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Some new or interesting Hemiptera from the Middle East Contributions to the Miridae fauna of the Far East. IV.

R. LINNAVUORI

Some new or interesting Hemiptera from the Middle East

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1. *Phytocoris strigilifer* n.sp. (*Het., Miridae*).

♂. Length 6.5 mm. Dirty ochraceous. Vertex with fuscous lateral arcs and somewhat tinged with reddish. 1st antennal joint with apex and 2 irregularly broken median rings dark fuscous. Other antennal joints faintly embrowned. Pronotum and scutellum with irregular fuscous irroration. Elytra with distinct and dense dark fuscous irroration; membrane milky, densely and minutely irrorated with fuscous, veins slightly reddish. Under surface with fuscous markings. Tibiae with 3 dark fuscous rings.

Elongate, body 3.4 × as long as broad. Head relatively small, 0.58 × as broad as basal width of pronotum. Vertex narrow, only 1.33 × as broad as eye. Antennae: Proportions between the joints 29 : 60 : 31 : ?; 1st joint 1.1; × as long as diatone,

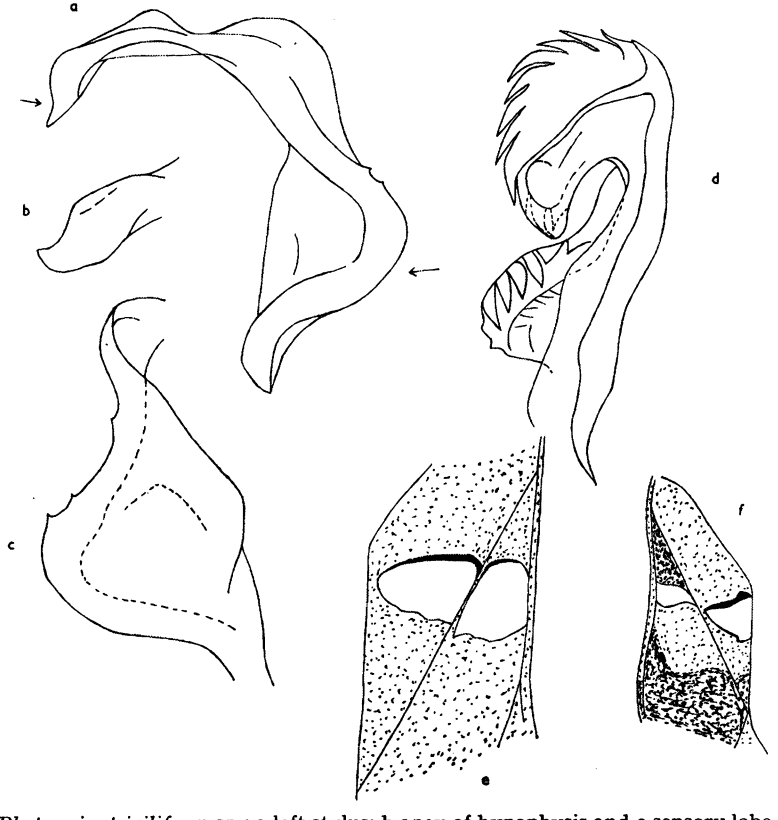

Fig. 1. *Phytocoris strigilifer* n.sp.: a left stylus; b apex of hypophysis and c sensory lobe of the same in the direction of the arrow; d strigil of the penis. – *Hypomimus puncticollis* n.sp.: e colour pattern of elytron. – *H. rubalkhalicus* n.sp.: f same. – Orig.

with dense smooth hairs directed apicad and a few erect light setae. 2nd joint 1.4 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Upper surface densely covered with shorter dark and longer light hairs. Pronotum strongly tapering apically, 1.19 × as broad as long; lateral margins slightly concave. Male genitalia: Genital segment and right stylus as in *P. swirskii* Lv. Left stylus (fig. 1 a – c) with sensory lobe minutely dentate; hypophysis relatively short. Strigil of vesica (fig. 1 d) bifid, the larger lobe consisting of 12, the smaller lobe of 6 strong teeth.

Type, a male, Saudi Arabia, El Riyadh, 18 – 30. III. 1959, DIEHL leg., in coll. Eckerlein in Coburg, Germany.

Externally as *P. swirskii* Lv., but antennae considerably longer (in *P. swirskii* 1st antennal joint 0.94 × as long as diatone and 2nd joint as long as basal width of pronotum), 1st antennal joint with distinct fuscous rings, legs more gracile and genitalia dissimilar. *P. salsolae* PT. is broader and lighter, with the vertex 1.51 × as broad as the eye, the 1st antennal joint without dark rings, the pronotum 2.1 × as broad as long, etc.

