

Studies on Pyrrhocoroidea, Coreoidea and Pentatomoidea of Khuzestan and the adjacent provinces in Iran (Hemiptera: Heteroptera)

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Abstract. A list of 81 species of the true bugs belonging to the families Pyrrhocoridae (2 species), Stenocephalidae (2 species), Rhopalidae (13 species), Alydidae (4 species), Coreidae (8 species), Cydnidae (5 species), Scutelleridae (3 species), and Pentatomidae (44 species) from Khuzestan and the adjacent provinces in southern Iran is published. Two new species, *Sciocoris farsianus* sp. nov. and *S. kmenti* sp. nov. (Pentatomidae), are described. Presence of two species in Iran is confirmed: *Rhopalus rufus* Schilling, 1829 (Rhopalidae) and *Bagrada amoenula* (Walker, 1870) (Pentatomidae).

Key words. Heteroptera, Pyrrhocoridae, Stenocephalidae, Rhopalidae, Alydidae, Coreidae, Cydnidae, Scutelleridae, Pentatomidae, faunistics, new species, Iran, Khuzestan, Palearctic Region

Introduction

This paper is a continuation of the study of the relatively little known heteropteran fauna of Khuzestan province and related areas in the southwest of Iran. The previous three parts dealing with the infraorders Nepomorpha, Gerromorpha, Leptopodomorpha, Cimicomorpha, and the families Aradidae, Lygaeidae s.l., Piesmatidae, and Berytidae of Pentatomomorpha were published by LINNAVUORI (2009, 2010, 2011). In this paper I contribute to the knowledge of Iranian fauna by description of two new species and records of 81 species.

The Khuzestan province (Fig. 1), total area of 64,000 km², is located in the southwest of Iran and borders the Basra province in Iraq in the west and the Persian Gulf in the south. In the north, east and southeast it is surrounded by the provinces of Ilam, Lorestan, Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari, Kohgiluyeh & Buyerahmad, Fars, and Bushehr. Khuzestan is divided into two regions: plains drained by Karun, Karkheh and Jarahi rivers in the south, and southern parts of the Zagros mountain ranges in the north and east of the province.

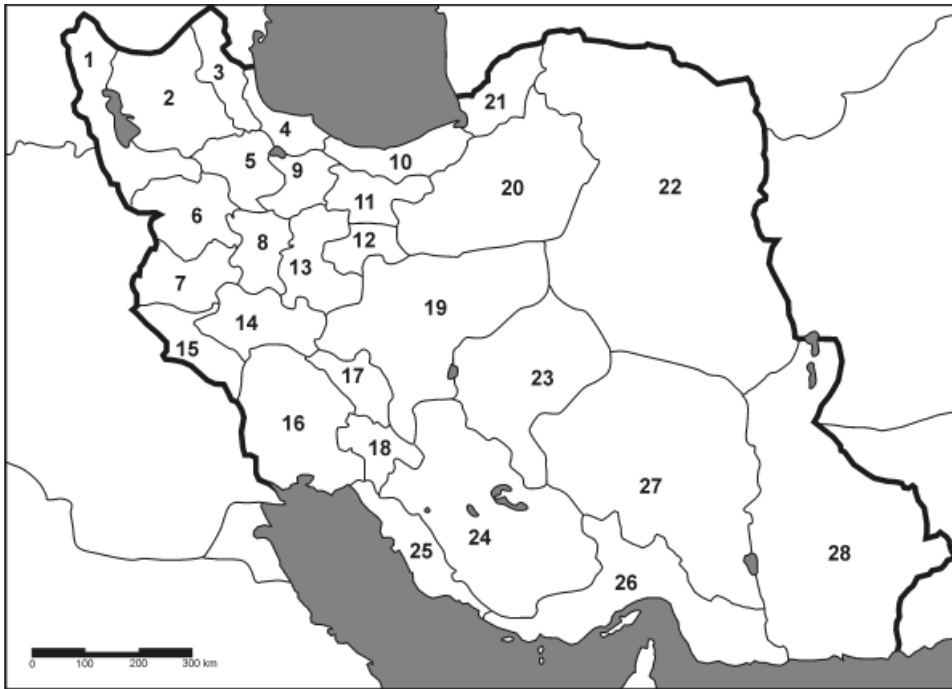


Fig. 1. Provinces of Iran. 1 – West Azerbaijan; 2 – East Azerbaijan; 3 – Ardabil; 4 – Gilan; 5 – Zanjan; 6 – Kurdistan; 7 – Kermanshah; 8 – Hamedan; 9 – Ghazvin; 10 – Mazandaran; 11 – Tehran; 12 – Qom; 13 – Markazi; 14 – Lorestan; 15 – Ilam; 16 – Khuzestan; 17 – Chaharmahal & Bakhtiari; 18 – Kohgiluyeh & Boyer-Ahmad; 19 – Esfahan; 20 – Semnan; 21 – Golestan; 22 – Khorasan; 23 – Yazd; 24 – Fars; 25 – Bushehr; 26 – Hormozgan; 27 – Kerman; 28 – Sistan & Baluchestan (after ALIPANAH & USTJUZHANIN 2005).

The vegetation of Khuzestan consists of the following zones (DINARVAND 2003):

1. Vegetation of wetlands and tidal flats. The main plant species are *Typha australis* and *Phragmites australis*. Other plants are e.g. *Ceratophyllum domesticum*, *Nitraria retusa* and *Scirpus lacustris*.

2. Vegetation of low and salty plains with various dominant species of Chenopodiaceae. Typical plants are e.g. *Atriplex* spp., *Holcocranum strobilaceum*, *Medicago* spp., *Prosopis farcta*, *Salsola* and *Suaeda* spp.

3. Vegetation of hills and high grounds with trees and shrubs. Characteristic species are e.g. *Centaurea* spp., *Echinops dichrous*, *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, *Populus euphratica*, *Prosopis koelziana*, *Teucrium polium*, *Trifolium* spp., *Trifolium* spp., *Zizyphus spina-christi*, and *Z. nummularis*.

4. Vegetation of sand dunes with dominant species *Calligonum intertextum* and *Calotropis procera*. Other species are e.g. *Artemisia scoparia*, *Citrullus colocynthis*, *Cyperus conglomeratus*, *Plantago ovata*, *Stipagrostis* spp., and *Teucrium olivieranum*.

5. Vegetation of arid forests on southern slope of Zagros Mts. with plants such as *Quercus bruntii*, *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Pistacia atlantica*, *Amygdalus scoparia*, *Crataegus curvisepala*, *C. microphylla*, *Olea europaea*, *Rosa canina*, *Salvia* spp., *Salsola acmophylla*, and *Satureja khuzestanica*.

6. Vegetation of mountainside country pastures is represented by plants such as *Astragalus* spp., *Prangus* spp., *Daphne* spp., and *Tamarix* spp.

Material and methods

This paper is based mainly on investigations made together with my wife Sakineh Linnavuori in 2006–2008. The main sampling effort was concentrated to Khuzestan, but we also visited the surrounding provinces of Ilam, Lorestan, Charmahal & Bakhtiari, Kohgiluyeh & Boyerahmad, Fars, and Bushehr. The collecting trips were also prolonged along the Iraqi border to Kermanshah, Kurdistan, and East and West Azerbaijan provinces. A few additional records based on material collected during my earlier trips are given as well.

