

Fig. 3. *Dimorphocoris saulii* Wagner. a–c: pygofer in dorsal, ventral and lateral view; d–e: right style; f–g: hypophysis of left style; h–i: structure of vesica. — *D. lateralis* Reuter. j–l: pygofer in dorsal, ventral and lateral view; m: ventral margin of genital opening; n: right style.

 $1.44 \times as long as basal width of pronotum. Male genitalia (Fig. 3a–i): Genital opening of pygofer much longer and narrower. Right style: apical portion broader, strongly curved, apical tooth larger. Processes of vesica dissimilar.$ 

*Female*. Abdomen broadly ovate,  $1.11 \times as$  long as broad. 1st antennal joint pale and tergites provided with obscure pale middle spots.

Distribution: Known only from the type locality.

## *Dimorphocoris servadeü* Tamanini, 1982 Figs. 4–5

Description in Tamanini 1982:335–341. Length  $\bigcirc$  3.15–3.53 mm,  $\bigcirc$  3.30 mm.

*Male.* 1st antennal joint with dark spots. Middle of pronotum largely pale. Scutellum pale. Abdominal tergites also paler. 1st antennal joint  $0.85 \times$ , 2nd  $2.18 \times$  as long as synthlipsis. Male genitalia (Figs. 4g and 5c-h): Pygofer shorter. Apical portion of right style strongly curved, apical tooth larger. Dentate apical portion of vesica longer, with edentate basal lobe.

*Female.* Pale with dark margins reduced. Scutellum uniformly pale. Elytra only faintly embrowned. Tergites pale with numerous dark spots. 2nd antennal joint  $1.32 \times as$  long as synthlipsis.

Distribution: Italy, Marches and Campania regions of the Apennines.

## Dimorphocoris lateralis Reuter, 1991

Figs. 3j-n, 6b, 7a-b

Types: Crete, Canea,  $\circ$  lectotype (labeled as "holotype"), designated by Wagner,  $\circ$  syntype, J. Sahlberg, in Mus. Helsinki.