

## On some new or lesser known Heteroptera.

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### *Argyrotelaenus elegans* REUT. (*Termtophylidae*).

In the collection of the Finnish University in Turku I found 4 specimens of this rare bug determined as *Montandoniella* sp. I redescribe the species briefly here.

Head long, narrow, black. Eyes large, long and flat. The first antennal joint very thick, black. The 2nd joint slender, longer than the 1st, broadening apically, yellow, the base black. The 3rd and 4th joints of equal length, about  $\frac{2}{3}$  rds of the 2nd, yellow. Rostrum yellow, reaching the fore-coxae. The front part of the pronotum narrow, parallel. The basal part strongly broadening backwards. Pronotum black or dark brown, with a small lighter spot near the fore margin. Scutellum yellow, the base red-brown. Elytrae extending a little over the apex of the abdomen. They are white with dark gray-black figures (fig. 1). Flying wings as long as the abdomen, whitish, transparent. Legs slender, yellow. The hair covering silver-white, dense along the side margins of the pronotum and on the elytrae along the outer side of the clavus. There are also some longer, darker hairs. Length ♂ 2.0 mm. ♀ 2.44 mm.

### *Calocoris saucius* LINNAV. n. sp. (*Miridae*).

Near *C. roseomaculatus* DE G. Head black or the mouth-parts and a little median stripe yellow. Antennae a little thicker than in *roseomaculatus*. The 1st joint black — blackish brown, the others light brown. Pronotum yellow-

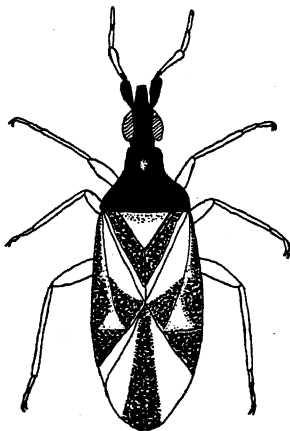


Fig. 1. *Argyrotelaenus elegans* REUT. ♀. — Orig.

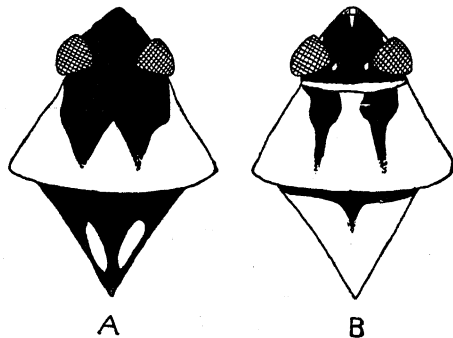


Fig. 2. *Calocoris saucius* n. sp. ♂. Colouring of the head, pronotum and scutellum. A from Tebessa, B from Jericho. — Orig.

green. Light specimens have, near the front part of this, 2 roundish spots, generally the front part of the pronotum is black with 2 longitudinal black stripes backwards (fig. 2). The base of the scutellum black with a black median stripe. The other parts of the scutellum yellow. In dark specimens there are only 2 yellow spots near the apex. The elytrae and the other parts of the body coloured as in *roseomaculatus*.

The male genitalia smaller than in *roseomaculatus*. The right stylus seen from the median side (fig. 3 B) smaller, the apex being broader and shorter. The left stylus seen from the median side (fig. 4 B) has the basal part narrower, the apical part being shorter and straight (in *roseomaculatus* (fig. 4 A) asymmetrically turned). Seen from the outer side the basal part is much narrower than in *roseomaculatus* (fig. 4 B).

Female. Smaller and relatively broader than *roseomaculatus*. Antennae red-brown. Head red-brown with an indistinct lighter median stripe. Pronotum reddish yellow, sometimes with two small black spots in the front part. Scutellum yellow, the base and the median stripe red-yellow. Clavus red, the apex yellow. Corium red with yellow sides. Cuneus red, the outer margin yellow. Legs and ventral surface of the body reddish yellow.

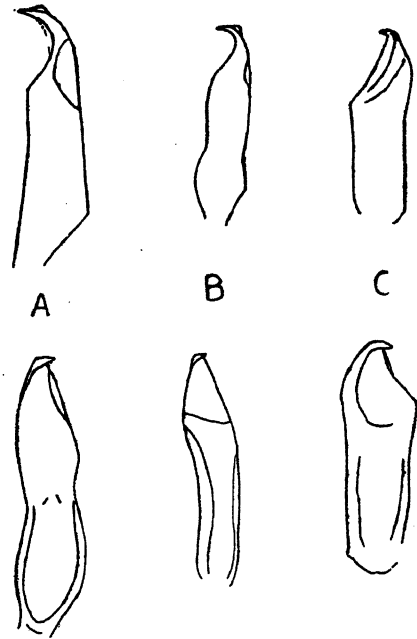


Fig. 3. Right stylus from the outer side (upper line) and from the median side (lower line). A. *Calocoris roseomaculatus* DEG. B. *C. saucius* n. sp. C. *C. angularis* FIEB. - Orig.

