

Ecology and Habitat: on grass

Centrocoris subinermis Rey, 1887. Bull. Mosc. 7 (2): 98.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Turkestan, Caucasian region and Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Associated with halfa grass (November)

Genus (3): *Cercinthus* Stal., 1859.

Cercinthus lehmanni (Kolenati, 1856). Melet. Ent. VI:78.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and ,Sinai.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs all the year round on dry land, field borders and sand dunes. On Graminae, and under *Echium* sp.

Genus (4): *Phyllomorpha* Lap. 1832.

Phyllomorpha algirica Guerin, 1849. Lucas. Explor. Alg. : 20.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Egypt, Algeria, Libya, and Tunisia.

Phyllomorpha laciniata Villers, 1789. Linn. Ent. 1. 493.

1804 *Coreus paradoxa* Latreille, Hist. Nat. XII: 201.

1817 *Coreus histrix* Latreille, Nouv. Diet. Hist. Nat. VII: 55.

1842 *Coreus erinacea* Herr.-Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins. VI: 103.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Sinai.

World: Mediterranean and Caucasian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: This is an insect of sand dunes, being always found at the base of Graminae, especially *Panicum turgidum*.

Genus (5): *Prionotylus* Fieb., 1860.

Prionotylus brevicornis (Muls., 1852). Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon.: 92.

1861 *Prionotylus nelferi* Fieber, Europ. Hem.: 55.

1864 *Myrmidius jlavidus* Costa, Ann. Mus. Zool. Univ. Napoli, 2: 135.

1870 *Sudalus brevicornis* Mulsant and Rey, Hist. Nat. Pun. Fr. 3: 176.

1881 *Prionotylus brevicornis* Puton, Synops. Hem. 2: 84.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: North Africa, Spain, Portugal and Italy.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species. It can be found on ground associated with Halfa grass.

Genus (6): *Spathocera* Stein. 1860.

Spathocera lobata (H.S., 1842). Pun. De Fr. 99

1870 *Spathocera dalmanni* Mulsant and Rey, Pun. De Fr. 99.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Europe, Caucasian region, Turkey and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Common all the year, associated with halfa grasses and other Graminae.

Spathocera tenuicornis Jak, 1883. Bull. Mosc. 7(2): 98

Distribution:**Local:** Lower Nile**World:** Turkestan, Caucasian region and Africa.**Ecology and Habitat:** Associated with halfa grass.**Genus (7) :** *Verlusia* Spinola 1837.*Verlusia sulcicornis* (F., 1794). Ent. Syst. Iv: 132.1840 *Verlusia rotundiventris* Spinola, Ess. Hem.: 147.1870 *Verlusia sinuate* Mulsant and Rey, Pun. De Fr.: 21.1953 *Haploprocta sulcicornis* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entomol. XXXVII: 32.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower & Upper Nile.**World:** Mediterranean subregion of Palaearctic region.**Ecology and Habitat:** This species was found on waste land, field borders and fallows.**(2) Subfamily Corizinae Stal****Genus:** *Stictopleurus* Stal., 1872*Stictopleurus crassicornis* Linnaeus, 1758. Syst. Nat. Ed 10, 1: 448.1776 *Cimex alatus* Muller, Zool. Danic prod: 106.1785 *Cimex sabulosus* Fourcroy, ent. Paris, I: 202.1833 *Coreus panzeri* Dufour, Mem. Acad. Sci., IV: 166.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai.**(3) Subfamily Pseudophloeinae****Genus (1):** *Arenocoris* Hhn. 1834.*Arenocoris angustus* Reut.*Pseudophloeus angustus* Reuter, 1891. Rev. d'ent. X: 139.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip, Lower Nile, Western desert and Sinai.**Ecology and Habitat:** Found on the ground in cultivated land and under desert shrubs.*Arenocoris falleni* (Sch.).

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens-Locality unknown.

Arenocoris waltli (Her-Sch.).

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens-Locality unknown.

Arenocoris intermedius (Jakovlev)

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens-Locality unknown.

Genus (2): *Bathysolen* Fieb., 1860.

Bathysolen nubilus (Fallen, 1807). Monog. Cim. Suec. : 58.

1852 *Pseudophloeus dentipes* Boheman, Nya. Svenska Hem.

Distribution: Recorded in Egypt. Locality unknown

World: Mid and South Europe, North Africa and Caucasian region.

Genus (3): *Ceraleptus* Costa 1847.

Ceraleptus obtusus (Brulle, 1839). Cat. General. Des. Hemi.: 94.

1842 *Coreus aegyptius* Westwood, Hope. Cat. 11.

1847 *Ceraleptus squalidus* Costa, Cimic Neap. Cent., 2a: 12.

1861 *Ceraleptus leptocerus* Fiebr, Europ. Hem.: 219.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Mediterranean and Caucasion regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Prefers waste land, occasionally in desert. This species can be observed all the year round.

Genus (4): *Coriomeris* Westw. 1842.

Coriomeris afjinis (H.S), 1839. Die Wanz. Ins. 4, Nurnberg : 97.

1877 *Merocoris spinola* Costa, Cim. Regni-Neap. Cent. 1 Napoli: 33.

1861 *Coreus hirticornis* Fieber, Europ. Hemipt. : 221.

1870 *Dasycoris pilicornis* Mulsant and Rey, Hist. Nat. des pur. de Fr. 3:53.

1899 *Coreus afjinis* Puton, Cat. Hem.: 21.

1900 *Coreus spinolae* var. *frudatrix* Reuter, Ofv. Fins. Vet. Soc. Forh, 42:224.

1939 *Coriomeris afjinis aegyptius* Schmid, Bull. Soc. Fouad I d'ent 22:35.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Western & Eastern deserts.

World: Mid & South Europe, North Africa, Canary islands and Caucasian region.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species. Found on uncultivated land, on dry orchards, on and under halfa grass. The species is common in coastal area, in the Delta and in the desert near cultivation. It can be encountered all the year round.

Coriomeris vitticollis Reuter, 1900. Ofv. Fin. Vet. Soc. Forh, 42: 270.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Caucasian region, and North Africa

Ecology and Habitat: Common on cultivated land, in dry orchards, and on and under halfa grasses.

Economic importance: Pest on some plants especially *Trifolium*.

Genus (5): *Loxocnemis* Fieb., 1860.

Loxocnemis dentator (F., 1794). Ent. Syst. Iv: 138.

1835 *Coreus alternans* Herr., Schaeffer Faun. Germ.: 135.

1842 *Menocoris brevicornis* Rambur, Foun. And. II: 133.

1849 *Menocoris dufouvi* Lucas, Expl. Alg. II: 49.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Mid and South Europe, North Africa and Asia minor.

Ecology and Habitat: Rare species.

Genus(6) : *Strobilotoma* Fieb. 1860.

Strobilotoma typhaecorinis (F., 1803).

Family (9): Pyrrhocoridae

Genus (1): *Pyrrhocoris* Fall., 1814

Pyrrhocoris apterus L. 1758.

Distribution:

Local: Middle Egypt.

World: Palearctic region.

Ecology and Habitat: We found the species in groups aggregations or colonies in moist localities in the cultivations under logger of wood or detritus. Each group consisted of hundreds or even thousands of individual

Genus (2): *Scantius* Stal., 1865.

Scantius aegyptius (L., 1758). Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 1:447.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Iran, North Africa and Nearctic region.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species. More abundant in autumn. Occurs under shrubs in desert and Agroecosystem.

Scanitus forestri (F., 1781). Spec. Ins. II: 368.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile, Western desert and Sinai.

World: Mediterranean and Caucasian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs on sand, near shrubs and grasses, and under stones.

Family (10): Saldidae

(1) Subfamily: Chiloarthinae Reut, 1891

Genus (1): *Dollfusella* China, 1933.

Dollfusella minutissima China, 1933. Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (10), 12, 180-196.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: Found among rocks at high tide level (April) at the southern extremity of Sinai Peninsula.

(2) Subfamily: Saldinae (F., 1803).

Genus (1): *Saldula* V.D.

Saldula arenicola (Schltz, 1846). Arb. Ver. Schles. Ges.: 6.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Europe, North Africa and Siberia.

Ecology and Habitat: Rare species.

Saldula mutabilis (Reut., 1891). Rev. d'ent. X: 23.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Saldula ornatula (Reut., 1881). B. E. Z. XXXV: 160.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower & Upper Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: This species can be observed all the year round, occasionally attracted to artificial light.

Saldula pallidipennis (Reut., 1888). Rev. d'ent. VII: 226.

Distribution:

Local: Recorded in Egypt. Locality unknown.

World: Algeria, Egypt and Greece.

Saldula pallipes (Fabricius, 1794). Ent. Syst. IV: 17.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.

World: Europe, North Africa and Neotropical and Nearctic regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs all the year round, at canal banks, bonds and swamps. The species inhabit cultivated lands in Delta, Upper and lower Egypt, it is adapted for living in the desert, where it can be found in the northern coasts and Oases of western deserts.

Family (11): Scutelleridae

1) Subfamily: Scutellerinae

Genus (1): *Irochrotus* A.S. 1843.

Irochrotus montandoni Schout, 1903. Ann. Soc. ent. Belgique. XLVIII: 303.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Ethiopian region

Ecology and Habitat: Associated with halfa grass from January to June.

Genus (2): *Calidea* Laporte de Castelnau 1832.

Calidea duoaecimpunctata (F., 1798). Ent. Syst. Suppi.: 527.

Distribution :

Local: Lower Nile and Gebel Elba.

World: Ethiopian region and North Africa

Ecology and Habitat: Common in March on *Phyllanthus rotundifolius*.

Genus (3): *Odontoscelis* Laporte de Castelnau 1832.

Odontoscelis dorsalis (F., 1803). Syst. Rhyng: 139.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Central and South Europe, North Africa and Ethiopian region.

Ecology and Habitat: Found under *Imperata* sp.

Odontoscelis fuliginosa (L., 1761). Faun, Suéc.: 914.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Asia, Europe and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, common in Summer and Winter on sand. It can be found under *Imperat cylindrica* and *Eragostis bipenata*.

Odontoscelis tomentosa (Germ., 1839). Zeitschr: 49.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species found under *Zygophyllum* and *Zilla* sp.

Odontoscelis seminitens Wagner 1953. Comm.. boil., 13: 14.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai

World: Egypt and Turkey.

Odontoscelis hispidulus Jakovlev. 1874. Trudi. Ent. Ross., 8: 51.

Distribution:

Local: Western desert.

World: Egypt, Libya and Turkestan.

2) Subfamily: Eurygastrinae

Genus (1): *Alphocoris* Germ., 1839.

Alphocoris larinoides Germ. 1839. Zeitsch. Ent, 1:60.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Ethiopian region and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species. Common in the valleys of the Libyan and Arabian deserts south to Gebel Elba. Found all the year round on *Panicum turgidum* and *Pennisetum dichotomum*.

Genus (2): *Eurygaster* Laporte de castelnau 1832.

Eurygaster maurus (L., 1758). Faun, Suec.913

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Palaearctic region

Status: Rare.

Eurygaster testudinaria (Geof.1785).

Distribution:

Local: North Sinai

World: Holomediterranean.

(3) Subfamily:Odontotarsinae:

Genus (1): *Odontotarsus* Laporte 1832.

Odontotarsus caudafus (Burmester, 1835). Handb., (2), 1: 392.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: South Europe, North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: The most common species in the genus *Odontotarsus*, widely distributed under herbs and grasses, on spikes and flowers of Graminae in cultivated and desert areas.

Odontotarsus concinnus Horv., 1906. Ann. Hist. Nat. Hung 4:476.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: North Africa.

Odontotarsus horvathi Puton, 1892. Rev. d'ent. XI: 24.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: North Africa.

Status: Rare.

Odontotarsus humeralis Horv.1923. Bull. Soc. Afr., 14: 202.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile.

Status: Rare.

Odontotarsus intermedius Horv.1923. Bull. Soc. Afr., 14: 291.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Associated with Gramineae.

Status: Rare.

Odontotarsus robustus Jak., 1884. Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mos., LVIII (5): 123.

Distribution:

Local: Egypt (unknown locality).

Odontotarsus rugicollis Jak., 1884. Bull. Soc. Imp. Nat. Mos., LVIII (3): 121.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Status: Rare.

Odontotarsus rufescens Fieber, 1844.(Leipzig. 138pp., 10 pls).

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Palaearctic region

Odontotarsus freyi Put., 1882.

Genus (2): *Psacasta* Germar 1839.

Psacasta marmottani Puton, 1887. Revue d'ent. T. VI: 298.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: North Africa and Turkey

Ecology and Habitat: Observed in cultivated areas, border of deserts on waste land, fallows and halfa grasses.

Psacasta exanthematica (Scòpoli, 1763). Ent. earn., : 121.

Distribution:

Local: Giza.

World: Palaearctic region.

Psacasta tuberculata (F., 1781) .

Distribution:

Local: Giza.

World: Palaearctic

Family (12): Tingidae

(1) Subfamily: Cantacaderinae

Genus (1): *Cantacader* A. S. 1843.

Cantacader quadricornis (Fieb, 1844).

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: North Africa, Europe and Asia minor

Ecology and Habitat: Found at the lamp (May, July and October)

Probably a nocturnal species.

(2) Subfamily: Agramminae

Genus: *Agramma* Steph. Westw., 1840.

Agramma atricapillum Spinola, 1837. Essai: 168.

1953 : *Seyenthia articapilla* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Foud I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 66.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Mediterranean and Caucasian regions and Turkestan.

Agramma atricapillum var. *Pallens* Horvath

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Mediterranean and Caucasian regions and Turkestan.

Ecology and Habitat: Collected from Gramineae in spring.

(3) Subfamily: Tinginae**Genus (1) :** *Cerafinoderma* Stal., 1873.*Ceratinoderma* sp.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai.**Ecology and Habitat:** Occurs in association with *Cymnocarpus decander*.**Genus (2) :** *Compseuta* Dist. 1883*Compseuta montandoni* Dist, 1883 .**Distribution:****Local:** Gebel Elba**World:** South Europe and North Africa**Ecology and Habitat:** Adults and larvae are common in January on *Triumfetta flavescens* (Labiatae). The species inhabit Wadi Rabdet (Gebel Elba).**Genus (3) :** *Copium* Thnbg. 1822*Copium teucarii* (Host., 1788). Jaquin colI., II: 255.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip.**World:** South Europe and North Africa**Genus (4) :** *Dictyla* Stal, 1874.*Dictyla nassata* (Put., 1874). Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.,: 279.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** Ethiopian and Mediterranean regions.**Ecology and Habitat:** Occurs in great numbers on the coastal dunes in the northern belt, and also near Cairo, all the year round on *Echium sericeum**Dictyla putoni* (Montandon, 1895).1953 : *Monathia putoni* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom.. XXXVII: 64.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** Asia minor, Uganda, Romania and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Occurs in June and July in few numbers its

habitat is not known..

Genus (5): *Phaenotropis* Horvath 1906.

Phaenotropis cleopatra (Horvath, 1905) .

1953 : *Monthia putoni* Priesner and Alfieri, 1953. Bull. Soc. Foad I^{er} Entom. XXXVII: 65.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Africa

Ecology and Habitat: Observed in Autumn under *Panicum turgidum*.

Genus (6): *Elasmotropis* StaI, 1874.

Elasmotropis testacea (H.S., 1830). Panzer, Faun. Ger. 118, 23.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World : North Africa and Europe.

Ecology and Habitat: The species lives on coastal dunes. It is associated with *Echinops* more abundant between May and July.

Genus (7): *Galeatus* Gurt, 1883.

Galeatus serophicus Saund, 1876 .

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: North Africa, Turkestan and Caucasian region

Ecology and Habitat: Observed from May to September on flower heads of *Echinops spinosa*.

Genus (8): *Monstira* Costa, 1860 .

Monostria lobulifera Reut., 1888. Revue d'ent. VII: 225.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai.

World: Greece, Syria and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: *recorded* Found on leaves of *Salix* sp. (June and July)

Monstira minutula Mont., 1897. Bull. Sci. Phisiques, No. 11 & 12: 779.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Western desert.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs on *Zizyphus spinachristi* (April to August) occasionally collected at light.

Monstira sp.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile

Note: The species couldn't be identified.

Genus (9): *Physatocheila* Fieb. 1861

Physatocheila dumetorum (H.S., 1839). Wanz. Ins. IX: 57.

