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On some palearctic Hemiptera.

R. LINNAVUORI

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1. *Atomoscelis oblongiusculus n.sp.* (*Het., Miridae*).

♂. Oblong, parallel (fig. 1 J). Colour pale dirty greenish gray. Eyes dark gray. Head convex, tapering forwards, 0.75 × as long as broad over the eyes (in *A. onustus* FIEB. 0.54 ×). Vertex narrow, 2.4 × as broad as the eye (in *onustus* 2.8 ×). Antennae yellow with brown, obliquely and apically directed haircovering. The median side of the lst joint with two long outwardly directed hairs. The proportions between the joints 7: 29: 18 (the last joint is lacking in the specimen). The haircover of the upper surface of the body long and brownish yellow. Pronotum flat, dull, 0.45 × as long as its breadth at the base. Scutellum triangular, dull. Elytrae faintly shining, indistinctly and not densely punctured, faintly transparent with some smoke-coloured spots as in Fig. 1 J: 1 spot on the apical part of the clavus and 2 on the apex of the corium. Cuneus and membrane mostly smoky. Veins white, as also a transverse area near the apex of the membrane. Under side of head and of pronotum yellowish, abdomen green. Legs gracile and long. On the thighs there are spots, especially numerous on the under side of the hind thighs. The apical part of the hind thigh has on either side a bigger, round black spot with a long black hair. Tibiae with a row of paired black spots, each bearing a long black spine. Claws brown. Right stylus small, nearly parallel with a sharp apex as in Fig. 1 C, D; left stylus big and roundish as in fig. 1 A, B. Hypophysis long and curved. The sensory lobe also has an obliquely directed

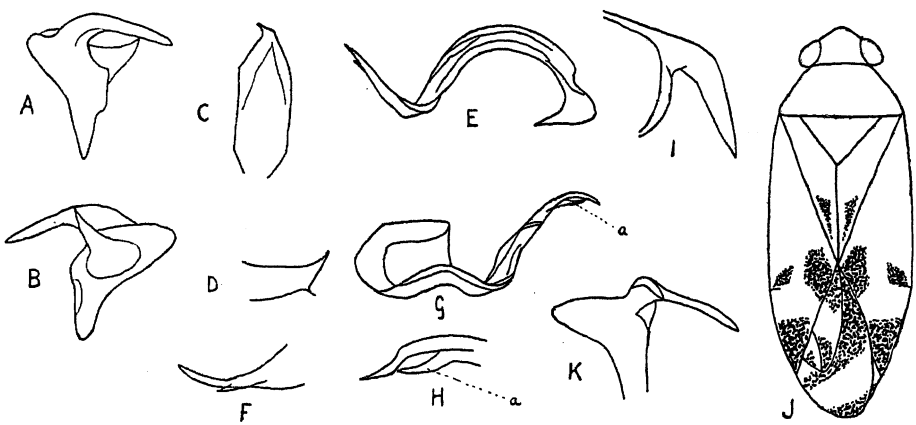

Fig. 1. *Atomoscelis oblongiusculus* n. sp. Left stylus, A from the lateral, B from the median side. C right stylus. D its apex seen from the side. E vesica from the side, F its apex with greater enlargement. G vesica from above, H its apex with greater enlargement. I theca. J. ♂ from Corfu. *A. onustus* FIEB. K. left stylus from the lateral side. – Orig.

appendix. Theca as in Fig. 1 I. Vesica as in Fig. 1 E – H. The apical part with two short, uncrossed branches, the lower (a in Fig. 1 G, H), which lies near the upper branch of the apex, being smaller.

Table of measurements

Total length	Breadth of				Length of						
					tibiae			antennal joints			
	head over the eyes	vertex	pronotum before	pronotum behind	fore	mid	hind	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
3.0	0.57	0.31	0.43	0.86	0.75	0.86	1.40	0.18	0.75	0.47	

Find. 1 ♂ (the type) Corfu (J. SAHLBERG leg.) in the coll. of the Finnish University in Turku.

♀ unknown.

The new species is near *A. onustus* FIEB., but is distinguished by being longer, by the much more gracile and oblong body form, longer and narrower head, narrower vertex, much longer and more gracile legs and by the dissimilar colour of the elytrae. The genitalia are dissimilar, too. The apical branches of the penis are small in the new species, while in *onustus* they are long and crossed. The left stylus is also dissimilar. The spine of the sensory lobe is shorter and thicker in *oblongiusculus*, in *onustus* longer and narrower. The basis of the hypophysis is distinctly dissimilar to that of *onustus* (Fig. 1 K). From the Egyptian species *A. signaticornis* REUT. it differs by being bigger, in the more oblong bodyform, in the totally yellow and longer antenneae. The proportion between the 2nd, and the 3rd antennal joints is dissimilar too. The male genitalia of *signaticornis* are unknown to me.