2. *Hypomimus rubalkhalicus* n.sp. (*Het., Miridae*).

♂. Length 4.4 mm. Reddish brown. Elytra with a white pattern broken at the middle as in fig. 1 f; membrane brownish smoky.

Body relatively robust. Upper surface with long erect brownish hairs. Vertex 1.3 × as broad as eye, rugose and microsculptured; base only faintly margined. Antennae thick; proportions between the joints 9: 27: 18: 13; 2nd joint 0.84 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum strongly broadening caudad; lateral margins insinuated; disk basally considerably convex and strongly shining, only very faintly shagreened. Scutellar hump relatively blunt. Rostrum extending to middle coxae.

Type, a male (in the British Museum), Saudi Arabia, Asir Bisha, PHILBY leg.; a male paratype (in my collection), Saudi Arabia, Rub al Khali, Al Rimal, 'Ain Sala, PHILBY leg.

Much like *H. chobauti* (PT.), which is more slender, however. Vertex 1.1 × as broad as eye, pronotum duller and more strongly shagreened, scutellar hump more prominent and whitish band on the elytra not broken.

3. *Hypomimus puncticollis* n.sp. (*Het., Miridae*).

♂. Length 4.5 mm. Reddish brown. A large whitish spot on both clavus and corium (fig. 1 e); apex of corium and cuneus shining dark brown; costal margin pale. Membrane brownish smoky; a witish spot at tip of cuneus; veins concolorous. Legs reddish brown, tarsi and apices of tibiae paler. Abdomen dark brown apically.

Body gracile, 3.75 × as long as broad. Hair covering brownish. Head faintly transversely striate, vertex 1.57 × as broad as eye, base distinctly carinate. Antennae absent in the only specimen examined. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum with lateral margins distinctly insinuated; disk coarsely punctate

and therefore less shining than in the other species of the genus. Scutellar hump sharply conical and straightly upturned. Elytra much longer than abdomen.

Type, a male (in the Leningrad Museum), Iran, Kerman, Sargadarea, Tschaaschen-Sadch, 28 – 30. IV. 1901, ZARUDNY leg.

Easily recognized by the coarsely punctate pronotum.

4. On the taxonomic position of the genus *Trachelonotus* RT. (*Het., Miridae*).

Dr. KERZHNER, of the Leningrad Museum, has kindly sent me the generotype, *T. unifasciatus* RT., for examination. The species proved to be clearly congeneric with *Glaphyrocoris luniger* (HV.) and with other species of the same genus. Consequently *Trachelonotus* REUTER (1905, p. 13) is a strict synonym of *Glaphyrocoris* REUTER (1903, p. 15), n.syn. *T. kiritshenkoi* (POP.) differs in some respects from the typical species of *Glaphyrocoris* (LINNAVUORI 1964, p. 328), but I have not wanted to describe a separate subgenus for it, at any rate not until the African species of the genus have been revised. Since the generotype of *Glaphyrocoris* has also been named *unifasciatus* RT., this leads to a homonymy and the junior homonym is here changed to *G. iranicus* nom.nov.

G. iranicus LV.

Much as *G. luniger* HV., but 1) body considerably more slender, 3.8 × as long as broad at the base of pronotum and distinctly tapering apicad already from the apex of the corium (more robust, parallel-sided and 3.1 × as long as broad in *luniger*), 2) colouring somewhat paler, 3) head smaller and longer, considerably more convex and shining, not shagreened, vertex 2.1 × (♂) or 1.82 × (♀) as broad as eye (in *luniger* remarkably flat and distinctly shagreened, with vertex (♂) 1.38 × as broad as eye), 4) antennae much longer and thinner, proportions between the joints 10 : 28 : 20 : 20, 2nd joint nearly as long as basal width of pronotum (in *luniger* the proportions between the joints 10 : 25 : 18 : 15; 2nd joint nearly 0.8 × as long as basal width of pronotum [♂]), and tibiae somewhat thinner.

Material studied: Iran, Podatši-Kuimur Gak, Kurman, 1 ♂ (type of *Trachelonotus albofasciatus* RT.), 25. VI. 1898, ZARUDNY leg. and 1 ♀, Iran, Bampur, 12 – 18. IV. 1901, ZARUDNY leg.

5. *Acrotelus tristis* n.sp. (*Het., Miridae*).

