

A SURVEY OF THE DUTCH SPECIES OF THE SUBGENUS *HYLOPSALLUS* OF *PSALLUS* (HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA, MIRIDAE)

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With 36 text-figures

ABSTRACT

The Dutch material of the subgenus *Psallus* (*Hylopsallus*) and of the related *Asthenarius quercus* (Kirschbaum, 1856) is extensively revised. The occurrence of *Psallus* (*Hylopsallus*) *perrisi* (Mulsant, 1852), *P. (H.) variabilis* (Fallén, 1829) and *A. quercus* in the Netherlands is confirmed, whereas *P. (H.) wagneri* Ossiannilsson, 1953 is recorded now for the first time from this country. It is shown that measurements of external morphological characters do not allow identification of the species, as is suggested in most keys of *Hylopsallus*. Of the Dutch species and *P. (H.) assimilis* Stichel, 1956, which may be expected, a key to the males, descriptions, and drawings of the male genitalia are given, and the distribution of the Dutch species in the Netherlands is figured. Finally the status of *P. (H.) wagneri* is discussed.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Psallus* Fieber, 1858, belongs to the subfamily Phylinae Handlirsch, 1925, tribe Phylini Douglas & Scott, 1865. The subgenus *Hylopsallus* was established by Wagner in 1952, and in the same publication *Psallus variabilis* (Fallén, 1829) was designated as the type of the subgenus.

The Dutch species of *Hylopsallus* are characterized by the pale antennae (base of segment 1 more or less dark), the black, dark-brown, red-brown or red body, the dark-brown or red femora, which are pale only at their extreme apices and either unspotted or provided with a few obscure dark spots beneath, the pale tibiae having dark spines arising from dark spots (at least at hind tibiae), the tarsal segment 3 being shorter than segment 2, the male genital segment, which is ventrally distinctly keeled, and the shape and processes of the aedeagus.

Wagner (1975) included 10 species in *Hylopsallus*, of which *quercus* (Kirschbaum, 1856) was transferred to the genus *Asthenarius* Kerzhner, 1962, in a later publication of the same author (Wagner, 1975a). Four of the nine species constituting the subgenus now are found in the Netherlands or adjacent countries.

Probably because the identification of the species of *Hylopsallus* is difficult without examination of the male genitalia, Dutch entomologists have paid little