2. *Taeniophorus n.gen.* (*Het., Miridae*).

Near the genus *Icodema* REUT. Body small, parallel and pale yellow. Head convex, forwards tapering. Eyes rather small, but roundish. Facets rather small, but convex. Rostrum long, reaching nearly to the hind coxae. Pronotum flat, fore and hind margins nearly straight, side margins insinuated, fore angles broadly rounded. Scutellum triangular, with a transverse furrow in the basal part. Elytrae a little longer than the abdomen, semitransparent. Haircover rather short, the hairs arising from indistinct small brownish spots. Membrane transparent, veins pale yellow. Legs yellow, thighs slender. Tarsi 3-jointed, the 1st joint short, the 2nd longer, the 3rd as long as the 1st and the 2nd together. Claws yellow or light brown, narrow, triangularly tapering, the under margin nearly straight. Aroliae narrow, broadning, apicalwards, totally grown on the

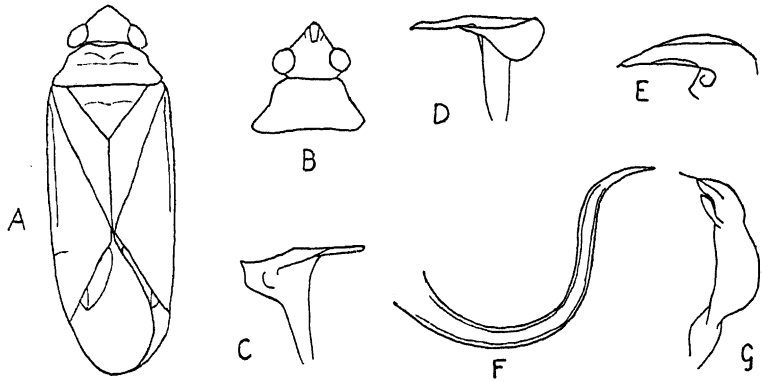

Fig. 2. *Taeniophorus hyalinus* n. sp. A ♀, B head and pronotum of ♂. Male genitalia. C left stylus from the lateral, D from the median side. E theca. F vesica. G right stylus (with greater enlargement). – Orig.

claw, reaching near the apex of the claw. Vesica bandlike, of even breadth, bowed, the apex sharp, turned sidewards. Right stylus very small. Left stylus with a long slender hypophysis. The sensory lobe also has a long, thin appendage.

Typ.gen. *Taeniophorus hyalinus* LINNAV.

T. hyalinus n. sp.

Fig. 2 A, B. Length 2.8 mm. ♂ narrower, pale yellow. Eyes round, dark brown. Head convex, 0.69 × as long as broad over the eyes. Vertex 1.53 × as broad as the eye. Antennae yellow, rather thick, with short apically directed haircovering. The proportions between the joints (as in the female too) 7: 27: 15: 11. Pronotum flat. Sidemargins more insinuated and the fore angles more rounded than in the female. Length of the pronotum 0.5 × as great as the breadth at the base. Vesica as in Fig. 3 F, narrow, bowed, without appendages, the apex thin and turned sidewards. Theca brown, as in Fig. 2 E. Right stylus very small, as in fig. 3 G. Left stylus roundish with a long hypophysis, whose apex is turned outwards. Sensory lobe with a long spine. ♀ as in Fig. 2 A. Head 0.68 × as long as the breadth over the eyes. Vertex 1.8 × as broad as the eye. Eyes larger than in the male. Pronotum flat with two faint transverse furrows. Pronotum 0.41 × as long as broad at the base. Scutellum triangular. Fore tibiae 0.57 mm., mid tibiae 0.78 mm. and hind tibiae 0.91 mm.

Find. Turcmenia 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (J. SAHLBERG leg.). The types in the coll. of the Finnish University in Turku.

3. *Geocoris deserticola n. sp.* (*Het., Lygaeidae*).