Table of measurements.

	Total length	Breadth of				Length of									
		head the over the eyes	vertex betw. the eyes	prono-tum before	prono-tum behind	antennal joints				thighs			tarsi		
						1	2	3	4	fore	mid	hind	fore	mid	hind
<i>C. saucius</i> n. sp. ♂ ..	6.0	1.14	0.42	0.85	2.01	0.80	2.32	1.40	1.60	1.60	1.64	2.64	2.0	2.04	3.92
<i>C. roseomaculatus</i> DEG. ♂ .....	7.5	1.34	0.54	0.94	2.52	0.83	2.68	1.75	1.28	2.10	2.10	3.12	2.40	2.68	4.20
<i>C. saucius</i> n. sp. ♀ ..	6.3	1.20	0.50	0.90	2.22	0.88	2.20	1.34	0.80	1.68	2.0	2.72	2.10	2.30	3.85
<i>C. roseomaculatus</i> DEG. ♀ .....	8.3	1.40	0.60	1.04	2.76	1.0	2.84	1.68	1.28	1.92	2.20	3.16	2.52	2.80	4.40

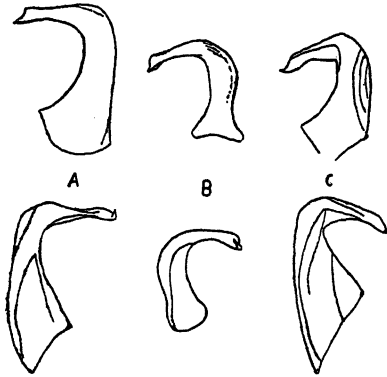


Fig. 4. Left stylus from the outer side (upper line) and from the median side (lower line). A. *Calocoris roseomaculatus* DEG. B. *C. saucius* n. sp. C. *C. angularis* FIEB. — Orig.

FINDS: Palestine, Jericho (U. SAHLBERG), Ramat Gan n. Tel-Aviv 3 ♀♀ (J. HOUSKA), Algeria, Tebessa (J. SAHLBERG) and Constantine (J. SAHLBERG). Types in the coll. of the Finnish University in Turku, in the coll. of Dr. L. HOBERLANDT, Prague, and in my own collection.

The new species is very closely related to *C. roseomaculatus* DEG. from which it differs in the smaller size, in the slightly thicker antennae, in the darker colouring of the antennae, the head and the scutellum in the male. In *roseomaculatus* ♂ the head is lighter, the pronotum greenish yellow, with indistinct darker spots. The scutellum has a broad longitudinal dark

stripe. The male genitalia are also a little different in the two species. The female of the new species is distinguished by the smaller size and by the shorter and relatively broader body form. The colour of the pronotum is reddish yellow, in *roseomaculatus* greenish yellow. The red colour in the elytrae is stronger and more spread in the new species. The chief difference between the two species is, however, the size, by which they are distinguishable at once. I have seen many specimens of *C. roseomaculatus*, also from the Mediterranean zone, but have not been able to find an intermediate form whose determination would have been uncertain. I think, therefore, that *C. saucius* is a good species. In size the new species resembles *C. angularis* FIEB., but I have never seen specimens of *angularis* with red spots on the elytrae. The genitalia of *angularis* (fig. 3,4 C) are different too. The new species seems to have spread to the southeastern and southern parts of the Mediterranean zone.

*Psāllus badius* LINNAE. n. sp. (*Miridae*).

Length 2.7 mm. Shape parallel (fig. 5 A). Dorsal surface flat with a long, whitish hair covering. The hair covering of the underside is shorter, white. Head  $0.7 \times$  as long as broad over the eyes. Vertex  $3 \times$  as long as the eye. Vertex dirty brownish yellow, in the middle of the face a yellowish longitudinal stripe and on both sides of this six pairs of transverse chocolate brown stripes. The mouth parts brown. Eyes brown, the facets rather small and flattish. Rostrum long, reaching the basis of the 3rd abd. segment, yellow. Antennae long (total length 1.93 mm.) and slender. The proportions between the joints  $6 : 19 : 13 : 10$ . The first joint dark blackish brown, the others yellow. Prono-

