



Fig. 12. *Laemocoris reuteri* Jak.: a ♂; b ♀; c ♀ from side.

blunt tooth, hypophysis falcate. Theca long, nearly semicircularly curved, simple. Vesica very long and thin; secondary gonopore far from apex; apex sharp-tipped, also bearing a small ± pointed lobe.

Type: *L. reuteri* (Jak.)

According to STICHEL (1958, p. 824 - 825) the following Palearctic *Laemocoris* species have been described: *L. ahnger* Rt., *L. costai* Rt., *L. dispar* Schm., *L. facetus* Hv., *L. kiritshenkoi* Pop., *L. reuteri* (Jak.), *L. strigifrons* Rt. and *L. zarudnyi* Rt. *L. costai* was transferred to *Hallodapus* by LINNAVUORI (1961, p. 4). Of *L. dispar* and *L. facetus* no material was available, but their generic position is clear. Of *L. zarudnyi* the type (coll. Reuter) was studied by the present author. The other species are to be found in my collection together with *L. minimus* Kir. and *L. wagneri* Kir., which are only manuscript names. A study of the material revealed that the genus is heterogeneous: to *Laemocoris* s.str. belong only *L. reuteri*, *L. dispar*, *L. facetus*, *L. zarudnyi* and 4 new species described below, *L. kiritshenkoi* belongs to *Trachelonotus* Rt., *L. wagneri* to *Systellonotus* Fb. and for the rest a new genus *Paralaemocoris* Lv. had to be established.

Key to the species

♂♂

- 1 (2) Elytra with 3 whitish spots *L. trimaculatus*
 2 (1) Elytra with 2 whitish spots 3
 3 (4) Membrane with a sharply delimited whitish transverse band. *L. reuteri*
 4 (3) Transverse whitish band of membrane absent or, if present, faint or poorly delimited 5
 5 (6) Length only 3 mm *L. dispar*
 6 (5) Length at least 3.4 mm 7

- 7 (8) Length 4.4 mm. Membrane with a poorly delimited and faint whitish transverse band *L. orphanus*
 8 (7) Length 3.4 mm. Membrane without a whitish band 9
 9 (-) Eyes remarkably large; vertex only 1.17 × as broad as eye *L. zarudnyi*
 - Eyes smaller; vertex 1.3 × as broad as eye *L. divisus*

♀♀

- 1 (2) Pronotum (lateral aspect) straight in anterior part *L. dispar*
 2 (1) Pronotum (lateral aspect) concavely sloping apicad 3
 3 (4) Larger, length 3 - 5.5 mm; vertex 2.25 × as broad as eye; 2nd antennal joint 1.6 × as long as basal width of pronotum *L. reuteri*
 4 (3) Smaller, length < 3 mm. 5
 5 (6) Lighter, reddish brown species; 2nd antennal joint 1.9 × as long as basal width of pronotum *L. divisus*
 6 (5) Darker; head and pronotum black, ground colouring of elytra dark brown or black 7
 7 (-) Vertex narrow, only 1.9 × as broad as eye *L. beja*
 - Vertex considerably broader *L. facetus*

L. reuteri (Jak.)

Fig. 12. ♂ 3.7-4 mm, ♀ 3-3.5 mm. Reddish brown. Antennae brownish; 1st joint and base of 2nd lighter. Elytra reddish brown with white markings as in Fig. 12 b; the basal spot triangular, extending far onto clavus; cuneus purplish brown; membrane brownish, smoky, with a distinct whitish transverse band at the level of the apex of cuneus. ♀: Elytra (Fig. 11 h) reddish brown; basal whitish spot triangular as in ♂; apex with 2 roundish whitish spots; apical margin broadly dark fuscous. Abdomen shining black.

♂ f. macropt. Body 4 × as long as broad at pronotum. Vertex 1.78 × as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints 6 : 27 : 19 : 14, 2nd joint 1.0 - 1.3 × as long as