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Pentatomidae (Heteroptera) of Honduras: a checklist with description of a new ochlerine genus

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Abstract. Through collecting, surveys of museum collections, and search of the literature, we are able to list 181 species of Pentatomidae as occurring within the boundaries of the Republic of Honduras. Most of these, 129, around 70%, are widespread in the American tropics. Twenty-nine species are new country records, reported for Honduras for the first time. Four species of pentatomids are endemic to Honduras including a new genus and species of ochlerine (Discocephalinae) herein described. Although a few species extend from South America into Honduras (the Gondwanan element), and a few from North America extend into Honduras (the Nearctic element), the most important faunal element is one which is native to nuclear Central America.

Resumen. Con colectas, revisiones de las colecciones de museos, y revisiones de literaturas, se puede enumerar 181 especies de Pentatomidae distribuidas dentro de los límites de la república de Honduras. La mayoría de éstos, 129, alrededor del 70%, se extienden en las zonas tropicales americanas. Veinte y nueve especies son nuevos registros en el país, reportados en Honduras por primera vez. Cuatro especies de pentatómidos son endémicas de Honduras incluyendo un nuevo género y especie de Ochlerini (Discocephalinae) adjunto descrito. Aunque algunas especies se extienden de Sudamérica a Honduras (el elemento de Gondwana), y algunas de Norteamérica se extienden dentro Honduras (el elemento neártico), el elemento más importante de la fauna es aquel que es nativo del núcleo de la región centroamericana.

Introduction

Faunal surveys of Honduras date from the British explorations that culminated in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, which included two volumes on the Insect order Heteroptera (Distant 1880-1893). Although the family Pentatomidae is one of the largest in the order, it was underrepresented in that survey with only five species listed for Honduras. According to Selander and Vaurie (1962), Honduras was the least collected country of those represented in the "*Biologia*." Through a literature search, based primarily on genus level revisionary studies, we found published Honduran Records for a total of 63 species of pentatomids, while another 85 species were found to have distributional ranges that included countries both to the north and south, without specific Honduran localities being cited. For example, in the revision of *Alitocoris*, Sailer (1950) cited collection records for *A. schraderi* Sailer for Guatemala and Costa Rica. Consequently, we believe that the Honduran insect fauna may be undercollected and its diversity largely undocumented. The present work is offered as a

contribution to the knowledge of Honduran Heteroptera, and to an eventual national biotic inventory.

The Republic of Honduras is the largest country in Central America with an area of 112,090 square km; about the size of Virginia. Geographically, it is bordered by the countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua, and bounded by ocean on two sides. Although located in the tropics, the climate is strongly modified by elevation. On the constricted Pacific side, a flat, swampy strip of lowland bounds the Gulf of Fonseca. The Caribbean lowlands are much more extensive and consist of two distinctive areas. The northwestern coast has the most intensive agricultural land use in Honduras. The original banana republic, the area has diversified into pineapple, palm oil, citrus and mango production. The northeastern coast, known as Mosquitia, is the least inhabited and least developed region, consisting of rain forest, tropical savannah and mangrove swamp. During heavy rainfall much of the area is covered by shallow water, and rain falls year round. Because of the limited accessibility, we were unable to collect in Mosquitia.

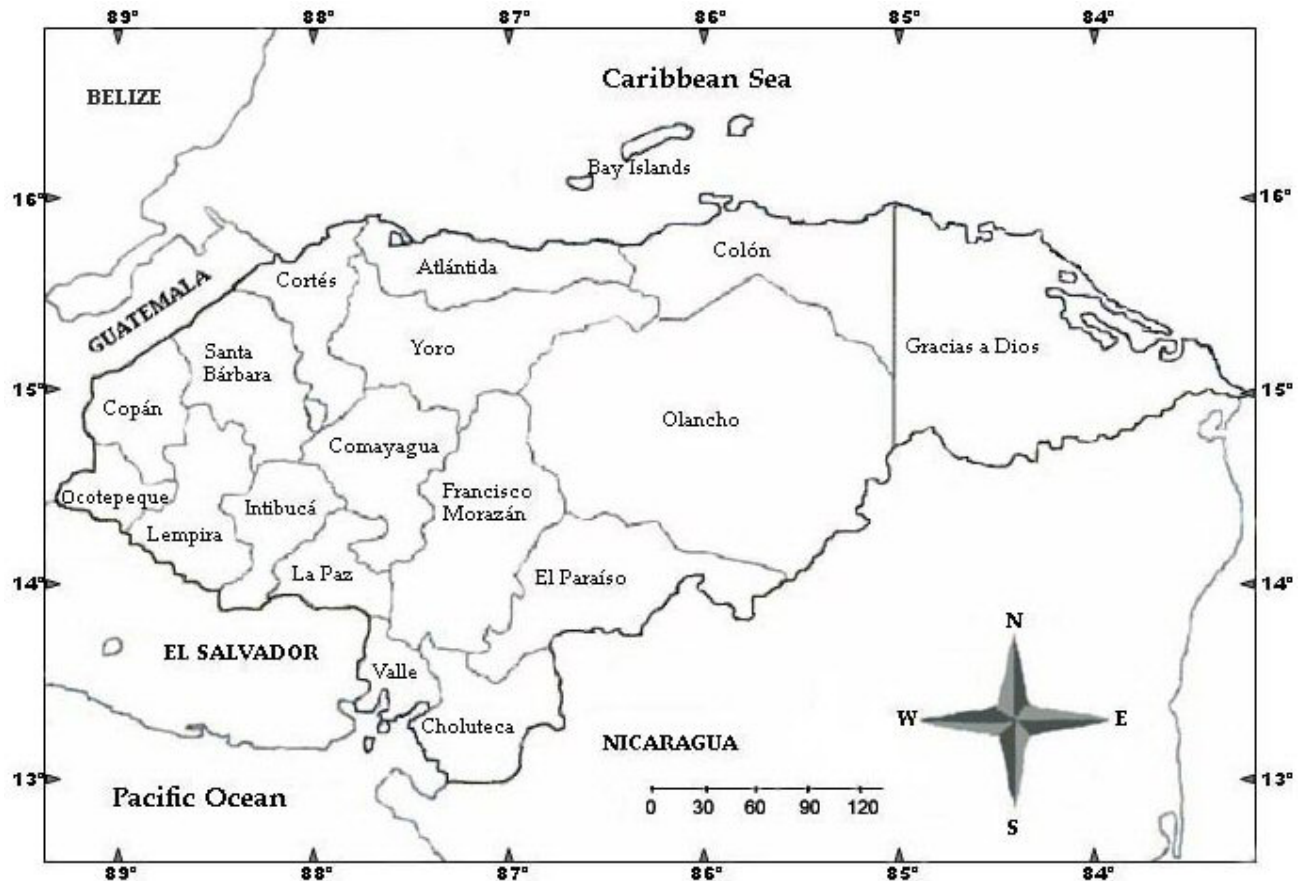


Figure 1. Map with the Departments of Honduras.

