

ATTILIO CARAPEZZA (*)

NEW SPECIES AND NEW RECORDS
OF HETEROPTERA FROM CYPRUS
(*Insecta*)

ABSTRACT - CARAPEZZA A., 1998 - New species and new records of *Heteroptera* from Cyprus (*Insecta*).

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The present work summarizes the most relevant results of the examination of a material of *Heteroptera* from Cyprus. twentythree species are listed as new records from the island. Two species are described and illustrated as new for science: *Systemonotus pseudoveloxy* sp. n., closely related to *S. velox* Horváth, but easily separated by such characters as coloration of antennae and ocular index; *Plagiognathus tamaninii* sp. n., belonging to the *P. fusciloris*-group and distinguishable by the unique shape of the right paramere. Finally, the systematic closeness of *T. dalmatina* Wagner with *T. brevirostris* Reuter is put into evidence.

KEY WORDS - New *Heteroptera*, Cyprus.

RIASSUNTO - CARAPEZZA A., 1998 - Nuove specie e nuove segnalazioni di Eterotteri di Cipro (*Insecta*).

Il lavoro fornisce i risultati di maggiore interesse emersi dallo studio di un materiale inedito di Eterotteri dell'isola di Cipro. 23 specie vengono citate per la prima volta dell'isola e 2 vengono descritte come nuove per la scienza: *Systemonotus pseudoveloxy* sp. n. è simile a *S. velox* Horváth, dal quale si distingue per la colorazione delle antenne, il diverso indice oculare e la minore brillantezza dorsale; *Plagiognathus tamaninii* sp. n. appartiene al gruppo di *P. fusciloris* Reuter, all'interno del quale può essere facilmente distinto dalla inconfondibile conformazione del paramero destro. Infine, viene sottolineata l'affinità sistematica di *T. dalmatina* Wagner con *T. brevirostris* Reuter.

PAROLE CHIAVE - Nuovi Eterotteri, Cipro.

(*) This paper is meant as a tribute to the memory of Livio Tamanini, who taught me to know and love the *Heteroptera*.

Lavoro presentato dai Soci accademici Prof. Cesare Conci e Dr. Antonio Galvagni.

This article is based on a material of Heteroptera collected by myself in Cyprus in late spring 1997; additional specimens were received by Prof. Bruno Massa (University of Palermo), who visited the island in June 1986 and in September 1994. The study of this material allowed to discover two species new for science and to report twentythree new records for Cyprus.

Three major articles were devoted to the Heteropterofauna of Cyprus. The first, by H. LINDBERG (1948 b), was based on material collected in 1939 by him, his father and his brother in 1939, and listed 306 species of Heteroptera, sixteen of which were described as new for science. In 1952 HOBERLANDT published a short article based on a material collected by the well known local entomologist G. A. Mavromoustakis, adding seventeen species as new for the fauna of the island and describing one species as new for science (*Campylomma lindbergi*). Finally G. P. GEORGHIOU (1977) published a book with the aim to gather all available information (both bibliographical and new data) on the arthropodfauna of Cyprus; the section on Heteroptera lists 344 species, but unfortunately omits to take into account the work by Hoberlandt reported above.

Fam. SALDIDAE

Saldula palustris (Douglas, 1874)

Material: Akrotiri lake, 27.IV.97, 0/1, AC.

Widespread and common palaeartic element.

Fam. MIRIDAE

Eurystylus bellevoeyi (Reuter, 1879)

Material: Paphos, 2.IX.94, 0/2 at lamp, leg. B. Massa.

Species living on Chenopodiaceae; its distribution extends from the Mediterranean (Spain, Sicily, Greece, North Africa) to Turkestan, with a wide range in tropical Africa and Indian subcontinent.

I list this species even though its presence on Cyprus had already been reported by JOSIFOV (1990) in an easily overlooked record published in a work devoted to the Balkan distribution of some species of *Heteroptera*.

Pachytomella passerinii (Costa, 1841)

Material: Akrounta/Dierona, 28.IV.97, 1/0, AC.

Widespread Mediterranean species extending to the Canary islands.

Pachytomella phoenicea (Horváth, 1884)

Material: Patra tou Romiou, 30.IV.97, 0/1, AC.