Distribution:

Local: Recorded in Egypt (Oshanin, 1912, Priesner and Alfieri, 1953).

World: Middle and South Europe.

Genus (10): *Tingis* F. 1803

Tingis aegyptiaca Priesner, 1951. Bull. Soc. Found I ent., XXXV: 138.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai.

Status: Rare, but observed in some desert Valleys.

Tingis denudata Horvath, 1906. Ann. Ilist. Nat. Hung. 75

Note: Recorded from Egypt in previous literatures.

Tingis liturata (Fieb., 1844). Ent. Monogr.: 74.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: South Europe and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed on grasses between May and August all over the Mediterranean belt.

Tingis rotundipennis Horvath, 1910. Bull. Soc. entomol. Egypt: 108.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile, Western and Eastern deserts.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on dry biotopes (May to July), common with its early stages on *Echinops spinosa*, in the desert as well as among cultivations, on dunes or sandy places.

Genus (11): *Urentius* Dist. 1903

Urentius abutilinus Priesner and Alfieri, 1953. Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier entom. XXXVII:68.

Distribution:**Local:** Upper Nile.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Observed in April on *Abutilon muticum*.*Urentius aegyptius* Bergevin, 1930. Bull. R. entomol. Soc. Egypte, : 18.**Distribution:****Local:** Upper Nile.**Ecology and Habitat:** Occurs in cultivations, sometimes very numerous, mainly in summer and autumn.**Economic importance:** Pest on *Solanum melongena*.**Family (13): Veliidae****(1) Subfamily: Microveliinae****Genus (1):** *Microvelia* Westw. 1834.*Microvelia priesneri* Hoberlandt (After Priesner and Alfieri 1953, Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt. 37:105)**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip.*Microvelia pygmaea* (Duf., 1833). Ann. Soc. ent. Fr. II: 115.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.**World:** Central and South Europe, Morocco, Siberia, Turkestan and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Common on stagnant water and at lamp (May-February)*Microvelia waelbroeckii* Kirk, 1899, Ent. 29, 3.**Distribution:****Local:** Upper Nile.**World:** Africa.**Ecology and Habitat:** The species is likely to be a nocturnal one as it is attracted to artificial light. No data is available on its habitat or host plants.

(2) Subfamily: Rhagoveliinae**Genus (1):** *Rhagovelia* Mayr 1865.*Rhagovelia nigricans* (Burm., 1835). Handb: 234.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** Ethiopian and Oriental regions.**Ecology and Habitat:** Adult and nymphs are abundant between May and July.**Family (14): Mesoveliidae****Subfamily: Mesoveliinae****Genus:** *Mesovelia* Muls. 1852.*Mesovelia vittigera* Horvath, 1895 Revue, d' ent. XIV: 160**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile**World:** Egypt and South Europe.**Ecology and Habitat:** Fairly common in stagnant and running water, and among detritus of canals. The macropterous variety of the species is attracted to light even far from the bond in the desert.**Family (15): Miridae****(1) Subfamily: Macrolophinae Reut.****Genus (1):** *Allodopus* Fieb. 1861.*Allodopus longicornis* Reuter, 1905. Ofvers. F. Vet. Soc. 47 (4): 12.**Distribution:****Local:** Egypt (unknown locality)**World:** Egypt.**Genus(2):** *Eurycolpus* Wagner 1961.*Eurycolpus dimorphus* Wagner, 1961. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypte, XLV.: 318.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip.**World:** Egypt.

Genus (3): *Habrocoris* Wagner 1951.

Habrocoris breviceps Wagner, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad I d'ent. XXXV: 153.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt

Genus (4): *Psallomimus* Wagner 1951.

Psallomimus bicdoripes Wagner, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad. Entom. XXXV: 150.

Distribution:

Local: Gebel Elba.

World: Egypt.

Genus (5): *Tyraguellus* Popp, 1912.

Tyraguellus reuteri Popp., 1912 (After Miller, 1956, The biology of the Heteroptera, 124)

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile.

(2) Subfamily Mirinae

Genus (1): *Adelphocoris* Reut. 1896.

Adelphocoris annulicornis (Shlb.) 1848.

1953 *Adelphocoris quadripunctatus* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entom., XXXVII:90.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Central and South Europe, Siberia and Middle China.

Genus (2): *Phytocoris* Fall. 1814.

Phytocoris desertorum Reuter, 1900. Oefv, Fins, Forh XLII: 251.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on Graminae cereals. The species is a pest on wheat and maize.

Phytocoris scitulus Reuter, 1907. Ann. Mus. Zoo1. 12: 486.

Distribution:

Local: Gebel Elba.

World: Egypt.

Genus (3): *Calocoris* Fieb. 1856.

Calocoris instabilis Fieb. 1881.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Spain, Portugal, Canary islands and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Rare species.

Calocoris norvegicus (Gmelin, 1788) .

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Nearctic region, Europe, North Africa and Asia mino.

Calocoris porphyropterus Reuter, 1894. Rev. ent. Franc. XIII: 133.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Egypt and Algeria.

Genus (4): *Eurystylus* Stal, 1870.

Eurystylus bellevoeyi (Reut., 1879). Oefv. Finsk. Soc. XXI: 37.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Prefers dry localities and attracted to light. This species is associated with low desert plants, especially *Zygophyllum decumbens*. It is distributed all over Egypt in desert and agroecosystems.

Genus (5): *Ischnosceliocoris* Reut. 1886.

Ischnosceliocoris rubrinervis Reut., 1880. Oefv. Finsk. Soc. XXII: 15.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

Ecology and Habitat: Collected at light trap (March).

Genus (6): *Lygus* Hhn. 1831.

Lygus apicalis Fieber, 1861. Eur. Hemipt.: 275.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Sinai.

World: Spain, Portugal, Canary islands and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species found on wheat, clover and other crops. The species inhabit also desert ecosystems, including Sinai.

Lygus conspurcatus Reuter, 1875, Acta Faun. Flora Fenn. 206 pp.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Attracted to light traps. More common in Spring.

Lygus fuscus Reut., 1890. Rev. d'ent. IX: 255.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile.

World: Egypt.

Lygus gemellatus (H.S., 1835) *Nomoent* 1:51

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Siani.

World: Egypt.

The species is common all the year round on different crops and in the desert, coastal areas and Sinai.

Lygus rubicundus (Fall., 1829). Hemi. Suec. Cimic.: 92.

Distribution:

Local: Recorded in Egypt (Locality unknown).

World: Europe, North Africa, Siberia and Nearctic region.

Genus (7): *Megacoelum* Fieb. 1858.

Megacoelum sordidum Reuter, 1905. Ofvers. F. Vet. Soc. 47 (4): 7.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Tamarix articulata* in April and September.

Genus(8): *Stenotus* Jak. 1877.

Stenotus subglaucus Schmidt 1968. Ofvers. F. Vet. Soc. 47 (4): 7.

Distribution:

Local: Eastern desert and Gebel Elba.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species found on *Panicum turgidum*.

Genus (9): *Creontiades* Dist. 1883.

Creontiades pallidus (Ramb.) 1842.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Ethiopian and Mediterranean regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Very common on various plants (*Zea*, *Gossypium*, *Hellanthus*, etc.), known as "boil shedder" of cotton. Common at the lamp.

Genus (10): *Miridius* Fieb., 1858.

Miridius quadrivigatus (Costa), 1852.

Distribution :

Local: Note: Identified Egyptian specimens-Locality unknown.

World: North Africa, South Europe.

Genus (11): *polymerus*. Westw. 1839.

Polymerus cognatus Fieber, 1844. (Ent. Monog. Leip. 138pp.)

Distribution:

Local: Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens-Locality unknown.

World: North Africa, South Europe.

Genus (12): *Trigonotylus* Fieb. 1858.

Trigonotylus brevipes Jak., 1880. Troudy, ent. Ross. XI: 215.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: North Africa, Neotropical, Nearctic and Ethiopian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on grasses, cereals, wheat, and maize.

Trigonotylus ruficornis (Geoffr., 1758), Troudy, ent. Ross. XI: 215.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Europe, North Africa, North Japan Caucasian and Ethiopian regions.

Trigonotylus pallidicornis Reut. 1899 .

Distribution:

Local: Cairo, Fayoum, Meadi, Canal zone, Upper Egypt, Giza.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Can be found in cultivated areas, e.g. from clover, wheat and on grasses.

Trigonotylus pulchellus Hahn., 1834 .

Distribution:

Local: Sinai and Matrouh.

World: Mid-to South Europe and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: It was collected from grasses.

Trigonotylus aegyptius EI-Sebaey 2004. Egypt. Jou. Agric. Res., 82 (3): 1109-1119.

Distribution:

Local: Aswan.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: It is collected from grasses in a cultivated area.

(3) Subfamily: Phyllinae

Genus (1): *Mimocapsus* Bergroth 1903

Mimocapsus quinaruemaculatus (Wagner, 1955) Disch. Ent. Z.n.f., 2: 230-242.

1953: *Paramimus quinaruemaculatus* Priesner&Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Found I er Entom. XXV: 156.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Eastern desert and Gebal Elba.

Ecology and Habitat: Adults are observed in desert localities especially in the coastal plain near the red sea.

Genus (2): *Paramixia* Reut. 1900.

Paramixia suturalis Reuter, 1900. Ofv. Finska, Forh, XLII: 175.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai.

World: Egypt.

Status: Rare.

Genus (3): *Laemocoris* Reut, 1879

Laemocoris costal Reuter, 1890. Rev. d'ent. IX: 257.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Males are found at the lamp, females under Graminae.

Laemocoris dispar Schmidt, 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad I d'ent., XXIII: 374.

Distribution:**Local:** Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Observed in October on *Haloxylon schweinfurthii*.*Laemocoris facetus* Horv., 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad I d'ent., XXIII: 392.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip.**World:** Egypt.**Status:** Rare.**Genus (4):** *Omphalontus* Reut. 1876.*Omphalontus anomphalus* Reuter, 1900. Ofv. Finska. Forh. XLII: 155.**Distribution:****Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** Egypt.**Genus (5):** *Camptotylus* Fieb., 1860*Camptotylus yersini* (M. R., 1856) .**Distribution:****Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** Spain, Portugal, Algeria and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Common on Tamarix. Also at light traps.**Genus (6):** *Campylomma* Reut. 1878.*Campylomma angustula* Reuter, 1905. Ofvers. F. vet. Soc. 47 (4): 22.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt.*Campylomma impicta* Wagner, 1956. Bull. Soc. Entom. Egypt, XI: 7.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt.*Campylomma nicolasi* Put. and Reut., 1883 Rev. d'ent., II: 251.**Distribution:****Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species. Found on cultivated plants (cotton, cereals, weeds, and desert plant). Common at the lamp. This is the most common mirid species in Egypt, occurring all the year round.

Campylomma verticata Wagner, 1961. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypte, XLV: 320.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Egypt.

Campylomma ziyphi Reuter, 1886. Expl. Sci. : 20.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Tunisia and Egypt.

Genus (7): *Conostethus* Fieb. 1858.

Conostethus venustus (Fieb., 1858).

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Palaearctic region.

Ecology and Habitat: A rare desert species, found on Graminae and other desert herbs.

Genus (8): *Nasocoris* Reut., 1879.

Nasocoris albipennis Lindberg, 1938. Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier ent.: 22.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Haloxylon schweinfurthii* (May)

Genus (9): *Systemonotus* Fieb. 1858

Systemonotus thymi Signoret 1859 .

1953: *Systemonotus putoni* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Foud 1^{er} Entom., XXXVII:96.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Egypt and South Europe.

Systellonotus triguttatus (L., 1767).

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and lower Nile.

World: Egypt and Europe.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, usually found among black ants, *Tapinoma erraticum* later. It is similar to this ant in the general body shape and colour. It can be also found under stones. It is abundant in Spring.

Genus (10): *Tytthus* Fieb. 1864.

Tytthus parvices Reut., 1890

1953 : *Cyrohinus parviceps* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Foud 1^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 96.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species, found in gardens and in moist places, where Graminae and cypraceae are abundant.

Genus (11): *Solenoxyphus* Reut. 1875

Solenoxyphus barbatus Wagner, 1955 (Disch. Ent. Z.n.f., 2: 230-242).

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Genus (12): *Stenoparia* Fieb. 1870

Stenoparia putoni Fieb., 1870 .

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Mediterranean region.

Ecology and Habitat: The species is most probably a nocturnal one. It is collected only by light traps.

Genus (13): *Atomoscelis* Reut., 1875.

Atomoscelis signaticornis Reuter, 1905. Ofvers. F. Vet. Soc. 47 (4): 20.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt

Ecology and Habitat: A nocturnal species, collected only by light traps.

Atomoscelis tomentosus Reuter, 1905. Ofvers. F. Vet. Soc. 47 (4): 21.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species.

Genus (14): *Auchenocrepis* Fieb., 1858.

Auchenocrepis minutissima (Ramb., 1842). Ofvers. F. Vet. Soc. 47 (4): 20.

Distribution:

Local: Costal strip, Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.

World: South Europe and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Always found on *Tamarix* in desert habitats.

Auchenocrepis alboscuteolata Puton, 1874.

Distribution:

World: North Africa,

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (15): *Ectagala* K. Schm 1939

Ectagala guttata Schmidt, 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad I er d'ent., XXIII: 28.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Egypt.

Genus (16): *Eurycranella* Reut., 1904

Eurycranella geocoriceps Reut., 1905. Ofvers. F. Vet. Soc. 47 (4): 26.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Egypt.

Genus (17): *Brachycranella*

Brachycranella fokkeri (Reuter, 1899).

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from Egypt (Locality unknown).

Genus (18): *Psallus* Fieb., 1858.

Psallus adspersus Schmidt, 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad. I er Entom, XXIII: 382.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: The species appears only at light, probably nocturnal in habits.

Psallus deserticola Wagner, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad I er Entom, XXXV: 159.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Associated with *Haloxylon schweinfurthii*.

Genus (19): *Tuponia* Reut., 1875.

Tuponia brevisrostris Reut., 1890. Rev. d'ent, IX: 248.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed from May to August.

Tuponia concinns (Reuter, 1875). Gen. Cimic. Europ.: 57.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile, Eastren desert and Sinai.

Tuponia conspersa Reut., 1901. Ofv. F inska. F orh. XLIII: 193.

Tuponia gaultata Wagner, 1950. Bull. Soc. Fouad I er d'ent., XXXIV: 147.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Tamarix* sp.

Tuponia lethierryi Reut., 1879 Genera. Cimicid. Europ.,: 53.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile and Western & Eastern deserts.

World: North Africa. .

Ecology and Habitat: Common on *Tamarix* sp.

Tuponia tamaricicola Lindbg., 1938. Bull. Soc. Fouad I er d'ent., XXII: 100.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile, Eastern desert and Sinai.

World: Egypt

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Tamarix* sp. (March, May, October).

Tuponia tamaricis (Perr., 1857). Bull. Soc. Fouad I er d'ent., XXII: 100.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World: South Europe, North Africa and Caucasian region.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Tamarix* sp.

(4) Subfamily: Orthotylinae

Genus (1): *Orthotylus* Fieb., 1858

Orthotylus fieberi Gesan, 1860 .

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Ethiopian region and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Atriplex* sp.

Orthotylus haloxyloni Wagner, 1956. Bull. Soc. Entom. Egypt, XI: 5.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai.

World: Egypt.

Orthotylus hirtulus Wagner, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad I er Entom. XXXV: 157.

Distribution:

Local: lower Nile and Western desert.

World: Egypt.

Orthotylus minutus Jak., 1877. Bull. Mosc. LII: 269.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Algeria, Egypt, Caucasian and South Europe.

Orthotylus priesneri Schmidt, 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad I er. Ent. XXIII: 22.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Western & Eastern desert.

World: Egypt.

Orthotylus retamae Wagner, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad I er. Entom. XXXV: 141.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Retama raetam*.