The rugged, mountainous interior comprises about 80% of the national terrain and is climatically, and therefore, ecologically diverse. The easterly mountain ranges have dense, broad-leaf tropical forest. Those in central and western Honduras have open woodland, mainly pine forest interspersed with oak and scrub. Cloud forest or remnants of cloud forest can be found on the highest ridges and peaks. Although situated at tropical latitudes, there is a pronounced dry season from November to April, with freezing temperatures and frosts occurring on the high peaks, the highest being Cerro de Las Minas at 2,850 m. For the most part the valleys of central Honduras have been cleared for pasture and subsistence agriculture or have returned to secondary growth. A strong natural conservation effort is underway in Honduras to preserve the larger plots of native forest and their indigenous faunas. We were able to obtain permission to collect in these protected areas, many of which are now national parks.

Materials and Methods

To extend our knowledge of the diversity and distribution of pentatomids from this region we surveyed the holdings of two insect collections in Honduras. The small collection at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras in Tegucigalpa and the larger collection at the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana (EAP), also called Zamorano. Both were studied and their specimens determined to species. Additionally, the junior author surveyed the entomological collections at Texas A&M University, Colorado State University, Brigham Young University, the University of Nebraska, the University of California Riverside, and the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, for Honduran specimens. Efforts were then directed at acquiring material by active collecting in Honduras with the assistance and collaboration of Dr. Ronald D. Cave, Professor of Entomology at Zamorano. The two primary methods of collecting were by hand netting the insects seen on the vegetation by day, and mercury vapor light collecting by night. These collections were carried out mainly in the vicinity of Zamorano (De-

partment of Francisco Morazán), the Centro Universitario de la región Litoral Atlántico University Research station near La Ceiba (Atlántida), at Parque Nacional Pico Bonito (Atlántida), at Parque Nacional Cusuco (Cortés), Parque Nacional Pico Pijol (Yoro), and Parque Nacional La Muralla (Olancho), under permit from the Honduran government obtained through Zamorano. The Departments of Honduras are depicted in Fig. 1.

The species of Pentatomidae are enumerated in a checklist with departmental records for each, and specific localities within departments for new country records. For the biogeographic analysis, the recorded distribution is cited and scored as follows: Endemic (E) for those species known only from Honduras, Central American (C) for those species known only from nuclear Central America (tropical Mexico to the uplands of Nicaragua), northern (N) for those species occurring north of and into nuclear Central America, southern (S) for those species occurring from Honduras southward into isthmian Central America (Panama and Costa Rica), and widespread (W) for those species occurring in the regions both north and south of Honduras.

In preparing the checklist a traditional taxonomy was followed. In recent years there have been proposals to split larger genera, such as *Acrosternum* Fieber and *Brochymena* Amyot and Serville, into smaller genera (Ahmad 1996 and Lariviere 1994, respectively). But these proposals have not been generally accepted (e.g. Frey-da-Silva and Grazia 2001), or are undergoing further review (e.g. Ahmad and McPherson 1998).

Results and Discussion

As a result of our collecting and work in collections, we found 29 species of pentatomids not previously recorded in Honduras. Added to the literature records, this results in a total list of 181 species of the family Pentatomidae occurring within the geographic boundaries of the country. For comparison, there are 85 species listed for Nicaragua (Maes 1994), 194 species for Panama (Froeschner 1999), 317 species in Mexico (Thomas 2000) and 224 species in the United States (Froeschner 1988). During this survey we discovered a genus and species new to science in the tribe Ochlerini collected by Professor Cave, which is described herein, and named in his honor.

Hondocoris Thomas, new genus (Figs. 2, 3)



Figure 2. *Hondocoris cavei*, new genus, new species; dorsal habitus.

Description: Brachypterous; membranes of wings absent, hind wings absent; ocelli absent. Eyes contiguous with pronotum (Fig. 2). Humeral angles weakly and anterior pronotal angles not produced, pronotal margins not explanate. Scutellum short and broad, lateral margins straight, without frenal constriction or discontinuity; apex of scutellum attaining mid-abdomen (5th tergite). Meso- and metasternum thinly carinate on midline. Scent gland orifice round, without spout, but located on caudal side of short raised auricle which extends laterally about one-tenth distance to metasternal margin. Paired trichobothria located on each abdominal sternite behind and about half-way between each spiracle and lateral margin. Antennae five-segmented. Labium arising slightly before anterior limit of eyes; intercalary segment absent; basal segment projecting caudad of bucculae and attaining middle of prosternum. Pro- and mesotibiae prismatic in cross-section; metatibiae sulcate on planar surface. Superior surface of third metatar-

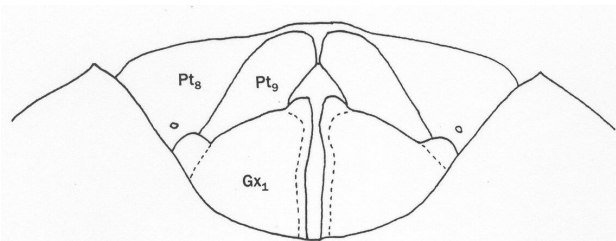


Figure 3. Female terminalia of *H. cavei*: Gx₁ = first gonocoxite, Pt₈ = eighth paratergite, Pt₉ = ninth paratergite.

sal segment with shallow, ovoid groove. Eighth paratergites of female with spiracle present.

Diagnosis: In Rolston's (1992a) revision of Ochleriini, *Hondocoris* will key to *Miopygium* Breddin, but differs from that genus in having 5-segmented antennae (4 in *Miopygium*), ocelli absent (present in *Miopygium*), the labium arising before the anterior limit of the eyes (behind in *Miopygium*), by the longer rostrum and the broader scutellum.

