



Fig. 5. *Dimorphocoris servadeii* Tamanini. a–c: right style; d–e: left style; f: apex of hypophysis of left style; g–h: structure of vesica. — After Tamanini 1982.

broad as high; ocular index 2.64–3.04. Proportions between antennal joints 35:75:58:31, 1st joint  $0.83\text{--}0.95 \times$  as long as synthlipsis, 2nd  $1.78\text{--}1.97 \times$  as long as synthlipsis,  $1.03\text{--}1.19 \times$  as long as diatone,  $1.23 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Elytra about  $1.26 \times$  as long as broad, costal margins curved, apical margins obliquely truncate. Abdomen  $1.20\text{--}1.45 \times$  as long as broad.

**Biology:** On grasses in undergrowth in olive gardens in Rhodes.

**Distribution:** Known from Libya, Crete, Rhodes, Naxos and Kos.

#### *Dimorphocoris eckerleini* Wagner, 1965

Figs. 6a, 7c–f

**Type:** Libya, Tripolitania, Jebel Nefoussa, Garian, ♀ paratype, 29.IV.1965, Eckerlein, in Mus. Hamburg.

**Material:** Cyprus: Jermasoyia river, 1 ♂, 8.IV.1965, Mavromoustakis, in Mus. Hamburg. — Israel: Haifa, 1 ♂, J. Sahlberg, in Mus. Helsinki. The specimen was recorded as *D. punctiger* in Reuter 1904:13–14, and later illustrated as *D. lateralis* in Lindberg 1956:61 (provided with label Pxt V. Nyström 56).

**Diagnosis:** Differing from *D. lateralis* in the punctate tibiae and structure of the male genitalia.