

## A revision of the genus *Sthenaropsis* Popp. (Het., Miridae).

R. LINNAVUORI

The genus *Sthenaropsis* was described by POPPIUS (1912, p. 20–21) as follows:

»Der Körper gedrunken, an den Seiten gerundet, glänzend, oben mit leicht abfallenden, weisslichen, anliegenden Haaren bekleidet. Der Kopf ist vertical, von oben gesehen fast dreimal breiter als lang, von der Seite gesehen viel höher als lang. Die Stirn ist sehr breit, der Basalrand breit ausgeschweift, ziemlich scharf gekantet, vor der Kante jederseits mit einem Quereindruck. Der Clypeus ist wenig scharf von der Stirn abgesetzt, breit, etwas nach hinten gebogen, flach und wenig hervortretend. Die Wangen sind hoch, die Kehle ganz kurz, fast vertical, der Gesichtswinkel spitz. Das Rostrum erstreckt sich bis zur Spitze der Mittelhüften, das erste Glied etwas verdickt. Die Augen sind gross, von der Seite gesehen dreieckig, nach hinten in einem Bogen mit dem Basalrande der Stirn gebogen, ganz die Vorderecken des Halsschildes umschliessend. Die Fühler sind weit vor der Augen eingelenkt, das erste Glied kurz, etwas verdickt, ein wenig die Kopfspitze überragend, die folgenden Glieder anliegend und kurz behaart, das zweite zur Spitze allmählich erweitert und hier etwa ebenso dick als das erste, viel länger als dasselbe, die zwei letzten dünner, kürzer als zweite, das letzte mit einigen halb abstehenden, wenig langen Härchen, kürzer als das dritte. Der Halsschild ist viel breiter als lang, nach vorne mässig verengt mit geraden oder leicht gerundeten Seiten. Der Basalrand ist in der Mitte kaum merkbar ausgeschweift, jederseits an den Hinterecken gerundet. Die Scheibe ist mässig gewölbt und ziemlich stark geneigt, die Calli flach, wenig scharf abgesetzt, in der Mitte ziemlich von einander entfernt, die Apicalstricturen fehlen. Das flache Schildchen ist nur wenig länger als breit, an der Basis bedeckt, hinter derselben flach quer eingedrückt. Die Hemielytren sind sowohl beim ♂ wie beim ♀ nur etwas länger als der Hinterkörper, der Cuneus und die Membran stark geneigt, die grosse Zelle der letztgenannten mit leicht gerundeter apicaler Innenecke. Die Hinterflügelzelle mit einem Hamus. Die Orificien des Metastethiums ziemlich klein, gerade, mit gerandeten Seiten. Die vorderen Beine von gewöhnlicher Länge, die Hinterbeine lang, die Hinterschenkel verdickt, innen abgeflacht, die Hinterschienen lang mit ziemlich langen, hellen Dörnchen, ohne schwarze Punkte, das erste Glied der Hinterfüsse etwas kürzer als das zweite, beide zusammen etwa ebenso lang als das letzte, die Klauen mässig gross, leicht gebogen, ohne Arolien.

Ist wohl am nächsten mit *Sthenarus* FIEB. verwandt, unterscheidet sich aber sofort durch den auffallenden Bau des Kopfes.

Typus: *Stn. variegatus* n.sp.»

To this thorough description only the following details will be added:

The claws (fig. 2 d) are provided with arolia, although these are small and therefore somewhat difficult to see, which explains the mistake in the original description. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 2 e) small, narrowly ovate, bearing a short apical tooth. Left stylus (fig. 1): sensory lobe provided with a long process; hypophysis long, slightly curved baso-laterad. Theca of the common shape. Vesica (fig. 2 – c) relatively short and robust, shallowly curved, smooth, ending in a thick apical process; secondary gonopore near the apex.

Distribution: Irano – Turanian.