Type-species: *Hondocoris cavei*, Thomas, new species

Hondocoris cavei, Thomas, new species

Description: Body roundly-oval in outline, widest across abdomen; dorso-ventrally compressed. Length: 13.8, width 9.2 mm. Color of body black, except for thick, red, carina adorning middle of each corium, just ental and parallel to embolar suture. Dorsal surface of head, pronotum, scutellum and corium strongly rugose, the rugae oriented transversely.

Head. Jugal occluding at terminus of tylus, apices divergent, forming v-shaped notch at apex of head. Length: 2.2 mm, width across eyes 2.9 mm. Anteo-cular processes robust, obtuse, not projecting but producing strong excavation in margin of head just anterior to eye. Anteo-cular width 1.9 mm. Each antennifer with short angular tooth at apex. Antennae five segmented (fifth segment missing in holotype, but apex of 4th segment is socketed). First antennal segment long, exceeding apex of head; second segment short, about half length of first; third segment longest, about 3x the fourth; fourth segment about equal in length to first. Antennal segments black except distal two-thirds of fourth segment pale. Bucculae elevated, evanescent posteriorly, projecting into strong tooth anteriorly. Rostrum long, apex attaining middle of 6th abdominal sternite in repose; segments II, III and IV subequal in length, I shortest, about two-thirds length of II.

Thorax. Anterolateral margins of pronotum carinate, irregular, corrugate; anterior angle not projecting into a tooth. Pronotal length at midline, 2.3 mm; width across humeri 6.6 mm. Apex of scutellum subsinuately notched. Length of scutellum 4.7, width, 4.3 mm. Evaporatorium not extensive, covering only about one quarter of metapleural surface.

Abdomen. Apices of connexiva not produced. First gonocoxites strongly convex, declivitous posteriorly; mesial margins thickened, labiate, lateral angle lobate. Posterior margin of eighth paratergite sinuately projected at middle, spiracles present. Ninth paratergites foliate, contiguous posteriorly, surface rugose, apices not attaining posterior margin of eighth paratergite. Fused second gonocoxites strongly convex, barely exposed (Fig. 3).

Holotype: female; labeled: Honduras: Yoro. Parque Nac. Pico Pijol, 14 June 1998, rcol. R. Cave. (Deposited with U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C.)

Etymology: the generic name is a combination of the first syllable of Honduras and the greek word for bug. The specific epithet honors its discoverer, Professor Ronald D. Cave, formerly of Zamorano.

Remarks: The type locality is a remnant of cloud forest at 1,450 m elevation. The specimen was collected by Professor Cave under a fallen tree trunk. The time of collection was about one year after the trees had been cut down. A deliberate search of the same site in August 2002 failed to recover further specimens, although aradids were common. Notably, the tree trunks at this date were in advanced decomposition. Perhaps this bug species only colonizes newly fallen tree trunks, or persists in the trees for such time after they have fallen as to reach an advanced state of decay.

New Distributional Records for Honduras

For published distributional records we relied primarily on genus level revisionary studies. Such studies are available for the majority of genera in the New World. The notable exception is the genus *Edessa*, which happens to be the largest genus in the family. Fernandes et al (2001) estimate that there are 260 nominal species in this genus. The only available key is that by Stål (1872) which predates the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* wherein the largest number are described. The 21 species of this genus appearing in our checklist are derived from the ranges given in

Kirkaldy's (1909) catalogue, which in turn are derived mainly from the older records of Distant and Stål. We feel this literature survey probably underestimates the number of *Edessa* species that actually occur in Honduras. But in the absence of a revision we are unable to associate the majority of specimens with specific names.

Of the 29 new distributional records, the majority, 20 species, are southeastward range extensions of species previously known to occur in Mexico or Guatemala. These include the following species: *Adevoplitus caseae* (Thomas), *Arocera melanopyga* (Stål), *Banasa totonaca* Thomas, *Banasa calva* Say, *Disderia decorata* Distant, *Euschistus chiapus* Rolston, *Euschistus comptus* Walker, *Euschistus quadrator* Rolston, *Euschistus strenuus* Stål, *Mormidea guatemalensis* Rider, *Mormidea laevigata* Distant, *Neotibialis chiapensis* (Thomas and Brailovsky), *Rhysocephala rufonotata* Stål, *Rio obscuratus* Ruckes, *Rio testaceus* Ruckes, *Odmalea schaefferi* (Barber), *Ochlerus handlirschi* Breddin, *Oplomus dichrous* (Herrich-Schaeffer), *Oplomus mutabilis* (Stål) and *Pantochlora vivida* Stål. Five new records for Honduras are species previously reported in the Central American countries south of Honduras: *Euschistus achatadus* Rolston, *Banasa dolobrata* (Thomas), *Chlorocoris biconicus* (Thomas), *Glaucioides engelmani* Thomas and *Antiteuchus panamensis* (Ruckes). Four new records are range extensions of South American species not previously known to occur in Central America. These include the following species: *Chloropepla lenti* Grazia, *Rhyncholepta grandicallosa* Bergroth, *Odmalea concolor* (Walker), and *Dinocoris lineatus* (Dallas).

Biogeographic Analysis of the Honduran Pentatomidae

Tectonically, Honduras rests on the Chortis block (Malfait and Dinkelman 1972, Donnelly et al. 1990), a geologically stable area that has been land positive since at least the end of the Paleozoic (Delevoryas and Srivastava 1981). The connection to North America dates from around the end of the Mesozoic, a time before modern faunas evolved. Conversely, the isthmian connection to South America is geologically recent, established not until the Pliocene about 3.5 mya. Biogeographically, Honduras is an integral part of nuclear Central America, roughly equivalent to the Chortis block, an area which extends from northern Nicaragua to the state of Chiapas, Mexico (Ryan 1963, Raven and Axlerod 1975). Floristically, Honduras lies at the southernmost extent of the pine-oak forest

assemblage that dominates the highlands of western North America (Graham 1973). It also forms the mid-section of the dispersal corridor for lowland tropical elements extending northward from the rain forests of South America (Rich and Rich 1983, Simpson and Neff 1985).

