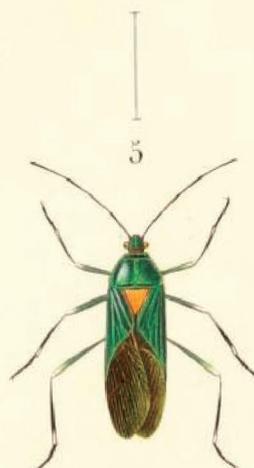
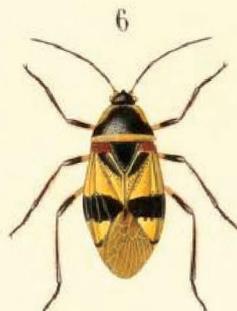




The types of the species described
by Émile Blanchard in d'Orbigny's (1835-1847)
Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale

María Cecilia MELO
& Pablo M. DELLAPÉ



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Plate 30 of insect from d'Orbigny (1835-1847) *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.

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ISSN (imprimé / *print*): 1280-9551/ ISSN (électronique / *electronic*): 1638-9387

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Submitted on 3 April 2025 | Accepted on 30 May 2025 | Published on 25 February 2026

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:DB8C3A9E-4BBA-434F-88F4-1FA0FA0E0668](https://zoobank.org/pub:DB8C3A9E-4BBA-434F-88F4-1FA0FA0E0668)

Melo M. C. & Dellapé P. M. 2026. — The types of the species described by Émile Blanchard in d'Orbigny's (1835-1847) *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*. *Zoosystema* 48 (5): 121-138. <https://doi.org/10.5252/zoosystema2026v48a5>. <http://zoosystema.com/48/5>

ABSTRACT

The type specimens of the true bugs (Hemiptera, Heteroptera) described by Émile Blanchard in the extensive monographic work *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale* by Alcide d'Orbigny (1835-1847) were studied. All are deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris (MNHN). From the 19 described species we found the type specimens of 17, and also one non-type specimen from one additional species recorded in this work. We selected lectotypes for 13 nominal species, and established two new combinations and synonymies: *Arilus spiniceps* Blanchard, 1842 is transferred into the genus *Sindala* Stål, 1861, with the new combination *Sindala spiniceps* (Blanchard, 1842) n. comb. and synonymized with *Sindata granuligera* (Stål, 1860) n. syn.; *Paryphes miniaceus* Blanchard, 1842 is transferred into the genus *Laminiceps* Costa, 1863 with the new combination *Laminiceps miniaceus* (Blanchard, 1842) n. comb. and synonymized with *Laminiceps conjunctus* Brailovsky, 1992 n. syn. Also, dorsal, ventral, and lateral habitus photographs, and photographs of labels of all 17 types are given.

KEY WORDS

Insects,
Hemiptera,
Heteroptera,
neotropical,
MNHN,
lectotypifications,
new combinations,
new synonymys.

RÉSUMÉ

Les types des espèces décrites par Émile Blanchard dans Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale de d'Orbigny (1835-1847).

Les spécimens types des espèces de punaises (Hemiptera, Heteroptera) décrites par Émile Blanchard dans l'importante monographie *Voyage en l'Amérique méridionale* d'Alcide d'Orbigny (1835-1847) ont été étudiés. Ils sont tous conservés au Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris (MNHN). Parmi les 19 espèces décrites, nous avons identifié les spécimens types de 17 espèces, ainsi qu'un spécimen d'une autre espèce répertoriée dans cet ouvrage. Nous avons sélectionné des lectotypes pour 13 espèces nominales et établi deux nouvelles combinaisons et synonymies : *Arilus spiniceps* Blanchard, 1842 est transféré dans le genre *Sindala* Stål, 1861, avec la nouvelle combinaison *Sindala spiniceps* (Blanchard, 1842) n. comb. et synonymisé avec *Sindata granuligera* (Stål, 1860) n. syn. ; *Paryphes miniaceus* Blanchard, 1842 est transféré dans le genre *Laminiceps* Costa, 1863 avec la nouvelle combinaison *Laminiceps miniaceus* (Blanchard, 1842) n. comb. et synonymisé avec *Laminiceps conjunctus* Brailovsky, 1992 n. syn. Des photographies des habitus dorsal, ventral et latéral, ainsi que des photographies d'étiquettes des 17 types sont également présentées.

MOTS CLÉS

Insectes,
Hémiptères,
Hétéroptères,
néotropicaux,
lectotypifications,
MNHN,
nouvelles combinaisons,
nouveaux synonymes.

INTRODUCTION

Alcide Dessalines d'Orbigny (1802-1857) was one of the most important naturalist travellers and systematists of the nineteenth century. He described more than 1500 species of Foraminifera d'Orbigny, 1826, was the first to recognize their importance in stratigraphy, geology and paleoenvironmental studies establishing the basis of a new science, the micropaleontology. Impressed by his first work on Foraminifera published at the early age of 23, but also by his solid knowledge of natural sciences and recommendation by George Cuvier, the administration of the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) designated d'Orbigny as a naturalist explorer for an expedition to South America. During a year he prepared himself for the journey and attended a course to be trained to collect and prepared specimens, but also of general knowledge on animals, plants and minerals. He met other travellers, such as Alexander von Humboldt, that shared their experiences and also gave him letters of introduction to people in South America that can assist him during his trip. He also learned Spanish and Portuguese something that will facilitate him the communication. D'Orbigny boarded the corvette *La Meuse* and left the port of Brest on July 1826; two months and fifteen days later he landed at Rio de Janeiro and began a journey that lasted almost eight years travelling through Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, and Peru. D'Orbigny's journey ended during the last months of 1833, returning to France on January 1834. He acquired a monumental collection of materials, which includes more than 9000 species, a number of which were new to science (Véneç-Peyré 2004).

D'Orbigny's travel through South America included the study of many disciplines, such as the people and their culture, natural history, and the geography and geology of the continent. He summarized these studies in his extensive monographic work called *Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale*, including 11 volumes (4747 pages, 555 plates) published between 1835 and 1847 (The whole work was published in fascicles [*livraisons* in French] but not following the order of the complete final work, for publication dates see Sherborn & Griffin 1934). The first part was devoted to the account of daily life and observations of the different cultures he encountered, the second part to scientific work: ethnography, geography, palaeontology, zoology, and botany (Véneç-Peyré 2004). Some of these sections were accomplished in collaboration with other scientists.

Auguste Brullé (1809-1873), assistant naturalist in Entomology department of the MNHN, was in charge to write the descriptive part of the insects collected in South America by d'Orbigny, that corresponds to the second part of the volume 6; but a new teaching position made him to abandon this work. Emile Blanchard (1819-1900) occupied his position at the Muséum, and continued the work on the South American insect specimens from d'Orbigny's trip (Blanchard & Brullé 1837-1843). Brullé treated the species until the first one in page 60, and Blanchard followed his work from the coleopterous family Elmidae Curtis, 1830

until the end of the volume. Only 19 species of Heteroptera Latreille, 1810 were described by Blanchard, and he only recorded one additional species from the vast collection of d'Orbigny (Melo & Dellapé, pers. obs.) obtained during his trip to South America. Blanchard explained at the end of the work that he only considers this section (from page 198 at least) as a simple explanation of plates, given the little space left by the editor.

During our visit to MNHN, we were able to study specimens of 18 species, we selected lectotypes for 13 nominal species, and established two new combinations and two new synonyms. We also included notes about collecting sites and behavioural observation from the collecting events described in d'Orbigny's catalogue which were not included by Blanchard. Dorsal, ventral, and lateral habitus photographs, and photographs of labels of all 17 types are given.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

All the specimens studied were catalogued by d'Orbigny during his trip. This handwritten catalogue is held at the MNHN, and records all the data referred to the specimens when collected, such as locality, date, and his personal observations on the site or behaviour of the specimens. The notes corresponding to each of the collecting events of the studied specimens are transcribed here as additional information, as they were not included in the work of Blanchard (at least for the Hemiptera Linnaeus, 1758).