POPPIUS described the following species of the genus: *S. variegatus* POPP. and *S. obscurus* POPP. Later WAGNER (1957, p. 94) added a third species, *S. pallida* E. WGN., to the genus. This species is not, however, congeneric with the other *Sthenaropsis* and belongs to the *Sthenarus* complex. Its taxonomic position will be treated elsewhere.

The present revision is based upon specimens in the Helsinki and Leningrad Museums and in the private collection of the author. I am greatly indebted to Prof. A. N. KIRITSHENKO and Dr. I. M. KERZHNER of Leningrad for the opportunity to study the plentiful material in the Leningrad Museum.

#### Key to the species.

- 1 (4) Yellowish or greyish species with fulvous or dark markings
- 2 (3) Head and pronotum with black spots, elytra with black bands but without fuscous irroration ..... *variegatus*
- 3 (2) Head, pronotum and elytra without black spots or bands, elytra finely irrorate with fuscous ..... *piperatus*
- 4 (1) Uniformly blackish or dark brown species
- 5 (6) Pronotum basally, scutellum and elytra dark yellowish brown with a greyish tinge. Vertex  $1.92 \times$  as broad as eye ..... *obscurus*
- 6 (7) Upper surface blackish or dark coffee brown
- 7 (8) Vertex about  $1.86 \times$  as broad as eye. Antennae gracile, 2nd joint  $0.75 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum ..... *gracilicornis*
- 8 (7) Vertex  $2.17 - 2.37 \times$  as broad as eye. Darker. Antennae shorter and thicker, 2nd joint  $0.67 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum ..... *schachruidicus*

#### 1. *S. obscurus* POPP.

♂. 3 mm. Shining. Head dark brown, basal margin narrowly whitish. Antennae dark yellowish brown. Pronotum anteriorly dark brown, otherwise, as also scutellum and elytra, dirty dark yellowish brown with greyish tinge; cuneus tinged with reddish; membrane dark smoky. Under surface blackish brown. Femora, except apically, dark brown, apex and other parts of legs ochraceous, tibial spines concolorous.

Body parallel-sided,  $2.2 \times$  as long as broad. Head nearly vertical,  $0.77 \times$  as broad as basal width of pronotum,  $1.7 \times$  as broad as high with upper margin slightly convex in apical view; vertex  $1.92 \times$  as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints  $5+25+15+10$  (1 unit = 0.038 mm.); 2nd joint  $0.76 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum, thick with greatest breadth 0.07 mm. Entire upper surface with silvery covering of hairs. Male genitalia: Right stylus as in fig. 2 e. Left stylus (fig. 2 a and d) with process of sensory lobe strongly protruding; hypophysis falcate in dorsal aspect. Vesica (fig. 2 a) remarkably long, with apical tooth sharper than in the other species.

Material studied: USSR: Transcaspia, Repetek, 1 ♂ (cotype, selected now as the lectoholotype), 10. V. 1909, A. НОИЛБЕЕК (Mus. Zool. Helsinki, spec. typ.

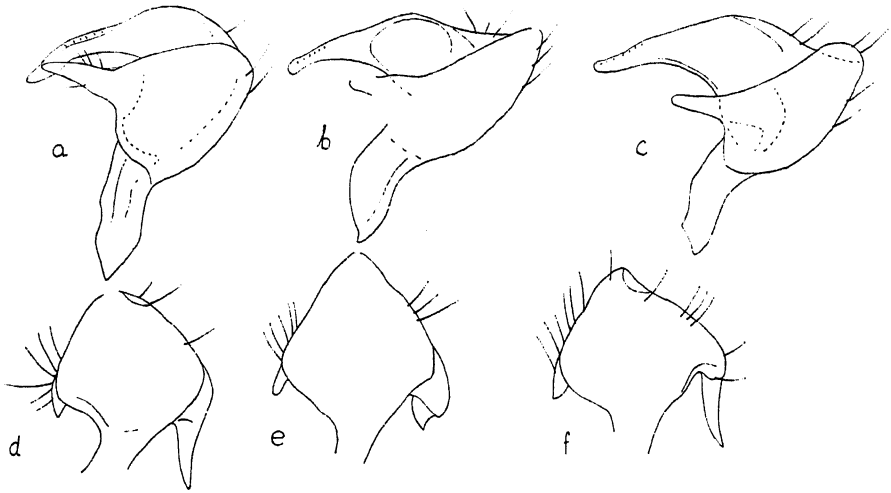


Fig. 1. *Sthenaropsis obscurus* POPP.: a left stylus, lateral aspect; b same, dorsal aspect. — *S. gracilicornis* n. sp.: b and e same. — *S. schachrudicus* n. sp.: c and f same. — Orig.

