



Fig. 3. *Paralopus striatus* Wagner: (a) apex of vesica. *P. edithae* sp.n.: (b) vesica; (c) apex of vesica; (d) theca; (e) sensory lobe of left style; (f) right style.

as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view $1.2 (\sigma \text{ } \varnothing) \times$ as broad as high; ocular index $1.81 (\sigma)$, $2.33 (\varnothing)$. Proportions between antennal joints $13:50:37:22 (\sigma)$, $9:35:26:18 (\varnothing)$, 2nd joint $1.25 (\sigma)$ or $0.9 (\varnothing) \times$ as long as diatone, $0.85 (\sigma)$ or $0.67 (\varnothing) \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to near hind coxae. Pronotum $2.36 \times$ as broad as long in middle. Hind tibia ($\sigma \text{ } \varnothing$) $1.55 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Proportions between hind tarsomeres $8:14:12$.

Male genitalia (Figs 3 b-f): Pygofer broadly conical. Apex of right style broadly rounded. Left style as in *P. striatus* but sensory lobe blunter. Apex of vesica with tiny spines.

Distribution. – Known from Palestine.

Paralopus striatus Wagner

(Figs 2a-i, 3a)

Material studied. – Iran: Baluchistan, Iranshar, 800 m, \varnothing paratype, 1-10.IV.1954, Richter & Schäuffele, in Coll. Linnavuori. Saudi Arabia: several exx from Hamatiyat-As Saira, 28.IV.1978; Najran-As Sharawrah, 8-9.II.1978; 50 km NW An Nu'ayriyah, 23.III.1978; 140 km E Al Qaysumah, 27.IV.1978, Linnavuori.

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Diagnosis. – Smaller and paler. Upper surface, tibiae and mesosternum immaculate. Apex of vesica with long spines.

Description. – Length ($\sigma \text{ } \varnothing$) 2.50-2.75 mm. Like the preceding species but paler. Upper surface and tibiae immaculate. Under surface of thorax pale.

Body much smaller and robust, about $3.3 \times$ as long as broad at base of pronotum. Measurements: Head ($\sigma \text{ } \varnothing$) $0.66-0.77 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view about $1.2 \times$ as broad as high; ocular index $1.9-2.2 (\sigma)$, $2.40-2.77 (\varnothing)$. Proportions between antennal joints $9:40:29:21 (\sigma)$, $9:34:25:19 (\varnothing)$, 2nd joint ($\sigma \text{ } \varnothing$) about $1.10-1.23 \times$ as long as diatone, $0.76-0.82 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum.

Male genitalia in Figs 2d-i, 3a. Pygofer broadly conical. Apex of right style truncate. Apex of vesica with long spines.

Distribution. – Known from Iran and Saudi Arabia.

References

- Linnavuori, R. E. 1971. On the family Miridae (Het.). *Annls ent. fenn.* 37: 126-135.
- 1986. Heteroptera of Saudi Arabia. *Fauna Saudi Arabia* 8: 31-197.
- Wagner, E. 1957. Heteropteren aus Iran 1954. II. Teil Hemiptera-Heteroptera (Fam. Miridae). *Jh. Ver. vaterl. Naturk. Württ.* 112: 74-103.