Of the 181 species known or likely to occur in Honduras, the bulk of the species, 129, about 71%, are widespread in distribution in the sense that they range over an area well to the north and to the south of Honduras. According to the generally accepted theory, the Neotropical fauna is primarily of Gondwanan origin (Savage 1982, Halffter 1987), that is, genera that evolved in South America and dispersed into Central America. With regard to pentatomids, the Nearctic influence is clearly minimal, arguably represented only by the genera *Brochymena*, *Cosmopepla*, and perhaps *Mecidea*. Presumably, the large Neotropical genera well represented in South America, such as *Edessa*, *Euschistus*, *Thyanta*, and *Banasa*, evolved in South America and invaded Central America. It has never been clear to us why the Central American fauna has to have evolved elsewhere. It is established from both tectonic and fossil evidence that nuclear Central America has existed as a land mass since Paleozoic times, long before the modern flora and fauna evolved. Moreover, during most of that history, nuclear Central America was not connected to South America. It is true that only four species on our checklist are endemic to Honduras, or at least, known only to occur in Honduras. These are *Priapismis pini* Rolston, *Alitocoris brunneus* Sailer, *Edessa phoenicopus* Dallas and *Hondocoris cavei* Thomas. But if one excludes the faunal components which are either endemic or widespread, and therefore of low information content, the largest component of the fauna is the nuclear Central American element. That is, 26 species have a distribution from southern Mexico to Nicaragua, as opposed to only seven species with an isthmian origin, that is, species indigenous to Panama and Costa Rica and extending into Honduras. Only eight species on the list occur from South America up to but stopping in Honduras. It seems to us that if the Central American fauna, which is clearly Neotropical, originated by invasion from South America, then a greater proportion of the fauna should be shared with the areas to the south, whereas the distributional evidence indicates the opposite. An instructive example is the distribution of the edessine genus *Brachystethus* Laporte. The ten known species are dispersed over all of the Neotropical region from Mexico to Argentina. But, a cladistic analysis by Barcellos and Grazia (2003) indicates that the Central

American group of species is basal. The distributional pattern at the genus level from our Honduran study also suggests that nuclear Central America was an important center in the evolution of the Neotropical pentatomid fauna.

Checklist of Pentatomidae of Honduras

Subfamily Asopinae

Alcaeorrhynchus grandis (Dallas)

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Comayagua, Cortés. March and May.

Distribution: (W) USA to Argentina (Thomas 1992).

Andrallus spinidens (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Comayagua, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. May to November.

Distribution: (W) Circumtropical, USA to Costa Rica, Cuba (Thomas 1992).

Apateticus lineolatus (Herrich-Schaeffer).

Honduran Records: Ortega (1997). El Paraíso, Olancho, Francisco Morazán, Lempira, Yoro. January to August.

Distribution: (W) USA to Venezuela (Thomas 1992).

Coryzorhaphis cruciata Stål

Honduran Records: Thomas (1992). Atlántida, Francisco Morazán. June.

Distribution: (W) México to Venezuela (Thomas 1992).

Coryzorhaphis egeri Thomas

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Thomas 1992).

Euthyrhynchus floridanus (Linnaeus)

Honduran Records: Thomas (1992); Francisco Morazán, El Paraíso, Lempira, Yoro. March to November.

Distribution: (W) USA to Brazil (Thomas 1992).

Heteroscelis lepida (Stål)

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: La Lima, 18 June 1978, J. Mankins coll.

Distribution: (W) USA to Ecuador (Thomas 1992).

Oplomus dichrous (Herrich-Schaeffer)

Honduran Records: Comayagua, 21 July 1978, J. Mankins coll.

Distribution: (N) USA (Arizona) and México (Thomas 1992).

Oplomus mundus Stål

Honduran Records: Atlántida, El Paraíso, Yoro. April to November.

Distribution: (W) USA to Panamá (Thomas 1992).

Oplomus mutabilis (Stål)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso: Danlí, 9 October 1977, J. Mankins coll.

Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Thomas 1992).

Oplomus pulcher Dallas

Honduran Records: Santa Bárbara: Lago Yojoa, 2 August 1977, J. Mankins coll.; Siquat. 12 September 1977, J. Mankins coll.; Taulabe, 7 October 1977, J. Mankins coll.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Thomas 1992).

Perillus confluens (Herrich-Schaeffer)

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: Valle de Angeles, August 1993, S. Fernandez coll.; also Comayagua. July and August.

Distribution: (W) USA to Costa Rica (Thomas 1992).

Podisus aenescens (Stål)

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Argentina (Thomas 1992).

Podisus affinis Distant 1880

Honduran Records: Olancho: Montaña El Boquerón, 12 June 2003, J. Torres coll.; also, Copán, El Paraíso and Yoro. May to November.

Distribution: (C) México, Guatemala (Thomas 1992), Nicaragua (Maes 1994).

Podisus congrex (Stål)

Honduran Records: Olancho: Parque La Muralla, 14 km N. La Unión, 7 May 2003, J. Torres and N. Arismendi colls. Also, Yoro: Pico Pijól, 17 June 2004, D. Thomas and D. Robacker colls.

Distribution: (W) México to Ecuador (Thomas 1992).

Podisus falcatus (Distant)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Olancho. June and November.

Distribution: (W) Guatemala, Costa Rica (Thomas 1992).

Podisus nigriventris Distant

Honduran Records: Olancho, May.

Distribution: (W) México to Colombia (Thomas 1992).

Podisus sagitta (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Thomas (1992), Francisco Morazán, Atlántida, Comayagua, El Paraíso and Yoro. January to November.

Distribution: (W) USA to Venezuela, West Indies (Thomas 1992).

Podisus trucidatus Thomas

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: Parque Nacional La Tigra. January.

Distribution: (S) Costa Rica and Panama (Thomas 1992).

Stiretrus anchorago (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Thomas (1992), Distant (1880); also, Atlántida, Francisco Morazán. January to December.

Distribution: (W) USA to Panamá (Thomas 1992).

Supputius typicus (Distant).

Honduran Records: Atlántida, March.

Distribution: (W) México to Ecuador (Thomas 1992).

Tylospilus cloelia (Stål)

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Argentina (Thomas 1992).

Tylospilus acutissimus (Stål)

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: Tegucigalpa, Nov. 1981, M.A. Valle coll.

Distribution: (W) USA to Colombia (Thomas 1992).

Tyrannocoris jole (Stål)

Honduran Records: Thomas (1992); also, Francisco Morazán. June.

Distribution: (N) México to Honduras, Cuba, Hispaniola (Thomas 1992).

