

of pronotum and minute spots on disk purplish. Base of scutellum dark brown, apical part, like clavus and basal two-thirds of corium with dense purplish dotting. Apical part of corium uniformly purplish, lateral and inner angles and most of cuneus blackish purple, basal margin of cuneus and the adjacent margin of exocorium narrowly whitish; membrane brownish with abundant pale irroration, veins pale. Undersurface of head and thorax pale, mesosternum purplish. Venter with dense confluent purplish irroration. Legs pale ochraceous. Femora with abundant purplish irroration and blackish spots as indicated in Fig. 8 E. Tibiae with black setigerous spots, tarsi embrowned with 2nd tarsomeres pale.

Body relatively robust, 2.3–2.6 x as long as broad in middle of hemelytra. Head (σ ♀) 0.6 x as broad as basal width of pronotum, ocular index 2.11 in σ , 2.30–2.67 in ♀. Proportions between antennal segments 14:40:24:18 in σ , 13:40:29:22 in ♀, 2nd segment 1.03 (σ) or 0.95–0.98 (♀) x as long as diatone, 0.67 (σ) or 0.60–0.63 (♀) x as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae. Pronotum about 2.4 x as broad as long in middle. Hind femur about 3 x as long as broad, hind tibia 1.4 x as long as femur.

Male genitalia in Figs 8 G–J and 9 A–B.

***Lepidargyrus nigerrimus* sp.n.** (Figs 9 C–F, 11 A–B)

Types: Iran, Fars, Estahban, alt.1710 m, male holotype, several paratypes (σ ♀), 10–11.VI.1996, Linnavuori, in the Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran, paratypes also in coll. Linnavuori.

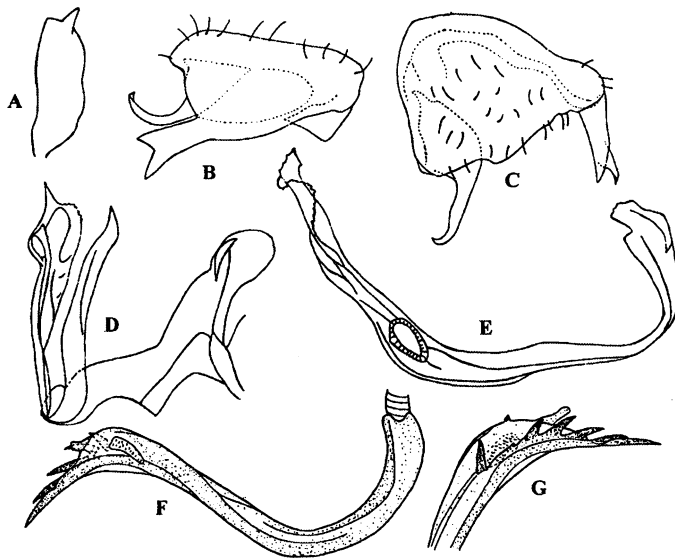


Fig. 10. *Yotvata picticornis* (HORVÁTH): (A) right style; (B–C) left style; (D) theca; (E) vesica. – *Lepidargyrus seidenstueckeri* (WAGNER): (F–G) vesica. – After LINNAVUORI 1961 and 1994.