By the past, entries of the material in the entomological collection of the MNHN were registered in large books stored by year (Fig. 1A, B). Specimens from d'Orbigny's trip are labelled with a circular green label (Fig. 1D) with two numbers: one on the top that refers to the number in his catalogue, and the number on the bottom refers to the year when it was incorporated into the collection (in this case [18]34). Some specimens may also have an additional small rectangular whitish label (Fig. 1D) with a number that refers to a note in d'Orbigny's catalogue (Fig. 1C). Besides, some specimens studied by Blanchard for describing the true bug species include an additional rectangular label handwritten by him with the name he gave to the species.

The 19 true bug species were described by Blanchard on pages 218 to 220 of the second part of the volume six, and are illustrated on plates 29 and 30. According to Sherborn & Griffin's (1934) list of the publication dates for the natural history portions of Alcide d'Orbigny's 'Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale', Blanchard's text with the descriptions were not published until 1847 (pages 185 to 232 were published in *livraison* 90 in 1847); however, plate 29, including the illustrations of 11 species along with the first appearance of their names, was published in *livraison* 59 in 1842, and plate 30, with nine illustrated species along with the first appearance of their names, was published in *livraison* 74 in 1844. As pointed out by Knudson & Rider (2024), the correct publication date of the names corresponds to the date of the publication of the plates (see ICZN 1999: Article 12.2.7).



Fig. 1. — **A**, registration books of the entering entomological collections at the MNHN; **B**, detail of page with the nomenclature used to register the collections; **C**, d'Orbigny's catalogue of the specimens collected during his trip through South America, with details of the labels and their match in the catalogue (**D**).

Blanchard was not precise regarding the number of specimens he studied when describing each species, and it is possible that the nominal species-group taxa were based on more than one specimen from a single or several localities, so we follow the Recommendation 73F of the ICZN (1999) and proceed as though syntypes may exist and, where appropriate, we designate a lectotype to enhance the stability of nomenclature.

In the cases we found more than one specimen among d'Orbigny's material that we assign to a given species, we considered as part of the syntype series only those that were collected in the same collecting event according with d'Orbigny's notes or whose distributional data can be included within the general provincial/state level distribution given by Blanchard, so assuming that material was studied by him. The specimens from other localities than the type locality are mentioned as additional material.

We presented the species in the order they were described by Blanchard; remarks or additional information added by the authors are given between brackets “[]”.

RESULTS

Order HEMIPTERA Linnaeus, 1758
Suborder HETEROPTERA Latreille, 1810
Family VELIIDAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Velia bicolor Blanchard, 1842 (Fig. 2A-C)

Velia bicolor Blanchard, 1842: 218, pl. 29, fig. 1.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Brazil** • 1 ♀; 8255 34; 19; *Velia bicolor*; [MNHN-HE-EH30831](#).

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Corcovado, Rio de Janeiro [Brazil].

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Rio de Janeiro, on the rocks at the sources of Corcovado, she runs with astonishing speed.

VALID NAME. — *Paravelia basalis* (Blanchard, 1842) (Breddin 1898).

Family REDUVIIDAE Latreille, 1807

Arilus spiniceps Blanchard, 1842 (Fig. 2D-G)

Arilus spiniceps Blanchard, 1842: 218, pl. 29, fig. 2.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8906 34; 654; *Arilus spiniceps*; [MNHN-EH-EH30830](#).

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Mojos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Bolivia, Mojos prov., in the branches of a tree on the Chapare River, from May to September 1831.

VALID NAME. — *Sindala spiniceps* (Blanchard, 1842) n. comb., *Sindala granuligera* (Stål, 1860) n. syn.

REMARKS

This species had not been treated before and is recorded as Harpactorinae *incerta sedis* in Maldonado Capriles (1990) Reduviidae Catalogue. We are confident to assign it to the genus *Sindala* Stål, 1861. The comparison of this specimen with the four species included in *Sindala*, in particular with the male type specimen of *S. granuligera* (Stål, 1860) shows that they are the same species, resulting in a new synonymy.

Reduvius miltosoma Blanchard, 1842 (Fig. 3A-C)

Reduvius miltosoma Blanchard, 1842: 218, pl. 29, fig. 3.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♂; 8655 34; 411; *Reduvius miltosoma*; TYPE; *Zelurus miltosoma* dét. Bérenger J-M; [MNHN-EH-EH30845](#).

Paralectotype. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8655 34; [MNHN-EH-EH33303](#).

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Santa Cruz, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Bolivia, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Nov. 1830 to May 1831. It is found in the interior of thick woods, on small plants, or on the branches of trees and shrubs, where, motionless, it waits for its prey, because it is carnivorous.

VALID NAME. — *Zelurus miltosoma* (Blanchard, 1842) (Stål 1872).

Reduvius obsoletus Blanchard, 1842 (Fig. 3D-G)

Reduvius obsoletus Blanchard, 1842: 218, pl. 29, fig. 4.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Lectotype**. **Argentina** • 1 ♂; 8484 34; *Reduvius obsoletus*; *Patago patagonicus* (Kirkaldy, 1909) dét. Bérenger J.-M. 1995; [MNHN-EH-EH30829](#). [Designated by Bérenger *et al.* 1996].

Paralectotype. **Argentina** • 1 ♀; 8484 34; 243; *Patago patagonicus* (Kirkaldy, 1909) dét. Bérenger J-M 1995; [MNHN-EH-EH30828](#).

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Rio Negro, Patagonia [Argentina].

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Patagonia, staying in Patagones on the Rio Negro [Argentina], from January to September 1829. True bug. It inhabits the caves dug into the sandstone that forms the hillsides of the Rio Negro in Patagonia, attached to the roof or hidden in holes, rare.

VALID NAME. — *Patago patagonicus* Kirkaldy, 1909. *Reduvius obsoletus* Blanchard, 1842 is a primary homonym of *Reduvius obsoletus* Klug, 1830 (currently *Oncocephalus obsoletus* (Klug, 1830) (Bérenger *et al.* 1996).

Apiomerus erythromelas Blanchard, 1842 (Fig. 4A-D)

Apiomerus erythromelas Blanchard, 1842: 218, pl. 29, fig. 5.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; *Apiomerus erythromelas*; Museum Paris Bolivie (Chiquitos) d'Orbigny 1834; [MNHN-EH-EH30832](#).