♂. Fig. 3. Oblong, parallel. Upper surface flat, shining. Colour pale yellow. Head broader than the pronotum, 0.41 × as long as broad over the eyes (measured

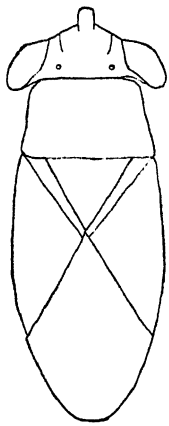

Fig. 3. *Geocoris deserticola* n. sp. ♂. – Orig.

at the ocellae). Vertex 3.1 × as broad as the eye. Eyes rather large. Pronotum flat. The side margins nearly straight, the fore and hind margins straight. Puncturing not very dense, but distinct. Near the fore margin there is an unpunctured transverse area. Puncturing of the scutellum not dense, but deep. Clavus and basal part of the corium also punctured and shining. Membrane clear, a little longer than the abdomen. The ventral surface yellow, thorax punctured, abdomen dull, short-haired. Antennae and legs yellow. The proportions between the antennal joints 10: 23: 17.5: 21. Thighs thicker, tibiae slender. Tarsi rather long. The 1st joint of the fore and mid tarsi as long as the two following together. The 2nd joint very short. The 1st joint of the hind tarsi longer than the two following together. Claws brown.

Find. 1 ♂ Turcmenia (J. SAHLBERG leg.), ♀ unknown. The type in the coll. of the Finnish University of Turku.

Table of measurements.

Total length	Breadth of				Length of						
					tibiae			antennal joints			
	head over the eyes	vertex	pronotum before	pronotum behind	fore	mid	hind	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
4.0	1.44	0.88	1.32	0.88	0.78	0.78	1.22	0.26	0.60	0. 46	0.54

There are only few *Geocoris* which are totally yellow in colouring. The new species is near *G. henoni* PUT., but is readily distinguished by the oblong, parallel body, the rough puncturing, the more shining upper surface and in the dissimilar proportions of the antennal joints. The colour of *G. henoni* is also more greenish than in the new species. *G. chloroticus* PUT., a species known from Lusitania, I have never seen, but according to the description of it, my species cannot belong to *chloroticus*.

4. *Eurysa immunda Horw.* (*Hom., Araeopidae*).

In the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Finnish University in Turku there are 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ of a *Eurysa* species from Jugo-Slavia. I think they probably belong to *E. immunda*, described by HORVATH (1916) on the strength of a female from Albania, since the description agrees well with the females from Jugo-Slavia. As the male has previously been unknown, I give here a new description of the species.

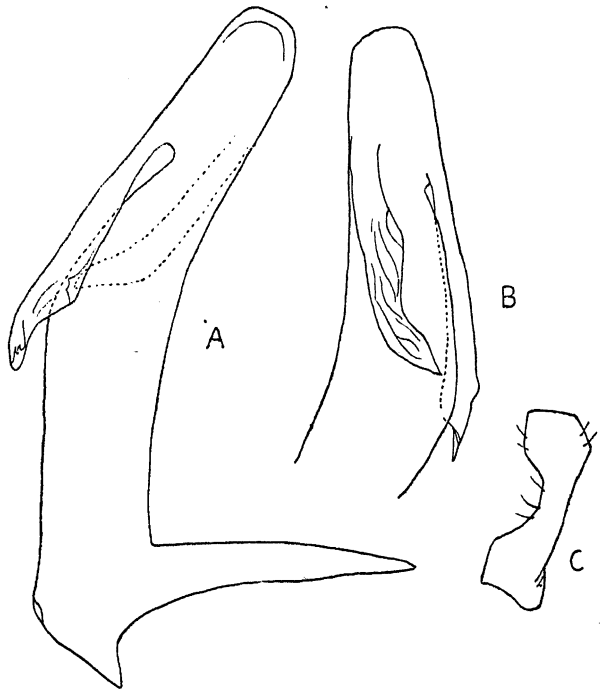

Fig. 4. *Eurysa immunda* HORV. ♂ A penis from the side, B its apex seen from the other side. C stylus. – Orig.

♂. Length 2.1 mm. Shining, yellow brown, eyes reddish gray, elytrae semitransparent, dark chestnut brown with narrow lighter sides. Sides of the abdomen darker brown than the middle parts. Frons broadening downwards, rugulously punctured. The middle ridge indistinct, in the upper part nearly lacking. Vertex about 2×as broad as long. Pronotum and mesonotum faintly rugulous. The middle ridge of the pronotum indistinct, the side ridges sharper. The apical part of the middle ridge of the mesonotum indistinct. The side ridges curved. Elytrae parallel, quadrangular, length 1 mm., breadth 0.68 mm. The genital segment from behind roundish, about as high as broad. The outer edges with long hairs, which are directed obliquely and medianwards. The sides of the segment with shorter hairs. Anal collar oval, about 2×as broad as high, the inner side whitish. The appendages of the anal collar long and straight. The base of the 12th abd. segment whitish, the apex brown. Stylus as in Fig. 4 C. The basal part squareish and broadened, the middle part narrower, the apex again broadened. Penis as in Fig. 4 A, B, the apex with two appendages.

