

Review of the capsid bugs of the genus *Lepidargyrus* (Heteroptera: Miridae)

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A new species, *L. putshkovi*, is described from Azerbaijan. *Psallus seidenstueckeri* Wagner, *P. ibericus* Wagner, *P. ancorifer* (Fieber), *P. muminovi* Josifov, *P. syriacus* Wagner, *P. ancorifer lividus* Reuter, *P. a. pollinosus* (Horváth) and *P. a. senguni* Wagner (the last three upgraded to specific rank) are transferred to *Lepidargyrus* Muminov. A key to the species of *Lepidargyrus* is given.

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Introduction

Muminov (1962) described the genus *Lepidargyrus* for two species from Middle Asia and Iran: *Maurodactylus instabilis* Reuter, 1878 (type species) and *L. iranicus* sp. n. Examination of species of the so called "*Psallus ancorifer* group" shows that they do not belong to *Psallus*, as noticed already by Kerzhner (1962), and should be placed in *Lepidargyrus*. *Psallus muminovi* Josifov from Middle Asia and a new species from Azerbaijan, *L. putshkovi*, described below, belong to the same genus. All taxa considered by Wagner (1956, 1975) as subspecies of *Psallus ancorifer* are found to be good species. Thus, the number of species placed in *Lepidargyrus* is raised to eleven.

Wagner & Weber (1964) erroneously indicated that *Apocremnus ancorifer* Fieber, 1858 is the type species of *Apocremnus* Fieber, 1858. In fact the type species of *Apocremnus* (subgenus of *Psallus* Fieber, 1858) by subsequent designation (Kirkaldy, 1906) is *Lygaeus ambiguus* Fallén, 1807.

Lepidargyrus Muminov, 1962

Lepidargyrus Muminov, 1962: 43. Type species *Maurodactylus instabilis* Reuter, 1878, by original designation.

Description. Body more or less elongate, covered above with long dark hairs (sometimes

rubbed) and silvery scales. Coloration varies from light green, pale yellow or pink to brownish red, brown or black.

Head inclined, broader than long. Clypeus distinctly prominent, its base lying below middle of eye. Vertex distinctly broader than one eye; its hind margin not or indistinctly raised, usually light in dark-coloured specimens. Eyes large, oblong oval, feebly granulated, almost touching the fore margin of pronotum. Antennae covered with fine black and brown hairs, inserted close to lower margin of eyes. Antennal segment I thicker than II, short; segment II thicker than segments III and IV and shorter than these segments combined. Rostum reaching at least to base of middle coxae, sometimes to apex of hind coxae.

Pronotum wide, trapeziform, with all margins straight and hind corners rounded; hind margin about twice longer than fore margin.

Scutellum triangular, with base not covered by hind margin of pronotum.

Hemelytra distinctly surpassing apex of abdomen, in males longer and more parallel-sided than in females. Membrane well-developed, unicolorous.

As a rule, femora concolorous with body. Tibiae dark or light, without dark spots (except *L. ibericus*), with thick black bristles of length about 1.5 times greater than width of tibiae. Second tarsal segment twice as long as first, slightly shorter to slightly longer than third segment. Pulvilli well-developed, fused with claws along the whole length.