Pontomediterranean element previously known from Turkey, Syria and Israel.

Orthocephalus fulvipes Reuter, 1904 (= *tenuicornis* Mulsant & Rey, 1852)

Material: Patra tou Romiou, 30.IV.97, 1/0, AC.

Mediterranean, more common in the southern part of the subregion.

Dimorphocoris lateralis Reuter, 1901

Material: Pyrga, 29.IV.97, 1/2, AC.

East-mediterranean species distributed from Cyrenaica to various Greek islands (Crete, Santorini, Kos, Naxos and Rhodes). The male genitalia of the specimen from Cyprus proved identical with those illustrated by LINNAVUORI (1992) for this species. Also the closely related *T. eckerleini* Wagner is reported from Cyprus.

Dimorphocoris tristis (Fieber, 1861)

Material: Episkopi, 30.IV.97, 6/6, AC.

S-mediterranean species previously known from Portugal, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Algeria and Tunisia. The overmentioned specimens were collected sweeping the low vegetation of a clearing among *Juniperus* and *Cupressus* trees.

Orthotylus (Melanotrichus) flavosparsus (Sahlberg, 1842)

Material: Cape Kiti, 26.IV.97, 0/1 on *Salsola* sp., AC.

Common and widespread holarctic species living on several Chenopodiaceae.

Orthotylus (Melanotrichus) dimorphus Wagner, 1958

Material: Cape Kiti, 26.IV.97, 35/43 on *Salsola* sp., AC; Larnaka salt lake, 1.V.97, 3/2 on *Salsola* sp., AC.

North-African element reported from Morocco, Tunisia and Pityusic islands.

Systellonotus pseudovelox sp. n. (Fig. 1)

Typical material: Cyprus, Mari, 1.V.97, 1/0 (holotype), leg. and coll. A. Carapezza.

Description of the holotype. Macropterous, moderately shiny, 4.8 mm long. Body elongate, 4.8 x longer than basal width of pronotum. Head 0.69 x as broad as basal width of pronotum, in dorsal view 1.40 x as broad as long, in lateral view 0.85 x as long as high, in frontal view 1.12 x as broad as high; frons with raised, microsculptured lateral arcs. Ocular index 1.3. Length of antennal joints: 0.40-1.51-1.32-0.93 mm; 2nd joint 2.06 x as long as width of head, and 1.43 x as long as basal width of pronotum; 3rd joint 1.26 x as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum convex, strongly diverging caudad; basal width 2.95 x than width of pronotal collar; pronotal surface slightly uneven and moderately shining, area of calli and dorsal surface of collar minutely granulose. Scutellum moderately swollen; furrow separating mesoscutum from scutellum shallow. Hemelytra extending past apex of abdomen; length of hemelytron 3.67 mm. Lateral

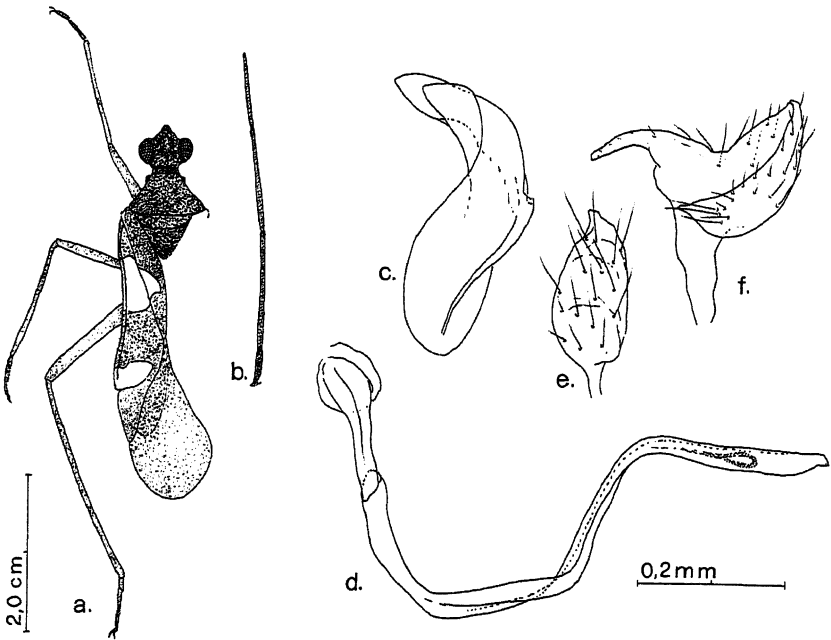


Fig. 1 - *Systellonotus pseudovelox* sp. n.: a. habitus in dorsal view; b. antenna; c. theca; d. vesica; e. right paramere; f. left paramere.