ECKERLEIN (1962, p. 334) has recently recorded *Paredrocornis pectoralis* RT. from Saudi Arabia. Since the occurrence of this Pontomediterranean species in Arabia seemed very puzzling to me, I was glad to have some specimens for examination. The study revealed the insect to be a new species belonging to the genus *Acrotelus* RT.

Length ♂ 3 mm., ♀ 3.6 mm. ♂ dirty greyish ochraceous with a slight greenish tinge; antennae with 2nd – 4th joints slightly darkened; membrane slightly smoky, veins yellowish. ♀ pale yellow.

♂. Elongate, nearly 3 × as long as broad. Upper surface with black hair covering. Vertex twice as broad as eye. 1st antennal joint with some obliquely erect black hairs; hair covering of the other joints dense and smooth; proportions

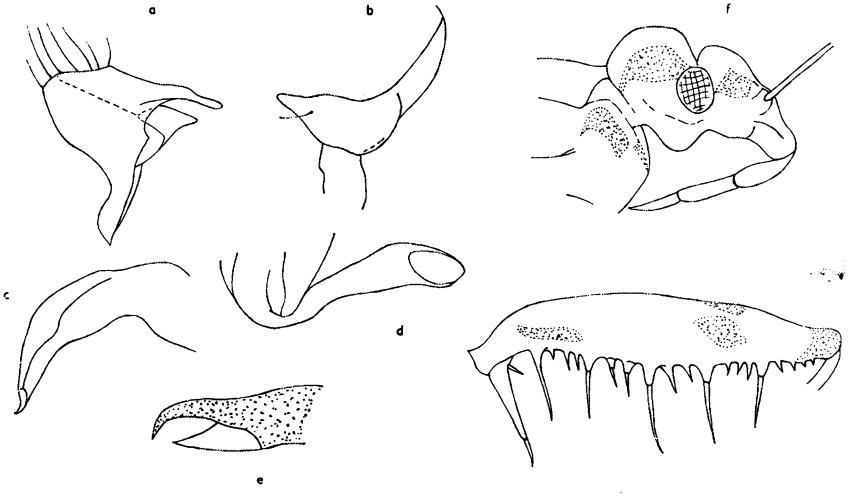

Fig. 2. *Acrotelus tristis* n.sp.: a left stylus; b sensory lobe of the same in dorsal aspect; c theca; d vesica; e claw. – *Ploearia disponsi* n.sp.: f head, lateral aspect; g anterior femur, lateral aspect. – Orig.

between the joints 5 : 27 : 10 : 5; 2nd joint thickened and as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum 2.25 × as broad as long, strongly broadening caudad, lateral margins only faintly insinuated, calli relatively narrow, elevated and well-delimited. ♀. Broader, 2.7 × as long as broad. Upper surface also with light hairs. Vertex 2.44 × as broad as eye. Antennae gracile; proportions between the joints 7 : 29 : 15 : 7; 2nd joint 0.97 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum strongly widening posteriorly, with lateral margins distinctly insinuated. Claws as in fig. 2 e, with free and sharply triangular arolia. Male genitalia: Left stylus (fig. 2 a – b) with a sharply triangular sensory lobe and a thin and rather straight hypophysis. Theca (fig. 2 c) digitate. Vesica (fig. 2 d) short.

Type, a male (of the paratype series of *Maurodactylus orientalis* E. WAGN.) and a female paratype, Saudi Arabia, El Riyadh, II – III. 1959, DIEHL leg., in my collection; some paratypes from the same locality in Eckerlein's collection.

Most closely related to *A. canariensis* E. WGN. In this, however, the male has the vertex only 1.64 × as broad as the eye, the 2nd antennal joint is more slender and slightly longer than the basal width of the pronotum and the pronotum has straight lateral margins and broader and less swollen calli. The female is more elongate, with the vertex 2.2 × as broad as the eye, the 2nd antennal joint

0.83 × as long as the basal width of the pronotum, and the pronotum is narrower and less broadening posteriorly, with straight lateral margins. Moreover, the species is somewhat bigger and has a longer black hair covering on the upper surface. The other species of the genus (*A. caspius* (RT.) and *A. pilosicornis* (RT.)) are much bigger, more elongate, etc.

