

Heteroptera from Socotra

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Linnavuori, R. E. 1994: Heteroptera from Socotra. — Entomol. Fennica 5:151–156.

A list of Heteroptera species from Socotra is published. Three new species of Miridae are described: *Peritropis selene* sp. n., *Yotvata (Yotvata) erifyle* sp. n., and *Yotvata (Godatira) hadibo* sp. n.

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Received 25 August 1993, accepted 1 October 1993

1. Introduction

Very few records have been published on the Heteropteran fauna of Socotra. Brown (1956) treated the aquatic and subaquatic groups. Articles on the terrestrial Heteroptera were published by Distant (1903), Kirkaldy (1899 and 1903) and Linnavuori (1989). Dr. Antonius van Harten, of the Yemeni German Plant Protection Project, Sana'a, Republic of Yemen, visited Socotra in April 1993 and collected a small but interesting collection of Heteroptera, which included, besides several species not previously recorded from Socotra, three mirid species new to science. Judging from the material and the previous records, the fauna of Socotra is predominantly Ethiopian. In contrast, only a few Mediterranean or Eremian species have reached the island. Isolation of the island has effectively led to speciation so that the number of endemic species is undoubtedly high.

The material studied is the property of the American Museum of Natural History, but at present kept in the author's collection.

2. New species

Peritropis selene sp. n. (Miridae, Cylapinae)

Fig. 1 a–e

Types: Socotra: Nogeed, ♂ holotype, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ paratypes, 16.IV.1993; Hadibo, ♀ paratype, 13–14.IV.1993, Van Harten, in coll. Linnavuori.

Diagnosis: Readily distinguished by the small size, very long and gracile, apically broadly infusate 2nd antennal segment and the structure of the pronotum: lateral margin insinuated, basal margin with a rounded hump on each side of median insinuation, calli small. The related species, *P. maculicornis* Linnavuori & Al-Safadi (1993:179–180) and *P. armillarius* Schmitz (1970:505), are larger, length in ♂ (♀ unknown) about 3.5 mm. The 2nd antennal segment is shorter, the lateral margins of the pronotum are slightly curved, the basal margin is nearly even, and the calli are much larger. Moreover, in *P. maculicornis* the 2nd antennal joint (Fig. 1f) is more variegated. In *P. armillarius* (Fig. 1g–h) the 2nd antennal joint is dark brown with two pale rings, and the femora and tibiae are ornamented with broad dark brown rings.

Description: Length ♂ 2.75–3.0 mm. ♀ 2.75 mm. Whitish ochraceous with abundant dark brown irroration. Sides of apical part of head with dark markings, frons with faint brown lateral arcs, median line and the raised basal margin of vertex with minute red dots; eyes brown. 1st antennal joint whitish with blackish markings, 2nd whitish with 3 blackish brown rings, the apical ring remarkably brown, joints 3 and 4 blackish brown. Pronotum with dense dark brown irroration, calli and middle of apical margin more sparsely irrorate, often ornamented with minute reddish dots. Scutellum with dense dark irroration,