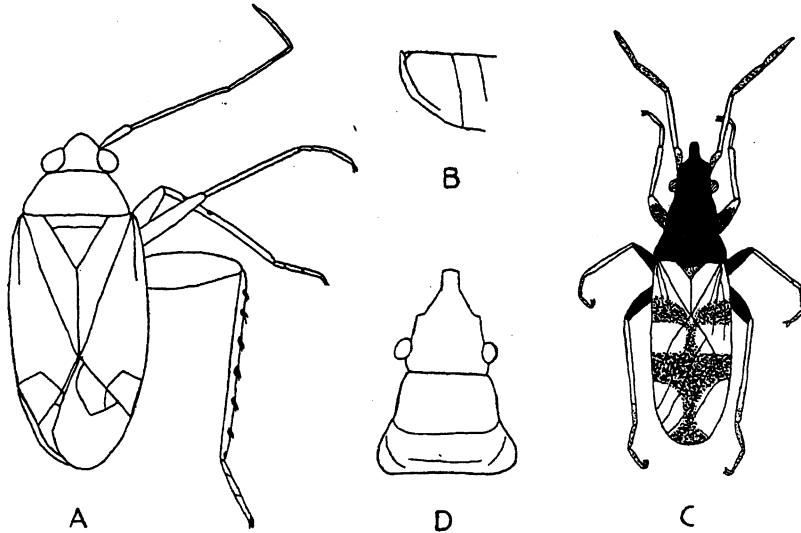


Fig. 5. *Psallus badius* n. sp. ♀. A. B. Apex of the abdomen from the side. *Macroplax ornata* n. sp. ♀. C. D. Head and pronotum of ♀. — Orig.

tum  $0.40 \times$  as long as the breadth of its base, forwardly tapering, the basal angles rounded. Fore and basal margins of the pronotum straight, the side margins a little rounded. The colour of the pronotum is dark reddish brown. The base of the scutellum yellow-reddish brown, the apex a little darker. The elytrae as long as the abdomen. Clavus dirty grey-yellowish brown with small round brown spots, which in the apical part are very dense, so that it seems brown. The basal part of the corium triangularly light, the outer margin blackish brown, the other parts reddish brown. In the area near the clavus there are small, roundish, reddish brown spots. The base of the cuneus whitish, the apex dark brown. Membrane transparent, the base broadly and the apex roundish smoke-coloured. The veins whitish. The underside dark brown. The abdomen rather high, dorsally quite flat. The apex of the abdomen of the female as in fig. 5 B. Forethighs dark brown, the apex yellowish. Tibiae and tarsi yellow. Length of the tibiae  $0.80$  mm. and that of the tarsus  $0.86$  mm. The colour of the middle legs is similar. The tibiae have, however, two round black spots. The length of the tibiae  $0.88$  mm. and tarsi  $0.86$  mm. Hind thighs black brown. Tibiae yellow with a row of roundish black spots. Each spot has two long black spines. Tarsi yellow. Length of tibiae  $1.48$  mm. and of tarsi  $0.48$  mm.

The type, a female from Jerusalem (J. SAHLBERG) in the coll. of the Finnish University in Turku. Male unknown.

The new species is closely related to the west Mediterranean *Ps. puncticollis* FIEB., but differs from this in the smaller size, the shorter elytrae and the dissimilar colouring.

*Macroplox ornata* LINNAV. n. sp. (*Lygaeidae*).

Oblong, parallel (fig. 5 C.). Head and eyes black-brown. The head a little shorter than broad over the eyes. Vertex between the eyes about 0.64 – 0.66 × as broad as the breadth over the eyes. The puncturing of the head is rather rough and dense. Antennae slender, the 1st joint with a brown base. The apex of this and the 2nd joint totally white, the 3rd and 4th joints brownish. The proportions between the joints are 4 : 10 : 7.5 : 9. Pronotum dark brown or brown-black, 0.86 × (♂) or 0.78 × (♀) as long as broad at the base. The front part of the pronotum is raised higher, the base flat. The puncturing of the front part is rather rough but sparse, not punctured backwards, shining. The puncturing of the base of the pronotum sparse, near the hind margin almost lacking. The base is therefore shining. The base of the scutellum brown-black and very roughly punctured, the apex whitish and not punctured. Elytrae dull, whitish with a dark brown figure as in fig. 5 C. Clavus white. Flying wings as long as the abdomen, whitish and dull. The ventral surface is black – dark brown. Legs slender. Fore thighs (excl. the apex) black or dark brown, the apex of these and the other parts of the fore legs white. The midthighs blackish brown, tibiae white, the apex of these and the tarsi light brown. The hind legs are similar in colouring. Length 2.5 – 2.8 mm.

F i n d: Turkestan Des. Golodn. (between Samarkand and Syr-Daria) many specimens (J. SAHLBERG leg.). The types in the coll. of the Finnish Univ. in Turku.

The new species is near *M. biancae* HOB., but differs in the darker antennae, which in *biancae* are light excl. the apex of the 3rd joint and the 4th joint, which are brown. The colour of the elytrae is also dissimilar. The other *Macroplox* species (*M. fasciata* H. S., *nevadensis* LINDB. and *preysleri* FIEB.) have black antennae with only the middle part of the 2nd joint light. The scutellum is also totally blackish.

Finally I wish to thank Dr. L. HOBERLANDT, of Prague, for giving me material of *Calocoris saucius* from Palestine.

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