

Two new Heteroptera species, *Orthotylus leokhares* sp. n. (Miridae) and *Rhyparochromus (Raglius) tisifone* sp. n. (Lygaeidae) from Israel and Iraq

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New species: *Orthotylus leokhares* sp. n. from Israel and *Rhyparochromus (Raglius) tisifone* sp. n. from Iraq.

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Family Miridae

Orthotylus leokhares sp. n.

Fig. 1a–j

Material studied: Israel: the Negev, 'Ein 'Avdat, male holotype, 29.VI.1986, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Diagnosis: Readily distinguished by reddish coloring, shortish antennae and blade-like spiculum of vesica.

Length 3.75 mm. Subopaque. Reddish ochraceous. Frons with reddish brown lateral arcs. Eyes reddish brown. 1st antennal joint reddish, other segments yellow. Pronotum with minute reddish irroration. Scutellum: base and median stripe reddish, sides with minute reddish irroration. Elytra with reddish irroration, which is sparse on the clavus and the adjacent part of the corium, densest on the exocorium and cuneus; membrane and veins fuscous. Under surface red. Femora reddish brown, tibiae reddish ochraceous, tarsi embrowned.

Body broadish, parallel-sided, $2.9 \times$ as broad at base on pronotum. Hair covering on upper surface semierect, lingsh, brown. Head large,

$0.83 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, short, in apical view $1.9 \times$ as broad as high; eyes large, ocular index 1.19; base of vertex faintly keeled. Antennae relatively short, proportion between joints 16:63:42:17, 2nd joint $1.07 \times$ as long as diatone, $0.8 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum $2.1 \times$ as broad as long in middle. Tibial spines delicate, brownish. Hind tibia $3.58 \times$ as long as the corresponding tarsus. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 8:11:14.

Male genitalia in Fig. 1c–j. Aedeagus provided with a blade-like marginally dentate spiculum.

Biology: The specimen was collected at a lamp in a large desert wadi with permanent water.

Etymology: Leokhares, a Greek sculptor living about 300 B.C.

A distinctive species. Possibly related to the *obscurus* group (Wagner 1973:184–186) (two known West Mediterranean species, *obscurus* Reuter and *psaloides* Wagner), but readily distinguished by the reddish coloring and the structure of the male genitalia.

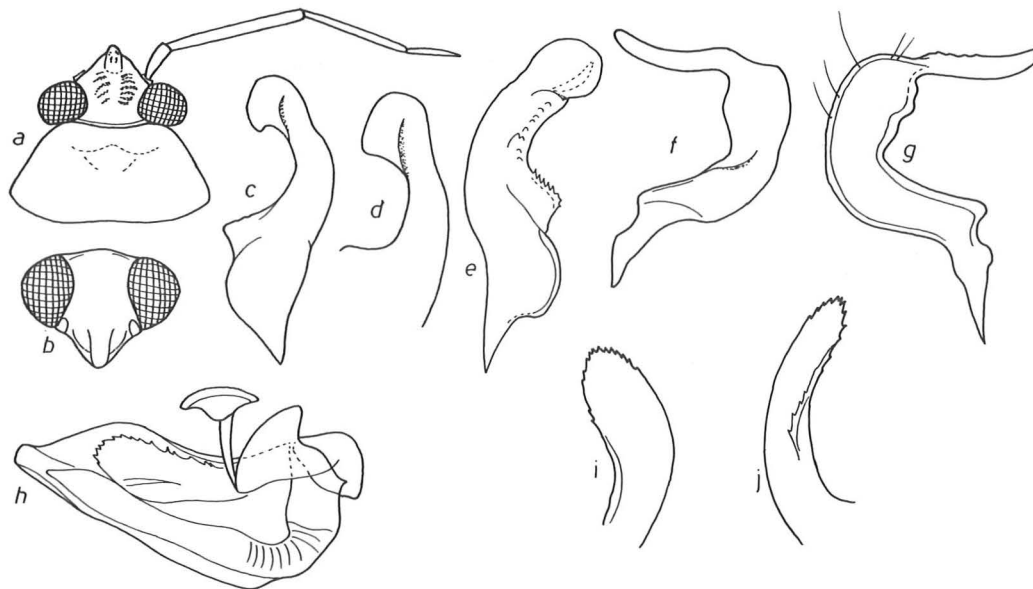


Fig. 1. *Orthotylus leokhares* sp. n. a: head and pronotum, dorsal view; b: head in apical view; c-e: right style in different views; f-g: left style; h: aedeagus, lateral view; i-j: spiculum of aedeagus in two different views.