The specimens are preserved in the Linnavuori collection (Raisio, Finland), the National Museums and Galleries of Wales (Cardiff, United Kingdom), and the College of Agriculture in the Gilan University (Rasht, Iran). When the exact number of specimens is not given, the following approximations are used: several = 5–10, many = 11–20, and numerous = more than 20 specimens. Most of the material was collected by daylight.

The system and nomenclature mainly follow AUKEMA & RIEGER (2006), with respect to some later changes (RIBES et al. 2006, BELOUSOVA 2007, CARAPEZZA & JINDRA 2008, PLUOT-SIGWALT & LIS 2008, CARAPEZZA 2009, KMENT & BAÑAR 2010).

Results

Superfamily Pyrrhocoroidea

Family Pyrrhocoridae

Pyrrhocoris apterus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: Andimeshk, 1 specimen, 5.–6.vi.2008. BUSHEHR: Ab Pakhs, 7 specimens, 13.–14.vi.2008. FARS: 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 14.vi.1996; Maharlu, 2 specimens, 14.–15.vi.2003; Takht-e-Jamshid, 2 specimens, 14.–15.vi.2002.

Comments. In gardens. Holarctic.

Scantius aegyptius aegyptius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: Dezful, 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.2005; Lali, 4 specimens, 6.–7.vi.2008; near Ram-hormoz, 1 specimen, 7.–9.vi.2008; Sadde-e-Dez, 1 specimen, 6.–7.v.2005. BUSHEHR: Ab Pakhs, 2 specimens, 13.–14.vi.2008.

Comments. In gardens and hilly steppes. South Mediterranean, extending to North Africa, the Middle East and Pakistan.

***Scantius forsteri* (Fabricius, 1781)**

Material examined. BUSHEHR: Ab Pakhs, several specimens, 13.–14.vi.2008; near Bandar-e-Genaveh, 1 specimen, 23.–24.vi.2007.

Comments. In gardens on low hills with *Acacia* and rich growth of herbaceous plants in coastal area of the Persian Gulf. Eremian, extending to tropical Africa, India and Pakistan.

Superfamily Coreoidea**Family Stenocephalidae*****Dicranocephalus marginatus* (Ferrari, 1874)**

Material examined. FARS: Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 3 specimens, 16.–17.vi.2003; Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 10.–11.vi.2003; Fasa–Mianjangan, 1 specimen, 18.–19.vi.2008; Khaneh Kat, 1 specimen, 16.–17.vi.2006. ILAM: Ilam, 1 specimen, 8.–9.vi.2003.

Comments. On *Euphorbia* in gardens and hilly steppes. Irano-Turanian, extending to Saudi Arabia and the Oriental Region.

***Dicranocephalus setulosus* (Ferrari, 1874)**

Material examined. FARS: Fasa–Mianjangan, 1 specimen, 17.–18.vi.2008; Maharlu, 1 specimen, 17.–18.viii.2002; 15 km E Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2003.

Comments. Recorded on *Euphorbia petrophila*. Holomediterranean.

Family Rhopalidae

Subfamily Rhopalinae

Tribe Rhopalini

***Brachycarenum languidus* (Horváth, 1891)**

Material examined. FARS: Maharlu, 1 specimen, 17.–18.vi.2002.

Comments. In gardens on shores of a salt lake. Irano-Turanian.

***Brachycarenum tigrinus* (Schilling, 1829)**

Material examined. ESFAHAN: Shahreza-Semirom, 1 specimen, 11.vi.2003. KERMAN: Kerman, 1 specimen, 22.–23.v.1996. WEST AZERBAIJAN: Marangalu near Urmiyeh, 2 specimens, 15.–17.iii.2004.

Comments. In gardens and salt marshes. Holopalaeartic, extending to the Oriental Region (Kashmir); introduced to the USA.

***Corizus hyoscyami hyoscyami* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined. FARS: Dasht-e-Arzan, 2 specimens, 12.–13.vi.2003; 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 14.vi.1996; Kamfiruz, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2002; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 3 specimens, 13.–14.vi.1996. KERMAN: Rayen Kheyrbad, 2300 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 21.v.1996. KURDESTAN: Saqqaz, 2 specimens, 13.–14.vi.2005.

Comments. On undergrowth in gardens and hilly steppes. Holopalaeartic, extending to the Oriental Region.

***Limacocarenum curtulus* Kiritshenko, 1814**

Material examined. **FARS:** 16 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 3 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996; Tang-e-Bostanak, 1650 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 8.–9.vi.1996.

Comments. In hilly steppes. Irano-Turanian.

***Liorhyssus hyalinus* (Fabricius, 1794)**

Material examined. Numerous specimens: **KHUZESTAN:** near Ahvaz, 29.iv.–1.v.2007; near Andimeshk, 5.–6.v.2007; Bagh Malek, 9.–11.v.2007; Behbahan, 27.–28.vi.2007; Lali, 6.–8.v.2007; near Ramhormoz, 7.–9.vi.2008; Zeydoon, 26.–28.iv.2007. **BUSHEHR:** Ab Pakhs, 25.–26.iv.2007; Bandar-e-Genaveh, 23.–24.2007. **FARS:** Dasht-e-Arzan, 16.–17.v.2002; 19 km Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 14.v.1996; Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 10.–11.vi.1996; Khaneh Zangan, 13.–14.vi.2003; Maharlu, 16.–17.vi.2002; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 6.–7.vi.1996; Takht-e-Jamshid, 14.–15.vi.2002; Tang-e-Bostanak, 1650 m a.s.l., 8.–9.vi.1996; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 13.–14.vi.1996. **KERMAN:** Rayen Kheyraabad, 2300 m a.s.l., 21.v.1996; Sar Chesmeh, 2025 m a.s.l., 19.v.1996; Shahdad Hammar-Abad, 250 m a.s.l., 21.v.1996. **KURDESTAN:** near Sanandai, 11.–12.vi.2005. **YAZD:** Ashkazar, 16.–24.v.1996. **WEST AZERBAIJAN:** near Agh Bolagh, 22.vi.2004; Marangalu near Urmieh, 15.–17.vi.2004; Nushin Sar near Urmieh, 25.–26.vii.2006.

Comments. In gardens, mountain steppes and river valleys. Cosmopolitan.

***Maccevethus caucasicus* (Kolenati, 1845)**

Material examined. **ESFAHAN:** Shahreza – Semirom, 1 specimen, 11.vi.2003. **FARS:** Estahban, 1750 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 11.–16.vi.1996; Kamfiruz, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2002; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Recorded on Asteraceae. Ponto-Mediterranean, extending to Central Asia. *Maccevethus errans caucasicus* was reinstated to species status by KMENT & BAÑAR (2010).

***Rhopalus parumpunctatus* Schilling, 1829**

Material examined. **KHUZESTAN:** Saqqez, 1 specimen, 11.–14.vi.2005. **FARS:** Dasht-e-Arzan, 4 specimens, 12.–13.vi.2003; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., several specimens, 6.–7.vi.1996; Tang-e-Bostanak, 1650 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 8.–9.vi.1996.

Comments. In gardens and salt marshes. Holopalaearctic, extending to the Oriental Region (Kashmir); introduced into the USA and Canada (SCUDDER 2007).

