

Studies on Palaearctic Hemiptera

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The article consists of a synopsis of the genera *Systellonotus* Fb. and *Ectomocoris* M., with descriptions of four new species: *Systellonotus usafirae* sp.n. (Yemen), *S. lesbia* sp.n. (Central Asia), *Ectomocoris caucasicus* sp.n. (Caucasia) and *E. basra* sp.n. (Iraq, Iran). In addition one new species, *Heterocordylus megara* sp.n. is described.

Heterocordylus megara sp.n. (Miridae)

Fig. 1. Length 4.5 mm. Black. Membrane with veins dark brown. Tibiae yellowish brown, basally and apically blackened.

Broadly ovate, broadening caudad, body about 3 × as long as basal width of pronotum. With fine adpressed hair covering. Head in apical view 1.4 × as broad as high, eyes relatively large, ocular index 1.9; basal margin of vertex sharp, a shallow depression near either eye. 1st and 2nd antennal joints (others absent) incrassate, with dense adpressed blackish hair covering; 1st joint 0.34 × as long as diatone, 2nd thick, tapering both basad and apicad, 1.3 × as long as diatone, 0.93 × as long as basal width of pronotum, 7 × as long as broad. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum 1.4 × as broad as head, twice as broad as long at middle, trapezoidal; lateral margins straight, basal margin slightly insinuated, disk in basal two-thirds transversely wrinkled, calli faintly developed, shagreened, anterior margin finely rugose. Scutellum finely wrinkled. Elytra longer than abdomen, faintly rugose. Proportions between hind tarsal joints 11 : 17 : 18; hind tibia 1.22 × as long as basal width of pronotum.

Material studied: Portugal, Mafra, 1 ♀, type, 3. V. 1970, P. Duarte Rodrigues, my collection.

The species is easy to distinguish from its relatives, as shown by the following key.

Key to the species with totally or partly pale tibiae (*tibialis* group)

1 (2) Tibiae totally pale. Length ♂ 3.9, ♀ 3.7 – 4.4 mm.

- 2nd antennal joint in both sexes narrow, cylindrical *benardi* Hv. (Corsica, Spain)
- 2 (1) Tibiae partly darkened 3
- 3 (6) 2nd antennal joint narrow, cylindrical 4
- 4 (5) Tibiae basally and apically embrowned. 2nd antennal joint about 1.0 – 1.1 (♂) or 0.88 (♀) × as long as basal width of pronotum, gracile in both sexes *tibialis* (H.) (Europe)
- 5 (4) Tibiae basally black, apically brown. 2nd antennal joint (♀) more incrassate and shorter, 0.7 × as long as basal width of pronotum *pedestris* Wgn. (Morocco)
- 6 (3) 2nd antennal joint incrassate, in ♂ (known only in *H. montanus*) broadening apicad, in ♀ strongly thickened, tapering both basad and apicad .. 7
- 7 (8) Body with a dense cover of pale scale-like hairs. 2nd antennal joint about 0.75 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Length of body 4 mm *montanus* Ldb. (Spain)
- 8 (7) Body with fine pale hairs. 2nd antennal joint 0.93 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Length of body 4.5 mm *megara* sp.n. (Portugal)

On the genus *Systellonotus* Fb. (Miridae)

A collection of the genus *Systellonotus* Fb. recently examined by me proved to contain two new species, which are described below. Redescriptions of the little known *S. velox* Hv. and *S. micelii* Rt. are also given. Since the formerkeys to the species of the genus contain some inaccuracies (e.g. the hair covering of *S. alpinus* F.-G. and *S. championi* Rt. is, at least partly, longish and erect instead of smooth), a new key is published below. The key is based mainly on material in my own collection. Since the brachypterous females of several species are unknown, the key has been prepared only for males.