

New species of the Miridae and Lygaeidae (Heteroptera) from the Middle East

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The article contains descriptions of the following new taxa: Miridae: *Heterocordylus nausikaa* sp.n. from Israel, *Hyoidea hermione* sp.n. from Israel, *Atomophora bast* sp.n. from Israel, *Asthenarius melpomene* sp.n. from Iraq, *Chlamydatus penthesileia* sp.n. from Israel, *Campylomma kalliope* sp.n. from Israel; Lygaeidae: *Lasiosomus terpsikhore* sp.n. from Israel.

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New species of the Miridae

Heterocordylus (Bothrocranium) nausikaa sp.n.

Fig. 2e–j.

Length ♂ 4.5–4.75 mm, ♀ 3.75 mm. Shiny. Black. Vertex with small pale spot close to each eye. Eyes reddish. Antennae in ♂ black with 1st joint dark yellow-brown, in ♀ black with 1st joint and basal two-thirds of 2nd yellow-brown. Legs yellow-brown, in ♂ darker than in ♀, tarsi blackish.

Hair covering black and dense, whitish scale-like hairs also present. Rostrum extending to apex of mesosternum. ♂: Body parallel-sided. Head 0.67–0.68 × as broad as pronotum, finely and densely striated; ocular index 2.16. Proportions between antennal joints 8:27:13:8, 1st joint 0.59 × as long as synthlipsis, 2nd joint slender, slightly broadening apicad, 1.04–1.08 × as long as diatone. Pronotum 1.73–1.77 × as broad as long in middle, disk moderately convex, densely transversely striated. Scutellum subopaque, densely rugose. Elytra much longer than abdomen, costal margins parallel, clavus and corium subopaque, densely rugose. ♀: Subopaque. Body broadening caudad, broadest at apex of corium. Head 0.79 × as broad as pronotum, finely striated; ocular index 2.4. Proportions between antennal joints 7:25:14:9, 1st joint 0.47 × as long as synthlipsis, 2nd joint moderately

broadening apicad, 0.91 × as long as diatone. Pronotum 1.7 × as broad as long in middle, disk convex, densely rugose. Scutellum densely rugose. Elytra as long as abdomen, costal margins basally subparallel, apically diverging caudad.

Male genitalia in Fig. 2e–j. Right style: margin of sensory lobe recurved mesad and provided with 6 strong teeth; hypophysis ending in an apical tooth, inner surface with 2–3 small teeth. Left style: sensory lobe broadish, with several marginal teeth; hypophysis slender, digitate. Structure of vesical appendages not seen in specimens studied.

Biology. Swept from macchia vegetation in the *Quercus* zone in Mt. Meron and the Judean Hills. The related species, *H. erythrophthalmus* and *H. carbonellus* live on *Rhamnus*.

Comparative notes. Closely related to *H. carbonellus* Seidenstücker (known from Turkey; an apparently incorrect record from Israel in Wagner 1973:125). In *H. carbonellus* the male is smaller, length 3.8–4.6 mm, the antennae are shorter, 2nd joint in ♂ 0.95–1.0 ×, in ♀ 0.83–0.86 × as long as diatone, and basally pale in both sexes, and the legs are bright orange. Male genitalia: Right style (Fig. 2a–b): margin of sensory lobe with two strong teeth, inner surface of hypophysis with a transverse row of 4 conical teeth. Left style (Fig. 2c–d): sensory lobe much narrower, apex provided with a group of several teeth.