(5) Subfamily: Dicyphinae.**Genus (1):** *Dicyphus* Fieb. 1858.*Dicyphus* sp.**Distribution:****Local:** Gebel Elba.**Genus (2):** *Cyrtopeltis* Fieb. 1860*Cyrtopeltis kochi* Wagner, 1961. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, XLV: 315.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip.**World:** Egypt.*Cyrtopeltis (Cyrtopeltis) pygmaea* Wagner, 1956. Bull. Soc. Entom. Egypt, XI: 1.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt.*Cyrtopeltis tenuis* (Reuter, 1895).1953: *Engytatus tenuis* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Found I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 94.**Distribution:****Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** Algeria, Egypt and Canary Islands.**Ecology and Habitat:** Found on *Solanum melangogena* and other solanaceae. Common at the lamp, all the year round.**(6) Subfamily: Deraeocorinae.****Genus (1):** *Deraeocoris* Kir. 1856*Deraeocoris punctulatus* Fallen 1807. Monographic Cimcum Sueciae. C.G. Profic., Hafnia: 87**Distribution:****Local:** Cairo, Kharga Oasis, Kerdasa, Dekeila, Alexandria, Marg and Toughah.**Ecology and Habitat:** It was collected from clover and been fields.*Deraeocoris serenus* Douglas & Scott 1865 .**Distribution:****Local:** Taura, Marg, Delta, Kharga, in western desert and Assiut.**Ecology and Habitat:** Predator; associated with wild plants in cultivated land .

Deraeocoris martini (Puton 1887). Rev. Ent. Caen: 96

Distribution:

Local: Delta, Giza, Fayoum, Suez, Canal Zone, Sinai, Helwan, Alexandria and Tourah.

Ecology and Habitat: Particularly on Tamarix, in sandy localities and cultivated lands.

Deraeocoris sinai El-Sebaey 2003. Bull. Soc. Entom. Egypt, 80: 161

Distribution:

Local: Sinai, Canal Zone and Matrouh.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: On grasses, predator on small arthropods.

Deraeocoris aegyptius El-Sebaey 2003. Bull. Soc. Entom. Egypt, 80: 162

Distribution:

Local: Gebel-Elba.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Predator.

Deraeocoris (Platycapsus) acaiae (Reuter 1904)

1953: *Platycapsus acaiae* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 93.

Distribution:

Local: Kerdasa, Dahhour, Nag Hamadi, Sinai, Gebel-Elba, Red Sea region, Dakla, Oasis, Delta and Canal zone.

Ecology and Habitat: It was collected from *Acacia nitolica*, all the year round at coastal plains in Delta, Suez and Canal zone.

Genus (2): *Cranocapsus*

Cranocapsus puncticeps Wagner, 1954. Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entomol. XXXVIII:222.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Cranocapsus sinuaticollis Reuter, 1904.

Distribution:

Local: Giza and Upper Egypt.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: It was collected from flowers of *Acacia* spp.

Platycapsus putoni Reuter, 1879. Ofv. Fin. Soc., XXT: 38

Distribution:

Local: Eastern desert and Gebel Elba

World: North Africa

Genus (3): *Capsodes* Cherot, 1997

Capsodes infuscatus (Brulle, 1832)

1953 : *Lopus infuscatus* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom, XXXVII: 93.

Distribution:

Local: Identified from specimens collected from unknown locality in Egypt.

World: Caucasian, Asia, Europe and North Africa.

Capsodes lineolatus (Brulle, 1832)

1953: *Lopus Lineolatus* Priesner and Alfieri Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entom, XXXVII: 93

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Palaearctic region.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species, found on *Asphodelus microcarpus*.

Capsodes cingulatus (F).

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Capsodes gothicus (L).

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (4): *Argyrotaenus* Reut. 1912

Argyrotaenus elegans Reuter, 1912. Ofv. Fin. Vet. Soc. 54 (1): 15.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile and Western Desert.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: The species is associated with *Acacia* and *Zizyphus*, collected at light traps. Common all the year round on trees, bushes, orchards, waste places and banks.

Genus (5): *Teratophylum* Reut. 1884.

Teratophylum insigne Reuter, 1884 .

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Common all the year round on trees, bushes, orchards, waste places and banks. The species preys upon thrips. Generally, the species occupies a wide range of habitats in desert and agro-ecosystem. It is associated with many kinds of trees and bushes (*Acacia*, *Zizyphus*, *Ficus* ..etc). In gardens on waste places, canal banks... etc.

Family (16): Microphysidae

(1) Subfamily :Microphysinae

Genus: *Microphysa* Westw. 1834.

Microphysa basalis Reuter, 1909

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

Status: Rare.

Family (17): Joppeicidae

Subfamily: Joppeicinae

Genus: *Joppeicus* Puton, 1881.

Joppeicus paradoxus Put., 1881. Mitth. Schweiz. Ent. Ges. : 122.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt .

World: Syria and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: This species can be encountered everywhere, all the year round in cultivated areas and desert, occasionally abundant under fallen leaves, plant detritus and under bark of *Ficus syconiorus* and *Acacia nilotica*.

Family (18): Lygaeidae

(1) Subfamily: Aphaninae L.S

Genus (1): *Pachybrachius* Hhn.

Pachybrachius annulipes (Bar).1924, j.N.Y. Entomol. Soc. 32: 133-137.

Distribution:**Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** North Africa and Ethiopian region.**Ecology and Habitat:** Common under fallen leaves, on ground between plants, on shrubs and at lamp. Occurs all the year round.**Genus (2):** *Dakhla* Linnavouri 1964*Dakhla strepiennis* Linnavouri, 1964. Ann. Zool. Finn. 1: 316.**Distribution:****Local:** Upper Nile and western desert.**World:** Egypt.**(1) Subfamily: Lygaeinae****Genus (1):** *Spilostethus* Stal, 1868*Spilostethus longulus* (Dall. 1852) .**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower & Upper Nile, Gebel Elba and Sinai**World:** North Africa and Oriental region.**Ecology and Habitat:** Widely distributed in deserts, occurring all the year round at the base of desert plants.*Spilostethus pandurus* (Scop. 1763) .**Distribution:****Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** Mediterranean, Australian, Oriental and Ethiopian regions.**Ecology and Habitat:** Widely distributed in desert, semidesert and cultivated lands. It is one of the most common heteropterous species, occurring all the year round on various kinds of cultivated and wild plants. It lives in Oases near small canals of Wells and Springs.*Spilostethus saxatilis* (Scop.1763) .**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip.**World:** Central and South Europe, Caucasian region, Iran, Sind ,
Turkestan, Egypt, Tunisia and Algeria.**Genus (2):** *Cosmopleurus* Stal., 1872*Cosmopleurus fulvipes* (Dall. 1852) (List of the spec. Hem. Ins. In the Coll. of the Brit. Mus., Pts. 1 and 2 Lond 368pp)1953 : *Spilostethus (Cosmmopleurus) fulvipes* (Dall., 1852). Priesner and

Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Ent., XXXVII: 41.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Mediterranean and Ethiopian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, living under low plants and bushes. The insect lives also near small canals of Wells and Springs in the Oases.

Genus (3): *Melanocoryphus* Sta1,1872.

Melanocoryphus sanctus Horv. 1929 (General Cataloge of the Hem. Smith Coll.)

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Widely distributed on *Citrullus colorynthis* in desert valleys or in northern stepp. More abundant in Autumn and Spring.

Melanocoryphus syriacus (Reut., 1885). Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 14: 555-758

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

Status: Rare.

Melanocoryphus tristrami (Douglas & Scott, 1868).The Brit. Hem., Vol. 1:Hem-Het., R. Hard. Lon..XII, 627pp.

Distribution:

Local: Siani.

World: Iran, Syria, Egypt and Europe.

Status: Rare.

Melanocoryphus superbus Pollich.

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (4): *Graptostethus* Stal, 1868.

Graptostethus servus (F., 1787) .

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Western deserts.

World: Ethiopian, Oriental and Mediterranean regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Fairly common in cultivated land, and bark of trees, especially *Acacia*, in cotton fields, orchards, etc. The insect can be found all the year round.

Genus (5): *Lygaeosoma* Spin., 1837.

Lygaeosoma sardae Spin., 1837.

1953: *Lygaeosoma reticulatum* (H.S., 1839).

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Mediterranean region, Siberia and Central Europe.

Lygaeosoma angulare Reut., 1885.

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens Locality unknown

Lygaeosoma villosula Stal., 1859. (Hem. spec. nov. des. Kong. sev. Fre. Eug. Res. Omk. jar. III. Zoo. Ins. 219-298)

1953 : *Melanotellus villosulus* (Stal). Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc.

Fouad 1^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 42.

Distribution:

Local: Arabia and desert, Gebel Elba.

World: Egypt

Ecology and Habitat: The species is a rare one, but it can be found under *Tamarix* and *Zygophyllum* in the desert

Genus(6): *Apterola* M. R. 1866.

Apterola angusticollis Lindbg., 1938. Bull. Soc. Fouad I ent., XXII: 13.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Egypt.

Genus(7): *Tropidothorax* Bergt.

Tropidothorax ieucopterus (Goeze), 1778. Rev. d'ent. IV: 220

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

Status: Rare

(3) Subfamily: Orsillinae

Genus (1) : *Nysius* Stal 1872.

Nysius cymoides (Spin, 1837). Essai Hem.: 252.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Turkestan, Caucasian and Mediterranean subregion of paleactic region.

Ecology and Habitat: Common all the year, occasionally observed in swarms of great numbers at light. It is usually found on the ground, low plants, also on shrubs and trees.

Nysius graminicola (Kit., 1846) (Bib.&Prot. of V.F. Osh., Isp, tal. Pri., hist. ser. 5:1-30)

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Common in all kinds of plants, particularly in orchards, in field borders and canal banks, and waste land. It is also appears in great numbers when drought sets in, and the insects are forced to leave the dry plants in search for other places where they can live. Found all the year and all over Egypt.

Nysius senecionis (Sch. 1829), Beitr. : 87.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower & Upper Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Lives on weeds, e.g. *Erigeron crispus*. It can be found all the year round.

Genus (2): *Camptocoris* Put. 1886.

Camptocoris longicornis (Puton, 1874)(Hem. nov. ou peu con. de la fau. Pale. Rev. Ent. Ca., 6: 96-105)

1953 : *Nysoides longicornis* (Put.). Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 43.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs near cultivations and desert valleys. The insect is collected also at light traps.

Genus (3): *Paranysius* Horv. 1895

Paranysius fallaciosus subsp. *Priesneri* China 1935. Ann. Mag. Nat. hist. C101. XVI: 467.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs in Orchards, under stones and clods of soil in Autumn and Spring.

(4) Subfamily: Cyminae**Genus (1) :** *Cymodema* Spin., 1837*Cymodema tabidum* Spin. 1840. Essai. Hem.: 241.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower.**World:** Nearctic region, South Europe, Morocco and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Lives in moist localities, where it can be found on lawns and canal banks where *Cyperus* grows. The species is very abundant and can be found in large numbers during Spring (March to June).**Genus (2) :** *Cymus* Hhn.1831*Cymus minutus* Lindberg, 1938. Bull. Soc. R. Ent. d'Egypte, XXII: 14.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower & Upper Nile and Sinai.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Numerous in damb places on *phragmites* and other Graminae, it is also associated with Cyperaceae. It inhabits agro- and desert ecosystems.*Cymus melanocephalus* Fieber. 1861, Europ. Hem: 200.**Note:** Identified from Egyptian specimens., locality unknown.**(5) Subfamily: Blissinae****Genus (1):** *Ischnodemus* Fieb. 1836.*Ischnodemus caspius* Jak., 1871. Troud. Russk. Ent. Obsch., III**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile.**World:** Greece, Turkestan and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Common species, Lives on *Typha angustata* where it can be found under leaf sheaths of the plant all the year round. It is also attracted to artificial light.**Genus (2):** *Blissus* Burm. 1835*Blissua hirtulus* Burm. 1835. Hadb., II, I: 290**Distribution:****Local:** Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.**World:** Spain, Portugal, Italy and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Found at bases of grasses and detritus. It is found in cultivated lands in Delta and also in near deserts and Oases.

(6) Subfamily: Henestarinae

Genus (1): *Henestaris* Spin. 1837

Henestaris curtulus Horvath, 1910. Bull. Soc. Entomol. Egypt, : 106.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Status: Rare.

Henestaris laticeps (Curt., 1836). Brit. Ent., : 579.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Central and South Europe, North Africa and Caucasian region.

Ecology and Habitat: Found in the northern strip only, e.g. Dekhelia, Alexandria and Mariout

Henestaris thoracicus Schmidt, 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad. I'dent. XXIII: 369.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Inhabit damp localities of the coastal planes.

Genus (2): *Engistus* Fieb., 1864.

Engistus boops (Dur., 1857). Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., : 64.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Western desert.

World: South Europe and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: The species was found only in the north (Dekheila, Mex, Damiette, Abukir) and in Oases Siwa and Dakhla. It is confined to salt marshes.

Engistus exanguis Stal, 1872

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: South Europe, North Africa and Turkestan.

Ecology and Habitat: Found under shrubs, specially *Zygophyllum* and *Haloxylon*. It is very common in the desert valleys .

(7) Subfamily: Artheneinae

Genus (1): *Arthensis* Spin, 1837

Arthensis aegyptiaca Lindbg., 1939. Bull. Soc. Found I d'ent., XXIII: 15.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: The insect is very common all over the Delta and Upper Egypt, the whole year on and under *Tamarix*.

Artheneis alutacea Fieb., 1861 Europ. Hem.: 200.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Eastern desert.

World: Asia minor, Turkestan, Caucasian region and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Found in sandy areas, on *Tamarix* in the desert between March and April.

Artheneis faveolata Spinola, Europ. Hem.: 200.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Eastern desert.

World: Asia minor, Turkestan, Caucasian region and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Found in sandy areas, on *Tamarix* all the year round.

Genus (2): *Holcocranum* Fieb. 1960.

Holcocranum eburnum Brgevin

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile

World: Morocco, Italy, Belgium, Romania, Caucasian region and Turkestan.

Ecology and Habitat: The insect is found in stems of *Phragmites*, *Typha* and on Sugar cane.

(8) Subfamily: Heterogasterinae

Genus: *Heterogaster*

Heterogaster urtia (F., 1775). Syst. Rhyng.: 231.

Distribution :

Local: Coastal strip, lower Nile, Western and Eastern deserts.

World: Europe, North Africa, Caucasian region, Turkestan and Asia minor.

Ecology and Habitat: The insect is attracted to artificial light. The insect can be found on orchards and gardens, on herbs and at lamp.

(9) Subfamily: Pachygronthinae

Genus: *Cymophyes* Fieb., 1870

Cymophyes decolor Stal, 1872 Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forth. (7): 47.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Algeria and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Common all the year in sandy areas near cultivations on *Panicum turgidum*, occasionally on Sugar cane.

Cymophyes ochroleuca F., 1870. Verh. Zool. Bot. Wien.: 248.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Algeria and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Common on *Panicum turgidum* in sandy areas.

(10) Subfamily: Oxycareninae Stal.

Genus (1): *Auchenodes* Horv. 1891

Auchenodes peyerimhoffi Royer 1914.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai

Status: Rare

Genus (2): *Bycanistellus* Reut., 1800

Bycanistellus naso Stal, 1872. Oefv Vet. Ak. Forth. (7): 50

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip

World: Morocco, Algeria and Egypt.

Status: Rare

Genus (3) : *Macropternalla* Slater = *Macropterna* Fieb. (nom. Preoccupied)

Macropternalla inermis Slater. Rhynchotog.,: 40

1953: *Macropterna inermis* Fieb., Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Fouda.

1^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 52.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Common desert species found all the year round,

under shrubs, herbs and grasses. Sometimes very abundant and occasionally forming swarms. This species attacks man, piercing the skin when thirsty. This species is a minor pest of stored grains in some localities.

Genus (4): *Leptodemus* Reut., 1900.

Leptodemus minutus (Jack.).

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Egypt, Algeria and Turkestan.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, inhabiting desert valleys. It was observed in numbers in grain stores.

Genus (5): *Lethaeus* Dall., 1852

Lethaeus fulvovarius Puton, 1884. Rev. I d'ent., Ill: 142.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Ethiopian region and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: This species is probably a nocturnal one. It can be collected only by light traps.

Lethaeus lethierryi (Put., 1869) .

Distribution:

Local: Coastal region, Nile Valley, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World: North Africa and Arabia

Ecology and Habitat: This is one of the few heteropteran that can be found in groups. Solitary individuals can be also observed. It is usually found under stones in desert valleys.

Genus (6): *Microplax* Fieb., 1860

Microplax interrupta Fiebr, 1836. Weit. Beit. 1:345.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Caucasian and Mediterranean regions, and Turkestan.

Ecology and Habitat: Fairly common all the year under halfa grasses and *Panicum* in desert habitats.

Genus (7): *Brachyplax* Fieb., 1860.