♀. Length 2.6 mm. One-coloured, lighter or darker yellow brown. Clypeus dark brown with a yellow middle stripe. The middle ridge of the frons distinct. Frons rugulous. On both sides of the middle ridge there are 4 paired transverse ovalish lighter spots, faintly raised above the surroundings. Eyes red-gray.

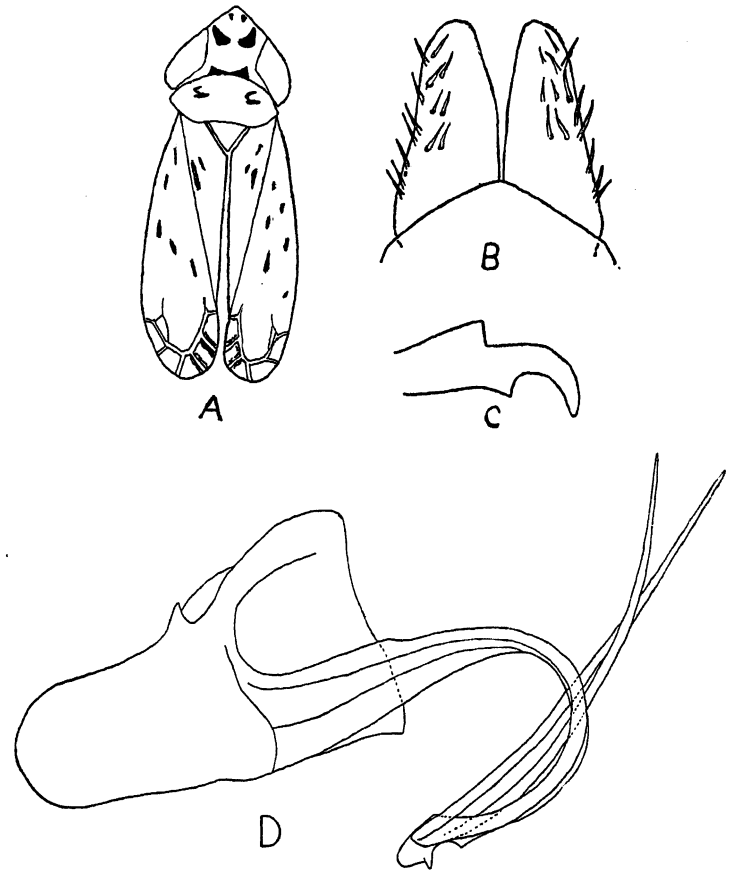

Fig. 5. *Adarrus falcatus* n. sp. ♂. A. B genital plates. C stylus. D penis. – Orig.

Head, pronotum and mesonotum as in the male, rugulous. Abdomen light yellow brown, the sides darker with some long hairs. Elytrae transparent, shorter than in the male, length 1 mm., breadth 0.34 mm. Legs and antennae, as also in the male, light yellow brown.

Finds: Herzegovina Vall. Trebin 1 ♀ (J. SAHLBERG leg.), Gravosa 1 ♀ (J. SAHLBERG), Ragusa 2 ♂♂ (U. SAHLBERG).

5. *Adarrus falcatus n.sp.* (*Hom., Jassidae*).

♂. Fig. 5 A. Length 2.3 mm. Gracile, in colouring (light grayish) white, with dark brown markings. Head broader than the pronotum, with 3 pairs of dark brown spots. Eyes large, pale brown. Frons with a light middle stripe with paired brown stripes on either side. Length of the head 0.4 mm., breadth

over the eyes behind 0.8 mm., vertex 0.34 mm. Pronotum rather small with 2 dark brown spots on either side. Breadth of the pronotum 0.68 mm., length 0.3 mm. Elytrae with some dark brown spots. The veins white. Two of the apical veins surrounded by the dark colour. Legs white, the tibiae with black spots. Abdomen darkish brown. Genital plates (fig. 5 B) long, nearly parallel, the apex blunt, rounded. The macrochaetes of the genital plates rather small, in disorder. Stylus as in Fig. 5 C. Penis as in Fig. 5 D. Stem curved, apex with two very long and slender scythe-like appendages. In the other specimen the abdomen is unfortunately lacking. Judging from the robuster body form, it is probably a female. The colour is grayish white, the dark markings being much reduced. The pronotum is broader, being nearly as broad as the head. Length 2.56 mm. Head: length 0.36, breadth 0.88 mm. Pronotum: length 0.44, breadth 0.8 mm.

Find. Ragusa 2 specimens (J. SAHLBERG leg.). The type in the coll. of the Finnish University in Turku.

The new species is distinguished from the other species of this genus by the white colouring and the structure of the male genitalia.