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(Hemiptera: Pentatomidae: Pentatominae)**

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Abstract

The *Solomonius*-group is a well-defined group of genera nested within the pentatomine tribe Halyini. The group contains 31 species, 20 of which are new to science. Species are classified into seven genera: *Anchises* Stål, *Auxentius* Horváth, *Babylas* Horváth, *Brizica* Walker, *Elemana* Distant, *Epitoxicoris* **gen. nov.**, and *Solomonius* **gen. nov.** The genus *Neoptolemus* Horváth **syn. nov.** is synonymized with *Brizica* Walker. All species are described or redescribed and illustrated. Identification keys to all genera and species are provided. New species recognized are: *Auxentius clandestinus* **sp. nov.**, *Au. nigriculus* **sp. nov.**, *Au. quasimodooides* **sp. nov.**, *Au. vulgaris* **sp. nov.**, *Au. zephyrius* **sp. nov.**, *Brizica flyensis* **sp. nov.**, *Br. sphaeroides* **sp. nov.**, *Br. tubercularis* **sp. nov.**, *Br. vandoesburgi* **sp. nov.**, *Epitoxicoris allisonae* **sp. nov.**, *Ep. trimaculatus* **sp. nov.**, *Solomonius browni* **sp. nov.**, *S. grossi* **sp. nov.**, *S. laminaphallicus* **sp. nov.**, *S. lestoni* **sp. nov.**, *S. malaitaensis* **sp. nov.**, *S. micrometallicus* **sp. nov.**, *S. rideri* **sp. nov.**, *S. schaeferi* **sp. nov.**, and *S. viatorius* **sp. nov.** *Neoptolemus assimilis* Horváth **syn. nov.** is synonymized with *Br. proximus* (Schouteden). The following new combinations are proposed within the *Solomonius*-group: *Brizica exiguus* (Distant) **comb. nov.**, *Br. humeralis* (Horváth) **comb. nov.**, *Br. proximus* (Schouteden) **comb. nov.**, *Solomonius foetidus* (Signoret, 1861) **comb. nov.**, *S. ornatula* (Distant) **comb. nov.**, and *S. viridula* (Distant) **comb. nov.** A lectotype is designated for *Solomonius foetidus* (Signoret, 1861). One species is transferred out of the *Solomonius*-group of genera, resulting in a new combination, *Baracellus distinctus* (Schouteden) **comb. nov.**

Key words: Hemiptera, stinkbug, Solomon Islands, New Guinea, taxonomy

Introduction

Taxonomic treatment of the stink bug tribe Halyini has primarily focused on regional faunas or genera with local distributions. The Halyini, which currently comprises 83 genera and 396 species, is primarily restricted to the Old World tropics and Australia. Some halyine genera, however, extend into the southern portions of the Palearctic and two enigmatic genera are endemic to North and Central America. Gross (1972) revised *Poecilometis* Dallas, a large genus essentially endemic to Australia, and later (Gross 1976) treated most of the Australian halyine fauna. The Indian and Pakistani fauna have been fairly extensively treated (Abbasi 1986), and Larivière (1994) revised the two New World halyine genera. Although the Malagasy fauna was studied by Cachan (1952), the fauna of continental Africa remains poorly known with the exception of some genera treated by Linnavuori (1972, 1982).

The lack of holistic treatment of the Halyini is attributable to the size of the task and difficulty of diagnosing the tribe. Gross's (1976) list of characters in the male aedeagus that differentiate halyines from the remainder of the Pentatomidae breaks down on a global scale. Likewise, Abbasi's (1986) circumscription of the Halyini is based on a few Palearctic and Indian genera and is not inclusive to many Australasian taxa. In a