Subfamily Discocephalinae

Tribe Discocephalini

Antiteuchus innocens Engleman

Honduran Records: Paratypes from Tegucigalpa; also, Atlántida, May to July.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Engleman and Rolston 1983).

Antiteuchus panamensis (Ruckes)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, April.

Distribution: (S) Panamá (Ruckes 1964).

Antiteuchus piceus (Palisot de Beauvois)

Honduran Records: None

Distribution: (W) México to Argentina, West Indies (Ruckes 1964).

Antiteuchus tripterus (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Comayagua, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Yoro. February to October.

Distribution: (W) México to Paraguay (Ruckes 1964).

Dinocoris lineatus Dallas

Honduran Records: Comayagua: La Soledad, May.

Distribution: (S) Brazil (Becker and Grazia 1985).

Dinocoris rufitarsus Ruckes

Honduran Records: Ruckes (1958) Paratypes from Honduras: Brus Lagoon 25 April 1947, C.W. Cook coll. Also, El Paraíso and Francisco Morazán. January to July.

Distribution: (S) Honduras to Brazil (Becker and Grazia 1985).

Discocephalessa humilis (Herrich-Schaeffer)

Honduran Records: Copán, Atlántida, Comayagua, Ocotepeque, Santa Bárbara. January to December.

Distribution: (W) Guatemala to Colombia (Ruckes 1966a).

Discocephalessa notulata (Stål)

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Ruckes 1966a).

Lineostethus clypeatus (Stål)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Atlántida. May.

Distribution: (W) México, Belize, Panamá (Ruckes 1966a).

Pelidnocoris stalii Haglund

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Ruckes 1966b, Froeschner 1999).

Phoeacia erubescens (Distant).

Honduran Records: Cortés, Olancho, Yoro. April to September.

Distribution: (W) Guatemala to Panamá (Distant 1880).

Priapismus pini Rolston

Honduran Records: Cortés: Cerro Cusuco (Type locality), 26 January 1991, R. Cameron.

Distribution: (E) Honduras (Rolston 1992b).

Tribe Ochlerini

Alitocoris brunneus Sailer

Honduran Records: Holotype specimen intercepted on orchids from Honduras (Sailer

1950); also, Atlántida, Francisco Morazán. May.

Distribution: (E) Honduras (Sailer 1950).

Alitocoris maculosus Sailer

Honduran Records: one paratype intercepted on Bananas from Honduras (Sailer 1950).

Distribution: (C) Guatemala to Honduras (Sailer 1950).

Alitocoris schraderi Sailer

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) Guatemala and Costa Rica (Sailer 1950).

Hondocoris cavei Thomas

Honduran Records: Yoro: Pico Pijól, 14 June 1998, R. Cave coll.

Distribution: (E) Honduras.

Macropygium reticulare (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán, Gracias a Dios, Lempira, Olancho, El Paraíso Yoro, Santa Bárbara. April to July.

Distribution: (W) México to Colombia (Distant 1880).

Ochlerus handlirschi Breddin

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Comayagua, March, May and November.

Distribution: (C) México (Breddin 1909).

Ochlerus cinctus (Spinola)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, August.

Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Distant 1880).

Stalius tartareus (Stål)

Honduran Records: Comayagua, 2.8 km N. Los Planes, 25 May 2002, R. Cave. (on *Rhamnus sphaerosperma*); also, Olancho and Santa Barbara. May to June.

Distribution: (W) México to Colombia (Rolston 1992a).

Subfamily Pentatominae

Tribe Pentatomini

Acrosternum marginata (Palisot de Beavois)

Honduran Records: Yoro, Atlántida, Choluteca, Comayagua, Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Lempira, Olancho. January to December.

Distribution: (W) USA to Ecuador, West Indies (Rolston 1983).

Acrosternum montivaga (Distant)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. October.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá, West Indies (Rolston 1983).

Acrosternum scutellata (Distant)

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Lempira, Olancho. March to August.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Rolston 1983).

Adevoplitus caseae (Thomas)

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán, Gracias a Dios. April to July.

Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Brailovsky and Barrera 1982).

Arocera aequinoxialis (Westwood)

Honduran Records: None.

Distribution: (W) Guatemala to Peru (Rider 1992).

Arocera melanopyga (Stål)

Honduran Records: Atlántida: Rio Zecate, 18 May 2001, D. Thomas, D. Robacker, and R. Cave, colls. also, Yoro. March to November.

Distribution: (C) México, Belize, Guatemala (Rider 1992).

Arocera placens (Walker)

Honduran Records: Santa Bárbara (Rider 1992); also, Colón, Cortés, Comayagua and Yoro. April to June.

Distribution: (W) México to Argentina, West Indies (Rider 1992).

Arvelius albopunctatus (De Geer)

Honduran Records: Copán, Francisco Morazán, El Paraíso. March to October.

Distribution: (W) USA to Argentina, West Indies (Brailovsky 1981).

Arvelius porrectispinus Breddin

Honduran Records: San Antonio (Brailovsky 1981); also, El Paraíso, Olancho, Yoro. June to September.

Distribution: (W) México to Brazil, West Indies (Brailovsky 1981).

Banasa calva (Say)

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: Cerro Uyuca, 5 May 2002, D. Thomas and J. Burne colls.; Cortés, Parq. Nac. Cusuco, 21 August 1998, R. Cave Coll. Also, La Paz. April to August.

Distribution: (N) USA to Guatemala (Thomas and Yonke 1988).

Banasa centralis Sailer

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Cortés, Olancho. May and June.

Distribution: (W) México to Colombia (Thomas and Yonke 1988).