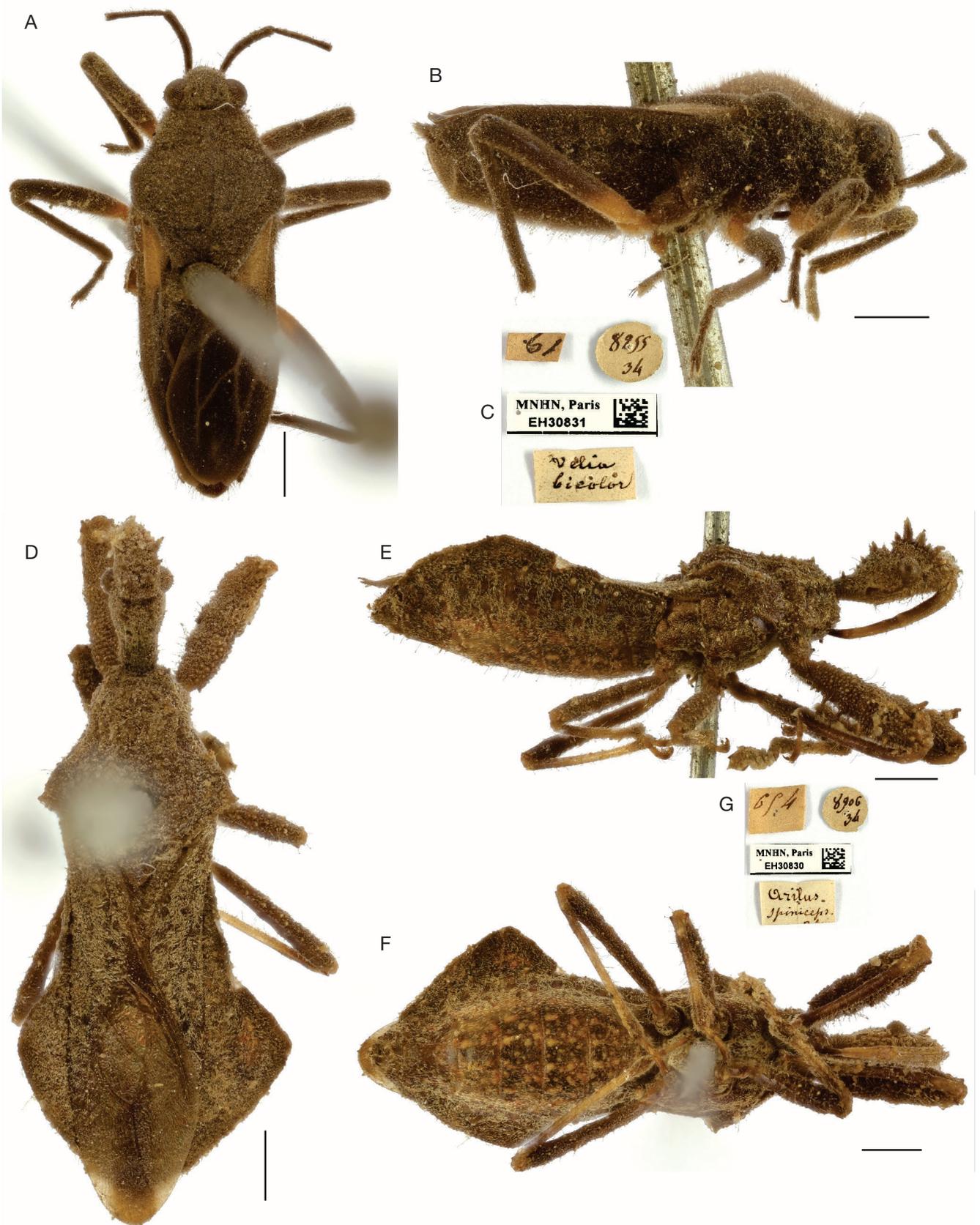


FIG. 2. — A-C, *Velia bicolor* Blanchard, 1842, female lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); C, labels; D-G, *Arilus spiniceps* Blanchard, 1842, female lectotype: dorsal view (D); lateral view (E); ventral view (F); labels (G). Scale bars: 1 mm.

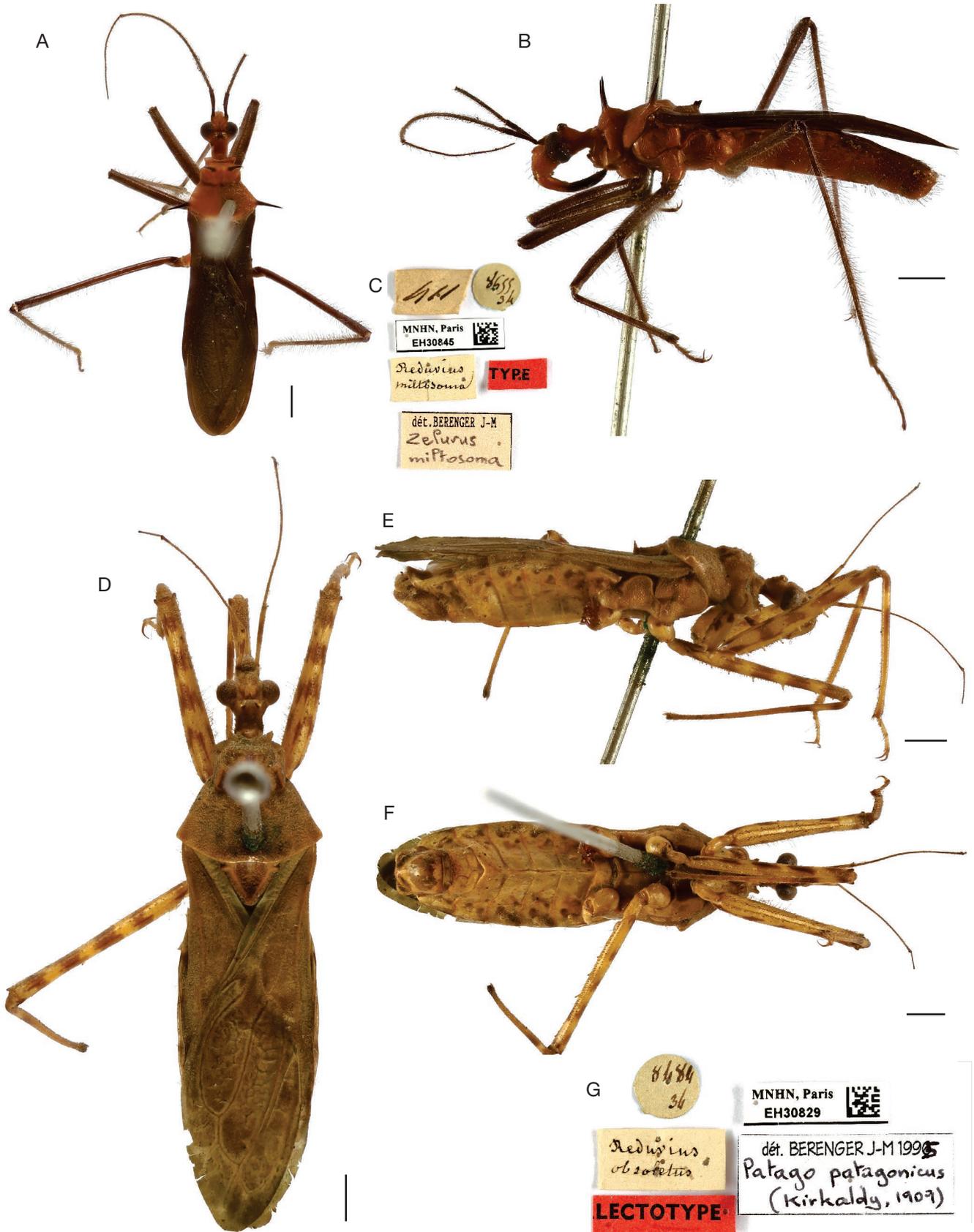


FIG. 3. — A-C, *Reduvius miltosoma* Blanchard, 1842, male lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); labels (C); D-G, *Reduvius obsoletus* Blanchard, 1842, male lectotype: dorsal view (D); lateral view (E); ventral view (F); labels (G). Scale bars: 2 mm.



FIG. 4. — A-D, *Apiomerus erythromelas* Blanchard, 1842, female lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); ventral view (C); labels (D); E-G, *Apiomerus sanguineomaculatus* Blanchard, 1842, female lectotype: dorsal view (E); lateral view (F); labels (G). Scale bars: A-C, 2 mm; E-F, 1 mm.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

REMARKS

The green circular label with the catalogue number and year of incorporation in the collection and, possibly, the additional rectangular whitish label with a number that refers to a note in d'Orbigny's catalogue were removed.

Apiomerus sanguineomaculatus Blanchard, 1842
(Fig. 4E-G)

Apiomerus sanguineomaculatus Blanchard, 1842: 219, pl. 29, fig. 6.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; *Apiomerus sanguineomaculatus*; Museum Paris Bolivie (Chiquitos) d'Orbigny 1834; [MNHN-EH-EH30833](#).

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

REMARK

The green circular label with the catalogue number and year of incorporation in the collection and, possibly, the additional rectangular whitish label with a number that refers to a note in d'Orbigny's catalogue were removed.