margin of exocorium concave, so that hemelytra reach maximum width at height of paracuneus. Hair covering of dorsal surface, more evident in lateral view, short and semierect. Legs gracile; hind tibiae 2.5 x longer than basal width of pronotum. Proportions of hind tarsomeres: 11-22-15. Genitalia as in Fig. 1 c-f.

Head, pronotum and scutellum uniformly dark brown. Antennae unicolorous reddish brown. Hemelytra with two transverse white bands, one central cutting across corium and extending to cuneus, and a smaller one in the apical area of corium. Clavus basally dark brown, apically, beyond the white band, pale brown; corium pale brown; cuneus reddish brown. Legs reddish brown; apical half of fore and middle tibiae slightly paler. Tibial spines short and pale.

Derivatio nominis. The name of the new species is due to its similarity with the congeneric species *S. velox* Horváth.

S. pseudovelox sp. n. is closely related to *S. velox* Horváth, from which it can be easily distinguished by the antennal joints unicolorous brown (in *velox* the 1st joint is pale and the 3rd is basally white), the dorsal surface of pronotum and scutellum less shiny, the smaller eyes (ocular index in *velox* 0.9-1.1).

Systellonotus thymi Signoret, 1859

Material: Cape Greko, 25.IV.97, 3/3, AC; Cape Greko, 1.V.97, 0/2, AC; Lefkara, 29.IV.97, 1/3, AC; Coral beach, 10 km N Paphos, 30.IV.97, 0/1, AC; Larnaka salt lake, 1.V.97, 0/3, AC; Mari, 1.V.97, 1/1, AC.

South-mediterranean species living on sand beaches.

Macrotylus (Alloeonycha) bipunctatus Reuter, 1879

Material: Akrounta/Dierona road, 28.IV.97, 6/6, AC; Episkopi, 30.IV.97, 1/2, AC.

Mediterranean species generally found on *Fumana thymifolia* (L.).

Plagiognathus tamaninii sp. n. (Fig. 2)

Type material: Cyprus, Larnaka beach, 1.V.97, 1/0 (holotype), leg. and coll. A. Carapezza.

Description of the holotype. Macropterous, elongate, parallel-sided, 3.4 x as long as broad at base of pronotum. Body length 3.1 mm. Head 0.73 x as broad as basal width of pronotum, in lateral view 0.9 x as long as high, in frontal view 1.1 x as broad as high. Ocular index 1.72. Length

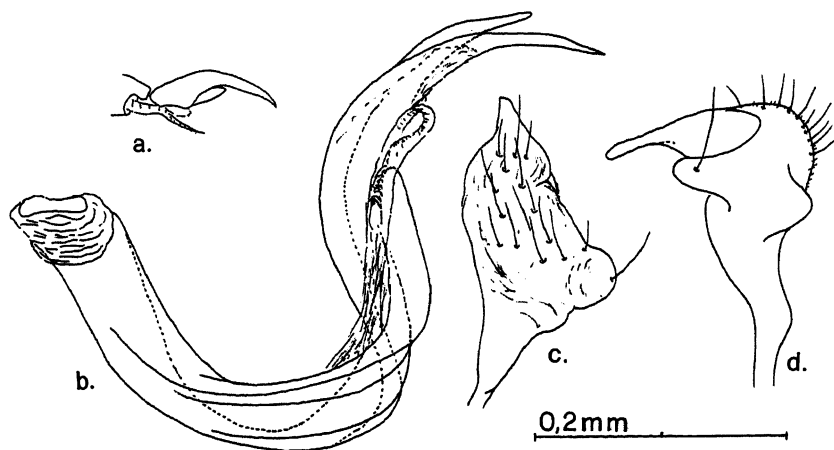


Fig. 2 - *Plagiognathus tamaninii* sp. n.: a. claw; b. vesica; c. right paramere; d. left paramere.