***Rhopalus rufus* Schilling, 1829**

Material examined. **FARS:** Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.1996.

Comments. In a mountain meadow. Holomediterranean, extending to Central Europe and the Middle East (Turkey, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon). *Rhopalus rufus* was first recorded from Iran in duplicity by SAMIN et al. (2011) and SAKENIN et al. (2011) from Kurdistan: Sanandaj; confirmed occurrence in Iran.

***Stictopleurus pictus* (Fieber, 1861)**

Material examined. **FARS:** Dasht-e-Arzan, 3 specimens, 16.–17.vi.2002; Khaneh Zanyan, 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.2004; Maharlu, 1 specimen, 7.–18.vi.2002; 15 km SE Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.v.1996; 15 km N Shiraz,

4 specimens, 14.vi.2002. **KOHGILUYEH & BOYERAHMAD:** Vasag SE Yasuj, 3 specimens, 18.vi.2003. **KURDESTAN:** Saqqez, 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.2005. **WEST AZERBAIJAN:** Nushin Sar, 1 specimen, 15.–17.vi.2005.

Comments. In gardens and meadows. Holomediterranean.

Tribe Chorosomatini

Agraphopus lethierryi Stål, 1872

Material examined. **KHUZESTAN:** near Ahvaz, Karun river, 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.1996; Sardasht, 1 specimen, 11.–12.vi.2008; Shadegan, 1 specimen, 11.–12.vi.2008. **FARS:** Maharlou, 2 specimens, 14.–15.vi.2003. **KERMAN:** Shahdad Hammat-Abad, 250 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 21.v.1996.

Comments. On *Cynodon dactylon* and other Poaceae on shores of marshes and rivers. Holomediterranean, extending to Middle Asia, tropical Africa and the Oriental Region.

Agraphopus suturalis Reuter, 1900

Material examined. **KERMAN:** Shahdad Hammat-Abad, 250 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 21.v.1996.

Comments. Recorded on *Panicum turgidum* and other desert grasses. Saharo-Sindian.

Chorosoma schillingi (Schilling, 1829)

Material examined. **KURDESTAN:** Saqqez, 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.2005. **WEST AZERBAIJAN:** Nushin Sar, 1 specimen, 15.–17.vi.2005.

Comments. On shores of a river and in gardens near Lake Urumiyyeh. Recorded on Poaceae and other plants. West Palaearctic, extending to Central Asia.

Leptoceraea femoralis (Horváth, 1897)

Material examined. **KHUZESTAN:** Abadan, 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.2008; Ahvaz – Ghazavieh, 2 specimens, 7.–8.vi.2005; Bandar-e-Mahshar, 2 specimens, 12.–13.vi.2008; Lali, 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.2008; Sardasht, 1 specimen, 11.–12.vi.2008.

Comments. In gardens and meadows. Ponto-Mediterranean.

Family Alydidae

Subfamily Alydinae

Camptopus lateralis (Germar, 1817)

Material examined. **FARS:** Dasht-e-Arzan, 1 specimen, 16.–17.vi.2002; 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 14.vi.1996; Kamfiruz, 2 specimens, 15.–16.vi.2002. **WEST AZERBAIJAN:** near Firanshar, 2 specimen, 14.vi.2005.

Comments. In gardens and meadows. South-Palaearctic, extending to the Oriental Region.

Camptopus tragacanthae (Kolenati, 1845)

Material examined. **FARS:** Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 10.–11.vi.1996; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain meadows. Irano-Turanian, extending to China.

***Nariscus spinosus* (Burmeister, 1835)**

Material examined. KERMAN: Shahdad Hammat-Abad, 230 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 21.v.1996.

Comments. In fields. Ethiopian, extending to North Africa, Arabian Peninsula, Cyprus, Iraq and Iran.

***Riptortus linearis* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: near Ahvaz, Karun river, 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.2006.

Comments. On shore of a river. Known from Iran, Iraq, China, Japan, Taiwan, the Oriental and Australian Regions.

Family Coreidae

Subfamily Pseudophloeinae

Tribe Pseudophloeini

***Arenocoris intermedius* (Jakovlev, 1883)**

Material examined. KERMAN: Shahdad Hammat-Abad, 250 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 21.v.1996.

Comments. In a steppe. Holomediterranean, extending to Central Asia and tropical Africa.

***Arenocoris waltli* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835)**

Material examined. FARS: 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 14.viii.1996.

Comments. In a mountain steppe. Holomediterranean, extending to Central Europe, North Africa and Central Asia.

***Coriomeris affinis* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1839)**

Material studied. FARS: Khaneh Zenyan, 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.2003.

Comments. In a steppe. Holomediterranean, extending to the Middle East.

***Coriomeris denticulatus* (Scopoli, 1763)**

Material examined. ESFAHAN: Shahreza – Samirum, 1 specimen, 11.vi.2003.

Comments. In a steppe. West-Palaeartic, extending to the Middle East.

***Coriomeris hirticornis* (Fabricius, 1794)**

Material examined. BUSHEHR: near Bandar-e-Genaveh, 1 specimen, 23.–24.iv.2007.

Comments. In a garden. Central European, extending to North Africa and the Middle East.

***Coriomeris subglaber* Horváth, 1917**

Material examined. WEST AZERBAIJAN: Nushin Sar, 1 specimen, 15.–17.vi.2005.

Comments. In a garden. Known from Greece, Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan.

Subfamily Coreinae
Tribe Coreini

Coreus marginatus marginatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined. FARS: Takht-e-Jamshid, 2 specimens, 14.–15.vi.2002.

Comments. In a steppe. Holopalaeartic.

Tribe Phyllomorphini

Phyllomorpha lacerata Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835

Material examined. FARS: 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In a mountain steppe. Ponto-Mediterranean, extending from Greece, Italy and Algeria to Central Asia and Pakistan.

Family Cydnidae

Subfamily Cydninae
Tribe Geotomini

Aethus pilosus (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1834)

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: Ahvaz – Ghazavieh, 1 specimen, 7.–8.vi.2005; near Ahvaz, Karun river, 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.2006; Shadegan, 2 specimens, 9.–10.vi.2007. BUSHEHR: Ab Pakhs, 2 specimens, 13.–14.vi.2008.

Comments. In light trap, like the other Cydnidae in gardens, meadows and steppes. Holomediterranean, extending to the Middle East, Cameroon, Ethiopia and Senegal.

Byrsinus pilosulus (Klug, 1845)

Material examined. Numerous specimens: KHUZESTAN: Abadan, 10.–11.vi.2008; near Ahvaz, 29.iv.–1.v.2007; Ahvaz – Ghazavieh, 7.–8.vi.2005; Ahvaz – Jangieh, 11.–12.vi.2006; near Ahvaz, Karun river, 10.–11.vi.2006; Andimeshk, 5.–6.vi.2008; Andimeshk – Tangvan, 9.–10.vi.2006; Lali, 6.–7.vi.2008; near Ramhormoz, 7.–9.vi.2008; Sardasht, 11.–12.vi.2008; Shadegan, 10.–14.vi.2006. BUSHEHR: Ab Pakhs, 13.–14.vi.2008. FARS: Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 16.–17.vi.2003; Firuzabad, 15.–16.vi.2008; Khaneh Kat, 16.–17.vi.2006; Maharlu, 16.–17.vi.2008.