Conorhinus rubrovarius Blanchard, 1842

Conorhinus rubrovarius Blanchard, 1842: 219, pl. 29, fig. 7.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Maldonado [Uruguay].

VALID NAME. — *Triatoma rubrovaria* (Blanchard, 1842) (Neiva 1913).

REMARKS

We were unable to find specimens collected by d'Orbigny in the collection of the MNHN. Even searching in all the MNHN collection, the specimens of this species collected by d'Orbigny were not found. The literature available shows that it seems that no other author have seen the specimen(s) used to describe this species; Lent & Wygodzinsky (1979) revision of the Triatominae Jeannel, 1919 even mentioned the unknown location of the type. We look for a hint about the number of specimen(s) or other observations in d'Orbigny's catalogue in the section referring to Maldonado, the type locality. Unfortunately, a few notes may correspond to the collection of this species in that area. Fortunately, this is a well-known species, common in collections and with abundant treatment in literature because of its medical relevance; besides, the well-illustrated work of Blanchard allows to easily recognize the species, so we believe there is no need to select a neotype in case the type/s have been permanently lost.

Ectrichodia haematodes Blanchard, 1842
(Fig. 5)

Ectrichodia haematodes Blanchard, 1842: 219, pl. 29, fig. 8.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Lectotype**. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8738 34; 495; *Ectrichodia haematodes*; *Brontostoma discus* (Burmeister) det. V. Dougherty; Museum Paris [MNHN-EH-EH24654](#); Type de Blanchard J[ean-]M[ichel]B[érengrer] det. [Designated by Gil-Santana *et al.* 2021]. **Paralectotypes**. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; same locality, dates and notes; [MNHN-EH-EH33304](#) • 2 ♀; 8848 34; 596 [meaning in the way from Chiquitos to Mojos in Bolivia according d'Orbigny's catalogue]; [MNHN-EH-EH33305](#), [MNHN-EH-EH33306](#).

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Bolivia, Chiquitos, from October to December 1831, on plants in dense woods.

VALID NAME. — *Brontostoma haematodes* (Blanchard, 1842) (Wygodzinsky 1949, Gil-Santana *et al.* 2021).

REMARKS

Among the specimens collected by d'Orbigny, we also found two male specimens with the following data: 1 male [without head], 8662 34, 418, Province de Santa Cruz de la Sierra [Bolivia], from Nov. 1830 to May 1831; and 1 male, 8418 34, 177, near Corrientes [Argentina], on the dead wood.

Family TINGIDAE Laporte, 1833

Tingis circumdata Blanchard, 1842
(Fig. 6A-D)

Tingis circumdata Blanchard, 1842: 219, pl. 29, fig. 9.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**. **Bolivia** • 1 [specimen without abdomen]; 8731 34; *Tingis circumdata*; Museum Paris Bolivie (Chiquitos) D'Orbigny 1834; *Eurypharsa nobilis* (Guér-Mén) J. Pericart, det 1979; Lectotype *Tingis circumdata* Blanchard det. Knudson 22; Museum Paris [MNHN-EH-EH20499](#) [Designated by Knudson & Rider 2024].

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Chiquitos province [Bolivia], from October to December 1831. It is found on plants in groups, in the plains of S[an]. Juan.

VALID NAME. — *Eurypharsa nobilis* (Guérin-Ménéville, 1844) (syn. by Knudson & Rider 2024).

REMARKS

Knudson & Rider (2024) illustrated a paralectotype from Oxford Museum. We confirm that it is a specimen from d'Orbigny's collection by examining the green circular label kindly photographed by the Insect collection manager of the Oxford Museum. This label shows on the underside the handwritten numbers 8731 34, that correspond to d'Orbigny's material entry to the MNHN and therefore his catalogue notes, which are the same as the lectotype.

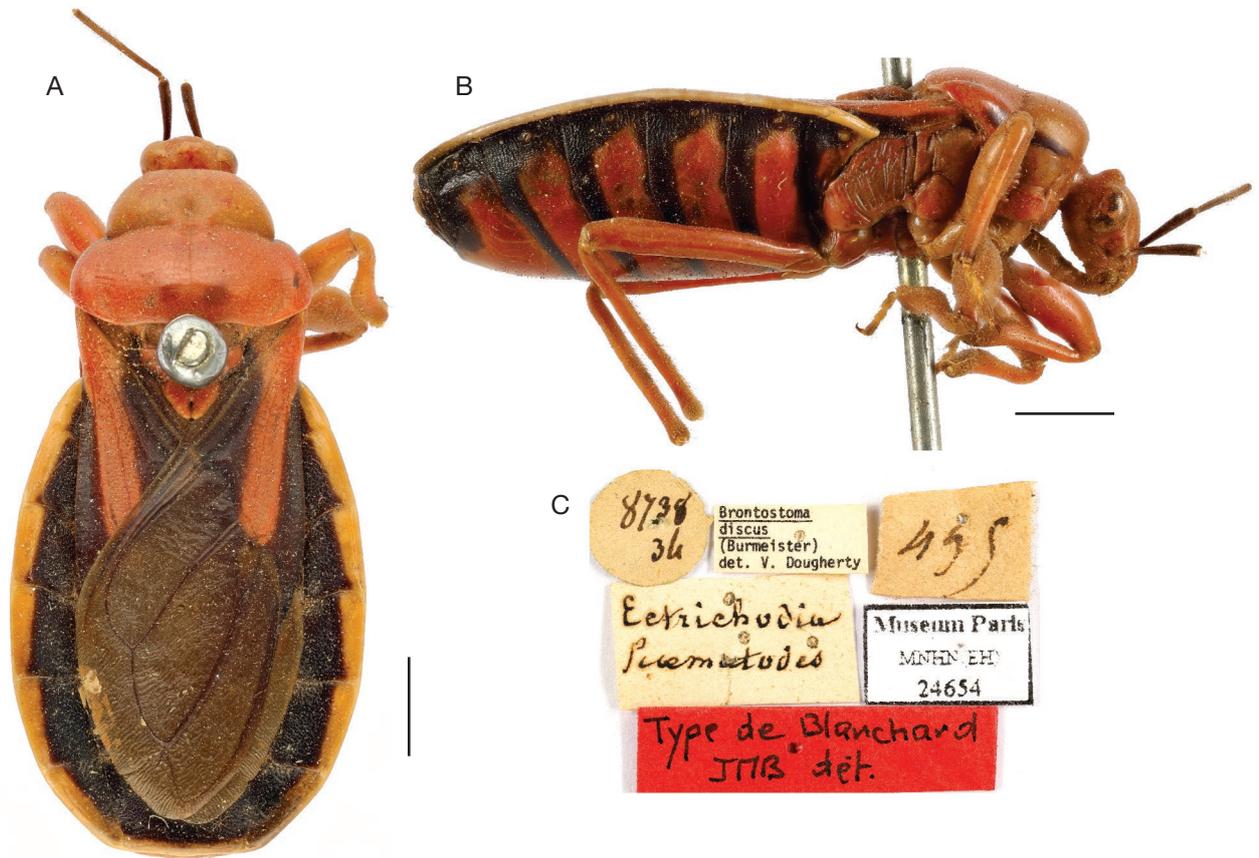


FIG. 5. — A-C, *Ectrichodia haematodes* Blanchard, 1842, female lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); labels (C). Scale bars: A, B, 3 mm.

Tingis triangularis Blanchard, 1842
(Fig. 6E-G)

Tingis triangularis Blanchard, 1842: 219, pl. 29, fig. 10.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8732 34; Bolivie (Chiquitos) d'Orbigny 1834; *Teleonemia triangularis* type ♀ (Blanch.) • Holotypus *Tingis triangularis*; Lectotype *Tingis triangularis* Blanchard det. A. H. Knudson 20; Museum Paris MNHN(EH)20532. [The selection of this specimen as lectotype of this species was made by Alexander Knudson on page 197 of his PhD Dissertation thesis (Knudson 2022), this work is in progress and the formal designation will be published by him (A. Knudson, pers. com.). The label referring as this specimen as holotype is not an original one and as seen in other species studied there could be more specimens of this collection, so we assume that all are syntypes and designated lectotypes if needed].