6. *Ploearia disponsi* n.sp. (*Het., Reduviidae*)

As *P. mosconai* WYG. from Israel, but 1) paler: pale ochraceous with only faint dark markings; anterior lobe of head with two dark median bands, head with a dark lateral band on either side (fig. 2 f); thorax with dark markings only laterally, uniformly pale dorsally; the two first visible tergites uniformly pale, the other segments with 2 longitudinal dark median bands; paratergites also with dark spots, although fainter and smaller than in *mosconai*; anterior femora with apex and a broken subapical ring faintly infuscate, 2) body considerably more gracile, 3) antennae shorter; proportions between the joints 57 : 51 : 8 : 16 (♂) or 60 : 50 : 7 : 16 (♀), 1st joint 4.3 – 4.4 × as long as pronotum; in *mosconai* the proportions between the two basal joints are 68 : 57 (♂) or 66 : 55 (♀), the 1st joint being 4.7 – 4.85 × as long as the pronotum and 4) lateral spine row of the fore femora (fig. 2 g) with 5 – 6 long spines (4 in *mosconai*).

Type, a male and 2 female paratypes, Cyprus, Yermasoyia, river plain, MAVROMOUSTAKIS leg., in my collection.

The species is dedicated to my friend General PAUL DISPONS, of Paris, who has contributed so much to our knowledge of the Mediterranean and Eremian Reduviidae.

References: ECKERLEIN, H. 1962. Beitrag zur Hemipteren-Fauna von Saudi-Arabien. Bull. Soc. Ent. Egypte XLVI, p. 329 – 337. — LINNAVUORI, R. 1964. Hemiptera of Egypt, with remarks on some species of the adjacent Eremian region. Ann. Zool. Fennici 1, p. 306 – 356. — REUTER, O. M. 1903. Capsidae ex Abessinia et regionibus confinibus. Öfv. Vet. Soc. Förh. XLV, p. 1 – 18. — 1905. Capsidae persicae a D:o N. A. Zarudny collectae enumeratae novaque species descriptae. Ann. Mus. St.-Pétersbourg 9, p. 5 – 15.

Contributions to the Miridae fauna of the Far East. IV.

R. LINNAVUORI

Dr. Á. Sóos, of the Hungarian National Museum, has kindly sent me some of HORVATH's Japanese Miridae types for examination. The results of the revision are as follows:

1. *Adelphocoris triannulatus* (ST.)

Deraeocoris triannulatus STÅL 1858, p. 183.
Calocoris insularis HORVATH 1879, p. 147, n.syn.
Adelphocoris demissus HORVATH 1905, p. 418, n.syn.

The type specimens of both species revealed them to belong to the very variable *A. triannulatus*, which I have discussed already (LINNAVUORI 1963, p. 78).

2. *Lygus flavigenis* Hv.

Length 5 mm. Reddish brown. Tylus blackish brown, head otherwise relatively pale reddish brown, with a yellowish tinge. Antennae reddish brown, apical third of 2nd joint and 3rd joint dark brown. Pronotum with calli, proximal angles and 2 large irregular basal maculae dark brown. Scutellum and elytra uniformly reddish brown; membrane brownish, veins greyish. Under surface pale reddish brown, sides of thorax darkened. Legs yellowish, femora with a median ring and some apical spots brownish, tibiae with faint brownish dots.

Body robust, nearly twice as long as broad, opaque. Hair covering of upper surface dense, consisting of long semi-erect yellowish and smooth short silvery whitish hairs. Vertex 1.41 × as broad as eye. Antennae gracile, 2nd joint 1.3 × as long as diatone and 0.7 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum densely punctate; puncturing considerably coarser than on scutellum and elytra; calli impunctate and shining, large. Puncturing of scutellum and elytra fine and relatively dense, slightly coarser on clavus than on corium.

Type, a female, Japan, Sapporo, MATSUMURA leg.

Closely related to *L. distinguendus* RT., which, however, is smaller and darker, has a considerably shorter and somewhat thicker 2nd antennal joint, less elevated and rugose calli on the pronotum, a much shorter, smoother and greyish hair covering on the upper surface and a transversely wrinkled, but not distinctly punctate scutellum. In *L. trivittulatus* RT. the pronotum is more sparsely punctate, the scutellum with a trifid black figure and the disk are rugose, but not distinctly punctate, the hair covering is considerably shorter and the upper surface more shining.

References: HORVATH, G. 1879. Hemiptera-Heteroptera a Dom. Joanne Xantus in China et in Japonica collecta. Term. Füzetek 3, p. 1 – 12. — 1905. Hémipteres nouveaux de Japon. Ann. Mus. Nat. Hung. 3, p. 413 – 423. — LINNAVUORI, E. 1963. Contributions to the Miridae fauna of the Far East III. Ann. Ent. Fenn. 29, p. 73 – 82. — STÅL, C. 1858. Deraeocoris triannulatus n.sp. (Het. Miridae) Ent. Ztg. Stettin 19, p. 183.