

Fig. 9. *Phytocoris lineaticollis* Rt.: a left stylus; b comb-shaped spiculum of vesica. — *P. cretaceus* Rt.: c - d same. — Orig.

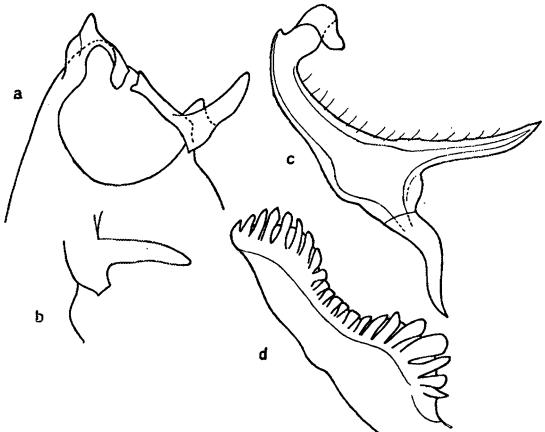


Fig. 10. *Phytocoris* sp.n. near *undulatus* Rt.: a pygophore, dorsal aspect; b lateral process of same; c left stylus; d comb-shaped spiculum of vesica. — Orig.

width of pronotum, 2nd joint  $1.6 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum somewhat broader and less convex. Male genitalia in Fig. 8 b - g.

#### The genus *Stirophtylus* Wgn.

The genus *Stirophtylus* was recently described by WAGNER (ECKERLEIN & WAGNER 1965, p. 232 - 234). The original description, not reproduced here, requires a couple of corrections: The anterior lobe of the pronotum is medially concave between the faintly raised calli, but the very anterior margin does not form a collar-like elevation (»ein Wall, der wie ein Halsring aussieht«), as recorded by Wagner. The scutellum is also of normal shape, and provided with a transverse furrow, but not with a transverse ridge (»Scutellum hinter der Basis mit einer Querrille, die hinten von einem Kielartigen Wall begleitet wird, der an den Seiten kräftiger ist«). Wagner's error depends upon the fact that the specimens studied have apparently been teneral and, on the other hand, long preservation in strong ethyl acetate has led to shrinking, often found in specimens derived from Eckerlein's collection.

The genus consists of three grass-feeding species, with an Eremian range, two of which are new and are described. *Stirophtylus* closely resembles the genus *Taeniophorus* Lv. (LINNAVUORI 1952, p. 36 - 37), which, in fact, is not a close relative of the genus *Icodema* Rt., although

stated to be so in the original description. *I. infuscatum* (Fb.), the only known species of the genus, is Mediterranean and lives on oaks. *Taeniophorus* resembles *Amblytylus* Fb., most species of which are also grass-feeders, in its large pseudarolia (Fig. 11 f) and rather strongly prominent tylus (Fig. 12 c), but differs in its small size, the shape of the pronotum, etc. *Stirophtylus*, on the other hand, differs from both *Amblytylus* and *Taeniophorus* in the small pseudarolia (Fig. 11 e) and in the unique shape of the vesica, which is provided with a broad, marginally serrate lamella, strongly expanded near the gonopore. The male genitalia of all known species of *Stirophtylus* are very similar.

#### *S. aristidae* Wgn.

1. Length 2.75 - 3.45 mm.
  2. Colouring uniformly whitish ochraceous, membrane milky.
  3. Head (Fig. 11 c - d, Fig. 12 a) broader and shorter, much blunter apically than in the other species; tylus in profile strongly sloping ventrad, its apical margin almost vertical; ocular index 1.71 - 1.81 (♂), 2.63 - 2.9 (♀).
  4. Antennae shorter, 2nd joint 0.93 (♂) or 1.0 (♀)  $\times$  as long as basal width of pronotum.
  5. Rostrum to hind coxae or slightly beyond.
- Material studied: Algeria, 110 km. south of Biskra, Chott Merouane, 2 exx., 28. IV. 1964, Eckerlein. Sudan, Northern Province, Ed Damer, 1 ex., 5. - 10. VII. 1961