Comments. Holomediterranean, extending to the Middle East, Middle Asia, Cape Verde Islands, Sudan, Pakistan, and India.

Fromundus pygmaeus (Dallas, 1851)

Material examined. Numerous specimens: KHUZESTAN: Abadan, 10.–11.vi.2008; Ahvaz – Ghazavieh, 7.–8.vi.2005; Ahvaz – Jangieh, 11.–12.vi.2006; near Ahvaz, Karun river, 10.–11.vi.2008; Andimeshk, 5.–6.vi.2008; Andimeshk – Tangvan, 9.–10.vi.2006; Dezful, 6.–7.vi.2006; near Ramhormoz, 7.–9.vi.2008; Sadde-e-Dez, 6.–7.vi.2005; Shadegan, 9.–10.vi.2008. FARS: Firuzabad, 14.–15.vi.2008; Mianjangan, 18.–19.vi.2006; near Nur Abad, 21.–22.vi.2008.

Comments. Extending from the Middle East to China, Japan and the Oriental and Australian Regions.

***Macroscytus brunneus* (Fabricius, 1803)**

Material examined. Numerous specimens: **KHUZESTAN:** near Ahvaz, 29.iv.–1.v.2007; Ahvaz – Ghazavieh, 7.–8.vi.2005; Ahvaz – Jangieh, 11.–12.vi.2006; near Ahvaz, Karun river, 10.–11.vi.2006; Andimeshk, 5.–6.vi.2008; Andimeshk – Tangvan, 9.–10.vi.2006; Bandar-e-Mahshar, 12.–13.vi.2006; near Ramhormoz, 7.–9.vi.2008. **FARS:** Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 16.–17.vi.2003; Bavan near Nur Abad, 20.–21.vi.2008; Farrahsband, 14.–15.v.2008; near Fasa, 17.–19.vi.2008; Fasa – Mianjangan, 17.–18.vi.2008; Firuzabad, 14.–15.vi.2008; Kamfiruz, 15.–16.vi.2002; Khaneh Kat, 16.–17.vi.2006; Maharlu, 14.–15.vi.2003, 16.–17.vi.2008; Shul Sangar, 17.–18.vi.2003.

Comments. Holomediterranean with a wide range in the Ethiopian and Oriental Regions.

Subfamily Amaurocorinae

***Amaurocoris curtus* (Brullé, 1839)**

Material examined. **KHUZESTAN:** near Ramhormoz, 1 specimen, 7.–9.vi.2008.

Comments. Eremian, known from North Africa, Greece, and the Middle East, extending to tropical Africa and Pakistan.

Family Scutelleridae

Subfamily Odontotarsinae

Tribe Odontotarsini

***Odontotarsus crassus* Kiritshenko, 1966**

= *Odontotarsus latissimus* Göllner-Scheiding, 1990 (syn. CARAPEZZA 2009).

Material examined. **FARS:** Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.1996; Kamfiruz, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2002.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Syrio-Anatolian, known from Greece, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Syria.

***Odontotarsus impictus* Jakovlev, 1886**

Material examined. **FARS:** Dasht-e-Arzan, 1 specimen, 12.–13.vi.2000.

Comments. On the shore of a little brook, Irano-Turanian.

Subfamily Eurygastrinae

Tribe Eurygastrini

***Eurygaster integriceps* Puton, 1881**

Material examined. **FARS:** Dasht-e-Arzan, 2 specimens, 12.–13.vi.2003; Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 10.–11.viii.1996; Kamfiruz, 2 specimens, 15.–16.vi.2002; Takht-e-Jamshid, 5 specimens, 14.–15.vi.2002. **WEST AZERBAIJAN:** near Piranshar, 1 specimen, 14.vi.2005.

Comments. On undergrowth in gardens on mountain slopes. Known in SE Europe, Egypt, from the Middle East to China, and Pakistan.

Family Pentatomidae

Subfamily Asopinae

***Andrallus spinidens* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: Shadegan, 1 specimen, 9.–10.vi.2008.

Comments. On undergrowth in date-palm gardens in moist areas. Tropicopolitan, known from Greece, Italy, from the Middle East to China and Japan, Australia, tropical Africa and Asia, southern United States, Central and South America.

Subfamily Pentatominae

Tribe Aeliini

***Aelia acuminata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined. FARS: Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 3 specimen, 10.–11.vi.1996; Khaneh Zenyan, 2 specimen, 13.–14.vi.2003; Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 10.vi.1996; 15 km E Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2003; 15 km N Shiraz, 1 specimen, 14.vi.2002; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 7 specimens, 13.–14.vi.1996.

Comments. On grasses in steppes and fields. Holopalaeactic, also known from Pakistan.

***Aelia furcula* Fieber, 1868**

Material examined. FARS: Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.1996; Khaneh Zenyan, 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.2003; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 3 specimens, 13.–14.vi.1996.

Comments. On grasses in gardens and mountain steppes. Irano-Turanian, extending from Greece to Ukraine, Central Asia, and China.

***Aelia virgata* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1841)**

Material examined. FARS: Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 10.–11.vi.1996; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. On grasses in mountain steppes. Ponto-Mediterranean, extending from Italy and the Balkan Peninsula to the Middle East and Ukraine.

Tribe Carpocorini

***Agatharchus (Agatharchus) tritaenia* Horváth, 1897**

Material examined. FARS: Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.1996; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1650 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Syrio-Anatolian, known from Turkey, Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

***Brachynema cinctum* (Fabricius, 1775)**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: Abadan, 1 specimen, 21.–22.iv.2007; near Ahvaz, 1 specimen, 29.iv.–1.v.2007.

Comments. In date-palm gardens in moist habitats. Known on Chenopodiaceae in saline habitats. Holomediterranean, extending to the Sudanese subregion and Pakistan.

***Brachynema germari* (Kolenati, 1846)**

Material examined. FARS: Maharlu, many specimens, 15.–16.vi.2006. WEST AZERBAIJAN: Marangalu near Urmiyeh, 1 specimen, 15.–17.vii.2004.

Comments. In gardens near a salt lake. Recorded on Chenopodiaceae in saline habitats. Holomediterranean, extending to the Middle East, Central Asia, Pakistan, and China.

***Brachynema signatum* Jakovlev, 1879**

Material examined. WEST AZERBAIJAN: Marangalu near Urmiyeh, 1 specimen, 15.–17.vii.2004.

Comments. In a salt marsh. Central Asiatic, extending from southern Russia (Dagestan) to Iran and NW China.

***Carpocoris (Carpocoris) coreanus* Distant, 1899**

Material examined. FARS: 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 3 specimens, 14.vi.1996; Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.1996; Kamfiruz, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2002; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 4 specimens (including 1 of f. *iranus* Tamanini, 1958), 6.–7.vi.1996; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 13.–14.vi.1996. KERMAN: Raviz Shahabieh, 1800 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 24.vi.1996. KOHGILUYEH & BOYERAHMAD: Tang Sarkh 35 km SE Yasuj, 1 specimen, 18.–19.vi.2003; Vazag SE Yahrom, 1 specimen, 18.vi.2003.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Central Asian, extending from South Russia to the Middle East, China and Pakistan.