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Chiquitos province, from October to December 1831. It is found on plants in groups, in the plains of S[an]. Juan.

VALID NAME. — *Teleonemia triangularis* (Blanchard, 1842) (combination by Champion 1898).

Family COREIDAE Leach, 1815

Discogaster rubronotatus Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 7A-D)

Discogaster rubronotatus Blanchard, 1844: 219, pl. 30, fig. 1.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8511 34; 270; MNHN-EH-EH30843.

Paralectotype. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; same collection data; MNHN-EH-EH33307.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Yungas [Bolivia].

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Yungas Province, from 17 July to 17 September 1830. They were gathered on a dead branch in a large wood near Cavenata[?], their smell is strong.

VALID NAME. — *Sephina pustulata* (Fabricius, 1803) (syn. by Amyot & Serville 1843).

REMARKS

We could not find the place where d'Orbigny collected the specimens, it is not even marked in the maps he made.

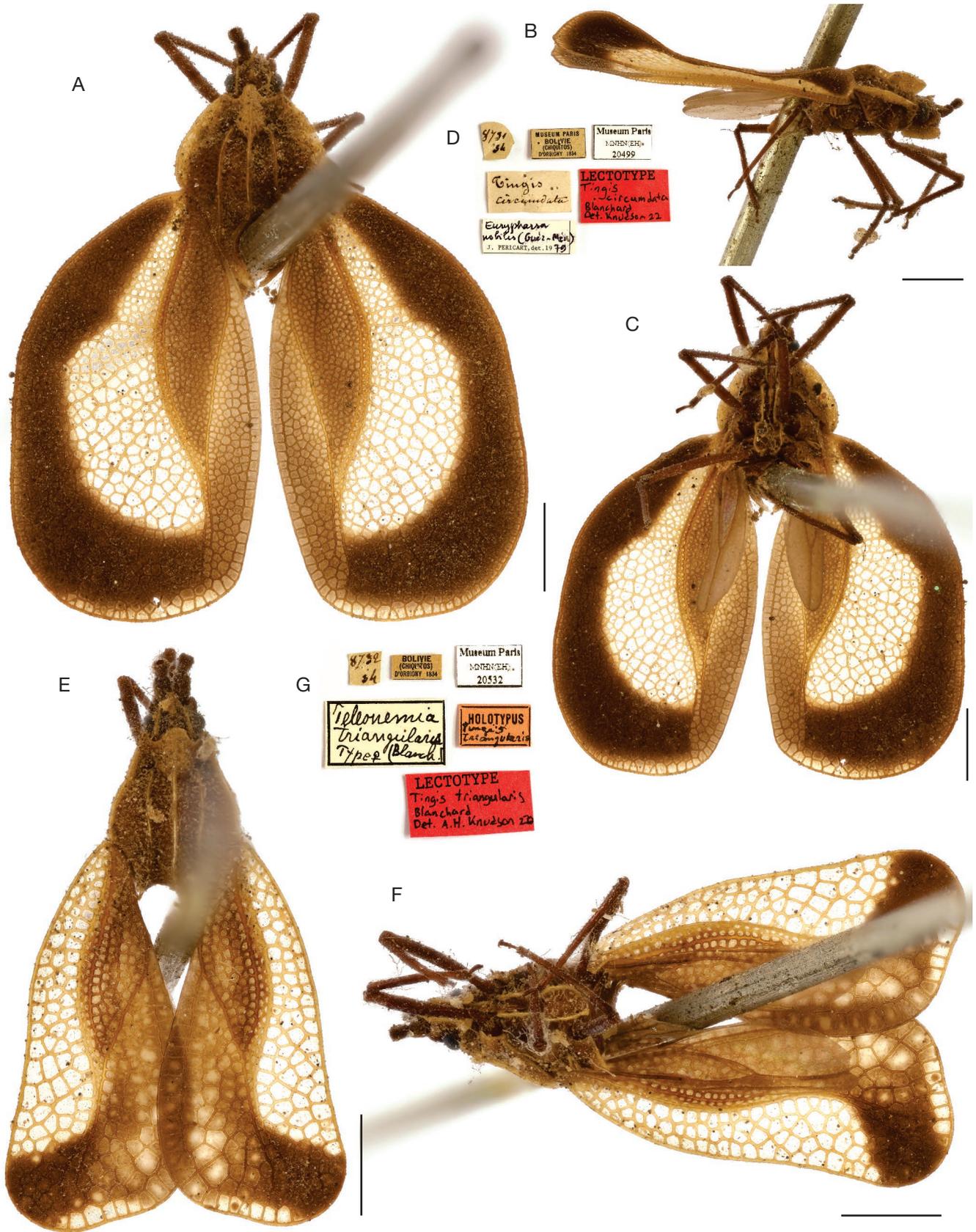


FIG. 6. — A-D, *Tingis circumdata* Blanchard, 1842, lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); ventral view (C); labels (D); E-G, *Tingis triangularis* Blanchard, 1842, female lectotype: dorsal view (E); ventral view (F); labels (G). Scale bars: 1 mm.