of antennal joints: 0.17-0.79-0.51-0.33 mm; 2nd joint slightly incrassate, 1.19 as long as width of head, and 0.87 x as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum reaching hind coxae; first joint extending to base of head. Pronotum basally 2.12 x as broad as long in middle. Hemelytra widely surpassing apex of abdomen. Legs robust; tibial spines as long as tibial diameter in fore and middle tibiae, 1.66 x longer in hind ones. Proportions of hind tarsomeres: 7-13-11. Claw as in Fig. 2 a; pulvilli small.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 2 b-c. Theca simple, without dorsal lobes. Vesica (Fig. 2 b) S-shaped, with two apical processes after the secondary gonopore: a longer, moderately curved, pointed one and a shorter one, slightly blunt and less curved. Right paramere (Fig. 2 c) triangular shaped, right side provided with a prominent lateral lobe apically rounded. Left paramere (Fig. 2 d) with a prominent, triangular lobe near the base of sensory lobe.

Ground coloration olive green. Head ochraceous; frons centrally brown with the exception of a median pale spot; tylus, juga and genae black. Antennae ochraceous; 1st joint black except apically; 2nd joint provided with a dark brown post-basal ring; apical half of 3rd joint and 4th joint paler than the rest of antennae. Rostrum brown; 1st joint and apical half of 2nd pale. Pronotum, scutellum, clavus and corium uniformly olive green. Membrane smoky, except for a small, circular dark dot behind cellae; veins concolorous. Dorsal vestiture consisting of thick, recumbent black hairs. Femora provided with brown dots more abun-

dant on ventral surface. All tibiae basally dark brown. Tibial spines black, arising from brown spots only in basal half of hind tibiae. 3rd tarsomere embrowned.

Derivatio nominis. This new species is named in memory of the Italian heteropterologist Livio Tamanini.

Biology unknown. The single known specimen was collected on a sand beach in proximity of some plants of *Echium* sp.

Plagiognathus tamaninii sp. n. belongs to the *fusciloris*-group, consisting of three species (*P. bipunctatus* Reuter, *P. fusciloris* Reuter and *P. albus* Reuter) very similar to each other. As to external morphology (ocular index, length of antennae, etc.) and coloration, the new species is very similar to *P. bipunctatus* f. *picticornis* Horváth, which in its turn has the same coloration of *Plagiognathus fusciloris* Reuter. From both these, as from all the other species of the genus, it can be distinguished by the unique shape of the parameres, in particular the right one.

Plagiognathus fusciloris Reuter reported from Cyprus by HOBERLANDT (1952: 113) could belong to this new species.

Orthopidea fusciceps Reuter, 1899 (Fig. 3)

Material: Kato Drys, 29.IV.97, 0/1 on *Quercus infectoria*, AC.

Rather local south-mediterranean species living on *Quercus* spp., previously known from Southern Spain and North Africa. Cyprus is the single region hosting both species of the genus *Orthopidea*.

Amblytylus nasutus (Kirschbaum, 1856)

Material: Akrounta/Dierona rd, 28.IV.97, 1/2, AC; Larnaka beach, 1.V.97, 0/1, AC; Mari, 1.V.97, 1/0, AC; Episkopi, 30.IV.97, 2/2, AC; Pyrga, 29.IV.97, 7/6, AC; Kirou, 27.IV.97, 5/5, AC.

Euroanatolian, reported also from USA, where it was probably introduced.

Pachyxyphus lineellus (Mulsant & Rey, 1852)

Material: Kandau, 27.IV.97, 2/0, AC; Ayia Napa, 28.IV.97, 0/2, AC; Pyrga, 29.IV.97, 0/3, AC.

Mediterranean species living on *Cistus* spp..

Tragiscocoris fieberi (Fieber, 1859)

Material: Kandau, 27.IV.97, 1/0, AC; Pano Panagia, 27.IV.97, 1/0, AC; Lefkara, 29.IV.97, 2/6, AC.

