

Females

1. Small pale species, length 2.7–3.0 mm. Elytra very short, roundish (Fig. 6d). Hind femora incrassate *tristis*
— Larger and darker species. Elytra longer. Hind femora more slender 2
2. Under surface of 1st antennal joint and dorsum of abdomen black *sari*
— 1st antennal joint yellowish brown. Dorsum of abdomen not uniformly black 3
3. Tibiae immaculate *lateralis*
— Tibiae with small dark dots 4
4. Length 3.0–3.5 mm. 2nd antennal joint twice as long as synthlipsis, 1.18 × as long as diatone *eckerleini*
— Length 3.50–3.75 mm. 2nd antennal joint 1.55–1.66 × as long as synthlipsis, 0.90–1.0 × as long as diatone ..
..... *punctiger*

Dimorphocoris sari sp. n.

Figs. 1–2

Material: Greece: Peloponnesus, Mt. Taigetos above Anogia, alt. 1900 m, ♂ holotype, 19.VI.1990, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ paratypes, 2.VI.1989, 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀ paratypes, 19.VI.1990, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Diagnosis: Recognized by the large size, dark coloring and the structure of the male genitalia.

Description: Brachypterous. Length ♂ 3.25 mm, ♀ 3.75 mm.

Male. Head black, with narrow broken median line and spot on vertex near each eye pale ochraceous. Eyes brown. Antennae black, 2nd joint yellowish brown with apex ± embrowned, extreme base of 3rd joint also pale. Pronotum black, narrow median line and the very lateral margins pale ochraceous. Scutellum black, with narrow pale median line, sometimes only tip pale. Elytra black, lateral margins broadly pale ochraceous. Medioapical angle also pale. Dorsum of abdomen uniformly black, paratergites pale with brown spots. Under surface black, sides of head pale, pro-, meso- and metapleura at least marginally pale, parasternites pale with dark spots. Femora black with tips pale. Tibiae ochraceous with small dark spots, tips of tibiae and entire tarsi black. — Body elongate, nearly parallel-sided, 2.8–3.0 × as long as broad at broadest point of abdomen. Upper surface with black bristles, long semidecumbent brownish hairs and adpressed silvery pubescence. Head 1.15–1.20 × as broad as pronotum, in apical view

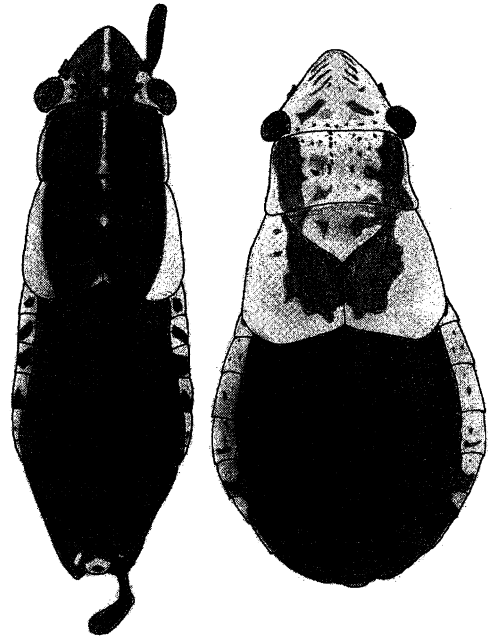


Fig. 1. *Dimorphocoris sari* sp. n. Male (left) and female (right).

1.16–1.22 × as broad as high; ocular index 2.44–2.70. Antennae long and gracile, proportions between joints 31:84:68:36, 1st joint 0.94–0.97 × as long as synthlipsis; 2nd 2.54–2.80 × as long as synthlipsis, 1.40–1.56 × as long as diatone, 1.70–1.86 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending a little beyond hind coxae. Pronotum about 1.9 × as broad as long in middle, lateral margins subparallel, only slightly diverging caudad. Elytra about 1.26–1.36 × as long as broad, costal margins subparallel, apical margins obliquely truncate. Abdomen elongate, lateral margins subparallel. — Male genitalia in Fig. 2. Pygofer relatively short, broadly conical; dorsal margin of genital opening with distinct median lobe. Right style rather straight, enlarged apical portion elongate, apical tooth claw-like. Left style and structure of vesica as in Fig. 21–o.

Female. Head, pronotum, scutellum, and elytra yellowish brown with brown or blackish markings as seen in Fig. 1. Eyes brown. 1st antennal joint ventrally black, dorsally yellow-brown with a few brown spots, 2nd joint yellow-