Banasa dolobrata Thomas**Honduran Records:** Cortés. May.**Distribution:** (S) Costa Rica to Ecuador (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa excavata* Thomas**Honduran Records:** Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Santa Bárbara, Yoro. April to September.**Distribution:** (W) Guatemala to Panamá (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa lacertosa* Thomas**Honduran Records:** Olancho: Montaña Botaderos, NW San Esteban, 7 August 2002, Wells et al. coll.**Distribution:** (S) Panamá (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa lenticularis* Uhler**Honduran Records:** Thomas and Yonke (1988); also, Atlántida, El Paraíso and Francisco Morazán. February to August.**Distribution:** (W) USA to Colombia, West Indies (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa minor* Sailer**Honduran Records:** none.**Distribution:** (W) Guatemala to Panamá (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa panamensis* Sailer**Honduran Records:** Olancho: Moñtana del Malacate, 18 June 2001, B. Ratcliffe, M. Jameson and R. Cave colls.**Distribution:** (W) Belize to Colombia (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa salvini* Distant**Honduran Records:** Thomas and Yonke (1988). Also, El Paraíso, Cortés, Olancho, Santa Bárbara and Yoro. May to July.**Distribution:** (W) México to Venezuela (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa santarosana* Thomas**Honduran Records:** none.**Distribution:** (W) México to Costa Rica (Thomas 2000).*Banasa sleeperi* Thomas**Honduran Records:** none.**Distribution:** (W) Guatemala, Costa Rica (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa stalii* Distant**Honduran Records:** Cortés. May.**Distribution:** (W) México to Panamá (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa stigmosa* Distant**Honduran Records:** none.**Distribution:** (W) Guatemala to Panamá (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa totonaca* Thomas**Honduran Records:** Atlántida, Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, La Paz, Olancho, Santa Bárbara and Yoro. February to September.**Distribution:** (C) Mexico (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Banasa zeteki* Sailer**Honduran Records:** Thomas and Yonke (1988); also, Atlántida, El Paraíso, Cortés, Olancho, Yoro, Santa Bárbara and Francisco Morazán. April to September.**Distribution:** (W) México to Colombia, West Indies (Thomas and Yonke 1988).*Berecynthus hastator* (Fabricius)**Honduran Records:** Olancho, Catacamas; Valle, Comayagua, Francisco Morazán. April to November.**Distribution:** (W) México to Brazil (Grazia 1982).*Capivaccius bambusii* Brailovsky and Rolston.**Honduran Records:** none.**Distribution:** (W) México to Panamá (Froeschner 1999).*Chlorocoris biconicus* Thomas**Honduran Records:** Cortés, Olancho, Yoro. May to August.**Distribution:** (S) Nicaragua to Panamá (Thomas 1985).*Chlorocoris distinctus* Signoret**Honduran Records:** Thomas (1985); also, Atlántida, Comayagua, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Yoro. March to December.**Distribution:** (W) USA to Ecuador (Thomas 1985).*Chlorocoris rufispinus* Dallas**Honduran Records:** Thomas (1985). Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Yoro and Olancho. March to September.**Distribution:** (W) México to Panamá (Thomas 1985).*Chloroepela lenti* Grazia**Honduran Records:** Atlántida. August.**Distribution:** (S) Venezuela (Grazia 1968).*Cosmopepla decorata* (Hahn)**Honduran Records:** Comayagua: Taulabe, 2 April 1980, J. Mankins coll.**Distribution:** (W) USA to Venezuela (Bonatto and Grazia 1985).*Cosmopepla coeruleata* Montandon**Honduran Records:** none.

- Distribution:** (W) USA to Colombia (McDonald 1986).
- Cyptocephala antiguensis* (Westwood)
Honduran Records: Comayagua, Francisco Morazán, Olancho. April to September.
Distribution: (W) USA to Peru (Rolston 1986).
- Disderia decorata* Distant
Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. May to September.
Distribution: (C) México, Belize, Guatemala (Brailovsky 1986).
- Euschistus achatadus* Rolston
Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: Cerro Uyuca, 17 May 2000, A.B. Smith and F. Ocampo colls.
Distribution: (C) Nicaragua (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus bifibulus* (Palisot de Beauvois)
Honduran Records: Valle, Cortes, Atlántida and Francisco Morazan. February to November.
Distribution: (W) México to Colombia, West Indies (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus biformis* Stål
Honduran Records: Choluteca, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Lempira, Yoro and Olancho. January to December.
Distribution: (W) USA to Panamá (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus chiapus* Rolston
Honduran Records: El Paraíso. April and October.
Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus comptus* Walker
Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán. February.
Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus corcovacitus* Rolston
Honduran Records: Rolston (1971) paratype from Puerto Castillo; also, Atlántida, Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Santa Bárbara. January to December.
Distribution: (C) México to Honduras (Rolston 1971).
- Euschistus crenator* (Fabricius)
Honduran Records: Isla Ruatan (Distant 1880); Punta Castilla (Rolston 1974); also, Atlántida, Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Santa Bárbara, Comayagua and Choluteca. January to December.
Distribution: (W) México to Peru, West Indies (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus emoorei* Rolston
Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho and Valle. January to December.
Distribution: (W) México to Colombia (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus leonensis* Rolston
Honduran Records: Rolston (1974); also, Valle, Atlántida. January to July.
Distribution: (S) Honduras to Costa Rica (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus nicaraguensis* Rolston
Honduran Records: Rolston (1974); Valle, Choluteca, Francisco Morazán. May to September.
Distribution: (S) Nicaragua to Panamá (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus obscurus* (Palisot de Beauvois)
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (N) USA to Nicaragua (Maes 1994).
- Euschistus quadrator* Rolston
Honduran Records: Atlántida, Comayagua, Francisco Morazán. January to December.
Distribution: (N) USA and México (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus strenuus* Stål.
Honduran Records: Choluteca, Comayagua. April and June.
Distribution: (C) México (Rolston 1974).
- Euschistus sulcacitus* Rolston
Honduran Records: none
Distribution: (C) México to Nicaragua (Maes 1994).
- Euschistus zafadus* Rolston
Honduran Records: El Paraíso, October.
Distribution: (W) Belize to Costa Rica (Rolston 1974).
- Glaucioides engelmani* Thomas 1980
Honduran Records: Atlántida: Parque Nacional Pico Bonito, March.
Distribution: (S) Panamá to Brazil (Rolston et al. 1980).
- Hypatropis rolstoni* Fernandes and Grazia
Honduran Records: one paratype intercepted in bananas from Honduras (Fernandes and Grazia 1996).
Distribution: (S) Honduras to Venezuela (Fernandes and Grazia 1996).
- Kermana imbuta* (Walker)
Honduran Records: Atlántida, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Yoro. May to October.

