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A new species of the genus Roudairea Rt. from Iran (Het. Miridae)

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With 2 Figures

The genus Roudairea was erected by Reuter (1886, p. 21—22) with R. crassicoruis as type species. The description was based on a single male from Ain Sefra in Algeria. This rare species was not recovered ever since, until Wagner (1965) published a redescription based on material collected by Dr. H. Eckerlein in Algeria. In the same paper a new species, R. eckerleini Wgn., from Libya was described. No records of the genus have been made outside of northern Africa. To my great surprise a material of Miridae from Iran, sent for identification by Mr. Fr. Heller from the Stuttgart Museum, contained a specimen of the genus that proved to belong to a previously undescribed species, very closely related to R. crassicornis. The range of the genus is so considerably larger than previously assumed.

Key to the species

- 2 (1) Pronotum strongly convex, disk with two round black spots behind callal area. 2^{nd} antennal joint in Q incrassate, strongly tapering apicad . . .
- 3 (4) Basal margin of pronotum with a round brown spot near either humeral angle. Pronotum (\cap{Q}) 1.6 x as broad as long. 2^{nd} antennal joint (\cap{Q}) slightly longer than basal width of pronotum at arg at is n. sp.

. crassicornis Rt. (Algeria)

Roudairea atargatis n.sp.

Fig. 2. Length 7.25 mm. Subopaque. Pale yellow-brown. Eyes brown. Pronotum with two round black spots behind callal area and with a round brownish spot near either humeral angle in basal margin. Clavus and inner parts of corium faintly embrowned forming a dark longitudinal band continuing caudad until apex of membrane. Venter laterally tinged with reddish brown. Tarsi infumed.

Body elongate, 3.5 x as long as broad at base of pronotum. With short pale adpressed hair covering. Head 1.3 x as broad as long, in profile 1.31 x as long as high; ocular index 2.15. Proportions between antennal joints 20:51:33:?, 1st joint thick,