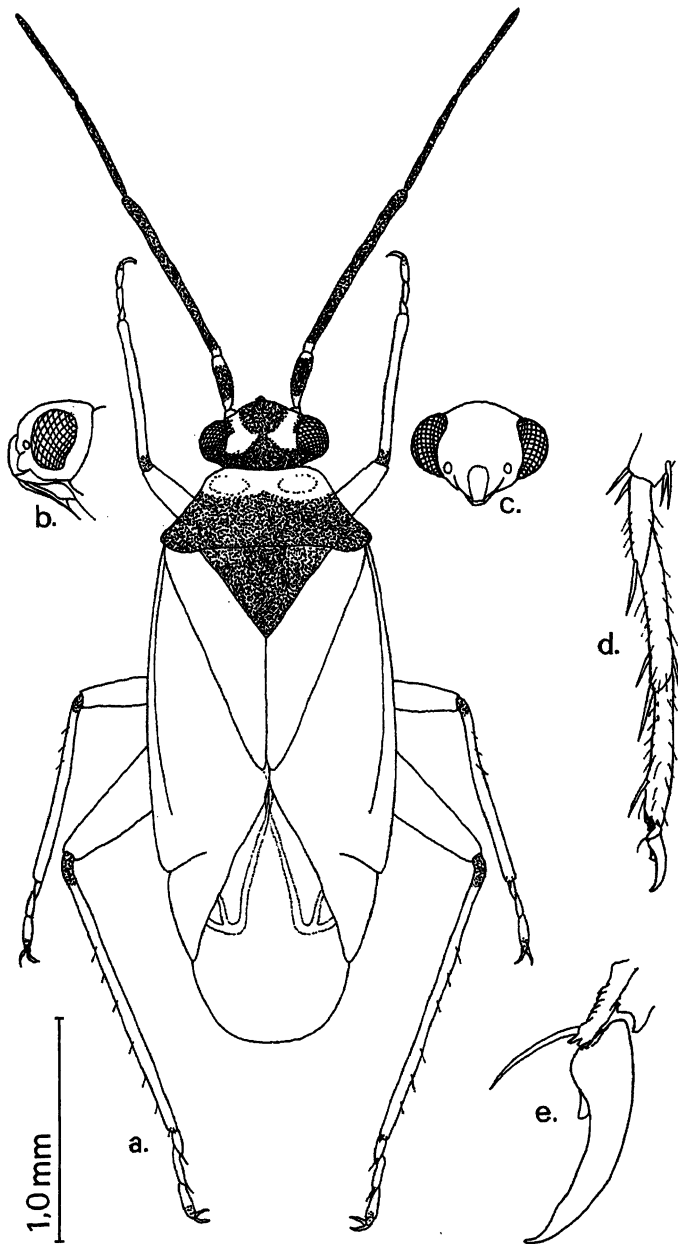


Fig. 3 - *Tyttbus parviceps* Reuter: a. habitus of female in dorsal view; b. head in lateral view; c. head in frontal view; d. hind tarsus; e. claw.

Cyprus is the new easternmost limit in the distribution of this species previously known only from the W-Mediterranean countries, Dalmatia and Crete.

Tytthus parviceps Reuter, 1890 (Fig. 3)

Material: Paphos, 0/1, 2.IX.94, at lamp, leg. B. Massa.

Widespread intertropical species occurring also in the southern part of the Mediterranean subregion. Habitus of the specimen from Cyprus as in Fig. 3.

Tuponia (Chlorotuponia) dalmatina Wagner, 1955 (Fig. 4)

Material: Cape Kiti, 26.IV.97, 1/0, AC.

Pontomediterranean element previously known from Dalmatia and Anatolia (WAGNER 1975: 444). The morphological characteristics of *T. dalmatina*, such as the length of its rostrum, extending only to the fore coxae, and the male genitalia, shaped as in fig., indicate that this spe-