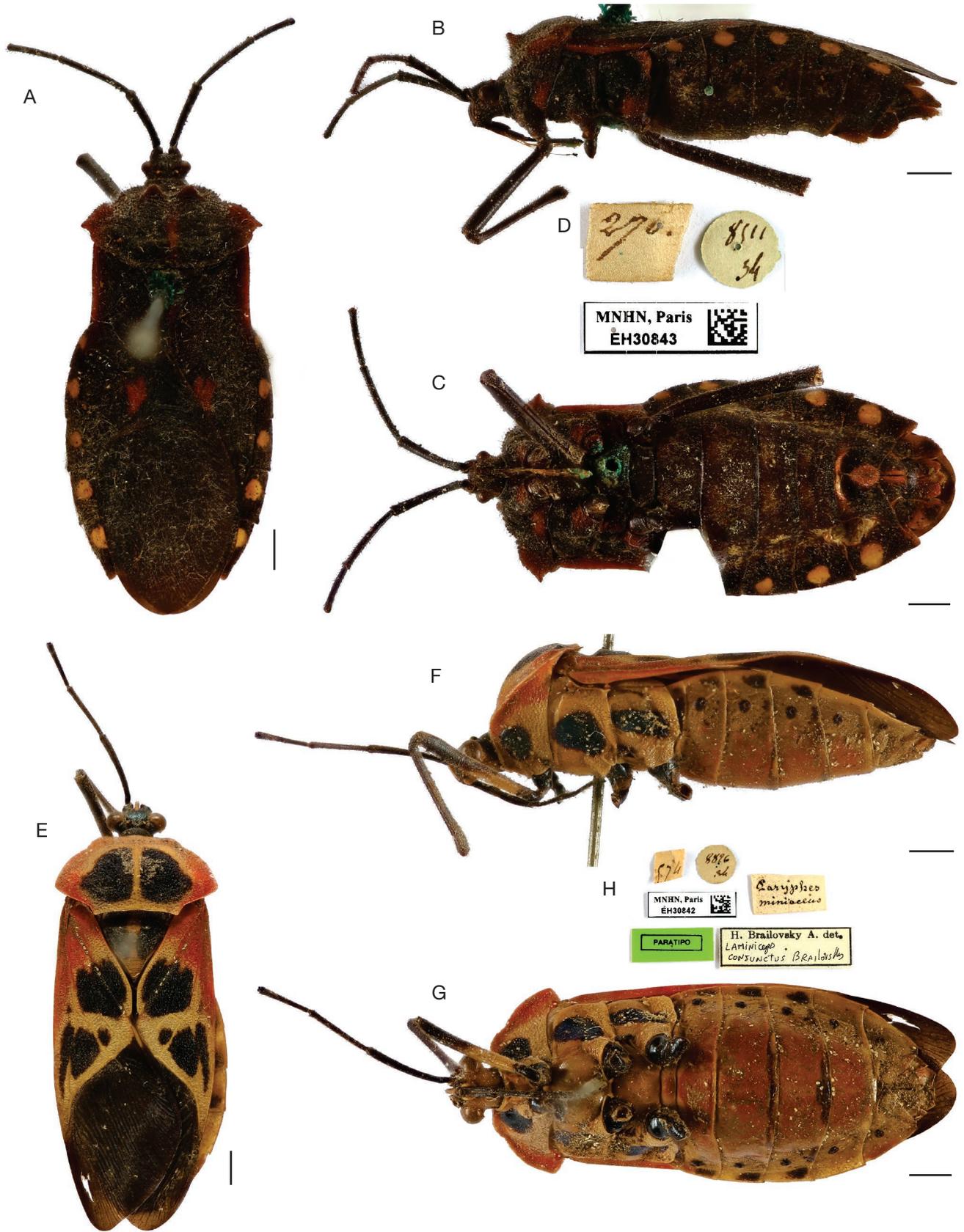


FIG. 7. — A-D, *Discogaster rubronotatus* Blanchard, 1844, female lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); ventral view (C); labels (D); E-G, *Paryphes miniaceus* Blanchard, 1844, female Lectotype: dorsal view (E); lateral view (F); ventral view (G); labels (H). Scale bars: 2 mm.

Paryphes miniaceus Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 7E-H)

Paryphes miniaceus Blanchard, 1844: 210, pl. 30, fig. 2.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8896 34; 574; *Paryphes miniaceus*; Paratipo; *Laminiceps conjunctus* Brailovsky, H. Brailovsky A. det.; MNHN-EH-EH30842.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Guarayos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Forests inhabited by the Guarayos Indians, between Chiquitos and Mojos, December 1831. On the leaves of a single thorny shrub from the middle of the woods.

VALID NAME. — *Laminiceps miniaceus* (Blanchard, 1844) n. comb., *Laminiceps conjunctus* Brailovsky, 1992 n. syn.

REMARKS

The species was transferred to the genus *Sephina* by Stål (1870), and after that it was only mentioned in catalogues (CoreoideaSF Team 2025); until 2021, when Brailovsky & Barrera (2021) gave an illustrated key to the known species in the Spartocerini genus *Sephina*. In this work, *S. miniacea* is included in the key and a dorsal photograph of a supposed female syntype from the collection in Wien Museum is given. Unfortunately, there is no information in the paper about the labels accompanying the specimen or why the authors assume it is a syntype, but this specimen clearly does not correspond to the species described and illustrated by Blanchard, and it could probably belong to an undescribed species of *Sephina*.

Blanchard's syntype specimen belongs to the tribe Acanthocephalini Stål, 1870. Brailovsky (1992) described *Laminiceps conjunctus* from Peru and Bolivia, basing his description on a female holotype from Tarapoto, Peru, and including additional paratypes: three males from Bolivia, and five females, two from Peru and three from Bolivia. Among these last three females, he included the female specimen deposited in MNHN as "without data" (ignoring the data that can be retrieved by following the numbers in the green and whitish labels). Remarkably, the locality record of Blanchard's specimen is consistent with the distribution of this new taxon. On this way, Brailovsky included the female syntype of *Paryphes miniaceus* (here designated as lectotype) into the type series of the new species *L. conjunctus*.

To correct this confusion, we give the new combination for *P. miniaceus*, and the resulting synonymy.

Paryphes diabolicus Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 8A-D)

Paryphes diabolicus Blanchard, 1844: 220, pl. 30, fig. 3.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♂; 8825 34; 573; MNHN-EH-EH30841.

Paralectotypes. **Bolivia** • 2 ♂; same data; MNHN-EH-EH33308, MNHN-EH-EH33309.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Forests inhabited by the Guarayos Indians, between Chiquitos and Mojos, December 1831. On the leaves of a single thorny shrub from the middle of the woods.

VALID NAME. — *Sephina erythromelas* (White, 1842) (syn. by Stål 1870).

Chondroceria foliaceata Blanchard, 1844

Chondroceria foliaceata Blanchard, 1844: 220, pl. 30, fig. 4.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Guarayos, Bolivia.

VALID NAME. — *Plapigus foliaceatus* (Blanchard, 1844) (Stål 1866).

REMARKS

We were unable to find specimens of this species collected by d'Orbigny in the collection of the MNHN. This is a little-known species, with only a few mentions in the literature, and it seems that no other author has seen the specimen(s) used to describe the species by Blanchard. Stål (1866) transferred this species to the genus *Plapigus* Stål, 1860b but referring to a specimen from Guérin's collection that he also described.

Anisoscelis flaviscutellata Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 8E-G)

Anisoscelis flaviscutellata Blanchard, 1844: 220, pl. 30, fig. 5.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♂; 8854 34; 602; MNHN-EH-EH30844.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Guarayos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Forests inhabited by the Guarayos Indians, between Chiquitos and Mojos, December 1831. On plants, it flies far, very agile and vivacious.

VALID NAME. — *Stenoprasia flavoscuteolata* (Blanchard, 1844) (Horváth 1913).

REMARKS

We also found another male specimen with the labels 8608 34, 361 that refers to d'Orbigny's notes: Santa Cruz de la Sierra, from Nov. 1830 to May 1831. In the interiors of the large damp woods on the small groves near the streams, it flies with such agility that it is difficult to catch it, alive, its colours are more brilliant, it appears in the months of February.

Family LARGIDAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Largus fasciatus Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 9A-D)

Largus fasciatus Blanchard, 1844: 220, pl. 30, fig. 6.