***Carpocoris (Carpocoris) pudicus* (Poda, 1761)**

Material examined. FARS: Kamfiruz, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2002; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Known from Central and South Europe, the Middle East and Egypt.

***Cnephosa flavomarginata* Jakovlev, 1880**

Material examined. FARS: 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In a mountain steppe. Anatolian, known from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, and Iran.

***Chroantha ornatula* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1842)**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: near Lali, 1 specimen, 6.–8.v.2007. BUSHEHR: Ab Pakhs, 1 specimen, 25.–26.iv.2007; near Bandar-e-Genaveh, 1 specimen, 23.–24.iv.2007.

Comments. On mountain slopes. Holomediterranean, extending to the Middle East and Sudan.

***Codophila varia varia* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Material examined. FARS: 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 14.vi.1996; Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 10.–11.vi.1996; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 3 specimens, 6.–7.vi.1996. KERMAN: Raviz Shahabieh, 1800 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 24.v.1996.

Comments. On mountain slopes. Recorded on herbaceous plants such as Asteraceae and Apiaceae. Holomediterranean, extending to Central Europe, the Middle East and Central Asia.

***Dolycoris penicillatus* Horváth, 1904**

Material examined. **FARS:** Fasa – Mianjangal, 1 specimen, 18.–19.vi.2006; Khaneh Zenyan, 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.2003. **WEST AZERBAIJAN:** Agh Bolagh, 1 specimen, 9.vii.2004.

Comments. On undergrowth in gardens. Central Asian, known from Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and China.

***Peribalus (Asioperibalus) congenitus* (V. G. Putshkov, 1965)**

= *Holcostethus congenitus* V. G. Putshkov, 1965

Material examined. **FARS:** 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 14.vi.1996.

Comments. On herbs in a mountain steppe. Central Asian, known from Bulgaria, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran, and Iraq. Generic placement was revised by BELOUSOVA (2007).

***Peribalus (Peribalus) strictus capitatus* Jakovlev, 1889**

= *Holcostethus capitatus* (Jakovlev, 1889)

Material examined. **FARS:** 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 14.vi.1996; Maharlu, 1 specimen, 14.–15.vi.2003; Pol-e-Khan, 1 specimen, 15.vi.2002; Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 10.vi.1996; Takht-e-Jamshid, 1 specimen, 14.–15.vi.2002; Zarqan Bamon Natrional Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 13.–14.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Central Asian, known from Iran. Generic placement and status were revised by BELOUSOVA (2007).

***Peribalus (Peribalus) strictus strictus* (Fabricius, 1803)**

= *Holcostethus vernalis* (Wolff, 1814)

Material examined. **FARS:** Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 10.vi.1996. **KERMANSHAH:** Kermanshah, 1 specimen, vii.2005, H. Ghahari leg.

Comments. On herbs in a steppe. Euro-Siberian. Generic placement and species status were revised by RIBES et al. (2006) and BELOUSOVA (2007).

Tribe Eysarcorini

***Eysarcoris ventralis* (Westwood, 1837)**

Material examined. Many specimens: **KHUZESTAN:** Abadan, 10.–11.vi.2005; near Ahvaz, 29.iv.–1.v.2007; Ahvaz – Ghazevieh, 7.–8.vi.2005; Ahvaz – Jangieh, 11.–12.vi.2006; near Ahvaz, Karun river, 10.–11.vi.2006; near Andimeshk, 5.–6.v.2007; Andimeshk – Tangvan, 9.–10.vi.2006; Bandar-e-Mahshar, 12.–13.vi.2006; Behbahan, 27.–28.iv.2007; Dezful, 6.–7.vi.2005; Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 10.–11.vi.1996; Lali, 6.–7.vi.2008; near Ramhormoz, 7.–9.vi.2008; Sadde-e-Daz, 6.–7.vi.2005; Shadegan, 9.–10.vi.2008. **BUSHEHR:** Ab Pakhs, 25.–26.iv.2007. **FARS:** Estahban, 1710 m a.s.l., 10.–11.vi.1996; Firuzabad, 15.–16.vi.2008; Maharlu, 1. and 18.vi.2002, 14.–15.vi.2003; Mokhah near Ghotb Abad, 13.vi.2003; 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1650 m a.s.l., 6.–7.vi.1996; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 13.–14.vi.1996. **WEST AZERBAIJAN:** Marangalu near Urmiyeh, 15.–17.vii.2007.

Comments. In fields, gardens and fresh meadows. Holomediterranean, extending to the Ethiopian and Oriental Regions.

***Stagonomus (Dalleria) devius* Seidenstücker, 1965**

Material examined. FARS: 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In hilly steppes. Syrio-Anatolian, recorded from Armenia, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, and Turkmenistan.

***Stagonomus (Stagonomus) amoenus* (Brullé, 1832)**

Material examined. FARS: 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In a mountain steppe. Euromediterranean-Turanian.

Tribe Mecideini

***Mecidea lindbergi* Wagner, 1954**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: Andimeshk – Tangvan, 1 specimen, 9.–10.vi.2006; near Lali, 1 specimen, 6.–8.v.2007; near Ramhormoz, 1 specimen, 7.–9.vi.2008; Sadde-e-Dez, 2 specimens, 6.–7.vi.2003. BUSHEHR: near Bandar-e-Genaveh, 2 specimens, 23.–24.iv.2007. FARS: Maharlu, 1 specimen, 16.–17.vi.2008; 15 km E Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2003. LORESTAN: near Khoram Abad, 1 specimen, 5.–6.vi.2005.

Comments. On grasses in dry localities. Eremian, extending from the Cape Verde and Canary Islands to Afghanistan and Turkmenistan.

Tribe Menidini

***Anchesmus rubriplaga* (Walker, 1867)**

Material examined. FARS: Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 11 specimens, 16.–17.vi.2003.

Comments. On *Tamarix*. Eremian, extending from Algeria, Libya, Tunisia and Egypt to the Middle East, Ethiopia, India, and Pakistan.

Tribe Myrocheini

***Myrochea (Myrochea) cribrosa* (Klug, 1845)**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: Ahvaz – Jangieh, 1 specimen, 11.–12.vi.2006.

Comments. On shores of the Karun River with halophytes and *Tamarix*. Eremian, known from Iran, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and tropical Africa.

Tribe Pentatomini

***Acrosternum arabicum* Wagner, 1959**

Material studied. KHUZESTAN: near Andimeshk, 4 specimens, 5.–6.v.2007; Bagh Malek, 1 specimen, 9.–11.v.2007; Lali, 8 specimens, 6.–8.v.2007; near Ramhormoz, 1 specimen, 7.–9.vi.2008; Zeydoon, 1 specimen, 26.–28.iv.2007. FARS: Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 5 specimens, 16.–17.vi.2003; Estahban, 1750 m a.s.l., 4 specimens, 10.–11.vi.1996; Firuzabad, 1 specimen, 14.–15.vi.2004; Maharlu, 6 specimens, 17.–18.vi.2002, 16.–17.vi.2008; near Nur Abad, 1 specimen, 21.–22.vi.2008; 15 km E Sarvestan, 5 specimens, 15.–16.vi.2003. ILAM: Ilam, 1 specimen, 8.–9.vi.2005.