Brachyplax tenuis (Mul. & Rey, 1866). Hist. nat. des. pun. de Fran.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from an unknown locality in Egypt.

Genus (8): *Oxycareus* Fieb. 1836.

Oxycareus hyalinipennis (Costa, 1838). Insectos do Brasil.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Ethiopian and Mediterranean regions.

Ecology and Habitat: The species is associated with various species of Malvaceae, where it goes into Winter diapause and Summer aestivation in the plant pods. It was observed in large numbers in dry cotton balls and also under park of trees in different cultivations. The species is a minor pest on cotton.

Oxycareus pallens (H.S., 1928). Ind. Liter. Entom. Berlin-Dah, 40 vols/406.

Distribution:

Local: Eastern and western desert, Nile Valley.

Ecology and Habitat: The species is not common, but it is similar to the former in its ecology and habitat.

11- Subfamily: Rhyparochrominae

Genus (1): *Paromius* Fieb., 1860.

Paromius gracilis (Rambr, 1838). Fsvn. Andal.: 139.

Distribution:

Local: Gebel Elba.

World: Europe and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Common on Graminae in desert valleys.

Paromius leptopides (Bar., 1859). Berlin ent. Zeit.: 330

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Europe and North Africa.

Status: A Rare species. It can be collected by light traps.

Genus (2): *Megalonotus* Fieb., 1860.

Megalonotus praetextatus (H.S., 1835)

1953: *Rhyparochromus praetextatus* (H.S.). Priesner and Alfieri Bull. Soc. Fouad 1 er Entom., XXXVII: 57.

Distribution:**Local:** Lower Nile.**World:** Central Europe, Caucasian and Mediterranean region**Ecology and Habitat:** Found under *Tamarix*, and on graminae.**Genus (3) :** *Tethaloterum* Scudder, 1959*Tethaloterum brevicolle* Horavath, 1914. Ann. Soc. Ent. France: 134.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai.*Tethalotrurum heteronotum* (Put., 1886). Expl. Sci.: 15.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** North Africa.**Ecology and Habitat:** Found on *Citrullus colocynthis*, among grasses.**Genus (4):** *Polycrates* Stal., 1859.*Polycrates consutus* (Germar, 1837). Silbern, revue. V: 139.**Distribution:****Local:** Gebel Elba.**World:** Ethiopian region.**Genus (5):** *Marmottania* Put., 1887.*Marmottania priesneri* Wagner, 1958. Bull. Soc. Entom. Egypt, XLII: 469.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** A desert species. It inhabit desert valleys of Sinai (under stones and low shrubs).*Marmottania simonies* Puton, 1887.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt and Algeria.**Ecology and Habitat:** A predaceous desert species. It lives under and upon stones in desert valleys.**Genus (6):** *Piezoscelis* Fieb. 1870.*Piezoscelis staphylinus* (Rambur, 1842).

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (7): *Proderus* Fieb., 1860.

Proderus suberythropus (Costa, 1841) .

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (8): *Lamprodema* Fieb., 1860.

Lamprodema maurum (F., 1803). Syst. Rhyng: 238.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Mediterranean Caucasian regions and Turkestan.

Ecology and Habitat: This species is rare. However, it can be found in cultivated lands as well as in deserts between grasses and detritus.

Genus (9): *Lasiosomus* Fieb., 1860.

Lasiosomus enervis (H.S., 1842). Wanz. Ins. VI: 37.

Lasiosomus sp.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

Status: Rare.

Genus (10): *Stygnocoris* Dgl. & SC. 1865

Stygnocoris faustus Horv., 1888.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Mediterranean region.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species occurs in low shrubs communities (under stones)

Genus (11): *Anepsiocoris* Put. 1884.

Anepsiocoris encaustus (Put., 1869). Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 4 ser IX: 143.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile, Eastern desert, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World: Algeria and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: lives under stones in the desert valleys.

Genus (12): *Rhyparochromus* Curt., 1836.

Rhyparochromus (Liolobus) pallidicornis R., 1891. Rev. d'ent. X: 140.

1953 : *Aphanus (Liolobus) Pallidicornis* Reut. (Rossi). Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entom., XXXVII: 58.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Eastern desert, and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: Associated with the plant *Cleome droserifolia-Rhyparochromus saturnius* (Rossi, 1831) Faun. Etruc. Sp., pI VII, fig. 8.

1953 : *Aphanus (Xanthochilus) saturnius* Ross. Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad 1 er Entom., XXXVII: 58.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Mediterranean subregion of Palaearctic region. .

Genus (13): *Peritrechus* Fieb., 1860.

Peritrechus meridionalis Puton, 1877. Petites. Nouvelles, ent. : 147.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Palaearctic region.

Ecology and Habitat: A nocturnal species, but it can be found under herbs and grasses in desert and cultivated areas.

Peritrechus semicaulis Hah., 1831 Die Wanz. Ins. vol. 1-3. Nure, Germany.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Peritrechus gracilicornis Puton, 1877.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Peritrechus nubilus Fallen, 1807.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (14): *Dieuches* Dhrn., 1860.

Dieuches armlpes (F., 1794). Ent. Syst. IV: 164.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile and Gebel Elba.

World: Egypt and Ethiopian region.

Dieuches mucronatus (Stal, 1865). Hem. Afr. II: 168.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: Desert species, occurring in sandy places all the year round.

Dieuches syriacus Dohrn, 1860. Ent. Zeit.: 159.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai.

World: Green land, Sinai and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed in association with *Citrullus colocynthus*.

Genus (15) : *Ischnopeza* Fieb., 1860

Ischnopeza pallipes Puton, 1892. Rev. d'ent. XI: 27.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: The species inhabit sandy areas. It was found under stones.

Ischnopeza hirticornis (H.S., 1853).

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Icus angularis Fieb., 1860.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus(16): *Tropistethus* Fieb. 1860

Tropistethus holosericus (Sch., 1939). Bull. Soc. Fouad 1 dent. XXVII: 360.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (17) : *Plinthisus* Fieb. 1860

Plinthisus minutissimus (F., 1861). Die. europ. Hem. 444 pp.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (18): *Lasiocoris* Fieb., 1860

Lasiocoris anomalus (Klt., 1815).

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (19): *Aphanus* Lap., 1832.

Aphanus rolondri L, 1829.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Occur in detritus of irrigation canals in Agroecosystems.

Geuns (20): *Neurocladus* Fieb. 1860

Neurocladus brachrides Dufour, 1851. Ann. Soc. Ent. Am. 59: 602-631.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (21): *Hyalochilus* Fieb., 1860

Hyalochilus ovatus (Costa., 1852).

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (22) : *Aellopus* Wlff. 1881.

Aellopus syriacus (Reuter, 1885). Rev. d'ent. IV: 220.

Distribution:

Local : Sinai.

World: Syria, Canary islands and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: The species is Known to inhabit the coldest area in Egypt (St. Katherine, South Sinai) Lives under *Alcanna tinctoria*.

Aellopus atratus Goezc. 1778. Rev. d'ent. IV: 220.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (23) : *Lachnethus* Bergroth, 1912 (= *Lachnophorus* Reuter).

Lachnethus singalinsia Dohrn, 1860. Ent. Zeit. : 159.

Distribution:

Local: Gebel Elba

Ecology and Habitat: It inhabit desert valleys. It can be found under stones.

Genus (24): *Emblethis* Fieb. 1860

Emblethis angustus Mont, 1890. Rev. d'dent. IX: 175.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Mangolia, Palaearctic region, France, Portugal, Spain, Turkestan and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: A common species. It can be found in the borders of the desert (near cultivations). Associated with several wild plants especially Graminae.

Emblethis bullaus Fieb., 1861. Die. europ. Hem. .444 pp.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Belgium, Italy, Romania, Caucasian region and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: The species is common in the borders of desert all the year round. It is usually associated with Graminae.

Emblethis denticollis Horv., 1878 Beitr. Caucasus. Land.: 79

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Belgium, Romania, Asia minor, Caucasian region Turkestan and Egypt.

Status: Rare.

Emblethis gracilicornis Put., 1883. Rev. d'dent. 11: 13.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Note: No information are available.

Emblethis griseus (Wolff, 1802).

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Turkestan, Central and South Europe, Nearctic region, Siberia and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: This is the most common species in the genus, found all the year round in the borders of desert on Graminae, *Zygophyllum* and *Citrullus*.

Emblethis pusillus Priesner and Alfieri, 1953. Bull. Soc. Fouad. 1 er. Entom. XXXVII: 60.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Egypt.

Emblethis verbasci (F., 1803) Syst. Rhyng.: 235.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Palaerctic region.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species, lives on several plants, e.g.

Tamarix, *Zygodphyllum*, *Citrullus* and many Graminae. It lives in borders of the desert in uncultivated or waste places.

Emblethis ciliatus Horvath, 1875.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip & lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Common all the year round under Graminae.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (25) : *Drymus* Fieb. 1860.

Drymus assimilis Horv., 1897.

Note: Recorded in Egypt: no data are available.

Genus (26): *Scolopostethus* Fieb. 1860.

Scolopostethus affinis Sch., 1829.Beitr: 87.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Scolopostethus decoratus (Hahn, 1831). Wanz. Ins. I: 139

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (27): *Aegyptocoris* China 1936

Aegyptocoris myrmecoides China, 1936. Proc. R. ent. Soc. London(B). 5:164.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species, Found on grasses. The species was observed in large numbers at the bases *Cyperus* and *Panicum turgidum*.

Genus (28): *Camptocera* Jack., 1877.

Camptocera angustula Put., 1887, Rev. d'ent. VI: 303.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile and Western & Eastern deserts.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species, lives under stones and decomposed plants. It can be found between March and October.

Camptocera glaberrima Walker.

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (29): *Gonianotus* Fieb., 1860

Gonianotus marginepunctatus (Wolff, 1804).

Note: The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (30): *Lethaeus* Dall., 1852.

Lethaeus fulvovarius (Puton, 1884).

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile

Ecology and Habitat: Rare species, but probably due to its nocturnal habits

Lethaeus lethierryi (Puton, 1896).

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Gebel Elba.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, more common in desert valleys. It is found occasionally under stones in associations.

Lethaeus picipes (Herrich-Schaffer, 1853) .

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens (Locality unknown).

Genus (31): *Taphropeltus* Stal, 1872.

Taphropeltus contractus (Herrich-Schaffer, 1853).

Distribution:

Local: Gebel Elba.

12- Subfamily: Geocorinae

Genus (1) : *Piocoris* Stal, 1872.

Piocoris confalonierii Bergevin.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

Piocoris luridus (Fieb., 1844). Ent. Mon.: 114.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile and Sinai.

World: North Africa, Syria and Caucasian region.

Ecology and Habitat: Widely distributed on *Tamarix* and *Acacia* or their detritus.

Piocoris nebulosus Mont, 1907.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed on gramineae and at the base of trees preying upon small arthropods. It inhabit borders of desert.

Genus (2): *Mallocoris* Stal, 1872.

Mallocoris discifer Stal, 1872. Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forh. (7): 46.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurring under *Cyperus* grass, *Panicum*, etc. It can be observed in Autumn and Winter. This species is not common.

Genus (3): *Stenophthalmicus* Costa, 1875.

Stenophthalmicus biskrensis Put., 1887. Rev. d'ent. VI: 301.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile

Stenophthalmicus fayoumensis Costa, 1875.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Tunisia and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on grasses all the year round.

Stenophthalmicus hilaris Linnavouri, 1964. Ann. Zool. Finn. I: 313.

Stenophthalmicus hirticornis Lindbg., 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad I, d'ent. XXIII: 16.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on halfa grass and *Panicum turgidum*.

Status: Common.

Stenophthalmicus panici Pries., 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad I, d'ent. XXXV: 137.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on desert grass, e.g. *Panicum turgidum*.

Stenophthalmicus punctatulus Linnavouri, 1964. Ann. Zool. Finn. I: 313.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Egypt.

Genus (4): *Geocoris* Fall., 1814.

Geocoris acuticeps Sign. 1881. Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr. (6) I: 1.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: This predator is common on the ground, under *Tamarix* and in waste lands under *Panicum turgidum* and several grass species.

Geocoris arenarius (Jak., 1867). Hor., Soc. Ent. Ross. 4: 15.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: A moderately common desert predator.

Geocoris collaris (Puton, 1878). Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. XXXI

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile and Sinai.

World: North Africa and Ethiopian region.

Ecology and Habitat: Widely distributed. in natural and Agro-ecosystems, occurring all the year round.

Geocoris hispidulus Put., 1874. Pet. Nov. VI: 452.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt, Syria and Algeria.

Status : Rare.

Geocoris megacephalus (Rossi, 1832).

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Turkey, Mediterranean and Caucasian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: This predator is the most common species in the genus. It is found in desert and agroecosystem all over Delta and also in Canal zone. The species is associated with several herbs and grasses.

Geocoris nigriceps Reuter, 1891. Rev. d'ent. X: 140.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: A moderately common species, occurring all the year round in desert valleys under *Zygophyllum* and *Tamarix* and other shrubs.

Status: Moderate.

Geocoris pallidipennis (Costa, 1843). Ann. Accad, Aspir. Nat. Napoli 1: 293

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Ethiopian, Oriental and Mediterranean regions.

Geocoris scutellaris Puton, 1889. Expl. Sci.: 15.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Western desert.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: This species is a desert one, but it can be found also in cultivations. It is associated with many shrubs and grasses.

Geocoris timidus Puton, 1873. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.,: 16.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: North Africa and Canary islands.

Status: Rare

Geocoris fallax (Stichel, 1959). Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt, 78: 110

Geocoris acuticeps. Fallax Stichel (1959). III Bst. Wan Z. Eur. 2003 citation

Distribution:

Local: Canal region, Giza, Delta, Matrouh, Alexandria, Sinai, and Upper Egypt.

Status: Common.

Geocoris henoni (Put.) Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt, 78: 115

Geocoris nigriceps henoni (Puton, 1842). Rev. d'Ent. 11:26

Distribution:

Local: Oasis, Giza, Upper Egypt, Sinai, Delta.

Status: Common.

Geocoris albidus (Jakovelv, 1871). Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt, 78: 119

Geocoris arenarcus albidus (Jakovelv & Slater, 1871). Trud. Ent. Ross. 6: 31

Distribution:

Local: Sinai and Delta.

Geocoris lautus (Mont., 1914). Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt, 78: 119

Geocoris arenarcus lautus Montandon 1914. Bull. Soc. Buch. 23: 235.

Distribution:

Local: Oasis, Fayoum, Aswan, Matrouh and EI-Salum.

Status: Common.

Geocoris tanninimenis Linnavouri, 1960. Ann. Zoo. Vanamo, 22-36.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Egypt.

Status: Common.

Geocoris confalonierii (Berg., 1932). Ann. Mus. Cir. St. Nat. Gen. 55-425.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai and Matrouh.

Distribution:

Local: It collected from Kerdasa (Giza, Egypt)

Status: A rare species.

Family (19): Leptopodidae**1- Subfamily Leptopodinae****Genus:** *Patapius* Horvath.*Patapius sentus* Drake and Hoberlandt, 1965. Acta. Ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae 36: 303-310.*Patapius spinosus* (Rossi, 1832).**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile.**Ecology and Habitat:** Occurs under stones and plant detritus.**2- Subfamily: Leptosaldinae****Genus:** *Valleriola* Dist. 1904.*Valleriola assouanensis* Costa, 1852.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower & Upper Nile**World:** Ethiopian region, Egypt and Iran.**Ecology and Habitat:** This species can be found on and under stones (April, September and November)**Family (20): Naucoridae****Subfamily: Naucorinae****Genus (1):** *Heleocoris* Stal 1876.*Heleocoris minusculus* (Walk., 1870). Zoologist: 2380.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai.**Status:** Rare**Genus (2):** *Macrocoris* Sign., 1863.*Macrocoris flavicollis* Sign, 1836. (Rev. de. Hem. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 4: 541-588)**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** North Africa.**Status:** Rare.

Family (21): Pentatomidae**Subfamily: Pentatominae****Genus (1): *Aelia* F. 1803.**

Aelia punctiventris Horvath, 1910. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt: 100

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Upper Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Lives on cereal crops, grasses and Umbelliferae.

It can be also found on canal banks. The species is fairly common all the year round.

Aelia acuminata (L., 1758).

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens of unknown locality.

Aelia klugi Hahn. 1831.

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens of unknown locality.