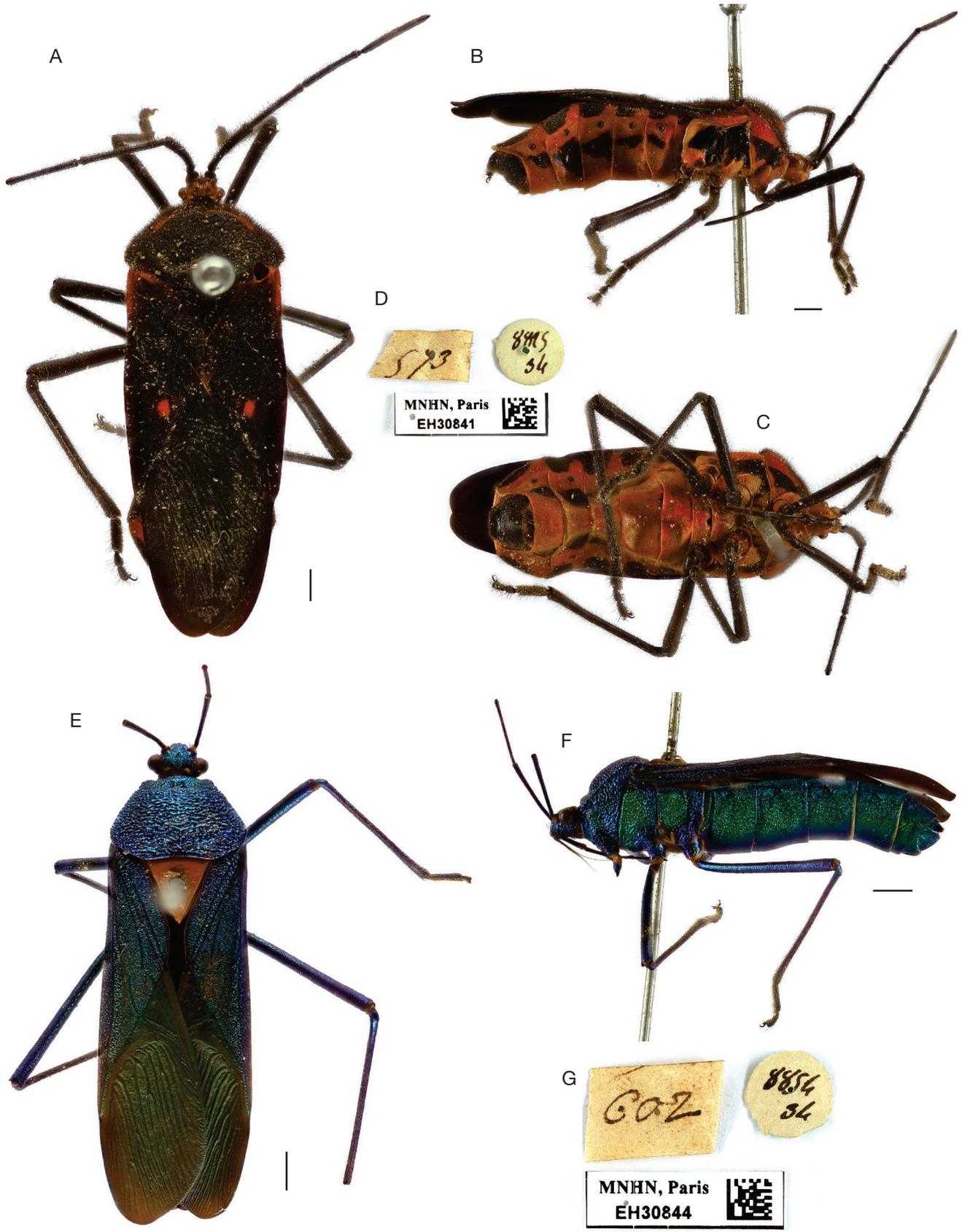


FIG. 8. — A-D, *Paryphes diabolicus* Blanchard, 1844, male lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); ventral view (C); labels (D); E-G, *Anisoscelis flaviscutellata* Blanchard, 1844, male lectotype: dorsal view (E); lateral view (F); labels (G). Scale bars: 2 mm.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8462 34; 221; *Largus fasciatus*; MNHN-EH-EH30826.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Corrientes [Argentina].

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Corrientes Province [Argentina]. Taken on the banks of the Parana near Esquina in mid-April.

VALID NAME. — *Largus fasciatus* Blanchard, 1844.

Family MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833

Phytocoris grandis Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 9E-G)

Phytocoris grandis Blanchard, 1844: 220, pl. 30, fig. 7.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Argentina** • 1 ♂; 8387 34; *Phytocoris grandis*; Type; *Callichila grandis* (Blanchard) J. C. M. Carvalho det. 1951; MNHN-EH-EH30827.
Paralectotypes. **Argentina** • 2 ♂; 3 ♀; 8387 34 [one ♀ bearing the number 146].

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Corrientes [Argentina].

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Corrientes Province. During the months of November at the edge of the woods in sandy places near Itaty on the stems of a tree with white flowers (see Phanerogames No. [number missing in his notes]). It lives in groups, in the living state, it is beautiful black with scarlet red thorax[?].

VALID NAME. — *Callichilella grandis* (Blanchard, 1844) (Carvalho 1954).

REMARKS

Carvalho (1952) mentioned he found the specimen here selected as lectotype, and added the 'type' label, but ignoring the other specimens we found in the collection. The species was re-described by Carvalho & Fontes (1972) based on non-type specimens.

Family PENTATOMIDAE Leach, 1815
Subfamily ASOPINAE Spinola, 1850

Halys flavolineatus Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 10A-E)

Halys flavolineatus Blanchard, 1844: 220, pl. 30, fig. 8.

TYPE SPECIMEN. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 specimen without abdomen, 8833 34; 185; *Halys flavolineatus*; type; *Colpothyreus flavolineatus* Blanch. Typ. Sch. 1906; MNHN-EH-EH30834.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Chiquitos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Forests inhabited by the Guarayos Indians, between Chiquitos and Mojos, December 1831. About the common plants and shrubs, along the edge of the grove.

VALID NAME. — *Colpothyreus flavolineatus* (Blanchard, 1844) (Stål 1867).

REMARKS

Gapud (1991) in his generic revision of Asopinae mentioned that "The type and only existing specimen of *Colpothyreus flavolineatus* (Blanchard), which is badly damaged and with missing body parts, was also examined ...". It seems to agree with the specimen we studied.

Stiretrus laticornis Blanchard, 1844
(Fig. 10F-H)

Stiretrus laticornis Blanchard, 1844: 220, pl. 30, fig. 9.

TYPE SPECIMENS. — **Lectotype**, here designated. **Bolivia** • 1 ♂; 8867 34; 615; *Stiretrus laticornis*; type; Museum Paris Guarayos D'Orbigny 1834; *Discocera laticornis* typ. Blanch. MNHN-EH-EH30835.
Paralectotypes. **Bolivia** • 1 ♂; 8867 34; MNHN-EH-EH33315 • 1 ♀; 8867 34; 615; MNHN-EH-EH33316 • 1 ♀; 8873; 621; MNHN-EH-EH33317.

DISTRIBUTION GIVEN BY BLANCHARD. — Guarayos, Bolivia.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Forests inhabited by the Guarayos Indians, between Chiquitos and Mojos, December 1831. On the leaves and branches of trees and bushes in the forest, it is not very agile.

VALID NAME. — *Discocera coccinea* (Fabricius, 1798) (Thomas 1992).

REMARKS

The handwritten label "*Discocera laticornis* Blach, Typ." matches that of the preceding species (Fig. 10E, H), and together with the red-printed "TYPE" label, that should have been added by Gapud, who in his 1991 paper stated that he studied more than 8000 pinned adult specimens loaned from various museums.

Family SCUTELLERIDAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Pachycoris fabricii (Linnaeus, 1771)

Cymex fabricii Linnaeus, 1771: 534.

Pachycoris fabricii – Blanchard 1844: 221, pl. 30, fig. 10.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — **Bolivia** • 1 ♀; 8557 34; 315; *Pachycoris fabricii*; MNHN.

D'ORBIGNY'S CATALOGUE NOTES. — Santa Cruz de la Sierra Province [Bolivia], from November 1830 to May 1831. It is found in large numbers on all plants in the vicinity of villages or inhabited places. The adults vary; the larvae are a beautiful metallic green with a yellowish spot on the sides of the thorax.

REMARKS

This specimen probably belongs to *Pachycoris torridus* (Scopoli, 1772), a widely distributed species in South America.