No. 9567); Transcaspia, Iolatanj, 1 ♂, 15. V. 1926, W. KISERITSKIJ (in Mus. Leningrad).

The species is readily distinguished from the other dark species by the lighter colouring of the upper surface.

## 2. *S. gracilicornis* n.sp.

♂ 3.2 mm., ♀ 2.75–3.2 mm. Shining. Uniformly dark coffee-brown, basal margin of head slightly lighter. Antennae light yellow-brown. Membrane smoky. Legs as in the preceding species.

Parallel-sided, 2.5 × as long as broad (♂) or ovate and ± robust, about 1.8 × long as broad (♀). Head obliquely vertical, 0.84 × (♂) or 0.98 × (♀) as broad as basal width of pronotum, 1.7 × as broad as high, with upper margin concave in apical view; vertex about 1.86 × as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints 5+25+14+10; 2nd joint 0.75 × as long as basal width of pronotum, remarkably thin, greatest breadth 0.058 mm. in ♂, 0.045 mm. in ♀. Hairs of upper surface thinner and more yellowish than in *obscurus*. Male genitalia: Left stylus (fig. 1 b and e) with process of sensory lobe shorter than in *obscurus* and hypophysis thick and dissimilarly curved in dorsal aspect. Vesica (fig. 2 b) short and thick.

Material studied: USSR: Dzhili-kul na p. Vahsh., Tadzh., 1 ♂, type (coll. of the author), 12. VI. 1934, GUSSAKOVSKIJ; Bukhara, Jargakbl., Hatyrts, 1 ♂ (coll. of the author), ZIMIN; Bukhara mer., Termez, 4 spec. (Mus. Leningrad), 2. V–28. VI. 1912, KIRITSHENKO; Syr-Darin, Okr. Dzhuleka, 1 ♀ (cotype of *S. obscurus* POP.) (Mus. Helsinki).

Easily recognized by the uniformly dark colouring, the shape of the head and the gracile antennae.

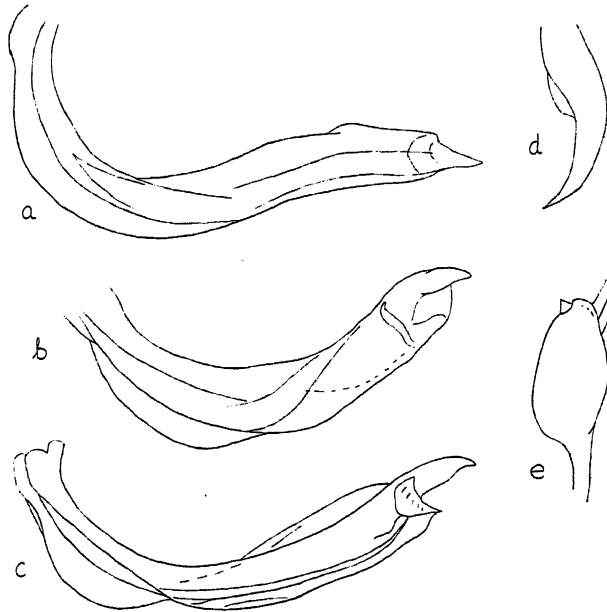


Fig. 2. *Sthenaropsis obscurus* POPP.: a vesica; e right stylus. — *S. gracilicornis* n.sp.: b vesica; d claw. — *S. schachrudicus* n.sp.: c vesica. — Orig.

