

## On some Mediterranean Miridae (Heteroptera)

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*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.

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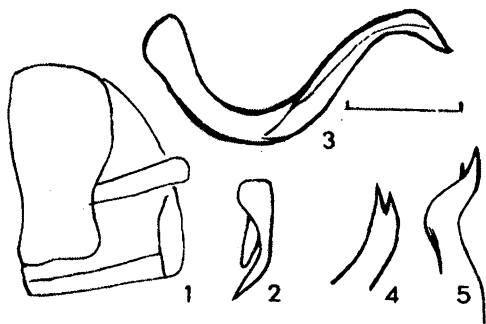
***Alloeotomus cyprius* (Wagner, 1953), comb. n. = *Deraeocoris cyprius* Wagner, 1953 = *Alloeotomus doesburgi* Önder, 1974.** The species is similar to other species of *Alloeotomus* in the coloration, structure of genitalia, and host plant (all *Alloeotomus* live on pines), and should be transferred 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 richly 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.

1st and 2nd antennal segments in male are common in *Campylomma*.

*Anonychiella* Reuter, 1912 = *Reggania* Dispons, 1964, syn. n. Dispons (1964) described *Reggania pierrei*, the only species of *Reggania*, from a male and a female, the male was designated as lectotype (Kerzhner & Matocq, 1994). Both specimens are teneral and strongly shrunken (apparently they were first conserved in alcohol). The genitalia of the lectotype are not sclerotized, and the extreme apex of vesica, apex of theca and partly the right paramere are broken. The vesica is comma-like, with two apical processes. Such structure of vesica is typical of some species of the subgenus *Chlorotuponia* and species of the related genera *Aphaenophyes* and *Anonychiella*. *Aphaenophyes* is differentiated by the short, transverse head. In the types of *R. pierrei*, the head seems to be not so short. *R. pierrei* is surely not conspecific with the common North African species of *Tuponia* (*Chlorotuponia*): *T. concinna* Reut. (in which the vesica is 1.5 times smaller) and *T. concinoides* (in which the vesica is slightly S-shaped). According to Carapezza (1997), *Anonychiella* is distinguished from *Tuponia* by the presence of small pulvilli at claws and indistinct secondary gonopore, all species are living at herbs (most species of *Tuponia* are living on *Tamarix*). In *R. pierrei*, small pulvilli are present, the secondary gonopore is indistinct, and the species was collected from herbs. Based on these characters, *Reggania* is synonymized with *Anonychiella*.

*Anonychiella pierrei* (Dispons, 1964), comb. n. = *Reggania pierrei* Dispons, 1964. The new combination follows from the synonymy above. The possible synonymy of *A. pierrei* with other species of *Anonychiella* was not examined, but synonymy with *A. subannulata* (Wagner, 1973) seems very probable.

*Tuponia* (*Chlorotuponia*) *concinna* (Reuter, 1875). Reuter (1875) stated in the description of *Plagiognathus* (*Atomoscelis*) *concinus*: "Habitat in Biskra Algeriae, D. Lethierry (Mus. Leth.)". L. Lethierry collected at Biskra with A. Puton (Lethierry & Puton, 1876). Lethierry's collection after his death was bought by M. Noualhier, and Noualhier's collection since 1898 is kept in the Paris Museum. Linnavuori (1986) designated as lectotype a male from Noualhier's collection labelled "Museum Paris, Algérie, Biskra, Coll. Noualhier, 1898" and "*Tuponia concinna* Reut. det. Reuter". Kerzhner & Matocq (1994) stated that this designation is incorrect because Reuter described the species from female(s) and because the specimen belongs to latter collected material. The first statement is incorrect (actually Reuter mentioned male in his description and did not mention female), but the second is valid, and is also supported by the fact that in the identification label the species name is given not in the original combination and neither "n. sp." nor "Type" are used. Specimens from Algeria (Biskra and other localities) with similar museum labels are numerous in the collection of Noualhier. The Miridae were partly re-examined by Reuter (1902) who described some new species.

Kerzhner & Matocq (1994) indicated that the true types are apparently among specimens of the Noualhier's collection with handwritten labels "Biskra". One of these specimens, a male with the label "Biskra" handwritten by Puton, is designated here as lectotype. The genitalia of this specimen were dissected, probably by E. Wagner, and glued at a card.

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