

Farsiana gen.n.

Description: Small pale grayish species with abundant purplish pattern. Antennae bicolored, pale, with 1st segment and base and apex of 2nd black. Membranes of hemelytra dark gray with hyaline irroration. Femora with abundant purplish dotting, fore and hind margins also with black spots. Tibiae with black setigerous spots, spines black.

Body relatively robust, 2.3–2.6 x as long as broad in middle of hemelytra. Hair-covering of upper surface double, with long semi-erect pale hairs and abundant appressed scale-like whitish pubescence. Head about 0.65 x as broad as basal width of pronotum, in dorsal view about 2.3 x as broad as long, conically produced apicad, in apical view about 1.2 x as broad as high, part below eyes bluntly conical, lora extending to lateral margins, antennal pits close to lower corners of eyes; head in lateral view higher than long, frons strongly declining ventrad, merging without notch into the base of the prominent tylus. Vertex moderately convex, basal margin ecarinate. Antennae gracile, hair-covering short, 2nd segment slightly narrowed in middle, shorter than basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae. Pronotum about 2.3 x as broad as long in middle, strongly broadening caudad, lateral margins nearly straight, hind margin shallowly insinuated, calli faintly elevated. Hemelytra longer than abdomen, costal margins subparallel in male, slightly curved in female. Hind femora incrassate. Tibial spines black and long, about 1.75–2.0 x as long as diameter of tibia. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 6:12:10. Claws distinctly curved, pulvilli extending beyond middle of claw, parempodia hair-like.

Male genitalia: Pygofer conical. Right style elongate. Left style of usual Phylinetype with gracile hypophysis and digitate sensory lobe. Theca slender. Vesica distinctive, large and robust, strongly curved, provided with several long appendages, one long semicircularly curved process arising from middle of stem, three long falcate subapical appendages directed apicad, apex of vesica also long and falcate, provided with a small dentate ridge; secondary gonopore well-delimited and located in the basal portion of the stem.

Type species: *F. pistaciae* LINNAUORI

Habitat: On *Pistacia mutica* in hilly valleys.

Etymology: Named after the Fars Province in Iran.

Differential diagnosis: The genus is closely related to *Yotvata* LINNAUORI, 1964 (type species *Compsidolon acacicola* LINNAUORI, 1961, a junior synonym of *Atomophora picticornis* HORVÁTH, 1913; revision in LINNAUORI 1984: 43–45 and 1993: 197–206; distribution: Eremian and Sudanese subregions) sharing its principal characters, the characteristic coloring of the body and extremities and the structure of the body. In contrast, the male genitalia are very different. In *Yotvata* (genitalia of *Y. picticornis*