### 3. *S. schachrudicus* n.sp.

♂ 3.5–3.75 mm., ♀ 3 mm. Less shining. Colouring as in *gracilicornis*, but still darker blackish. Antennae darker ochraceous, apically even dark brown. Legs somewhat darker, tibial spines whitish.

♂ elongate, parallel-sided,  $2.55\times$  as long as broad, ♀ ovate, twice as long as broad. Head obliquely vertical, about  $0.8\times$  as broad as basal width of pronotum,  $1.5\times$  as broad as high, with upper margin straight or slightly convex in apical view; vertex  $2.17-2.37\times$  as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints 5+20+10+9; 2nd joint remarkably short,  $0.67\times$  as long as basal width of pronotum, thick, greatest width  $0.06-0.07$  mm. Hair covering of upper surface darker than in *gracilicornis*. Male genitalia: Left stylus (fig. 1 c and f) much as in *obscurus*, but hypophysis somewhat longer. Vesica as in fig. 2 c. Right stylus as in the other species.

Material studied: Iran: Schachrud, 1 ♂ (type, in coll. of the author) and 10 paratypes (idem, Mus. Helsinki and Mus. Leningrad), 12–13. V. 1914, KIRITSHENKO.

Easily recognized by the dark colouring and the short 2nd antennal joint.

4. *S. variegatus* POPP.

♀ 4.5 mm. Yellowish white. Head with 2 broad, longitudinal, blackish median bands; clypeus infusate. Pronotum with lateral margins narrowly, 2 ovate anterior spots and 2 triangular spots along basal margin, blackish, disk partly with a reddish tinge. Scutellum blackish, base and a median band yellowish. Elytra whitish with a golden tinge, especially in cuneus and in the middle of corium; clavus with 1 longitudinal band, corium with another longitudinal band, dark fuscous; commissural and scutellar margins of clavus narrowly infusate; membrane brownish smoky. Dorsum of abdomen and under surface black, with pale markings. Legs ochraceous, femora dark fuscous.

Body broad. Head vertical,  $0.85 \times$  as broad as basal width of pronotum, strongly declivous; vertex  $2.4 \times$  as broad as eye, base margined.

Material studied: Syr-Darin, Obl. Per. n., Okr. Dzhuleka, 1 ♀ (type, in poor condition), V. D. KOZHANTSIKOV.

5. *S. piperatus* n.sp.

♀ 3.6 mm. Greyish ochraceous. Vertex with 4 transverse, reddish arcs on either side and with a fuscous transverse band near base; clypeus tinged with reddish. Antennae pale brownish. Pronotum with lateral margins infusate, disk with 4 longitudinal, orangish bands. Scutellum orangish, apically greyish. Elytra greyish; clavus and corium minutely and densely dotted with fuscous; clavus and corium with a longitudinal, orangish brown band; apex of corium with 2 larger, triangular fuscous markings; cuneus greyish, lateral and basal margins orangish, apex infusate; membrane dark smoky, veins pale. Under surface yellowish and orangish. Legs pale brownish, femora irrorate with fuscous, tibiae with small fuscous dots, each bearing a short, brownish seta.

Broadly ovate, twice as long as broad. Head obliquely vertical,  $0.83 \times$  as broad as basal width of pronotum, vertex relatively convex,  $2.1 \times$  as broad as eye, base distinctly margined. Proportions between the antennal joints  $9+28+17+10$ ; 2nd joint  $0.75 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum, with smooth hair-covering. Upper surface shining, elytra with smooth, brownish yellow hair covering.

Material studied: Bukhara, Ajak-agytjma, 1 ♀ (type, in the Leningrad Museum) 2. VIII. 1948, KIRITSHENKO.

**References:** POPPIUS, B. 1912. Neue Miriden aus dem russischen Reiche. Öfv. Finska Vet. Soc. Förh. 54: 29, p. 1 26. — WAGNER, E. 1957. Heteropteren aus Iran 1954. Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württemberg 112: 1, p. 73 - 103.

**HELSINKI**  
**Puromiehen Kirjapaino Oy**  
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