



Fig. 13. *Laemocoris reuteri* Jak.: a-c apex of vesica in different aspects; d left stylus. - *L. divisus* n. sp.: e-f apex of vesica; g right stylus; h left stylus. - *L. orphanus* n. sp.: i left stylus; j right stylus; k theca; l-m vesica.

basal width of pronotum. Scutellum with a prominent apical hump. Pronotum strongly broadening caudad, lateral margins only slightly insinuated. Elytra extending far beyond the abdomen. - ♀ f. brachypt. Vertex $2.25 \times$ as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints 7 : 26 : 21 : 15, 2nd joint $1.6 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum (Fig. 11 k) cylindrical, lateral margins strongly insinuated; disk concavely sloping apicad in lateral aspect. Scutellar hump prominent. Elytra leaving the two last tergites uncovered. Male genitalia: Right stylus and theca as in *L. orphanus*. Left stylus (Fig. 13 d): sensory lobe with a sharp process; hypophysis with a claw-like process. Vesica as in *L. orphanus*, but apex as in Fig. 13 a-c.

L. minimus Kir. n. nud. is, according to my opinion, a brachypterous male of *L. reuteri*: length 2.6 mm., membrane reduced; elytra only as long as abdomen; pronotum narrower. The genitalia, etc., as in typical specimens of *L. reuteri*.

Material studied: Iran, Schacrud, some, Kiritschenko.

L. divisus sp. n.

♂ 3.4 mm, ♀ 2.6 mm. As *L. reuteri*, but 1) much smaller and robuster, body $3.4 \times$ as long as broad at pronotum, 2) elytra with white pattern as in *L. reuteri*, but central part red, cuneus deeply black and membrane without a distinct light transverse band, 3) vertex $1.3 \times$ as broad as eye, 4) proportions between the antennal joints 6 : 27 : 20 : ?, 2nd joint $1.35 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum, 5) membrane much shorter, extending much less beyond abdomen, 6) right stylus as in Fig. 13 g, left stylus as in Fig. 13 h, and

7) apex of vesica as in Fig. 13 e-f. Theca as in *L. orphanus*. ♀ as *L. reuteri*, but 1) smaller, 2) somewhat lighter, 3) proportions between the antennal joints 6 : 28 : 20 : 13, 2nd joint $1.9 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum, 4) elytra shorter, leaving 3 last tergites uncovered, whitish apical markings forming a continuous band (Fig. 11 i), apical margin only narrowly fuscous.

Jordania: Jordan, near Jericho, 1 ♂ (type), 6. V. 1962, Eckerlein; Israel, Herzliya, 1 ♀ (paratype), 26. VII. 1958, Linnavuori.

L. zarudnyi Rt.

♂ 3.4 mm. As *L. reuteri*, but 1) robuster, body $3.6 \times$ as long as broad, 2) eyes much larger, vertex $1.17 \times$ as broad as eye; 2nd antennal joint $1.4 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum, 3) apex of scutellum less sharply upturned, 4) membrane without a transverse whitish fascia, 5) left stylus as in Fig. 14 a; apex of vesica as in Fig. 14 b, with only a very small subapical lobe; right stylus and theca as in *L. orphanus*.

Material studied: Iran, Nasratabad, Seistan, 1 ♂ (type), Zarudnyi, in coll. Reuter.

L. orphanus sp. n.

♂ 4.4 mm. Much as *L. reuteri*, but 1) elytra with the basal white spot roundish extending only a little onto the clavus (Fig. 11 c), central part of corium reddish, cuneus shining black and membrane dark smoky with the transverse light band only faint and poorly delimited, 2) body much more gracile, $4.8 \times$ as long as broad at pronotum, 3) vertex $1.17 \times$