Genus (2): *Anchesmus* Stal, 1876.

Anchesmus rubriplaga (Walker). Bidr. till Rio-Jan 1: 100.

1953 : *Anchesmus ruficornis* Priesner and Alfieri Bull. Soc. Fouad 1^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 29.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt and South Iran.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Cupressus* and *Tamarix* sp, especially in Autumn and Winter.

Genus (3) : *Bagrada* Stal, 1862.

Bagrada amoenua (Walker, 1868). Ann. Mus. Hungar 30: 33.

1953 : *Bargada deserticola* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 28 (*B. deserticola* Horvath is not a valid species It is only a form of *B. amoenua*). Cat-Het 3: 908.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai, Gebel Elba and Middle Egypt.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Rare species.

Bagrada hilaris (F., 1725). Syst. ent.: 715

1953 : *Bagrada picta* (F.). Priesner and Affieri. Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entom., XXXVII: 27.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Ethiopian and Oriental regions and North Africa.

1953 : *Anchesmus ruficornis* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entom., XXXVII: 29.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt and South Iran.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on *Cupressus* and tamafix sp, especially in Autumn and Winter.

Bagrada poecila (Klug, 1830). Syn. Ph., Seu. ico. et desc. ins, qu. ex it. Afr. Dor. et As. F. G. Hem. et C.H. Eh. Stud. nov. aut I 11. red. Ber. 2

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Bargada royeri Horv., 1936. Ann. Mus. Hungar: 30.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species found in the desert vallies on *Cleome arabica* and *Zilla spinosa*. The sexes differ in size and body shape

Genus (4): *Brachynema* Muls. 1852.

Brachynema cinctum F., 1775. Ent. Syst., 4: 113.

1830 *Brachynema tarsata* Klug. Symb. Dec.: 44.

1852 *Brachynema roseipennis* Mulsant. Ann. Soc. Linn.: 87

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile and Sinai

World: Mediterranean region.

Ecology and Habitat: Associated with trees and lower plants e.g *Zygophyllum*.

Brachynema venustulum Mont, 1900. Bull. Soc. Eucarest. IX: 158.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Egypt and Algeria.

Brachynema virens (Klug, = *B. germani* (KIt.) 1846]). Symb. Phys. Dec.:5.

Distribution:

Local: Western desert

World: South France and North Africa

Ecology and Habitat: Found in desert and on the borders of cultivations, attracted to light. It is usually observed in spring (March-June).

Genus (5): *Carpocoris* Kit. 1846.

Carpocoris juscispinus (Boh., 1849).

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: North Africa

Status: Rare.

Carpocoris pudicus (Poda, 1761). Ins. Mus. Ginel: 56.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: India and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Found on waste places, borders of fields and orchards.

Carpocoris purpureipennis (De Geer, 1773).

Note: Identified from Egyptian specimens collected from unknown localities.

Genus (6): *Chroantha* Stal, 1872.

Chroantha ornatula (H.S., 1853).

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile, Western & Eastern deserts and Sinai

World: Mediterranean region.

Ecology and Habitat: Numerous on certain trees and shrubs, e.g. *Sesbania* sp. and *Acaia nilotica*.

Genus (7): *Codophila* M. R. 1866.

Codophila maculiollis (Dall., 1851). (List Spec. Hem. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus, Pts. 1&2 Lond)

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Sinai

World: North Africa , Ethiopian and Oriental regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed all the year round on sandy places at the border of the desert, usually bound to *Echinops spznosus*.

Codophila varia (F., 1787). Ent. Syst. 4: 95.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: North Africa and Europe.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed associated with wild plants in desert habitats between September and October.

Genus (8): *Diploxys* A.S. 1843.

Diploxys cordofana (Mayr, 1864). Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien, 14: 911.

Note: Recorded from an unknown locality in Egypt.

Genus (9): *Dolycoris* M.R. 1866.

Dolycoris baccarum (L., 1758). Syst. Nat. 2: 721.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai

World: Oriental, Nearctic and Palaeartic regions.

Status: Rare.

Dolycoris numidicus Horv., 1907.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

Status: Rare.

Genus(10): *Eurydema* Lap. 1832.

Eurydema ornatum (L., 1758). Syst. Nat., 10ed., 1: 446.

Distribution:

Local: Western & Eastern deserts and Sinai.

World: Mediterranean region.

Ecology and Habitat: Common all the year round in desert and cultivations, especially on *Zilla spinosa* and garden *Crucifera*.

Eurydema rugulosum (Dhrn., 1860). Stett. Ent. Zeit.: 103, pI. 3 Fig. 4.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: China, Turkey and Ethiopian region.

Status: Rare.

Eurydema ventrale Klti, 1845. Melet. Entom., IV : 25.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: North Africa.

Status: Rare.

Eurydema syriacum Kirt., 1940. Bib&Port. V.F. Osh.Isp. tal. Pri, nis. ser., 5: 1-30.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (11): *Eysarcoris* Hhn. 1834.

Eysarcoris ventralis (Westwood, 1837) .

1953 : *Eusarcoris inconspicuous* (H.S.) Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc.

Fouad I^{er} Entom.,XXXVII: 23.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Holarctic region.

Ecology and Habitat: found in all the cultivated areas, also in natural (desert) ecosystem associated with more than 70 cultivated and wild plant species. Although the species is found all the year round, it goes into a state of Winter reproductive diapause. The specie is common on wild and cultivated plants representing about 20 families of the flora of Egypt including several cultivated plants, e.g beans, clover, tomato, potato, sunflower, watermelon, sesame, and winter squash.

Genus (12): *Holcogaster* Fieb. 1860.

Holcogaster fibulata Germar, 1831.

Note: Identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.

Genus (13): *Mecidea* Dall. 1851.

Mecidea ingramsi China, 1936. Ann. Mag. n. H. (10) 17:96.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile, Eastern desert, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species. It inhabit desert ecosystems where it can be found in valleys and in the Oases of the Western desert.

Mecidea pallida Stal, 1754. Oefv. Vet. Ak.: 233.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: North Africa and South Europe

Ecology and Habitat: Found on waste land, field borders, near the desert, occasionally in numbers on desert plants, e.g., *Zilla spinosa*. It can be also found on barely and other gramineae.

Genus (14): *Mustha* A. S. 1843

Mustha morgani (Horvath, 1906). Bull. Mus

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Sinai

World: Egypt and Iran

Ecology and Habitat: Found in desert localities, especially near the roots of wild plants.

Genus (15): *Nezara* A. S. 1843

Nezara heegeri (Fieb., 1861). Eur. Hem. : 331.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Europe and North Africa.

Nezara millieri M.R., 1866.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World: Europe and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, widely distributed from northern and eastern coasts to the Egyptian borders with Sudan. It is found in Gebel Elba and Sinai. It is associated with several trees and shrubs, but more commonly with *Tamarix*.

Nezara viridula (L., 1758). Syst. Nat. ed 10: 444.

Distribution:**Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** Cosmopolitan**Ecology and Habitat:** The species is widely distributed in Egypt. It can be found the whole year round in the cultivated areas of Egypt on variety of plants. The insect is not a serious pest in Egypt. The population seems to be regulated naturally by the egg parasite, *Microphanurus megacephalus* Ashm., which was successfully introduced from Egypt to Australia.**Genus (16):** *Pausias* Jak. 1905.*Pausias leprieuri* (Sign., 1880). Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. (in 14 parts).**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Widely distributed all the year round in desert coastal areas and near cultivations, on trees and shrubs.**Genus (17):** *Orocephalus* (M.R.).*Orocephalus dissmilis* (Horv.).**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Observed in January, May and December in cultivated areas.*Orocephalus dohrnianus* (M.R.)**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile and Sinai.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Found in desert valleys and cultivations, but seems to prefer sand dunes. It can be found under shrubs and grasses, especially *Panicum turgidum* and *Artemisia* sp.**Genus(18):** *Piezodorus* Fieb. 1860*Piezodorus teretipes* Stal, 1864. Hem. Afr. I,: 198.**Distribution:****Local:** Upper Nile.**World:** Egypt.**Status:** A rare desert species.

Genus (19): *Phricodus* Spinola

Phricodus aegyptiacus Izzard, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad I entom. XXXV: 123.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs in groups on *Lavandula coronopifolia* and on *Stachys aegyptiaca*.

Genus (20): *Rhaphigaster* Lap. 1832

Rhaphigaster nebulosa (Poda, 1761).

Note: Identified from specimens of unknown localities in Egypt.

2- Suhfamily: Podopinae**Genus (1):** *Ancyrosoma* A. S. 1842.

Ancyrosoma affine (Westwood, 1837). S.R. 140-58

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs in cultivated areas and in the desert on several plant families, e.g. *Umbelliferae*.

Ancyrosoma leucogrammes (Gall.)

1953: *Ancyrosoma albineatus* (F.). Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc.

Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 19.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: The species inhabit cultivated lands, on waste lands, e.g. on plants of the family umbellifera and desert ecosystem.

Genus (2): *Graphosoma* Lap. 1832.

Graphosoma lineatum (L., 1758). N. H. 716.6.

Distribution:

Local: unknown.

World: North Africa and South Europe.

Status: A rare species.

Graphosoma semipunctatum (Fabricius, 1803.). Syst. Ent.,: 698.

Distribution:**Local:** Lower Nile.**Status:** A rare species.**Genus (3):** *Putonia* Stal, 1872.*Putonia torrida* Stal, 1872. Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forh.: 57.**Distribution:****Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** Egypt, Spain, Portugal and Turkey.**Ecology and Habitat:** A desert species inhabiting the borders of the desert, common under *Imperata cylindrica*, *Panicum turgidum* and *Zygophyllum cocczneum*.**Genus (4):** *Leprosoma* Bar., 1850.*Leprosoma reticulatum* (H.S., 1851). Die Wan. Ins. vol. 4-9.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** A rare species, found occasionally on *Panicum turgidum*.**Genus (5):** *Scotinophara* Stal., 1867.*Scotinophara sicula* (Costa, 1841). Ann. Sd. Ent. Fr., 10: 301.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile.**Word:** Sardinia islands, Sicilian island and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** A rare species, it occurs near the desert on ground between January and March.**Genus(6):** *Sternodontus* M.R. 1856.*Sternodontus obtusus* Mul. & Rey, 1866. Hist. nat. de pun. De Fr., vol. 2: pent.**Note:** Identified from Egyptian specimens of unknown localities.**Genus (7):** *Tholagmus* Stal, 1860.*Tholagmus chobauti* Puton, 1898. Rev. ent. France. XVII: 166.**Distribution:****Local:** Eastern & Western deserts and Sinai.**Word:** Egypt and Algeria.**Ecology and Habitat:** A desert species found in great numbers on *Pithyranthus tortuosus* (Umbelliferae)

Genus (8) : *Tarisa* A.S.1843.

Tarisa consimilis Reut., 1891. Revue. d'entom. X : 138.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found in desert valleys between March and June.

Tarisa subspinosa (Germ., 1839). Zeitschr. 1:54.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs in Agro-ecosystems and in deserts on *Tamarix* sp.

Tarisa dimidiatipes Puton 1874.

Distribution:

Local: Recorded from Egypt (Unknown locality)

World: Egypt and Algeria.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs in Agro-ecosystems and deserts especially on *Tamarix* sp.

Tarisa camelus Reut.1900.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai

World: Arabian desert

Ecology and Habitat: Common in valleys of the desert (March, April and October.)

Genus (9): *Ventocoris* Hhn. 1834.

Ventocoris fischeri (H.S., 1853). Vanz., 9:331.

1953: *Trigonosoma fischeri*, Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entom., XXXVII: 19.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Sinai

World: North Africa and Caucasian regions

Ecology and Habitat: Fairly common in association with *Zygophyllum* and *Trigonella*.

Ventocoris obesum (Stal, 1864). Hem. Afr.:84.

1953: *Trigonosoma obesum* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad Ier Entom., XXXVII: 19.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal Strip, Upper Nile and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: Inhabit the deserts and agro-ecosystems near the desert. it can be found all the year round, associated with *Zilla spinosa*.

Ventocoris falcatus (Gorr., 1787). Ent. Neop. Plb. Fig. 9

1953 : *Trigonosoma fulcatum* (Gorr.), Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad 1^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 19.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Europe and North Africa.

Status: Rare.

Ventocoris martini (Horvath)

1953 : *Trigonosoma modestum* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad 1^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 19.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

Status: Rare.

Note: A "valid" species. Not just a form of *modestum* (See Priesner and Alfieri, 1953)

Ventocoris obtusum (Horv., 1904). Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 9 : 358-370.

1953 : *Trigonosoma obtusum* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Ent. Soc. Fouad 1^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 19.

Distribution:

Local: Tel-El Kebir(Lower Nile)

World: Egypt.

Status: Rare.

3- Subfamily: Phyllocephalinae**Genus(1):** *Phyllocephala* Lap. 1832.*Phyllocephala albicornis* (Horv., 1911). Ann. Mus. Hung. 9: 580.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip, Gebel Elba and Sinai.**World:** Ethiopian region and Asia.**Ecology and Habitat:** Found on grasses, especially *Panicum turgidum*.

It inhabit desert valleys at the red sea coast.

Genus(2): *Schyzops* Spinola 1837(= *Schizops* Serville 1843)*Schyzops aegyptiaca* (Lef., 1831). Guerin. Mag. Zoo1. : 1.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower & Upper Nile.**Ecology and Habitat:** Fairy common all the year round in the Nile valley on halfa grass (*Imperata*, *Eragrostis*).**4- Subfamily: Asopinae****Genus (1) :** *Andrallus* Bergroth 1906*Andrallus spinidens* (F., 1787).**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai**World:** Neotropical region, Ethiopian region, Oriental region. Australia and North Africa.**Genus(2) :** *Zicrona* A.S. 1843.*Zicrona caerulea* (L., 1758). Syst.Nat.ed.10, 1: 445.**Distribution:****Local:** Coastal strip.**World:** Ethiopian, Nearctic and Oriental regions.**Status:** Rare.**5- Subfamily : Graphosominae****Genus (1):** *Sciocoris* Fall. 1829.*Sciocoris angusticollis* Puton, 1895. Rev. d'ent. Fr. XIV: 83.**Distribution:****Local:** Eastern & Western deserts.**World:** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat:** Inhabit desert valleys under shrubs.**Status:** Rare

Sciocoris conspurcatus Klug., 1845. Symb. Phys. 5, Pt. 44.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

World: Algeria, Morocco, Spain and Portugal.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species. Occurs all the year round especially under *Zygophyllum*.

Sciocoris helferi Fieb., 1861. Europ. Hem-: 361.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World: Mediterranean region.

Ecology and Habitat: Common species. Occurs all the year round in cultivated areas and in the desert, usually under grasses.

Sciocoris pallens Klug, 1845. Synb. Phys: 5.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed on wild plants of the family Chenopodiaceae.

Sciocoris scutellaris Schmidt, 1939. Bull. Soc. Fouad I Entom. 23: 365.

Distribution:

Local: Nile valley, deserts and Gebel Elba.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Observed between March and June under stones and at the base of desert shrubs.

Genus (2): *Stenozygum* Fieb. 1861.

Stenozygum coloratum (Klug, 1845).

Distribution:

Local: Eastern & Western deserts and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat: The species can be found all over the rocky desert, including Sinai. It was observed in groups (colonies) of large numbers. The

species inhabits also cultivations, it was observed in huge numbers on *Capparis spinosa*, severely damaging the plant.

Genus (3) : *Sternodontus* M.R. 1856

Sternodontus obtusus M.R., 1865. Pun. Scut., : 86.

Note: (Recorded from Egypt, Oshanin, 1912. It hasn't been found yet) .

Family (22): Dinidoridae

Subfamily: Dinidorinae

Genus: *Coridius* Durai, 1987. True bugs of the world: p 226

Coridius viduatus (F., 1794). Ent. Syst., 4: 117.

1953 : *Asporzopus viduatus* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad 1^{er}
Entom., XXXVII: 29.

Distribution:

Local: Upper Nile, Sinai and Gebel Elba.

World: Ethiopian region and Asia.

Ecology and Habitat: Found in Agro-ecosystem and in the desert

23- Family: Cydnidae

1- Subfamily: Cydninae

Genus (1) : *Byrsinus* Fieb. 1860

Byrsinus albipennis (Costa, 1852). Cim. Regni Neap. Cent.,: 59.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip and Lower & Upper Nile.