Comments. On shrubs on mountain slopes, river sides and gardens. Irano-Turanian, known from Greece and the Middle East.

***Acrosternum breviceps* (Jakovlev, 1889)**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: near Ahvaz, 8 specimens, 29.iv.–1.v.2005; Ahvaz – Ghazavieh, 1 specimen, 7.–8.vi.2005; Ahvaz, near Karun river, 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.2006; Andimeshk – Tangvan, 5 specimens, 9.–10.vi.2006; Bandar-e-Mahshar, 1 specimen, 12.–13.vi.2006; Dezful, 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.2005; Lali, 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.2008; near Ramhormoz, 1 specimen, 7.–9.vi.2008; Shadegan, 2 specimens, 13.–14.vi.2006. FARS: Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 4 specimens, 16.–17.vi.2003; Maharlu, 1 specimen, 14.–15.vi.2003.

Comments. In gardens on hilly slopes and river sides. Irano-Turanian.

***Nezara viridula* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: near Ramhormoz, 1 specimen, 7.–9.vi.2008.

Comments. On the shore of a little river with *Phragmites* and *Tamarix*. Cosmopolitan in subtropical and tropical regions.

***Rhaphigaster nebulosa* (Poda, 1761)**

Material examined. FARS: Bavan near Nur Abad, 1 specimen, 20.–21.vi.2008.

Comments. In gardens near dried brooks. Holomediterranean, extending to Central Europe, the Middle East, Central Asia, and Pakistan.

Tribe Piezodorini

***Pausias (Pausias) martini* (Puton, 1890)**

Material examined. FARS: Maharlu, 2 specimens, 15.–16.vi.2006.

Comments. In light trap in a garden in a low hilly area near a salt lake. Recorded on *Quercus*. Syrio-Anatolian, known from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria.

***Piezodorus lituratus* (Fabricius, 1794)**

Material examined. FARS: Dasht-e-Arzan, 15 specimens, 12.–13.vi.2003; Tang-e-Bostanak, 1650 m a.s.l., 5 specimens, 8.–9.vi.1998.

Comments. In a mountain steppe and on river sides with *Galium*, *Cyperus*, *Juncus*, Lamiaceae, etc. Holomediterranean with a wide range from Central Europe to the Middle East.

Tribe Sciocorini

***Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) luteolus* Fieber, 1861**

Material examined. WEST AZERBAIJAN: near Piranshar, 1 specimen, 14.vi.2005; near Sardasht, 1 specimen, 14.–15.vi.2005.

Comments. On mountain slopes. Ponto-Mediterranean, known from Italy, Macedonia, Spain, Tunisia, and the Middle East.

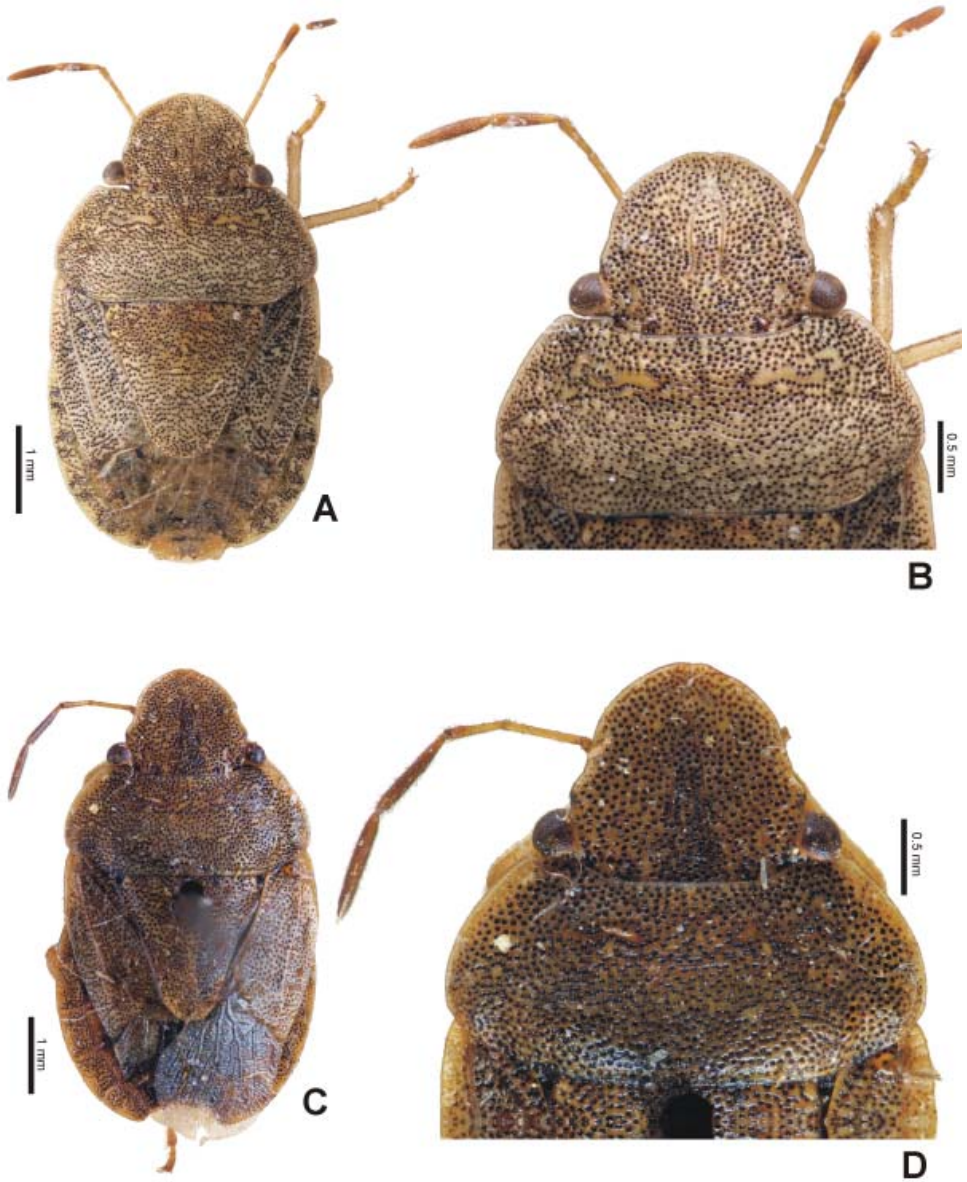


Fig. 2. A–B – *Sciocoris farsianus* sp. nov., holotype, male; C–D – *Sciocoris modestus* Horváth, 1903, paralectotype, male.



Fig. 3. *Sciocoris kmenti* sp. nov. A–B – holotype, male.

Sciocoris (Neosciocoris) farsianus sp. nov.

(Figs. 2A–B, 4A–B)

Type material. HOLOTYPE: 1 ♂, IRAN: FARS: Fasa – Mianjangan, 18.–19.vi.2006. PARATYPES: 2 ♂♂, the same data as holotype. The types will be deposited in the National Museum and Galleries of Wales (Cardiff, United Kingdom).