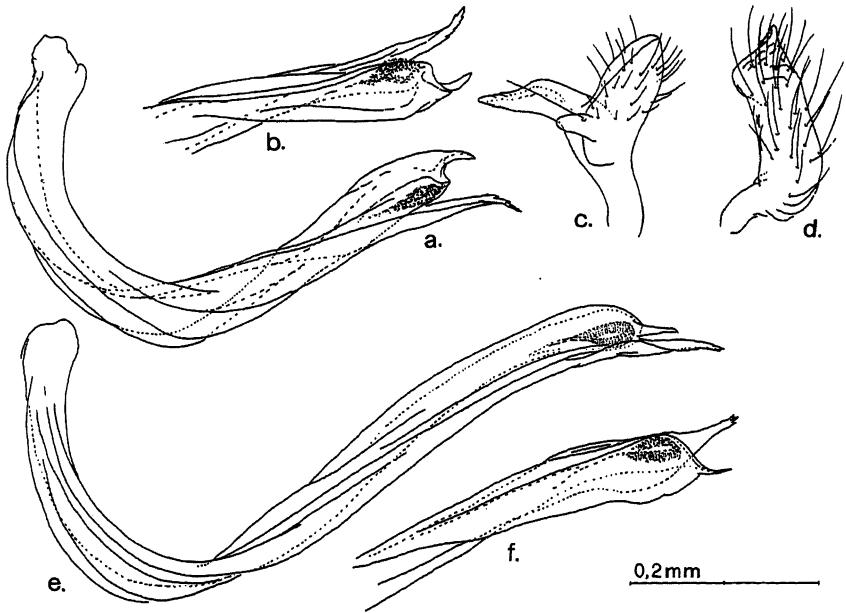


Fig. 4 - a-d: *Tuponia dalmatina* Wagner: a. vesica; b. apex of same in a different view; c. left paramere; d. right paramere. - e-f: *Tuponia brevisrostris* Reuter: e. vesica; f. apex of same.

cies is closely related to *T. (C.) breviostris* Reuter. In particular, theca and parameres of the two species are extremely similar, and the vesica of *T. dalmatina* may be regarded as a shortened variation of the *breviostris* type.

Fam. ANTHOCORIDAE

Orius canariensis Wagner, 1952

Material: Cape Greko, 26.IV.97, 1/0, AC.

The distribution of this species, probably South-mediterranean, is still insufficiently known; it was discovered on Fuerteventura (Canary islands) by H. Lindberg, who later found it also on the island of Lanzarote and in Southern Morocco (Messeied). In recent years I collected it in Israel (this record was published by PÉRICART (1996: 123) and in Tunisia (CARAPEZZA 1997: 203).

Fam. LYGAEIDAE

Orsillus depressus Dallas, 1852

Material: Baths of Aphrodite, 1.IX.94, 2/0, leg. B. Massa; Cape Greko, 26.IV.97, 0/1, AC; Ayia Napa, 28.IV.97, 0/2, AC.

Mediterranean element living on both wild and cultivated Cupressaceae; its range has recently extended to Central Europe (Luxembourg, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium), where it was probably introduced. Two more species of the same genus, *O. maculatus* (Fieber) and *O. reyi* Puton, were already known from Cyprus (DIOLI 1991).

Pterotmetus parnassius Puton, 1882

Material: Cape Greko, 26.IV.97, 0/1, AC.

This little-known species was previously regarded as endemic of Greece. The specimen collected in Cyprus was found under a stone in a coastal area partially covered with young *Juniperus* bushes.

Beosus maritimus (Scopoli, 1763)

Material: Paphos, 2.IX.94, 0/1 at lamp, leg. B. Massa.
Euromediterranean-turanian.

Fam. COREIDAE

Gonocerus imitator Reuter, 1891

Material: Kandau, 27.IV.97, 0/2, AC.

Rather local Mediterranean element living on *Pistacia lentiscus* (L.).

Fam. CYDNIDAE

Crocistethus walthianus (Fieber, 1836)

Material: Larnaka beach, 1.V.97, 8/12, AC.

Mediterranean. The overmentioned specimens were collected in the sand of a coastal beach under plants of *Echium* sp. The species is often attracted to lamps.

Fromundus pygmaeus (Dallas, 1851)

Material: Paphos, 2.IX.94, 13/15 at lamp, leg. B. Massa.

This species, recently transferred from *Geocoris* by LIS (1994: 181-187), is very common and widespread in the whole Oriental region; in addition it is recorded also from Korea, Japan, the Australian region, some Pacific islands, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Cyprus is the new westernmost limit of its distribution.

An illustration of its morphological characters, including male genitalia, may be found in LINNAVUORI (1986: 45, fig. 12; 1993: 100, fig. 76).

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