World: Portugal, Italy, Egypt and Algeria.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, common in sandy areas. It can be found under Graminae, e.g. *Panicum* sp.

Byrsinus fossor (M. R., 1866). Pun. Pentat.: 18.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: North Africa and Europe.

Ecology and Habitat: Inhabit sand dunes, usually associated with Graminae.

Genus (2): *Aethus* Dall., 1851.

Aethus hispidulus (Klug, 1845)

1953: *Cydnus hispidula* Klug. Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 8.

Distribution:

Local: Coastal strip, Lower Nile, and Western & Eastern deserts.

World: Syria and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Occurs the whole year round. It lives in Delta and deserts. It can be found under detritus.

Aethus macrophthaimus (Wagner, 1951). Bull. Soc. Foud. I d'ent. XXXV: 163.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile and Gebel Elba.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, more common in summer under desert shrubs.

Aethus pilosus (H. S., 1834). Faun. Germ.,: 126.

1953: *Cydnus pilosus*, Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. foud I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 8.

Distribution:

Local: Sinai

World: Ethiopian region and North Africa.

Aethus flavicornis F., 1794 .

Distribution:

Local: Recorded from Sinai (Ain Musa)

Aethus nigrinus (F., 1794) .

Note: Identified from specimens collected from an unknown localities in Egypt.

Aethus pilosulus (H.S, 1834).

1953: *Cydnus pilosulus* Klug. Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 8.

Distribution:

Local: All over Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: The species inhabit desert valleys. It is associated with some desert plants, including *Panicum turgidum*, *ZygoPhyllum* spp., and *Haloxylon* spp. It can be found all the year round.

Genus (3): *Byrsinocoris* Mont 1900.

Byrsinocoris pallidus (Put, 1887). Rev. Entomol., Cacn 6: 96-105

1953: *Putonisca pallida* (Put). Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 9.

Note: This rare species was recorded from Sinai.

Genus (4) : *Cydnus* F. 1803

Cydnus aterrimus (Forst, 1771). Nov. Ins, sp. 71.

1953: *Brachypelta aterrima* (Forst). Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 9.

Distribution:

Local: Lower & Upper Nile.

World: South Europe, North Africa, Asia minor, India and Mediterranean and Australian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: Common in cultivated lands on the ground, under detritus and between grasses.

Genus (5): *Geotomus* M.R. 1866.

Geotomus elongates (M. R., 1866).

Distribution:

Local: Upper Egypt and Delta.

World: North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: The species can be found on *Tamarix* sp. and under detritus.

Geotomus intrusus Wagner, 1953. Bull. Soc. Found Ier Entom. Egypte XXXVII: 467.

Distribution:

Local: Lower Nile.

World: Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Moderately distributed under wild shrubs.

Genus (6): *Macroscytus* Fieb. 1860.

Macroscytus brunneus Fab., 1803. Syst. Rhyng.: 185.

Distribution:**Local:** All over Egypt.**World:** Oriental and Ethiopian regions and Mediterranean subregion.**Ecology and Habitat:** Common all the year round, on sand, under stones, and collected at light traps.**2- Subfamily: Sehirinae****Genus (1):** *Amaurocoris* Stal 1864.*Amaurocoris curtus* (Brulle, 1838). Anim. Art. Recueill. aux Canaries: 81.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile, Gebel Elba and Sinai.**World:** North Africa and Syria.**Ecology and Habitat:** Occurring under desert shrubs, at light traps.**Status:** Fairly common.**Genus (2) :** *Ochetostethus* Fieb. 1861*Ochetostethus brachyscytus* Reuter, 1891. Revue d'ent., X: 138.**Distribution:****Local:** Western & Eastern deserts and Sinai.**Ecology and Habitat:** Rare species. Found at the base of Graminae and other plants.*Ochetostethus nanus* (H. S., 1834). Faun. Germ. : 126.**Distribution:****Local:** Western and Eastern deserts, and Sinai.**World:** Mid and South Europe, North Africa and Siberia.**Ecology and Habitat:** Rare species.**Genus (3) :** *Crocistethus* Fieb. 1860*Crocistethus waltliauus* (Fieb. 1861). Eur. Hemi., : 365.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai**Genus (4) :** *Sehirus* A.S. 1843.*Sehirus melanopterus* (H. S., 1835). Nomecl., : 55.**Distribution:****Local:** Lower Nile and Sinai.**World:** Mediterranean subregion, Canary islands and China.**Ecology and Habitat:** Common in clusters under bark of trees, e.g. olive.

3- Subfamily: Thyreocorinae**Genus:** *Thyreocoris* Sehr., 1801.*Thyreocoris scarabaeoides* L, 1801.**Distribution:****Local :**Recorded from Egypt (unknown locality).**World:** North Africa**Family (24):: Berytidae****1- Sub Family : Berytinae****Genus (1) :** *Berytus* F. 1803.*Berytus brevicornis* Horvath, 1891. Revue , d'ent ., X : 49**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile.**Ecology and Habitat :** Found under Graminae and under *Tamarix* sp., once in a sparrow's nest and sometimes at lamp.*Berytus hirticornis* (Brulle, 1835). Hist. Nat. Hem. : 355.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile.**World :** Central and South Europe and North Africa.**Ecology and Habitat :** Found under halfa grass and *Panicum* sp.*Berytus signoreti* Fieber, 1859.**Note :** Identified from Egyptian specimens-localities unknown.*Berytus striola* Ferr., 1874.**Note :** Identified from Egyptian specimens- localities unknown.**2- Sub family : Metacathinae****Genus (1) :** *Triconulus* Horv. 1907.*Triconulus aegyptius* Horv., 1909. Ann. Mus. Hungar. III: 58.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Rare species. Found on waste land, in garden and in the desert.

Family (25) : Anthocoridae**2- Subfamily : Anthocorinae.****Genus (1) :** *Anthocoris* Fall. 1814.*Anthocoris gallarum* De Geer, 1733. Mem. III: 273.**Distribution :****Local :** Upper Egypt.**World :** Europe , Caucasian region, North Africa and Arabian desert.*Anthocoris pemphigi* Wagner , 1961. Bull. Soc. Entom.Egypt, XLIV: 91.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile.**World :** Egypt.**Genus (2) :** *Dokkiocoris* Millar 1951.*Dokkiocoris bicolor* Miller , 1951. Bull.Soc.Fouad I d'ent. XXXV : 130.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower & Upper Nile.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common all the year round on the leaves of Sugar cane.**Genus (3) :** *Montandoniola* Popp. 1909.*Montandoniola moraguesi* (Put., 1896). Ann. Mus. Hungar. III: 58.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile.**Ecology and Habitat :** Widely distributed all the year round. This predator is an efficient predator of the thysanopteran pest, *Gynaikothrips ficorum***Genus (4) :** *Orius* Wolff., 1804.*Orius albidipennis* (Reut., 1884). Monog : 90**Distribution :****Local :** All over Egypt.**World :** Ethiopain region and North Africa.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common predator on various insects, especially aphids and *Thrips* sp. This predator is observed on various cultivated plants including clover, cotton, maize, faba bean and tomatoes.*Orius laevigatus*(Fieb, 1861). Eur. Hemipt : 140**Distribution :****Local :** All over Egypt.

World : Caucasian region, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Egypt.

Economic importance : Predator on thrips, aphids and white flies.

Orius niger (Wolff., 1804). Sc. Cim.V.167.

2- Subfamily : Durfouriellinae.

Genus (1) : *Durfouriellus* Kirk. 1909.

Durfouriellus ater (Duf.,1833).

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World : Nearctic region, Europe and North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat : Attracted to light traps in agro-ecosystems, especially in sandy areas.

Genus (2) : *Cardiastethus* Fieb. 1860.

Cardiastethus nazarenus Reut., 1884. Monog. 131.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

World : Canary islands, Greece, Spain, Portugal and Egypt.

Cardiastethus pseudocoi Wagner, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad I d'ent. XXXV : 134.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip and Lower & Upper Nile.

Ecology and Habitat : Occurs in gardens, field borders, shrubs and trees , occasionally in the desert.

Cardiastethus fasciventris (Carb., 1869). Acta. Univ. Coral. Biol. 159-162.

Distribution :

Local : Giza, Delta and lower Nile.

Ecology and Habitat : It has been found on oil plants, clover, wheat, potatoes. It was collected by sweeping and light traps.

Cardiastethus aegyptius El-Sebaey 2007. Egypt.J.Agric.Res.in press.

Distribution :

Local : Delta , Upper Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : On clover and wheat.

Genus : *Brachysteles* Muls. 1852.

Brachysteles rufescens (Costa 1813). Bull. Ent.Soc.Egypt, 37,84.

Local : recorded in Delta at light trap.

Ecology and Habitat : It is an uncommon species.

3- Subfamily : **Xylocorinae.**

Genus (1) : *Xylocoris* Reut. 1878.

Xylocoris afer (Reuter, 1884). Acta. Soc. Sci. Fenn., 14: 555-758.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile and Western & Eastern deserts.

Ecology and Habitat : Occurring all the year round, particularly at the lamp.

Xylocoris flavipes (Reuter, 1886). Gen. Cim. Eur., : 65.

Distribution :

Local : All over Egypt.

World : North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat : Common in grain stores, open air stores. Often appearing at lamp. It was also recorded on a branch of *Prunus amygdalus*.

Xylocoris galactinus (Fieb., 1836). Weit.Beitr. : 107.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

World : North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat : Occurs in detritus, and collected by light traps.

The species is not common.

Xylocoris helnanensis Wagner, 1961. Bull.Soc.Ent.Egypt. XLV: 301.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

Xylocoris aegyptius El-Sebaey 2007. Egypt.J.Agric.Res., in press

Distribution :

Local : Upper Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : Collected from stored onion bulbs .

Genus (2) : *Lyctocoris* Hhn. 1835.

Lyctocoris campestris (F. 1764). Ent. Syst., IV: 75.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip and Lower Nile.

World: Europe, North Africa, Australia and Caucasian, Neotropical regions.

Ecology and Habitat : Found on *Tamarix* sp.

Family (26) : Nabidae**1- SubFamily : Nabinae****Genus (1) :** *Nabis* Latr. 1802.*Nabis sareptanus* Dohrn, 1862. Stettin. ent. Zait.XXIII: 210**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World :** South Europe, North Africa, Caucasian region and Turkestan.**Ecology and Habitat :** Found under stones and on *Tamarix* sp.*Nabis sitiens* Walk., 1870. Zoologist,: 2380.**Distribution:****Local:** Sinai*Nabis viridis* Brull., 1838. Anim. Art. Rev: 79.**Distribution :****Local :** All over Egypt.**World :** Turkestan, Iran, Mediterranean and Caucasian regions.**Ecology and Habitat :** Found on *Tamarix* sp.*Nabis capsiformis* Germ. 1837. Silberm Reuve Ent.,**Note :** The species was identified from specimens collected from unknown localities in Egypt.**2- Subfamily : Prostemminae (Reuter 1890)****Genus (1) :** *Phorticus* Stal, 1860.*Phorticus minutulus* Reut., 1908.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile.**World :** Morocco, Algeria and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Occurs between grasses at the borders of swamps and canals (August, October).**Genus (2) :** *Prostemma* Lap. 1832.*Prostemma septemguttata* Stein, 1857. Berlin, ent. Zeit. 1: 89.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile.**World :** Observed at the base of Graminae (halfa) in the borders of desert.**Genus (3) :** *Alloeorhynchus* Fieb. 1861.*Alloeorhynchus aegyptius* El-Sebaey (2002). Bull. Ent.soc.Egypt, 79:125-128.

Distribution :**Local :** Gebel Elba and Matrouh.**World :** Libyan desert and Yemen.**Status :** rare.**(27) Family Reduviidae****1- Subfamily : Reduviinae****Genus (1) :** *Allaeocranum**Allaeocranum biannulipes* (Mon.et.Sign.).**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile.**Ecology and Habitat :** Live in stored products, and prey upon various insect pests.**Genus (2) :** *Holotrichius* Burm. 1835.*Holotrichius henoni* Puton, 1892. Rev.ent.XI:27.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip.**World :** North Africa.*Holotrichius innesi* Hovarth, 1910. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt., III : 109.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip.**World :** North Africa.*Holotrichius laevigatus* Reuter, 1891. Act. Soc.Sci. Fenniae., : 23.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip, Lower Nile and Sinai.**World :** Libya and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Winged males are found under stones and collected at light , females in desert under stones and desert plants, e.g.*Citrullus**Holotrichius luctuosus* Mls. & May., 1868.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip and Western desert.**World :** North Africa.

Holotrichius reuterianus Dispons, 1961. Misc. Zool. Barcelona, 1 : 52.

Distribution :

Local : Cairo.

World : Egypt and Marocco.

Genus (3) : *Reduvius* F., 1775.

Reduvius dorsalis Stal, 1855. Oefv, Vet. Ak. Forh. : 188.

1909 *Reduvius osiris* Kirkaldy, Can. Ent., 41 : 32.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip , Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.

World: Egypt.

Reduvius Jakovleffi Reuter, 1892. Acta. Soc.Sci. fennicae, XIX (15) : 27.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip , Lower & Upper Nile, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World : Syria and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : A desert species, occasionally collected at light

Reduvius labidarius Miller, 1951. Acta. Entomol. Mus. Nat. Prauge, XXX : 71.

Distribution :

Local : Gebel Elba.

World : Egypt and Sudan.

Reduvius minutus Reuter, 1881. Berl. Ent. Zeit. XXV : 163.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip , Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.

World : Mediterranean and Ethiopian regions.

Ecology and Habitat : The species occurs in the deserts of Cairo, Fayoum and Canal zone. It is also found in the western desert and its Oases.

Reduvius nebulosus (Klug., 1830). Symb. Phys. Ins. II.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile.

World : Egypt, Sudan and Arabian desert.

Ecology and Habitat : Collected at light. It may be found under stones. Most likely nocturnal species.

Reduvius nigricans Klug., 1830. Symb. Phys. Ins. Fig. 18.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile.

World : Mediterranean regions.

Ecology and Habitat : A desert species. The adult was collected from a sandy reclaimed area. It was found on *Atriplex* sp. in April.

Reduvius pallipes Klug., 1830. Symb. Phys. Ins. II. Pl. IX, Fig.2.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World : North Africa, Iran, Turkestan and Tibesti

Ecology and Habitat : Nocturnal species , always collected by light traps in sandy areas.

Reduvius testaceus (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1848) .Wanz. Ins. VIII : 39.

Distribution :

Local : Gebel Elba.

World : South and East Europe, Turkey, Iran, Egypt and Algeria.

Reduvius personatus (L. 1758).

Distribution :

Local : Recorded from Egypt. Locality Unknown.

World : Europe , North Africa, Asia minor, Ethiopian region and Nearctic region.

Reduvius tabidus (Klug., 1830). Symb. Phys. Ins. II.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

Ecology and Habitat : Nocturnal species.

Genus (4) : *Pseudoreduvius* Villiers 1948

Pseudoreduvius armipes Reuter, 1892. Acta. Soc. Sci. Fennicae XIX (15) : 32.

1953 : *Reduvius armipes* Priesner and Alfieri. Bull. Soc. Foud 1^{er} Entom, XXXVII : 75.

Distribution :

Local : Eastern desert, Gebel Elba and Sinai.

World : Egypt, Algeria, Tchad and Niger.

Ecology and Habitat : This species lives in desert valleys, e.g. W. Ellega (South Sinai).

2- Subfamily : Emesinae**Genus (1) :** *Empicoris* Wolff, 1811.*Empicoris brevispina* (Puton, 1889). Red. Ent. 8 : 304.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip and Lower Nile.**World :** North Africa, Spain, and Canary Islands.**Ecology and Habitat :** Occurs in moist sandy areas under *Suaeda* sp.*Empicoris litoralis* Linnavouri, 1964. Ann. Zool. Fenn. 1 : 318.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Found under *Juncus acutus* in Coastal dunes.*Empicoris mediterraneus* Hob., 1955. Acta.ent.Mus. Nat. Prag., 20:74.**Distribution :****Local :** Giza.**World :** Turkey, Egypt and Jordan.*Empicoris soror* (Puton, 1887). Rev. d'Ent., 6 : 101.**Distribution :****Local :** Giza.**World :** Tunisa and Egypt.*Empicoris culiciformis* (De Geer, 1733). (Mem. pou. ser. A L' his. Nat. Des Ins., Het. Vol. 3. Stocholm.**Distribution :****Local :** Giza.**World :** Europ and North Africa.**Genus (2) :** *Ghilianella* Spinola 1850.*Ghilianella* Sp.**Distribution :****Local :** Upper Nile.**Ecology and Habitat :** Rare species. It is known from a unique specimen colleted from Aswan and deposited in the collection of the Minisrty of Agriculture.

