

Two new Heteroptera species, *Orthotylus leokhares* sp. n. (Miridae) and *Rhyparochromus (Raglius) tisifone* sp. n. (Lygaeidae) from Israel and Iraq

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New species: *Orthotylus leokhares* sp. n. from Israel and *Rhyparochromus (Raglius) tisifone* sp. n. from Iraq.

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Family Miridae

Orthotylus leokhares sp. n.

Fig. 1a–j

Material studied: Israel: the Negev, 'Ein 'Avdat, male holotype, 29.VI.1986, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Diagnosis: Readily distinguished by reddish coloring, shortish antennae and blade-like spiculum of vesica.

Length 3.75 mm. Subopaque. Reddish ochraceous. Frons with reddish brown lateral arcs. Eyes reddish brown. 1st antennal joint reddish, other segments yellow. Pronotum with minute reddish irroration. Scutellum: base and median stripe reddish, sides with minute reddish irroration. Elytra with reddish irroration, which is sparse on the clavus and the adjacent part of the corium, densest on the exocorium and cuneus; membrane and veins fuscous. Under surface red. Femora reddish brown, tibiae reddish ochraceous, tarsi embrowned.

Body broadish, parallel-sided, $2.9 \times$ as broad at base on pronotum. Hair covering on upper surface semierect, longish, brown. Head large,

$0.83 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, short, in apical view $1.9 \times$ as broad as high; eyes large, ocular index 1.19; base of vertex faintly keeled. Antennae relatively short, proportion between joints 16:63:42:17, 2nd joint $1.07 \times$ as long as diatone, $0.8 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum $2.1 \times$ as broad as long in middle. Tibial spines delicate, brownish. Hind tibia $3.58 \times$ as long as the corresponding tarsus. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 8:11:14.

Male genitalia in Fig. 1c–j. Aedeagus provided with a blade-like marginally dentate spiculum.

Biology: The specimen was collected at a lamp in a large desert wadi with permanent water.

Etymology: Leokhares, a Greek sculptor living about 300 B.C.

A distinctive species. Possibly related to the *obscurus* group (Wagner 1973:184–186) (two known West Mediterranean species, *obscurus* Reuter and *psaloides* Wagner), but readily distinguished by the reddish coloring and the structure of the male genitalia.