

**Psallus anatolicus nov. spec., Türkiyeden elde edilmiş yeni bir Miridae spesiesi (Hem. Het.)**

**Psallus anatolicus nov. spec., a new species of Miridae from Turkey (Hem. Het.)**

by

Ed. WAGNER

(Hamburg)

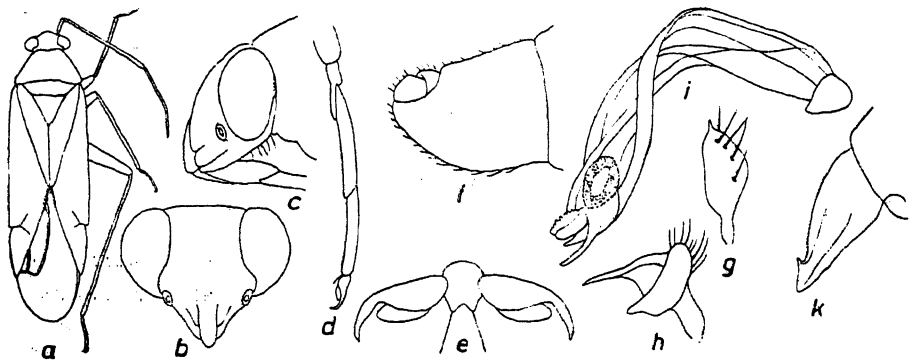
**Özet :** *Ayancık civarından toplanmış olan ve Miridae familyasına mensup bir form, Psallus genusuna ait yeni bir nevi, Psallus anatolicus, olarak tanımlanmıştır.*

Of long and narrow shape (fig. a), the ♂ 4.4x longer than the pronotum is broad. Upper surface densely covered with whitish, scale-like pubescence, intermixed with greyish, curved, simple hairs; head and anterior part of pronotum with black, stout hairs. Antennae and legs extremely slender.

**Head** seen from above (fig. a) very short, inclined. Vertex 1.20 - 1.25x broader than eye (♂), rounded at its posterior margin. Eyes granulate, reddish-brown, very great and occupying nearly the whole side of head (fig. c). Gula oblique, bearing some black hairs. Tylus produced in front of eyes, narrowed towards its apex (fig. b). Antennal fossae nearly touching the inner margin of eye and situated at the lower end of the latter. Antennae black, densely covered with fine black hairs, very slender (fig. a) and about 0.6x shorter than the whole insect. First segment short and not longer than the breadth of vertex; second segment about 5x longer than the first and 1,2 - 1,3x longer than the breadth of pronotum; third segment 0,52 - 0,56x shorter than the second and nearly twice as long as the fourth; the last two segments sometimes being a little paler.

**Pronotum** (fig. a) trapezoidal, shining black, without punctures, nearly 2x broader than long. Posterior margin slightly emarginate, sides straight. Scutellum entirely black, with a great part of its base uncovered. Clavus black. Corium black with a triangular greyish spot at its base, which covers the mesocorium only. Outer margin of corium straight, its base narrowly reddish-brown. Cuneal fracture very distinct. Cuneus long and narrow, entirely black. Membrane black, as well as its veins, only a narrow stripe along the inner bord of cuneus whitish. The membrane surpasses the abdomen by half its length.

**Underside.** black. The rostrum reaches the posterior coxae. Legs black. Apex of femora broadly reddish-brown. Tibia dark greyish, broadly black at base, the posterior tibiae nearly entirely black. Spines of tibiae fine and not longer than diameter of tibia, greyish to black, without black dots at their bases. Tarsi blackish-grey. Second segment of posterior tarsi (fig. d) 1.15-1.20x longer than third and much longer than first. Claws (fig. e) somewhat robust, moderately curved. Pseudarolia broad, surpassing the middle of claws, their apex free.



*Psallus (Apocremnus) anatolicus* nov. spec. ♂

a = ♂ (7.2x) b = head, frontal view (25x) c = Head, lateral view (25x) d = posterior tarsus (53x) e = Claws, inner side (213x) f = genital segment, lateral view (25x) g = right clasper, ventral view (67x) h = left clasper, dorsal view (67x) i = vesika, lateral view (67x) k = apical part of theka, lateral view (67x)

**Genital segment of ♂** conical (fig. f), its underside not carinate, covered with short black hairs. Right genital clasper (fig. g) leaf-shaped, oval, its underside with stout black hairs, the hypophysis small but pointed. Left clasper (fig. h) with a long and slender hypophysis, which is sharply pointed. Sensuary lobe with a short and blunt processus. Apex of style bearing long black hairs. Vesika of penis (fig. i) robust, moderately curved, apical part with two short and stout spicula and a leafshaped flattened processus, the upper margin of which is toothed and rounded. Secondary gonopore situated near the apex of vesika. Apical part of theka (fig. k) robust, nearly straight and pointed, bearing a tooth near its apex.

Length: ♂ = 5,10 - 5,16 mm, ♀ unknown.

♂ = breadth of pronotum = 1,15 - 1,20 mm, breadth of head = 0,78 - 0,83 mm.

Ratio of antennal segments = 30 : 147 : 81 : 44.

Ratio of segments of posterior tarsi = 17 : 28 : 24

*Ps. anatolicus* nov. spec. belongs to the genus *Psallus* Fieb. The pointed head could suggest that it could be a species of *Criocoris* Fieb., but neither the construction of the vesika of the penis, nor the very slender second segment of antennae agree with this genus. On the other hand the construction of the genitalia as well as the scale-like pubescence, the construction of the claws and the granulation of the eyes are congruent with those of *Psallus* Fieb. Within this genus it must be placed in the subgenus *Apocreminus* Fieb. for reason of the ratio of the segments of the posterior tarsi and the dark colour of the antennae. It is very near to *P. ancorifer* Fieb., especially to its subspecies *vesicatus* Wagn., but differs from this species by the short processus of the vesika, finer spines of tibiae and much finer pubescence. It has some affinity to *P. jakovleffi* Reut. from southern Russia, but this species is much smaller, has 2,75 mm of length, its antennae are partially light-colored and the second segment of posterior tarsi is as long as the third. The very slender shape (fig. a), the picturation of the corium and the entirely black cuneus separate *P. anatolicus* n. sp. well from all other species of *Apocreminus* Fieb.

Material: 4 ♂♂ from Turkey: Environs of Ayancik 6.61, leg. H. Schubert.

Type and Paratypoid in my collection, paratypoids in Coll. H. Eckerlein Coburg.

I wish to express my thanks to Dr. H. Eckerlein, Coburg, who has sent me the material of this interesting species.

*Manuscript received December 12, 1961*