Genus (3) : *Lethierryra* Puton 1876.

Lethierryra biskrensis Puton, 1876. Ann.Soc.Ent.Fr.Ser., 5(6) : 39.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

Ecology and Habitat : Rare species, probably nocturnal in habits as it can be occasionally collected by light traps.

Genus (4) : *Metapterus* Costa 1863.

Metapterus Sp.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

World : Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : The species associated with dense vegetation of *Imperata* sp. which grow very close to the Nile River in Cairo.

Genus (5) : *Ploiaria* Scop., 1786.

Ploiaria domestica Scop., 1786. Delic. florae et faunae. Insubr. Pavia 1 : 60.

1840 : *Emesodema domestica* Spinola, Essai. Ins. Hem, Paris, :87.

1830 : *Cerascopus marginatus* Heineken; Zool. J. 5 : 36.

1874. *Cerascopus domestica* Stal, Acad. Handb., 10 : 95.

Distribution :

Local : Giza.

World: North Africa , Azores island, Madiera islands and Central and South Europe.

Ploiaria gutturalis Noualhier, 1895. Rev. d'Ent., 14: 167.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.

World : Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : Rare species, probably nocturnal in habits as it can be occasionally collected by light traps.

Genus (6): *Stenolemus* Signoret 1858.

Stenolemus laticeps Horvath. 1914. Ann, Mus. Nat. Hung. 12:650.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile.

World : Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : A nocturnal species, it was collected by light trap.

Enconomic importance : Predator

Stenolemus macrostylus Horvath, 1922. Ann: Mus. Nat. Hung. 19:104.

Distribution :

Local : Meadi.

World : Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : This endemic species is a rare one.

Stenolemus novaki Horvath, 1922. Rev. d'ent. 7:178.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile .

World : Spain, France, Yugoslavia. Italy, Palestine and Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : Associated with *Panicum turgidum*. It was recorded in sandy areas, South of Delta and pyramids of Giza.

Genus (7): *Tinna* Dohrn 1859.

Tinna grassator (Puton, 1874). Pet. Nou. Ent., Parts, 110-440.

1953: *Ploiaria grassater*, Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 70.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.

World : Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Canary islands..

Ecology and Habitat : Found in sandy places, under *Pulicaria crista*, *Triplex* sp. and among grasses. It is also found on the ground and under stones in caves. However It can't be considered as an obligatory cave dwelling species.

3) Subfamily : Harpactorinae.

Genus (1) : *Amphibolus* Klug, 1830.

Amphibolus venator Klug., 1830. Symb. Phys. II. XIX. Fig 10.

1941: *Coranus lineapetens* Miller. Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forh.: 803.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert

World : North Africa, Ethiopian, oriental and Australian regions.

Ecology and Habitat: A desert species, occurring on halfa grass, and under desert shrubs.

Genus (2) : *Coranus* Curtsz, 1833.

Coranus aegyptius (F., 1775). Syst. Ent.: 735.

1790: *Reduvius griseus* Ross, faun. Etr I:297

1842 *Harpactor marinus* Rambur, Faun, Andal ., 177

Distribution :**Local :** All over Egypt.**World :** Central Europe, Mediterranean and Ethiopian regions.**Ecology and Habitat:** The most widely distributed reduviid in Egypt. It can be found in desert and semidesert localities, also in cultivation in dry and moist localities. It lives in weeds on the borders of cultivated lands. It is associated with many weeds and Plants, *e.g. Atriples, Chenopodium and suaeda.**Coranus angulatus* 1874. Enum . IV: 20.1842: *Harpactor aegyptius* Herrich – Schaeffer, Wanz., Ins. IV: 107.*Colliocoris aegyptius* Fieber, Euop. Hem.: 155. 1861.**Distribution :****Local :** Delta, Canal Zone : Sinai, Oases of the western desert: Gebel Elba.**World :** North Africa.**Ecology and Habitat:** Common in desert and dunes, under *Panicum turgidum* and among halfa grasses, *e.g. Citrullus colocynthus*. Also found on *cornulaca monacantha* and *Alhage maurorum*. The species was collected from an arid region near the oases of the western desert.*Coranus africana* El-Sebaey, 2002. Egypt. J. Agric. Res., 80 (1) 2002.**Distribution :****Local:** Fayoum, Sharkia, WadiEl-Natrun, Giza and Sinai.**Ecology and Habitat:** It was secured from economic plants such as tomatoes, clover, cotton as well as several desert plants.*Coranus arenaceus* Walker: 1870. Zoologist : 2380**Distribution :****Local :** Western desert and its Oases, Delta, Canal Zone, Sinai and Eastern desert.**Ecology and Habitat:** A desert species, inhabit arid regions and occurs in association with some desert plants as *Cornulaca monacantha*.*Coranus blanditus* Miller, 1951. Bull. Soc. Fouad. Ent . XXXV: 128.**Distribution :****Local :** Gebel Elba.**World :** Egypt.

Coranus niger (Ramb., 1842).

1849: *Harpactor affinis* Lucas. Expl. Alg. Ins., III: 51.

1873 *Coranus revelieri* Mulsant and Rey, Fun. De. Fr. Reduv: 26.

Distribution :

Local : Delta, Cairo, Fayoum, Western deserts and Northern coasts.

World : North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat: Lives in dry places in deserts, on and under shrubs and under stones, occasionally attracted to artificial light. We found the species among the leaf debris of *Eucalyptus* sp.

Coranus priesneri Miller, 1951. Bull. Soc. Found. Ent. XXXV : 127.

Distribution :

Local : Sinai and Gebel Elba.

World : Egypt.

Genus (3) : *Cosmolestes* Stal., 1866.

Cosmolestes pictus (Klug, 1830). Symp, Physicae, II, PIXX.

Distribution :

Local : Recorded from Egypt. Locality is unknown.

World : North Africa, Ethiopian and Oriental regions.

Genus (4) : *Nagusta* Stal., 1859.

Nagusta simonies Puton, 1890. Rev. ent. IX : 228.

Distribution :

Local : Lower & Upper Nile and Gebel Elba.

World : North Africa, Tibesti and Somalia.

Ecology and Habitat : Found on certain tress, e.g. *Sesbania* sp. in cultivated areas. It can be also found on *Acacia* sp.

Nagusta tuberosa Stal, 1874. Enum. IV : 15.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip, lower and Upper Nile.

Ecology and Habiata : This species inhabit the same biotopes as the previous species, (*N. simpnis*). We found the two species on *Sesbania sesban* in cultivated lands.

Genus (5) : *Paramphibolus* Reuter 1887.

Paramphibolus alfieri Wagner 1961. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, XL.V : 305.

Distribution :**Local :** Sinai.**World :** Egypt.*Paramphibolus pusillus* Reut. 1887. Rev. d'Ent VI: 145.**Distribution :****Local :** Delta, Cairo, Giza, Fayoum, Sinai and Oases of the Western desert.**World :** North Africa, Tchad and Senegal.**Ecology and Habitat :** Adults and larvae were found under stones at the base of desert shrubs , especially *Zygophyllum*.**Genus (6) :** *Rhaphidosoma* A.S. 1843.*Rhaphidosoma bergivini* Poppuis, 1911. Ent. Ziet. Vien. 30: 101.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip , Eastern desert, Gebel Elba and Sinia.**World :** North Africa.**Ecology and Habitat :** This endemic species was found on *Carthamus mariouti*. It was also found under stones, between grasses and in desert weeds.**Genus (7) :** *Rhinocoris* Hahn 1834.*Rhinocoris bipustulata* (Fiebr, 1861). Eur. Hem : 153.1870 : *Harpactor signicipes* Walker, zoologist : 2379.**Distribution :****Local :** Sinai.**World :** North Africa and Europe.*Rhinocoris erythropus* (L., 1767). Syst. Nat.ed. XII, I,II : 725.1787 *Reduvius haemorrhoidalis* Fabricius , Mant, 11:313.1787 *Reduviuts tesselants* Fabricius, Mant., II: 313.**Distribution :****Local :** Recorded in Egypt. Locality is Unknown.**World :** North Africa.**Genus (8) :** *Sphedanolestes* Stal., 1866.*Sphedanolestes pulcher* Schouteden 1906. Ann. Soc. Ent. Belgique. 50:15.**Distribution :****Local :** Gebel Elba and Sinai.**World :** Egypt and Eritria.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common on various plants, particularly *Ocimum*

mentaefolium, on the slopes of Elba mountain. We collected the larvae from W. tlah (St. Catherin, South Sinain). It was found under stones.

Genus (9) : *Vachiria* Stal., 1859.

Vachiria nilotica Stal, 1859. Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forh. : 375.

1891 : *Centrosceliocoris pallidispinis* Reuter, Rev. d'ent. X : 141.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile, Western & Eastern deserts and Sinai.

World : Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Mouritania, Torkey, Tibesti and Iran.

Ecology and Habitat : A desert species, inhabiting arid regions, valleys of the desert and Oases. it can be found on and under desert shrubs and on flowering plants hunting other small insects. We found that the insect was associated with *Avena* sp. In the western desert and under *Cornulaca monacantha* in arid region (about 40 km south to Baharia Oasis).

Genus (10): *Vibertia* Horvath, 1907.

Vibertia cinerea Horvath, 1907. Abb. Hist. Nat. Mus. Nt. Hung. Budapest, 5: 309.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile, Western desert and Sinai.

World : Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat: Found in the desert on halfa grass, it may be also found on *Alhagi* in desert localities. The species is a rare one.

4) Subfamily : Holoptilinae

Genus : *Dasycnemus* Bergroth 1898.

Dasycnemus sahlbergi Bergroth, 1989. Rev . ent. 17: 107.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip. Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert

Ecology and Habitat: Males are found on plants, e.g. *Crozophorn*. Occasionally attracted to artificial light. Larvae and females are found under stones. The larvae and adults of this species were sifted in sand and debris scooped from burrows of *Meriones* sp., from Cairo – Suez desert road (Eastern desert).

5) Subfamily : Peiratinae

1953 : Piratinae Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 68.

Genus (1): *Ectomocoris* (Klug, 1830).

Ectomocoris fenestratus (Klug, 1830). Symb. Bhys. III.

Distribution :**Local :** Eastern desert.**World :** Ethiopian region.**Ecology and Habitat :** A desert species, more common in the Oases.*Ectomocoris luridus* (Klug, 1830). Symb. Bhus. III.**Distribution :****Local :** lower and Upper Nile.**Ecology and Habitat :** Widely distributed in cultivated areas, in damp localities and in sandy places.*Ectomocoris ululans* (Ross, 1790). Faun. Etr., : 256.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower, Upper Nile and Sinai.**World :** Mediterranean subregion of Palearctic region.**Ecology and Habitat :** A good swimmer, occasionally attracted to light.

The species is widely distributed in cultivated areas, in damp localities and canal banks.

Genus (2): *Cleptocoris* Stal., 1862.*Cleptocoris strepitans* (Rambur, 1842). Faun. Andal. : 174.1835 *Pirates unicolor* Herrich-Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins. III: 90.1855 *Pirates Lungubris* Stal, Oefv. Vet. Ak. Forh., : 318.1953 *Pirates strepitans* Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad 1^{er} Entom. XXXVII: 76.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Occurs in the same biotopes on *C. chiragra*: but it can be found among grasses in sandy areas.*Cleptocoris chiragra* (Fabricius, 1776). Syst. Rhyng.: 278.1842 *Pirates fluvoguttatus* Herrich-Schaeffer, Wanz. Ins. VI :105.*Pirates chiragra*: 1953 Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad 1^{er} entom. XXXVII: 76.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip, Lower & Upper Nile.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Found near swamps or under grasses in moist localities and in cultivations and collected at light trap.

6) Subfamily : Stenopodainae

1953 : Stenopodainae Priesner and Alfieri, Bull. Soc. Fouad I^{er} Entom., XXXVII: 67.

Genus (1): *Oncocephalus* Klug, 1830.

Oncocephalus fokkeri Horvath, 1896. P.U.S. Mus., XIX: 327.

Distribution :

Local : Eastern desert.

World : Egypt, palestine.

Ecology and Habitat : This species inhabits the Oases of the western desert. Most likely nocturnal species

Oncocephalus obsoletus (Klug., 1830). Symb. Phys., II.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip. Lower & Upper Nile and Western desert.

World : North Africa and Ethiopian region.

Ecology and Habitat : Occesionally attracted to artificial light and found under stones.

Oncocephalus vicinalis (Dispons, 1868). Boll. Ass. Roman. Ent., 59.

1835 *Myodocha pilicornis* Herrich-Schaeffer, Nomencl.: 62

1822 *Reduvius plumicornis* Germari, Faun. Ins. Europ, V: Ploxxir.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip and Lower & Upper Nile.

World : North Africa.

Ecology and Habitat : Found on halfa grass.

Oncocephalus fasciatus Reuter 1900.Oeh V. Vet. Ak. Forh., XL 11:249.

Distribution :

Local : Oases of the western desert.

World : Mideterranean and Ethiopian regions.

Oncocephalus plumicornis Germar, 1822. Fouad Ins Europ., V: pl. XXIV.

Distribution :

Local : Delta, Gize, Upper Egypt and Northern Coasts.

World : North Africa, Canary Islands and Mouretania.

Ecology and Habitat : The species not rare at light, it was collected at light traps in cultivated areas Upper Egypt. It was also found among Halfa grasses.

Oncocephalus trochantericus Berg 1914. Wien Entomol., Zeit., XXXIII :177

Distribution :

Local : Cairo

World : Egypt

Note: A rare species.

Oncocephalus squalidus Rossi, 1790. Faun. Etr., II: 258

Distribution :

Local : Giza: Delta, Canal Zone and Oases.

World : Mediterranean region .

Ecology and Habitat : The insect lives under detritus and among halfa grasses. It is collected at light traps.

Genus (2): *Sphalerocoris* Miller, 1952.

Sphalerocoris annulipes Miller. 1952. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. London (12) 5: 778.

Distribution :

Local : Gebel Elba.

World : Egypt, Sudan.

Genus (3) : *Stirogaster* Jak, 1874.

Stirogaster sp.

Distribution :

Local : Western desert.

World : Egypt, Libyan desert.

Family (28): Pachynomidae

Subfamily : Pachynominae

Genus : *Pachynomus* Klug, 1830.

Pachynomus picipes Klug 1830. Symb Phys. II. Pl. XIX. Fig. 9.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile .

World : Ethiopian and Caucasian regions.

Ecology and Habitat : Predator, common in desert; usually found under shrubs and on grasses.

Family (29): Hebridae (= Naeoegidae)

Subfamily : Hebridinae

Genus : *Naeoegus* Kirk., 1900

Naeoegus montanus (Klitzsch, 1856). Melt. Ent. Bull. Misc. II: 474.

Distribution :

Local : Sinai.

World : Egypt, Palestine.

Ecology and Habitat : It lives on vegetative margins of stagnant water.

Family (30): Belostomatidae**1- Subfamily: Belostomatinae****Genus (1) :** *Hydrocyrius* Spin 1850.*Hydrocyrius columbiae* Spin, 1890.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile .**World :** Ethiopian and Mediterranean regions.**Genus (2) :** *Limnogeton* Mayr 1852.*Limnogeton fiebri* Mayr., 1852.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower & Upper Nile and Eastern desert.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Eggs are laid on the back of males. The males occasionally expose the eggs to atmospheric air. Widely distributed in standing water and in swimming pools and is attracted to light.**Genus (3) :** *Sphaerodema* Lap. 1832.*Sphaerodema urinator* (Dufor, 1863).**Distribution :****Local :** Lower & Upper Nile and Sinai.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common all the year round in water pools and canals.**2- Subfamily : Lethocerinae****Genus :** *Lethocerus* Mayr, 1852.*Lethocerus nilotica* Stal. 1854. Ofv. Vet. Ak. Forh.: 240.**Distribution :****Local :** All over Egypt.**World :** Ethiopian region and North Africa.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common in the Nile and canals. Egg mass normally deposited around grasses above water. Appears at lamp, the whole year, particularly towards Autumn.**Family (31): Corixidae****1- Subfamily : Corixinae****Genus:** *Corixa* Geoffr. 1762.*Corixa affinis* Leach, 1818.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile .**World :** Europe, North Africa and Caucasian region.