Description. Male. Colouration (Figs. 2A–B). Pale ochraceous with very dense fine blackish puncturing on head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and corium. Eyes dark brown. Antennae yellowish, antennomere 4 except base, and antennomere 5 brown. Only extreme lateral margins of pronotum pale with pale punctures, calli marginally impunctate. Extreme basal margin of scutellum black. Veins of membrane hyaline with faint brown spots. Connexivum with brown, medially pale, punctures. Ventral surface of body with dark punctures. Apex of rostrum black. Metasternum and sternite I medially black. Dark puncturing in middle of venter sparser. Femora and tibiae with dark spots.

Structure. Body length 5.1 mm, about 1.71–1.85× as long as broad. Head 1.45× as broad as long, 1.1× as long as middle of pronotum, lateral margins only slightly curved; ocular index 4.6–4.92. Proportions between antennomeres 6:11:8:11:14; antennomere 2 0.21× as long as diatone. Rostrum extending to apex of mesosternum. Pronotum 2.3–2.4× as broad as long, anterior margin shallowly insinuated. Scutellum as broad as long, apically rather broad. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Male pygophore as in Figs. 4A–B.

Differential diagnosis. Easily distinguished by fine and very dense uniform dark puncturing on head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and corium; very narrow pale lateral margins of the pronotum; puncturing on the connexivum; relatively broad scutellum; and the shape of the pygophore. The species is related to *S. modestus* Horváth, 1903, in similar dense pattern of

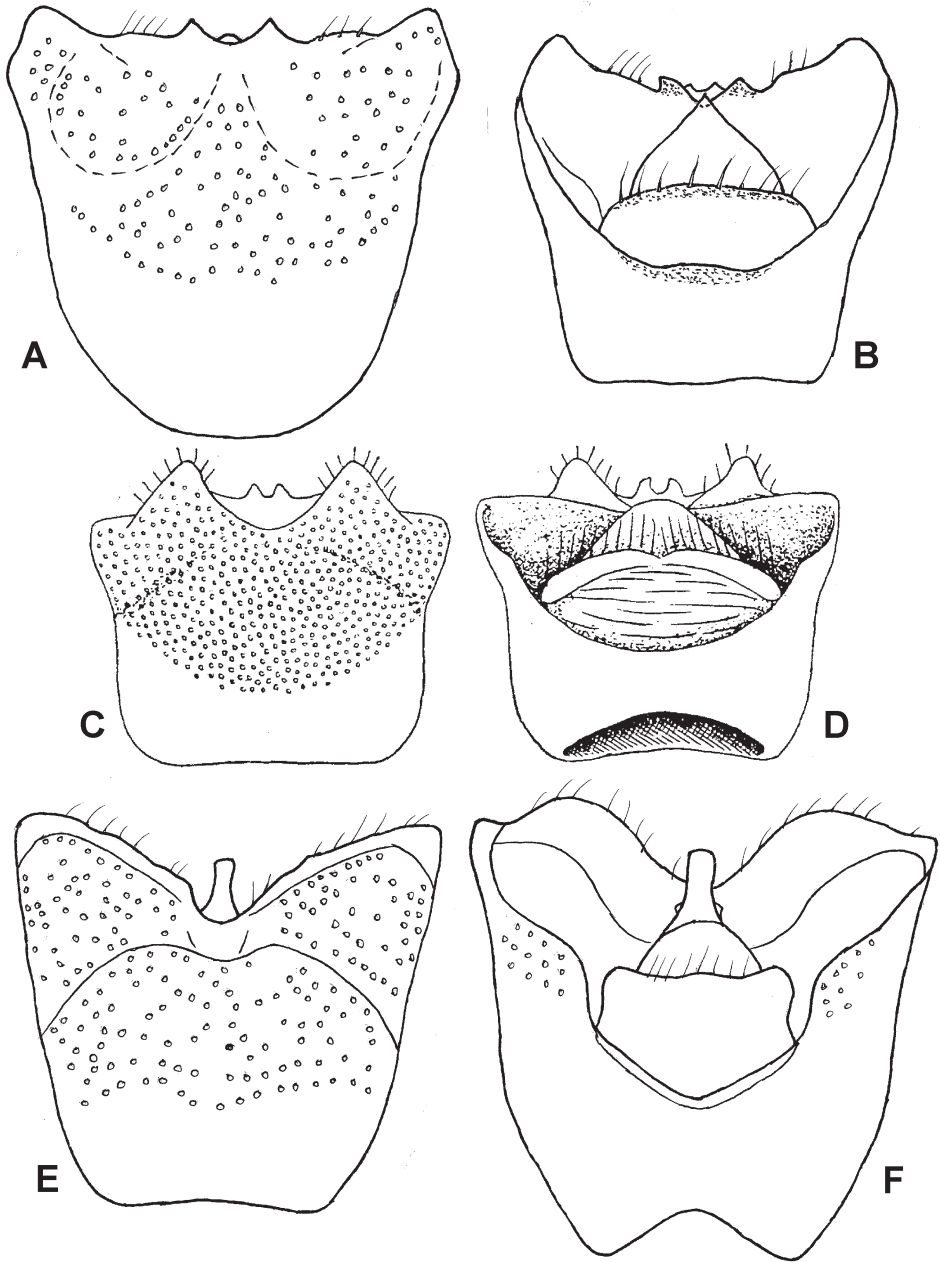


Fig. 4. Male pygophore in ventral and dorsal aspect: A–B – *Sciocoris farsianus* sp. nov.; C–D – *S. modestus* Horváth, 1903; E–F – *S. kmenti* sp. nov. (Figs. C–D after WAGNER (1965)).

the pronotum. *Sciocoris modestus* (Figs. 2C–D) differs in somewhat coarser puncturing on the upper surface; head apically narrower and bases of the genae forming a blunt angle in front of the eyes; lateral margins of the pronotum more curved; scutellum narrower apically; and the dorsal connexivum uniformly punctuated, without pale and dark alternating stripes (DERJANSCHI & PÉRICART 2006). The male pygophore of *S. modestus* is figured in Figs. 4C–D.

Habitat. On undergrowth in agricultural research station.

Etymology. Named after the province of Fars.

Distribution. So far known only from Iran: Fars.

Comparative material examined. *Sciocoris modestus*: ♂ (paralectotype), ALGERIA: Ain Sefra, L. Bleuse (coll. Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, Hungary).

***Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) kmenti* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 3A–B, 4E–F)

Sciocoris (Neosciocoris) modestus (misidentification): HOBERLANDT (1997): 235 (record from Iran); RIDER (2006): 350 (partim, record from Iran).

Type material. HOLOTYPE: ♂, IRAN: TEHRAN: 'N.Iran, Robat-e-Tork, 29.6.1970' / 'Loc. 34, Exp. Nat. Mus. Praha' (Coll. National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic). Locality coordinates: N 33°45' E 50°51' (see HOBERLANDT 1974).

Description. Male. Colouration (Figs. 3A–B). Pale ochraceous with very dense and fine brown puncturing on head, pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra. Extreme lateral margins of genae immaculate, eyes brown. Antennae yellow-brown, antennomere 5 except extreme base, and apex of antennomere 4 dark brown. Apical segment of rostrum black. Extreme lateral margins and basal margin of pronotum medially pale. Scutellum with extreme angles of basal margin dark brown. Membrane of hemelytra pale with faint brown dots. Connexivum with dense brown puncturing. Ventral surface of body pale ochraceous with dense brown puncturing. Legs pale ochraceous, impunctate, tibial spines black.

