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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. crassicoruis. 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.

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,

2nd basally incrassate, strongly tapering apicad, nearly 1.9 x as long as diatone (51:27), slightly longer than basal width of pronotum (51:49), hair covering of antennal joints rather pale. Rostrum to middle of metasternum. Pronotum convex, strongly sloping apicad, remarkably narrow, 1.8 x as broad as head, nearly 1.6 x as broad as long, lateral margins slightly insinuated, disk somewhat transversely rugose in basal part. Elytra extending well beyond apex of abdomen. Legs as in R. crassicornis, tibiae with short black spines. Length of hind femur 1.98 mm., of hind tibia 2.70 mm.

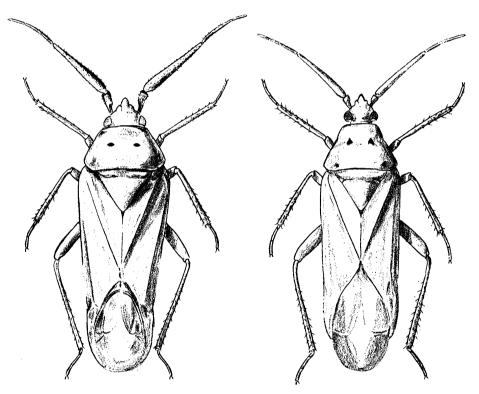


Fig. 1: Roudairea crassicoruis Rt. (Algeria, Ain Sefra, 5. u. 6. V. 1964) ECKERLEIN.

Fig. 2: Roudairea atargatis n. sp. Holotypus. Iran
(Makran) am Kahuran bei Putab, 25. III.
1954, W. RICHTER & F. SCHÄUFFELE
leg.

Material studied: Iran, Makran, Kahuran near Putab, 1 ♀, type, 25. III. 1954, Richter & Schäuffele, in Mus. Stuttgart.

The new species is very similar to R. crassicornis Rt. The female sex of the latter (Fig. 1) is much robuster, however. Especially the pronotum is much broader, 1.83—1.87 x as broad as long, and the dark basal spots are absent. The head is 1.44—1.45 x as broad as long, ocular index 2.25—2.46. The 2nd antennal joint is shorter than the basal width of the pronotum (50:56) and the hair covering of the antennae is somewhat longer and darker. The legs are also slightly shorter: length of hind femur 1.71—1.90 mm., of hind tibia 2.47—2.55 mm. A complete redescription has recently been published by WAGNER (1965).

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