- Distribution:** (W) México to Panamá (Distant 1880).
- Loxa flavicollis* (Drury)
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) USA, México, Costa Rica, West Indies (Arnold 1995).
- Loxa virescens* Amyot and Serville
Honduran Records: Atlántida, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Yoro and Santa Bárbara. January to September.
Distribution: (W) México to Uruguay (Eger 1978).
- Loxa viridis* (Palisot de Beauvois)
Honduran Records: Atlántida, Choluteca, Comayagua, Colón, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Santa Bárbara and Yoro. January to September.
Distribution: (W) USA to Argentina (Eger 1978).
- Mayrinia variegata* (Distant)
Honduran Records: El Paraíso: 8.3 Km SE Capire, 24 May 2002, R. Cave coll.; also, Olancho and Francisco Morazán. May to July.
Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Grazia 1972, Thomas 2000).
- Mormidea angustata* Stål
Honduran Records: Olancho. May.
Distribution: (W) México to Brazil, West Indies (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea collaris* Dallas
Honduran Records: Olancho: Montaña del Malacate, 18 June 2001, B. Ratcliffe, M. Jameson and R. Cave colls.; also, Atlantida, El Paraiso, Francisco Morazán, Yoro. February to November.
Distribution: (W) México to Colombia (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea cubrosa* (Dallas)
Honduran Records: DEPT El Macuelizo, 13 Jan 95 (no collr); also, Francisco Morazán. January.
Distribution: (W) USA to Colombia, West Indies (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea guatemalensis* Rider
Honduran Records: Yoro: Parque Pico Pijol, 3 June 2003, N. Arismendi coll.
Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Rider and Rolston 1989).
- Mormidea laevigata* Distant
Honduran Records: Atlantida. July.
Distribution: (C) Mexico (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea lunara* Rolston
Honduran Records: Comayagua (Rolston 1978a); also, Choluteca, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Santa Bárbara. January to November.
Distribution: (W) México to Panama (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea notulata* (Herrich-Schaeffer)
Honduran Records: Cortés, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Santa Bárbara and Yoro. June to October.
Distribution: (W) México to Peru (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea pama* Rolston
Honduran Records, Atlántida: P.N. Pico Bonito, Rio Zacate, 5 May 2000, B. Ratcliffe, A. Smith, F. Ocampo and R. Cave colls.; also, Santa Bárbara, Francisco Morazán and Yoro. March to November.
Distribution: (W) USA to Colombia, West Indies (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea pictiventris* Stål
Honduran Records: Atlántida, Comayagua, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Yoro. January to October.
Distribution: (W) México to Venezuela (Rolston 1978a).
- Mormidea ypsilon* (Linnaeus)
Honduran Records: Distant (1880); Cortés, Santa Bárbara. Atlántida, Yoro. February to December.
Distribution: (W) México to Uruguay (Rolston 1978a).
- Murgantia histrionica* Hahn 1834
Honduran Records: Atlántida, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Ocotepeque, Yoro. January to December.
Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Distant 1880).
- Murgantia varicolor* (Westwood)
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Brazil, West Indies (Distant 1880).
- Neotibilis chiapensis* (Thomas and Brailovsky)
Honduran Records: Cortés: Cerro Cusuco, 20 May 2001, D. Robacker and D. Thomas colls.
Distribution: (C) México (Thomas and Brailovsky 1993).
- Nezara viridula* (Linnaeus)
Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. February to December.
Distribution: (W) Cosmopolitan (Kirkaldy 1909).

Oebalus insularis Stål

Honduran Records: Sailer (1944); also, Atlántida, Choluteca, Comayagua, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho. May to October.

Distribution: (W) USA to Panamá, West Indies (Sailer 1944).

Oebalus pugnax (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Distant (1880); also, Comayagua, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. January to October.

Distribution: (W) USA to Brazil (Sailer 1944).

Padaeus teapensis (Distant)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. April to November.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Kirkaldy 1909).

Padaeus trivittatus Stål

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Maes 1994).

Padaeus verrucifer Stål

Honduran Records: Santa Bárbara, Montaña La Cumbre, 8 June 2003, N. Arismendi and J. Torres colls.

Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Kirkaldy 1909).

Padaeus viduus (Vollenhoven)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Ocotepeque. January to November.

Distribution: (W) México to Venezuela (Grazia 1984, Distant 1880).

Pallantia diffusa Walker

Honduran Records: Comayagua: 5 August 1979, J. Mankins coll.

Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Grazia 1989).

Pallantia maculosa Grazia

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Grazia 1989).

Paratibialis confusa Ruckes

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Peru (Grazia and Barcellos 1991).

Pellaea santarosensis Rolston

Honduran Records: Olancho: Montaña El Bosqueron, 12 June 2003, J. Torres coll.; also, El Paraíso. June.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Thomas 2000).

Pellaea stictica (Dallas)

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Francisco Morazán. May to July.

Distribution: (W) México to Guyana (Rolston 1984).

Pharypia nitidiventris (Stål).

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Froeschner 1999).

Pharypia pulchella (Drury)

Honduran Records: Distant 1880 (type locality is Bay of Honduras); also, La Paz. July.

Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Distant 1880).

Piezodorus guildinii Westwood

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán, El Paraíso. May to July.

Distribution: (W) USA, to Paraguay, West Indies (Kirkaldy 1909).

Proxys albopunctulatus (Palisot de Beauvois)

Honduran Records: None.

Distribution: (W) USA? to Brazil, West Indies (Froeschner 1988, Arnold 1995).

Proxys punctulatus (Palisot de Beauvois)

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Choluteca, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Lempira, Santa Bárbara and Olancho. January to November.

Distribution: (W) USA to Venezuela (Distant 1880, Grazia 1984).

Proxys victor (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Yoro. February to November.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Distant 1880).

Ramosiana insignis (Blanchard)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. January to September.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Kormilev 1951).

Rhyncholepta grandicallosa Bergroth

Honduran Records: Olancho: Montaña del Malacate, 18 June 2001, B. Ratcliffe, M. Jameson and R. Cave colls.; also, Atlántida, Yoro. June to September.

Distribution: (S) Panamá to Brazil and Bolivia (Becker and Grazia 1971).

Rhysocephala infuscata Rider.

Honduran Records: Atlántida (Rider 1991); also, Olancho, Yoro and El Paraíso. January to September.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Rider 1991).

Rhysocephala macdonaldi Rider

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) Guatemala to Ecuador (Froeschner 1999).

Rhysocephala rufonotata (Stål)

Honduran Records: Atlántida, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, Santa Bárbara, Yoro. May to September.

Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Rider 1991).

Rhysocephala splendens (Blanchard)

Honduran Records: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán. May to July.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá, Jamaica (Rider 1991).

Rio obscuratus Ruckes

Honduran Records: Atlántida, P.N. Pico Bonito, Est. Curla, 2 June 2002, R. Cave.; also, Francisco Morazán. May to July.

