

## On some Mediterranean Miridae (Heteroptera)

I.M. Kerzhner & A. Matocq

Kerzhner, I.M. & Matocq, A. 1997. On some Mediterranean Miridae (Heteroptera). *Zoosystematica Rossica*, 6(1/2): 191-192.

*Deraeocoris cyprius* Wagn. is transferred to *Alloeotomus*. *Sthenarus fuscicornis* Reut. to *Campylomma*, and *Reggania pierrei* Disp. to *Anonychiella*. *Reggania* Disp. is placed in synonymy with *Anonychiella* Reut. The lectotype of *Tuponia concinna* Reut. is designated.

I.M. Kerzhner, Zoological Institute, Universitetskaya nab. 1, St.Petersburg 199034, Russia.

A. Matocq, 9, Avenue Léon Blum, F-93800 Epinay sur Seine, France.

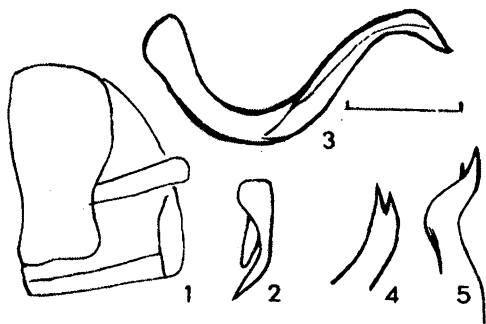
***Alloeotomus cyprius* (Wagner, 1953), comb. n.** = *Deraeocoris cyprius* Wagner, 1953 = *Alloeotomus doesburgi* Önder, 1974. The species is similar to other species of *Alloeotomus* in the coloration, structure of genitalia, and host plant (all *Alloeotomus* live on pines), and should be transferred to this genus. The systematic position of the species was correctly determined by Önder who described it under a synonymic name.

***Campylomma fuscicornis* (Reuter, 1899), comb. n.** = *Sthenarus fuscicornis* Reuter, 1899. Reuter (1899) described *Sthenarus fuscicornis* from males collected by Vauloger at Djebel Amour and by Chobaut at Guelts-es-Stel, both localities in Algeria. Vauloger's specimen was not located by us, the Chobaut's specimen kept in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) was designated as lectotype (Kerzhner & Matocq, 1994). Wagner (1959) recorded this species from Morocco based on specimens received from Vidal. Apparently all of them were females, as Wagner (1958)

stated a year before that the species was known to him from 9 females only. Probably these specimens were misidentified, as later Wagner (1975) stated "♀ unbekannt. Bisher nur zweimal in Algerien gefunden". Wagner (1958) figured the hair cover, head, 2nd antennal segment, tarsus and claw, but it is not clear whether his figures are based on correctly identified specimens. He stated (Wagner, 1959, 1960) that the species does not belong to *Sthenarus*, then (Wagner, 1966) placed it in *Phoenicocoris*, and later (Wagner, 1975) in *Salicarus* considered by him as subgenus of *Sthenarus*. In 1958 Wagner suspected the synonymy of *S. fuscicornis* with *S. vidali* Lindberg (a species of the genus *Phoenicocoris*) from Morocco, but in 1960 rejected this supposal.

The following notes are made from the lectotype. Body covered with simple brown hairs, without scale-like hairs. Head (Fig. 1) short, with eyes occupying nearly whole its height. Width of head 0.55, of vertex 0.3 mm. Antennae brown, segment I and base of segment II slightly darker; length of segments (I-IV): 0.1, 0.4, 0.2, 0.15 mm; segments I and II relatively thick. Hind tibiae with black spines originating from indistinct brown spots. Tarsal segment II subequal in length to segment III, twice as long as segment I. Claws (Fig. 2) with large pulvilli free at apex. Vesica (Figs 3-5) S-shaped, shortly forked at apex; secondary gonopore indistinct.

Judging from the complete absence of scale-like hairs, *S. fuscicornis* does not belong to *Sthenarus*, *Phoenicocoris* or *Salicarus*. Externally it is resembling a small *Chlamydatius*, but the head is too short and the eyes too large. In the structure of head, the species is similar to *Campylomma*, and we, with some doubt, transfer it to this genus. According to Linnavuori (1993), *Campylomma* is reachly represented in Subsaharan Africa and some species are black, very small and with free apex of pulvilli. The darker 1st and base of 2nd antennal segments resemble the pattern occurring in *Campylomma*. Also relatively thick



Figs 1-5. *Campylomma fuscicornis* (Reut.), male: 1, head, lateral view; 2, claw; 3, vesica; 4, 5, apex of vesica. Scale: 0.1 mm.