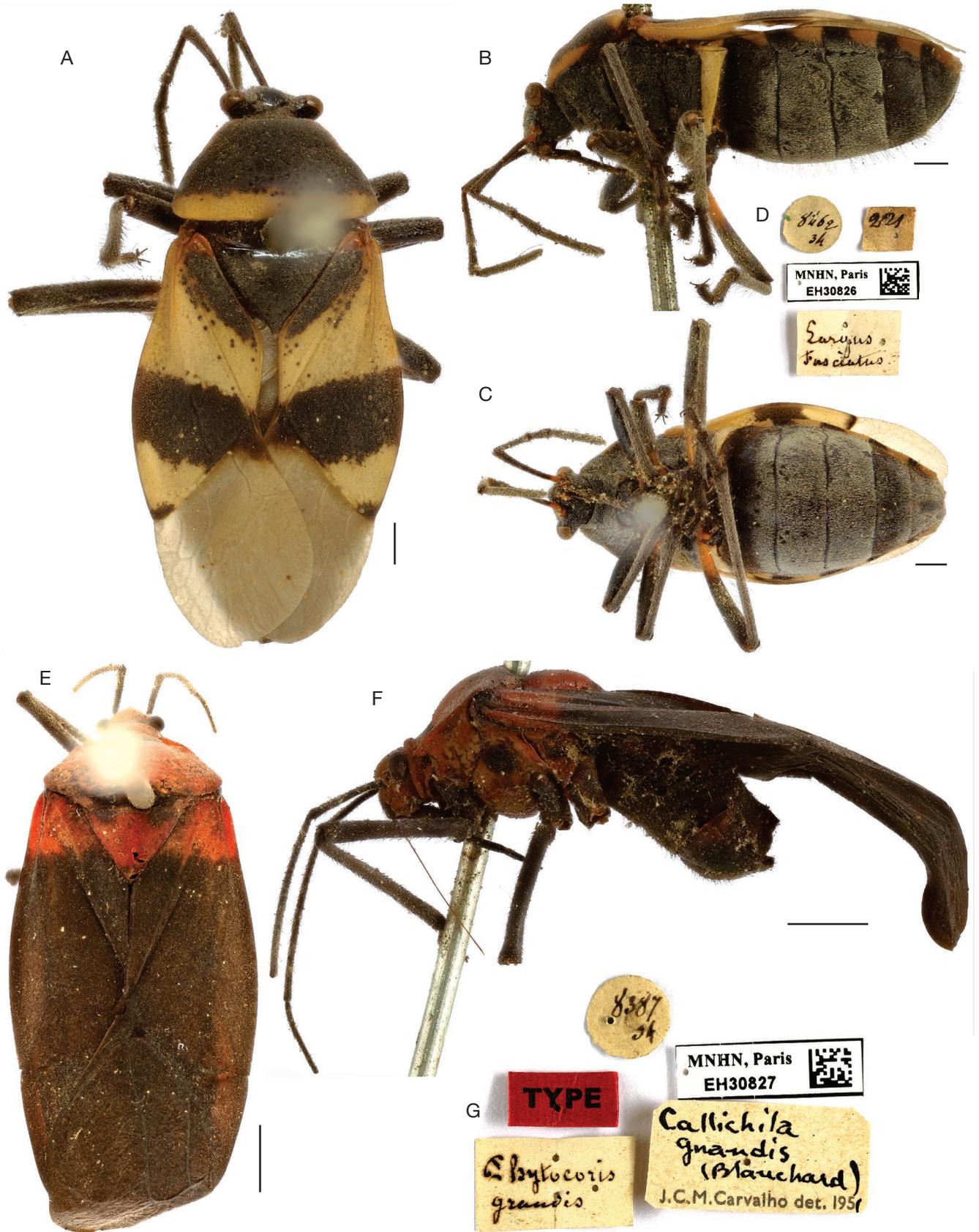


FIG. 9. — A-D, *Largus fasciatus* Blanchard, 1844, female lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); ventral view (C); labels (D) ; E-G, *Phytocoris grandis* Blanchard, 1844, male lectotype: dorsal view (E); lateral view (F); labels (G). Scale bars: A-C, 1 mm; E-F, 2 mm.

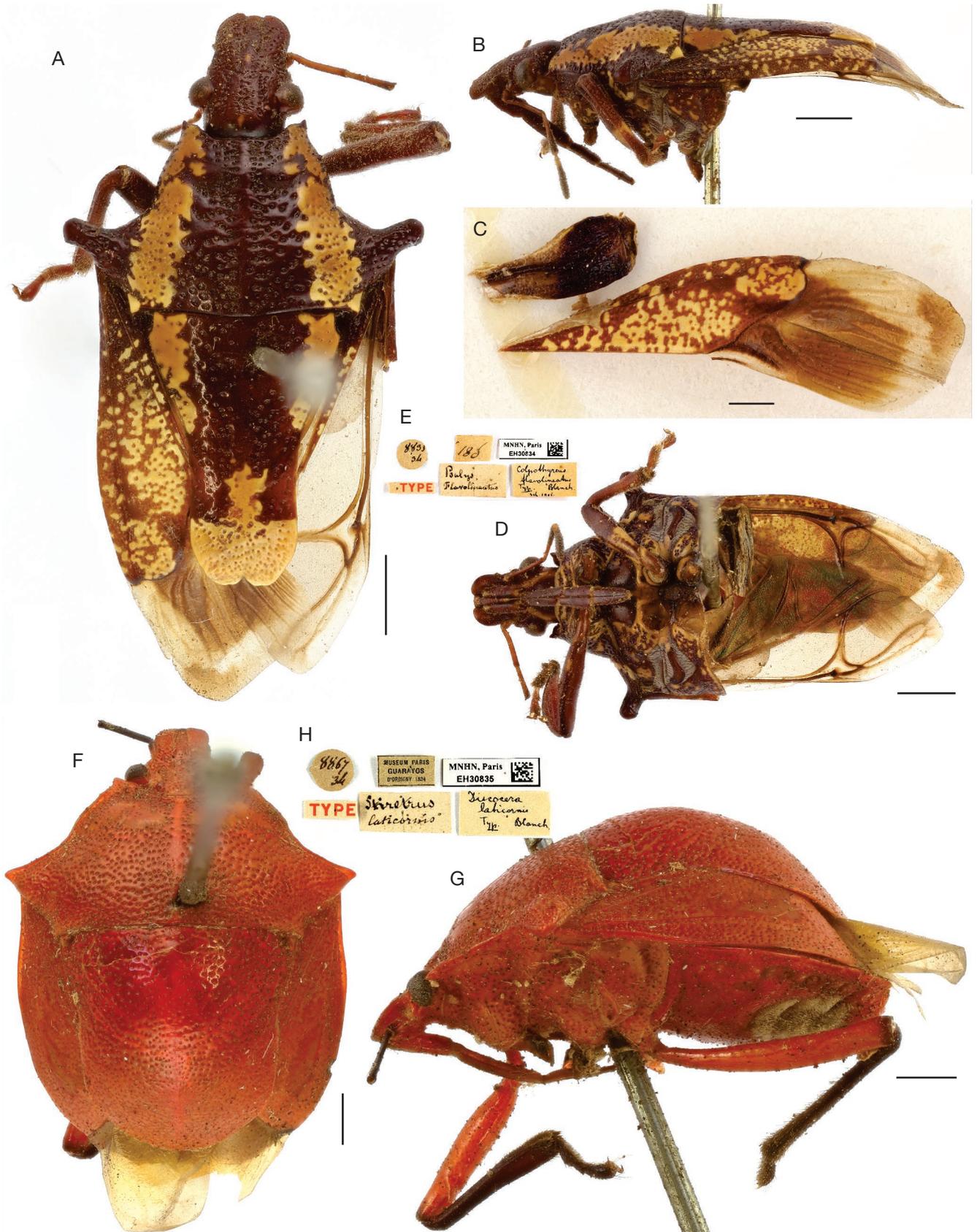


FIG. 10. — A-E, *Halys flavolineatus* Blanchard, 1844, lectotype: dorsal view (A); lateral view (B); left protibia and right hemelytra (C); ventral view (D); labels (E); F-H, *Stiretrus laticornis* Blanchard, 1844, male lectotype: dorsal view (F); lateral view (G); labels (H). Scale bars: A-D, 2 mm; F-G, 1 mm.

Acknowledgements

The authors' visit to the Entomological collection at the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN) was funded by the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Research and Innovation Staff Exchange project, named Scientific Collections on the Move: Provincial Museums, Archives, and Collecting Practices (1800-1950), SciCoMove. We want to express our gratitude to Eric Guilbert and Dominique Pluot-Sigwalt (MNHN) for their assistance during our visits to the collection. Sincere gratitude is expressed to Laurent Fauvre (MNHN) for the photographs of the type specimens. We also thank the reviewers, Petr Kment and Adeline Soulier for their comments and suggestions.

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Submitted on 3 April 2025;
accepted on 30 May 2025;
published on 25 February 2026.