Carixa platycnemis (Fieb, 1851).

Local : Lower Nile .

World : Egypt.

2- Subfamily : Micronectinae

Genus: *Micronecta* Kirk. 1897.

Micronecta isis Horvath, 1899.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

World : Egypt.

Micronecta Plicata (Costa, 1878).

Distribution :

Local : All over Egypt.

World : Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : Common all the year round in ponds and at lamps.

3- Subfamily : Heterocorixinae

Genus : *Sigara* F. 1775.

Sigara hedenborgi Lundb, 1775.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

World : Egypt.

Sigara hieroglyphica (Duf., 1833).

Distribution :

Local : All over Egypt.

World : Egypt.

Ecology and Habitat : Common all the year, often appearing at lamp.

Sigara mayri Fieb., 1861.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

World : Europe and North Africa.

Sigara selecta

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile.

World : Egypt.

Family (32) : Gerridae**1- Subfamily Gerrinae****Genus:** *Gerris* F. 1794.*Gerris brevirostris* Bergroth., 1983. Rev. d'ent. XII: 209.**Distribution :****Local :** Sinai.**World :** Egypt.**2- Subfamily Halobatinae****Genus (1):** *Halobates* Eshed 1822.*Halobates hayanus* B. Wh.Challang. Zool. VII: 52.**Distribution :****Local :** Coastal strip.**World :** Egypt.**Genus (2):** *Limnogonus* Stal., 1868.*Limnogonus leptocerus* Reut., 1882. Oefv. Fin. Vet. Soc. Forh.: XXV:40.**Distribution :****Local :** All over Egypt.**World :** Ethiopian region and Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common all the year round, larvae found in running and stagnant water.**Genus (3) :** *Nabaondelus* Dist. 1910.*Nabaondelus bergavini* Bergroth, 1911. Bull. Soc . ent. France: 1911.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower & Upper Nile.**World :** Egypt.**Family (33) : Hydrometridae****1- Subfamily Hydrometridae****Genus:** *Hydrometra* Latr. 1796*Hydrometra aegyptia* Humngfd and Ev.**Distribution :****Local :** All over Egypt.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Occurs all the year round with its apterous and macropterous forms. The latter was collected at light traps.

Family (34) : Nepidae**1- Subfamily : Nepinae****Genus:** *Laccotrephes* Stal., 1865.*Laccotrephes fabricii* Stal, 1868. Kongl, Svenska Vet. Acad. Handl. VII: 134.**Distribution :****Local :** Gebel Elba and Sinai.**World :** Ethiopian and Oriental regions.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common all the year round in semi- stagnant water.**2- Subfamily : Ranatrinae****Genus:** *Ranatra* F. 1790.*Ranatra vicina* Sign., 1880. Bull. Soc. ent. Fr. (5) X : CXXXV**Distribution :****Local :** Lower & Upper Nile.**World :** Ethiopian regions.**Ecology and Habitat :** Lives in stagnant water and irrigation canals .**Status :** Common.**Family (35) : Notonectidae****1- Subfamily : Anisopinae****Genus:** *Anisops* Spin., 1837*Anisops sardea* H. S., 1851.**Distribution :****Local :** All over Egypt.**World :** Ethiopian, Nearctic, Oriental regions and Mediterranean Subregion of Palearctic region.**Status :** Common species.*Anisops varia* Fieb., 1851.**Distribution :****Local :** Lower Nile and Sinai.**World :** Egypt.**Ecology and Habitat :** Common in pools of water and at lamp.**2- Subfamily : Notonectinae****Genus (1) :** *Notonecta* L ., 1758.*Notonecta glauca* 1758.**Distribution :****Local :** Upper Nile.

World : Europe, Siberia, Nearctic region and Mediterranean subregion of Palearctic region.

Notonecta maeulata F., 1803.

Notonecta viridis Delcowl, 1909.

Distribution :

Local : Upper Nile.

World : Egypt.

3- Subfamily : Pleinae

Genus (1) : *Plea* Fieb., 1860.

Plea leachi Mi-Gr. & Kirk., 1899.

Distribution :

Local : Western desert.

World : Europe, North Africa, Asia Minor, Turkestan and Caucasian region.

Plea letouneuxi Sign., 1880. Bull Soc. Ent. Fr. (S) X : 34.

Distribution :

Local : Lower Nile, Eastern & Western deserts.

Family (36) : Ochteridae

Genus: *Ochterus* Latr., 1807.

Ochterus margunatus Latr., 1807.

Distribution :

Local : Coastal strip.

World : South Europe, Oriental, Caucasian and Ethiopian region.

Ecology and Habitat : Found in sandy localities along shores of ponds and streams. It is a rare species.

Status: Rare

REFERENCES

1. Afifi, A. I., K. T. Awadalla, I. I. A. El-Sebaey and M. F. S. Tawfik. 1993 a. Biology and description of immature stages of *Coranus angulatus* stal (Hemiptera:Reduviidae). Egypt. J. BioI pest. Cont. 3 (2) : 157-158.
2. Afifi, A. I., K. T. Awadalla, M. F. S. Tawfik and I. I. A. El-Sebaey. 1993 b. Description of immature stages of *Reduvius nigricans* Klug (Hem.: Reduviidae) together with certain biological observation. Bull . Ent. Soc. Egypt. ZI: 119-130.
3. Afifi, A. I., K. T. Awadalla, M. F. S. Tawfik and I. I. A. El-Sebaey. 1994,a. A survey of Egyptian reduviids. Egypt J Biol. Pest. Cont. 4 (2) : 7-19.

4. Afifi, A.I.,K.T. Awadalla, M. F. S. Tawfik and I. I. A. EI-Sebaey. 1994,b. On the biology of *Coranus* sp., a predator newly reported in Egypt (Reduviidae: Hemiptera). Egypt J. Biol. Pest. Cont. 4 (2): 21-25.
5. Awadalla, K. T., A. I. Afifi and I. I. A.EI-Sebaey. 1990a. The biology of the Reduviidae: *Allaeocranum biannulipes* (Mont.,& Sign.), a predator of stored product insect pests. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, 69: 169-181.
6. Awadalla, K. T., A. I. Afifi and I. I. A.EI-Sebaey. 1990b. Population studies on meat meal insect pests and their associated natural enemies. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, 69: 159-197.
7. EI-Sebaey, I.I.A. 1989. Studies on the natural enemies of stored feed meal pests. M.Sc. Fac. Agric.,Cairo Univ. pp 189.
8. El-Sebaey, I.I.A. 1994. Taxonomical and biological studies on family Reduviidae in Egypt. Ph. D. Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ. pp365.
9. El-Sebaey, I.I.A. 1996 : Description and biological studies on different development. Stages of *Vachiria natolica* Stal. (Hem.:Het.: Reduviidae). Egypt J.Biol.pest.Cont.6(2): 177-184.
10. El-Sebaey, I. I. A. and M. M. El-Shazly. 1996. Description of different developmental stages of *Eysarcoris ventralis* (West wood). Bull. Fac. Agric. J. Cairo Univ., 47: 471-481.
11. EI-Sebaey, I. I. A. 1997a. A taxonomic study on Nabidae and Pachynomidae (Hemiptera-Heteroptera) of Egypt. Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt, 75 (55). 55-69.
12. EI-Sebaey, I. I. A. 1997b. Biological and morphological studies on *Coranus aegyptius* (F.) (Hemiptera: Reduviidae). Egypt. J. Agric. Res. 76(3) : 933-945.
13. EI-Shazly, M. M. and I. I. A. El-Sebaey. 1997. Development and Predation rates of *Coranus aegyptius* (F.) and *Vachiria natolica* stal (Hemiptera: Reduviidae: Harpactorinae). Egypt. J. BioI. Pest. Cont. 4 (2) : 7-19.
14. EI-Sebaey, I. I. A. and Refaie, M. Baraka. 1998. New records of *Dicranocephalus* from Egypt. Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt., 76 (56): 43-54.
15. El- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2000. Taxonomy of genus *Geocoris* (Heteroptera: lygaeidae) in Egypt. Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt, 78, 105: 129.
16. El- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2001a. Biology and predation rates of certain adult Reduviids (Heteroptera: Reduviidae). Egypt J. Biol. Pest Cont., 11(1) : 15-23.
17. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2001b. Biology and predation rates of the assassin bug, *Coranus africana* EI-Sebaey (Heteroptera: Reduviidae) on the cotton pests, *Spodoptera littoralis* (Bosid.) and *Agrotis ypsilon* Ratt. Bull. Fac. Agric. J. Cairo. Univ., 52: 655-668.

18. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A and M. H. EI-Bishry. 2001. Biological aspects and predation of *Coranus africana* EI-Sebaey on the Laboratory preys *Anagasta kuehniella* and *Corcyra cephalonica*. Egypt j. Bio. Pest, Cont., 11(2): 57-62.
19. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2002a. *Coranus africana* sp. Nov., A new harpactorin (Reduviidae: Hemiptera) from Egypt. Egypt. j. Agric. Res. 80 (1) : 211-217.
20. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2002b. *Alloeorpyhynchus aegyptius*, a new species of Prostematinae (Nabidae: Hemiptera). Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt.79: 125-128.
21. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. and M. M. EI-Shazly. 2002. Effect of containers size on the development and Mass rearing of the predatory bug , *Coranus africana* (Hemiptera: Reduviidae). Proc. of the 2nd conf. of Ent., March 27,2002, pp, 133-145.
22. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A., M. M. El-Shazly and H. A. Abd EI-Wahab. 2002. Seasonal changes in the population density of *Coranus africana* EI-Sebaey in Egypt as indicated by life table parameters. Egypt. J. Agric. Res., 80 (2): 631-645.
23. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2004a : Systematic of the Deraeocorina (Heteroptera: Miridae) of Egypt. Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt. 80: 155-175.
24. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2004b. Classification of the Egyptian *Trigonotylus* Fieb. (Hemiptera: Miridae: Mirinae). Egypt. J. Agric. Res., 82 (3) : 1109-1119.
25. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2007a. Biological control of insect pests in Egypt, History and current status. International Society for Enviromental Sciences Annual Conference.
26. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2007b. Effect of cold storage on some biological characteristics of *Coranus africana* EI-Sebaey (Heteroptera: Reduviidae). Egypt. J. Agric. Res. 85 (2) : 475 - 487
27. EI- Sebaey, I. I. A. 2007c. Taxonomy and distribution of the family Anthocoridae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) of Egypt. J. Agric. Res. (in press).
28. EI-Shazly, M.M. 1987. Survey and taxonomical studies on the family Reduviidae (Hemiptera) in Egypt. M. Sc. Thesis, Faculty of Science University of Cairo, Egypt.
29. EI-Shazly, M.M. 1996. Biological diversity of Egypt (United Nat , Env. Prg. UNEP) 11: PI?- 405.
30. EI-Shazly, M.M. and H. A. EL-Sherif. 1993. Effect of different foods on certain biological aspects of *Spilostethus pandurus* (Scop.) (Heteroptera: Lygaeidae). Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt. 71: 61-73.
31. Miller, N.C.E. 1956. The biology of the Heteroptera. Leonard Hill books, London 162 pp.

32. Miller, N.C.E. 1971. The biology of the Heteroptera, 2nd. Ed., rev. Hampton, Classery. Xiii 206pp.
33. Priesner, H. and A. Alfieri. 1953. A Review of the Hemiptera: Heteroptera known to us from Egypt. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt. 37:1-119.
34. Salem M. M., M. M. El Gammal, I.I.A. EI-Sebaey and F.H.Negm. 1999. Survey and population studies on catches of Hemiptera by light trap at Al-Arish City (North Sinai). Egypt. J. Agric. Res. 77 (I): 187-191.
35. Schuh, R.T. and J.A. Slater. 1995. The true bugs of the world (Hemiptera: Heteroptera). Classification and natural history. Cornell University Press USA. 336pp.
36. Southwood, T.R.E. and D. Leston. 1959. Land and Water Bugs of the British Isles. Frederick warne and Co. London.
37. Tawfik, M.F.S., K.T. Awdallah and M.M.A. Abdella. 1983a. Effect of prey on various stages of the predator *Alloeocranum biannulipes* (Mont. & Sing.) (Hem.: Reduviidae). Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, 64: 239 -250.
38. Tawfik, M.F.S., K.T. Awdallah and M.M.A. Abdella. 1983b. Effect of temperature and relative humidity on various stages of the predator *Allaeocranum biannulipes* (Mont. & Sing.) (Hemiptera: Reduviidae). Bull. Ent. Soc. Egypt, 64: 237-250.
39. Tawfik, M.F.S., F.M. EI-Borollosy, I.A. Ramed and E. Agamy. 1990. The biology of the water-Boatman *Sigara Lateralis* (leach.) (Hem.: Corixidae). Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, 69: 217-233.
40. Tawfik, M.F.S., K.T. Awdallah, F. yousif and K.A.Azzam. 1991. On Snail consumption and preference in the Malacophagous Belastomatid, *Limnoyeton fieberi* Mayr (Hem.: Belastommatidae) Egypt. J. Biol. P. Cont. 1 (1): 99-108.
41. Tawfik, M.F.S. 1969. The life-history of the giant water-Bug , *Lethocerus niloticus* Stal. (Hem.: Belastommatidae). Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, LIII: 299-317.
42. Tawfik, M.F.S., K.T. Awdallah and S.M. Swailem. 1976. The biology of the *Cardiastethus nazareus* Reut. (Hem.: Anthocoridae). Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypt, 60: 239-249.

مراجعة تصنيفية لتحت رتبة غير متجانسة الاجنحة Heteroptera

في مصر

إيمان إبراهيم عبدالرحمن السباعي ١ ، محمد محمد الشاذلي ٢

١ . معهد بحوث وقاية النباتات - مركز البحوث الزراعية - دقى - جيزة - مصر

٢ . كلية العلوم جامعة القاهرة- جيزة - مصر

إشتمل العمل على قائمة معدلة بالاسماء العلمية لحشرات تحت رتبة غير متجانسة الاجنحة التابعة لرتبة نصفية الأجنحة. ويضيف البحث حوالى سبعون نوعا مسجلة بالفونه بمصر لتصبح تحت الرتبة ممثلة الآن بنحو خمسمائة وثلاثون (٥٣٠) نوعا موزعة على مائتين وسبعة وسبعون (٢٧٧) جنس وسبعة وسبعون (٧٧) تحت فصيلة وست وثلاثون فصيلة. وقد أظهرت الدراسة ان هناك إحدى عشر فصيلة ذات أعداد قليلة فى الأنواع و العينات وهى كالتالى:

Piesmidae, Plataspidae, Cimicidae, Mesovelliidae, Microphysidae, Joppecidae,

Pachynomidae , Hebridae , Ochteridae , Dinidoridae and Hydrometridae.

اما اكثر الفصائل تنوعا من حيث عدد الانواع فكانت , Lygaeidae, Miridae ,

.Pentatomidae and Reduviidae

حيث إشتملت الفصائل على ١٢٧ ، ٨٧ ، ٦٧ ، ٦٥ نوع لكل عائلة على التوالي.

وقد قدم البحث معلومات عن التوزيع الجغرافى المحلى والعالمى للغالبية العظمى من

الانواع المعروفة فى الفونة المصرية.

وقد بين العمل أن انواع تحت الرتبة تتغذى على النباتات التى تستوطن البيئات

الصحراوية، فى الوديان والكثبان الرملية وايضا على حواف الصحراء بالقرب من القرى والمدن

بينما الاقلية من الانواع تستوطن النظام البيئى الزراعى العادى فى شمال مصر وجنوبها.

وتم تحديد العائل النباتى الاساسى لاكثر الانواع ومعظم تلك العوائل انواع صحراوية

(شجيرات صحراوية برية) وقد تم ايضا تحديد العوائل النباتية للانواع المفترسة وخاصة لفصيلة

البق السفاح Reduviidae وتجدد الاشارة بان الانواع الماصة للدماء من نصفية الاجنحة موجودة

فى الفونة المصرية وتشتمل على نوعان، الاول بق الفراش من عائلة Cimicidae والثانى طفيل

الخفافيش من عائلة Polyctenidae. ركزت الدراسة على المعلومات البيئية عن العوائل النباتية

وبيئه الانواع المختلفة وكذلك المعلومات الأساسية عن التواجد الموسمى لها.