Structure. Body length 6.75 mm, body 1.86× as long as broad at base of pronotum. Head 1.38× as long as broad, 0.7× as long as pronotum medially; ocular index 5.3. Proportions between antennomeres 10:15:9:16:15; antennomere 2 0.27× as long as diatone. Rostrum extending to apex of mesosternum. Pronotum 2.4× as broad as long in middle. Scutellum 1.1× as long as broad. Hemelytra extending to apex of abdomen. Male pygophore as in Fig. 4E–F.

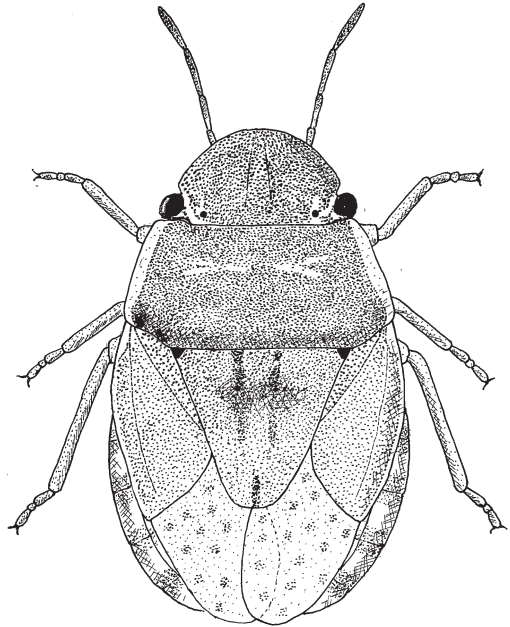


Fig. 5. *Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) angusticollis* Puton, 1895, habitus (after DERJANSCHI & PÉRICART (2006)).

Differential diagnosis. The species was incorrectly recorded from Iran as *Sciocoris modestus* by HOBERLANDT (1997). It actually belongs to the subgenus *Parasciocoris* Wagner, 1965 as seen in the structure of the male pygophore. It is easily recognized from the other species by large size, pale colouring, very dense and fine puncturing, and the shape of the male pygophore. The most similar species, *S. (Parasciocoris) angusticollis* Puton, 1895 (Fig. 5; redescription viz DERJANSCHI & PÉRICART 2005: 215–217), further differs in its smaller size (body length 4.3–5.3 mm, different colouration, lateral margins of pronotum broadly pale, puncturing on upper surface coarser and less dense, lateral margins of genae totally punctuate, head shorter and broader, lateral margins of pronotum straighter, and broader scutellum

Etymology. Dedicated to Petr Kment, Hemiptera curator of the National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic.

Habitat. The only specimen was collected in a locality described as follows: ‘Marsh in dry bed of a river. Growth of *Tamarix* with an abundant undergrowth of grass and various other plants.’ (HOBERLANDT 1974).

Distribution. So far known only from the type locality in province of Tehran (north-west Iran).

Tribe Strachiini

Bagrada (Nitilia) abeillei Puton, 1881

Material examined. FARS: Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 1 specimen, 16.–17.vi.2003; 10 km S Deh Bid, 2000 m a.s.l., 3 specimens, 14.vi.1996; 15 km E Sa’adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 3 specimens, 6.–7.vi.1996; 15 km E Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2003; 15 km N Shiraz, 2 specimens, 14.vi.2002.

Comments. In steppes. Syrio-Anatolian, extending to Greece and Egypt.

Bagrada (Nitilia) amoenula (Walker, 1870)

Material examined. FARS: Baba Arab 50 km SE Jahrom, 3 specimens, 16.–17.vi.2003.

Comments. In a hilly steppe. Recorded on desert halophytes such as *Zizyphus* and *Zygophyllum*. Eremian, known from North Africa, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Iraq, Yemen, and Sudan. From Iran recorded for the first time in duplicate papers by SAMIN et al. (2011) and SAKENIN et al. (2011) from Kurdistan: Kamyaran; confirmed occurrence in Iran.

Eurydema (Eurydema) ornata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Material examined. FARS: Dasht-e-Arzan, 1 specimen, 12.–13.vi.2003; Maharlou, 9 specimens, 17.–18.vi.2002; Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 10.vi.1996; 15 km E Sarvestan, 1 specimen, 15.–16.vi.2003; Takht-e-Jamshid, 4 specimens, 14.–15.vi.2002; Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1610 m a.s.l., 3 specimens, 13.–14.vi.1996.

Comments. In fields and steppes. Holopalaeartic, extending to Ethiopia, Pakistan and India.

Subfamily Podopinae

Tribe Graphosomatini

Derula delagrangei Puton, 1892

Material examined. FARS: Tang-e-Bostanak, 1650 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 8.–9.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Anatolian, known from the Asian part of Turkey and Iran.

Graphosoma (Graphosoma) semipunctatum (Fabricius, 1775)

Material examined. FARS: Zarqan Bamon National Park, 1650 m a.s.l., 3 specimens of f. *wilsoni* A. White, 1839, 13.–14.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Holomediterranean, extending to Middle East and Central Asia.

Leprosoma stali Douglas & Scott, 1868

Material examined. FARS: 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Syrio-Anatolian. Recorded from Egypt, Asian part of Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Syria, Iraq, Iran, Armenia, and Azerbaijan (GAPON 2008).

Leprosoma tuberculatum Jakovlev, 1874

Material examined. FARS: 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 1 specimen, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In a mountain steppe on a shore of a salt lake with rich vegetation of *Cyperus*, *Juncus*, *Phragmites*, and grasses. Central Asiatic, extending from South Russia and Kazakhstan to the Middle East and China.

Tholagmus breviceps Jakovlev, 1883

Material examined. FARS: 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, 1680 m a.s.l., 2 specimens, 6.–7.vi.1996.

Comments. In mountain steppes. Irano-Turanian.

Ventocoris (Selenodera) fischeri (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1851)

Material examined. FARS: Maharlu, 1 specimen, 14.–15.vi.2003.

Comments. In gardens in a low hilly area near a salt lake. Syrio-Anatolian, also known from Portugal and France, Egypt, Central Asia, and Sudan.

Tribe Tarisini

Tarisa subspinosa subspinosa (Germar, 1839)

Material examined. KHUZESTAN: near Ahvaz, Karun river, 1 specimen, 10.–11.vi.2006. FARS: Mokhah near Ghotb-Abad, 1 specimen, 17.vi.2007. WEST AZERBAIJAN: Marangalu near Urmiyeh, 2 specimens, 15.–17.vii.2004.

Comments. In saline habitats on *Anabasis reticulata*. Recorded on *Suaeda vermiculata* and *Zygophyllum*. Anatolian and Central Asiatic species, extending to Algeria, Egypt, China, Pakistan, and India.

Discussion

Of the 81 species identified, 30 species (37.0 %) represent Anatolian, Caucasian, Central Asiatic, Irano-Turanian, and Syrio-Anatolian faunistic elements, 24 species (29.6 %) are Mediterranean, 13 species (16.1 %) are West-Palaearctic, Holopalaearctic, Euro-Siberian,

South-Palaeartic, and Holarctic, 9 species (11.1 %) are Eremian, Palaeotropical and Cosmopolitan, and 3 species (3.7 %) are Oriental or Pantropical. Two species, described as new, are endemic to Iran.

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