Family Lygaeidae

Rhyparochromus (Raglius) tisifone sp. n.

Fig. 2

Material studied: Iraq: Shaklawa, female holotype, 29.XI.1967, S. Safar, in coll. Linnavuori.

Diagnosis: Easily distinguished by the red coloring and very fine and sparse puncturing.

Length 8 mm. Head, anterior lobe of pronotum, scutellum, and roundish spot on apical part of mesocorium black. Eyes blackish. 1st antennal joint (others missing) black. Narrow stripe along anterior margin of pronotum, posterior lobe of pronotum, tip of scutellum, clavus, and corium red. Humeral angles of pronotum with small longitudinal blackish spot. Clavus with blackish stripe along scutellar margin. Membrane of elytra dark brown, basal margin orangish, apical margin with very indistinct pale spot. Abdomen blackish brown.

Under surface black. Sides of basal lobe of pronotum red. Posterior margins of thoracic segments orangish with dark punctures. Femora black, extreme tips yellow-brown. Fore and middle tibiae (hind tibiae missing) and tarsi bright yellow-brown, apices of tibiae and of tarsi embrowned; tibial spines pale.

Body elongate, $2.6 \times$ as long as broad. Head $0.61 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, $1.31 \times$ as broad as long; ocular index 2.22. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum $1.6 \times$ as broad as long in middle, lateral margins fairly straight, moderately diverging caudad; puncturing on posterior lobe dark, very fine and sparse. Elytra a little shorter than abdomen; middle puncture row on clavus curved mesad and so approaching the inner row in middle; puncturing on elytra dark, very fine and sparse. Fore femur with subapical tooth.

Etymology: Greek mythology, Tisifone, one of the Erinnyes.

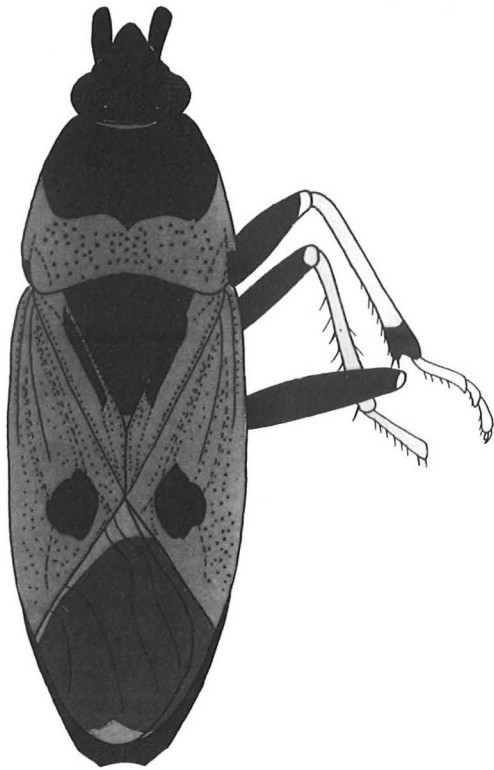


Fig. 2. *Rhyparochromus tisifone* sp. n.

A very distinctive species, readily distinguished by the red color and very fine puncturing on the upper surface. *R. tisifone* belongs to the *vulgaris* group and is distinguished from the other species by the following key:

1. Lateral margins of pronotum totally pale. Pronotum trapezoidal, conspicuously broadening caudad
 *simplex* (Jakovlev) (Range: Turkestan)
- Lateral margins of anterior lobe of pronotum black. Pronotum narrower 2
2. Pale areas on upper surface red; puncturing on them very fine and sparse *tisifone* sp. n.
- Pale areas on upper surface whitish ochraceous, coarsely punctate 3
3. Legs uniformly black
 *maroccanus* Wagner (Range: Morocco)
- Legs black, fore and middle tibiae pale
 *vulgaris* (Schilling) (Range: Holomediterranean)

References

- Wagner, E. 1973: Die Miridae Hahn, 1831, des Mittelmeerraumes und der Makaronesischen Inseln (Hemiptera, Heteroptera). Teil 2. — Entomol. Abhandl. Staatl. Mus. Tierkunde Dresden 39, Supplement, 421 pp.

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