



Fig. 2. *Dimorphocoris sari* sp. n. a–b: male head in apical and lateral view; c: female head in lateral view; d–f: pygofer in dorsal, ventral and lateral view; g: dorsal process of genital opening; h: ventral margin of genital opening; i–k: right style; l: left style; m: apex of hypophysis of left style; n–o: structure of vesica.

brown, other joints black, base of 3rd pale. Elytra nearly uniformly pale or medially broadly embrowned. Dorsum of abdomen uniformly black, paratergites pale with dark spots. Under surface pale, medially black. Legs pale; femora with abundant, often \pm confluent dark spots, hind femora on dorsal surface \pm largely black. Tibiae with small dark dots. Tarsi black. — Body pyriform, 1.90–2.14 \times as long as broad at broadest point of abdomen. Hair covering as in σ . Head 1.1–1.2 \times as broad as pronotum, in apical view 1.10–1.23 \times as broad as high; ocular index 2.86–3.10. Antennae long and gracile, proportions between joints 27:61:55:40, 1st joint 0.68 \times as long as synthlipsis; 2nd 1.53–1.68 \times as long as synthlipsis, 0.90–0.92 \times as long as diatone, 1.0–1.07 \times as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum about 2.1 \times as broad as long in middle, lateral margins subparallel, with slight subbasal insinuation. Elytra about 1.16 \times as long as broad, costal margins smoothly diverging caudad, apical margins subtruncate. Abdomen elongately ovate, 1.22–1.40 \times as long as broad.

Biology: On grasses in a luxuriant moist meadow in the coniferous zone of Mt. Taigetos.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to Miss Sari Kuivalainen, of Turku, Finland, who attended my recent expedition to the Hadhramaut.

The new species is closely related to *D. saulii* Wagner and *D. servadeii* Tamanini.

***Dimorphocoris saulii* Wagner, 1965**

Fig. 3a–i

Material: Jugoslavia, Trieste, Auremiano, σ and q paratype, 2 $\sigma\sigma$, VII.1940, L. Sauli, in Mus. Hamburg.

Description in Wagner 1965:155 and 1973:93–94.

Smaller, length σ 3 mm, q 3.0–3.4 mm. Tibiae immaculate.

Male. Antennae shorter, 1st joint 0.82–0.88 \times as long as synthlipsis, 2nd 2.10–2.18 \times as long as synthlipsis, 1.16–1.24 \times as long as diatone, 1.31–