Distribution: (C) México (Grazia and Fortes 1995).

Rio testaceus Ruckes

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: Zamorano, 2 October 1993, R. Turnbow Coll.

Distribution: (C) Guatemala and El Salvador (Grazia and Fortes 1995).

Rio variegatus Ruckes

Honduran Records: none

Distribution: (W) Guatemala to Costa Rica (Grazia and Fortes 1995).

Roferta marginalis (Herrich-Schaefer)

Honduran Records: None.

Distribution: (W) Belize and Panamá; Cuba, Trinidad and Brazil (Barber and Bruner 1946).

Sibaria englemani Rolston

Honduran Records: El Paraíso: Yuscarán, 26 October 1977, J.V. Mankins coll.; also, Atlántida. February to September.

Distribution: (W) México to Colombia (Rolston 1975).

Taurocerus edessoides Spinola

Honduran Records: Yoro, Atlántida. January to September.

Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Distant 1880).

Thyanta maculata (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Choluteca, Cortés, Comayagua (Rider and Chapin (1992); also, Francisco Morazán and Santa Bárbara. March to May.

Distribution: (W) USA to Panama (Rider and Chapin 1992).

Thyanta perditor (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: (Rider and Chapin 1992), also Comayagua, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Yoro. January to October.

Distribution: (W) USA to Panamá, West Indies (Rider and Chapin 1992).

Vulsirea violacea (Fabricius)

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán. May to July.

Distribution: (W) México to Venezuela (Distant 1880, Grazia 1984).

Tribe Procleticini

Odmalea concolor (Walker)

Honduran Records: Atlántida. May and June.

Distribution: (S) Panamá to Brazil (Rolston 1978b).

Odmalea schaefferi (Barber)

Honduran Records: Atlántida. May to August.

Distribution: (N) USA and México (Rolston 1978b).

Tribe Halyini

Brochymena haedula Stal

Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán: Cerro Uyuca, Siguat. 13-10-77, J. Mankins coll.; also, Comayagua. April to October.

Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Lariviere 1994).

Brochymena inbio Lariviere

Honduran Records: Cedros, Tegucigalpa. July.

Distribution: (S) Honduras and Costa Rica (Lariviere 1994).

Tribe Mecidiini

Mecidea major Sailer

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (N) USA to Nicaragua (Maes 1994).

Mecidea minor Ruckes

Honduran Records: none.

Distribution: (W) USA to Costa Rica (Arnold 1995).

Subfamily Edessinae

Edessa abdominalis Erichson

Honduran Records: none.

- Distribution:** (W) México to Guyana (Kirkaldy 1909).
Edessa affinis Dallas
Honduran Records: Kirkaldy (1909).
Distribution: (W) Belize and Guatemala to Brazil (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Edessa bifida* Say
Honduran Records: Santa Bárbara: Lago Yojoa, 5 July 1977, J. Mankins coll.; also, El Paraíso, Atlántida, Francisco Morazán and Olancho. January to October.
Distribution: (W) USA to Panamá (Distant 1880).
- Edessa cornuta* Burmeister 1835
Honduran Records: Kirkaldy (1909).
Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Distant 1880).
- Edessa gentilitia* Distant 1890
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Costa Rica (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Edessa helix* Erichson
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Guyana (Kirkaldy 1909, Froeschner 1999).
- Edessa jugata* Westwood
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Bolivia (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Edessa junix* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Froeschner 1999).
- Edessa jurgiosa* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Froeschner 1999).
- Edessa lineigera* Stål
Honduran Records: Atlántida: P.N. Pico Bonito, Rio Zecate. 5 May 2000, B. Ratcliffe, A. Smith, F. Ocampo and R. Cave colls.; also, Cortés. May to September.
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Fernandes et al. 2001).
- Edessa nigricornis* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Froeschner 1999).
- Edessa nigripina* Dallas
Honduran Records: type locality in Honduras (Dallas 1851).
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Edessa olivacea* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Froeschner 1999).
- Edessa patricia* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Froeschner 1999).
- Edessa phoenicopus* Dallas
Honduran Records: type locality in Honduras (Dallas 1851).
Distribution: (E) Honduras (Distant 1880).
- Edessa privata* (Walker)
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (C) México to Nicaragua (Maes 1994).
- Edessa pudibunda* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México, Guatemala, Costa Rica (Distant 1880).
- Edessa reticulata* Dallas
Honduran Records: Francisco Morazán. December.
Distribution: (C) México (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Edessa rufomarginata* De Geer
Honduras: (Maes 1994); also, Francisco Morazán, Atlántida, Olancho, El Paraíso and Yoro. January to December.
Distribution: (W) México to Argentina (Distant 1880).
- Edessa trifurca* Dallas
Honduran Records: type locality, Isla Ruatan (Dallas 1851).
Distribution: (C) México to Honduras (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Edessa vinula* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Olbia caprina* Stål
Honduran Records: none.
Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Distant 1880).
- Pantochlora vivida* Stål
Honduran Records: Cortés, Olancho, Yoro, May to August.
Distribution: (C) México and Guatemala (Kirkaldy 1909).
- Peromatus notatus* Burmeister
Honduran Records: Atlántida: Parque Nacional Pico Bonito, Estación Curla, 17 February 2002.
Distribution: (C) México (Kirkaldy 1909).

Peromatus robustus Haglund

Honduran Records: Olancho: El Boqueron, 8 June 2002.

Distribution: (W) México, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panamá (Distant 1880).

Peromatus truncatus Distant

Honduran Records: none

Distribution: (W) México to Panama (Kirkaldy 1909).

Brachystethus improvisus Breddin

Honduran Records: Cortés: Santa Cruz de Yojoa, 4 Nov 1994, R. Cordero; Francisco Morazán: Zamorano, 8 June 1984, R. Parada; Cerro Uyuca, 24 April 1984, R. Caballero.

Distribution: (W) Guatemala to Brazil (Barcellos and Grazia 2003).

Brachystethus rubromaculatus Dallas

Honduran Records: Barcellos and Grazia (2003); also, Atlántida and Yoro. January to November.

Distribution: (W) México to Panamá (Distant 1880).

Subfamily Tessaratominae

Piezosternum subulatum (Thunberg)

Honduran Records: none

Distribution: (W) México to Brazil (Distant 1880).

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