

Heteroptera of Afghanistan**Acanthosomatidae, Cydnidae, Scutelleridae and Pentatomidae**

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The fauna of the Heteroptera of Afghanistan has been included in very few papers and only five (Ghulamullah 1941, China and Miller 1950, Hoberlandt 1961, Kiritshenko 1963 and Mum'nov 1975) gave a more or less complete picture of the fauna of the Heteroptera from some selected regions of Afghanistan based on rather scarce material.

This is the first part of the publications on Heteroptera from Afghanistan based on abundant material collected in different parts of the country in the years 1952 and 1953 by Dr. J. Klapperich. This material has been added to by further very interesting material collected in the years 1957—1960 by Dr. K. Lindberg and, in 1967, by Dr. G. Ebert.

The work on this rather complicated material has been made possible by study of basic taxonomic collections in the National Zoological Museum in Budapest (1958, 1961), British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London (1958, 1964 and 1967), Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad (1961) and in the State Zoological Collections, Munich (1964, 1967, 1968 and 1980). I wish to thank to Dr. Z. Kaszab and Dr. A. Soós (Budapest), Dr. W. E. China (London) †, Dr. A. N. Kiritshenko †, and Dr. I. M. Kerzhner (Leningrad) and to Dr. W. Forster and to Dr. E. J. Fittkau (Munich) for permission to study in the respective institutions and to Dr. H. Pfeiffer, general secretaire of the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, Bonn.¹⁾

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My friend Mr. Eric W. Classey (Faringdon) gave invaluable help in checking the English language.

ACANTHOSOMATIDAE

Elasmucha punctata (Dallas, 1851)

E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Peshavurdo, 2200 m., 21. 7. 1952 — 1 ♀; Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 9. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; Bashgul Valley, Kamu, 1500 m., 26. 4. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2700 m.,

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23. 7. 1952 — 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Mangul, 1250 m., 18. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Kamdesh, 2000 m., 27. 4. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀; 2200 m., 28. 4. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀; E. Nuristan, Kutiau 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1550 m., 14. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species occurring in forest area of North India and Punjab, ranging westwards to Afghanistan (Skuhu in valley Shuku, Kiritshenko 1938).

Note: There is one further species of Acanthosomatidae recorded from Afghanistan: *Cyphostethus tristriatus* (Fabricius, 1787): N. W. Afghanistan, Mts. Paropamisus, pass Sabzi — in Muminov 1975.

CYDNIDAE

Cydninae

Aethus pilosulus (Klug, 1845)

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 4. 5. 1952 — 1 ♀; 12. 5. 1952 — 1 ♂; 21. 9. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; S. Nuristan, vicinity of Laghman (river Kabul), 500 m., 31. 3. 1953 — 1 ♂; S. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 24. 1. 1953 — 1 ♀; 14. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; 21. 2. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; Kandahar, 950 m., 22. 1. 1953 — 1 ♂; 7. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀; 11. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; 14. 2. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; 19. 2. 1953 — 6 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀; 6. 3. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 18. 8. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, in S. W. and Middle Asia recorded from Syria, Israel, The Caucasus (Derbent), Turkmanistan (Ashkhabad), Uzbekistan (Tashkent), Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia and Kazakhstan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Aethus flavicornis (Fabricius, 1794)

E. Afghanistan: Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Walang, 2550 m., 29. 9. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 14. 11. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Hindu Kush, Khinjan Valley, Do-Shak, 2500 m., 1. 10. 1952 — 4 ♂♂; 26. 9. 1952 — 2 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Eurosiberian distribution, recorded from W. Europe, southern parts of European USSR, Turkmanistan, Kazakhstan, Altai, Siberia (Transbaikalia) and Mongolia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Aethus comaroffii (Jakovlev, 1879)

E. Afghanistan: Hindu Kush, Khinjan Valley, Do-Shak, 2500 m., 26. 9. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; 1. 10. 1952 — 4 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Walang, 2520 m., 29. 9. 1952 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; 2550 m., 14. 11. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Aghele Khan, 1900 m., 12. 10. 1952 — 1 ♂; S. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 7. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀; Kandahar, 950 m., 13. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from Ciscaucasia (Dagestan), Transcaucasus (Armenia, Azarbaijan), Astrakhan, South and Central Kazakhstan, Soviet Middle Asia, Iran, China and Mongolia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Aethus hispidulus (Klug, 1845)

E. Afghanistan: Salang Valley, Aghelekan (Aghele Khan), 95 km. of Kabul, 1900 m., 12. 10. 1952 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 2. 12. 1957 (loc. no. 495) — 1 ♂; E. Afghanistan: Haouz — Mahiyan, W. of Kabul, 4. 4. 1958 (loc. no. 479) — 1 ♂; Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of East-Mediterranean distribution penetrating into Eremian sub-region where recorded from N. E. Africa, Israel, Syria, Saudi Arabia and N. Iran. Further recorded in the Caucasus, Armenia, Azarbaijan and in Soviet Middle Asia in Turkmanistan. Not previously recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Aethus sahlbergi (Reuter, 1900)

S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 13. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Mediterranean distribution (Corfu type-locality). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Aethus pilosus (Herrich Schaeffer, 1834)

S. Afghanistan: Kandara-Kuna, 950 m., 2. 2. 1953 — 1♀; 7. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Mediterranean distribution with its distributional centre in western part; further recorded from N. E. Africa, Israel, Syria, Anatolia, S. E. Iran (Hoberlandt 1954). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Aethus rugosus Jakovlev, 1874

N. E. Afghanistan: Hindu Kush, Khinjan Valley, Do-Shak, 2500 m., 1. 10. 1952 — 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Walang, 2520 m., 29. 9. 1952 — 6 ♀♀; S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 13. 2. 1953 — 1♂; 19. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; 22. 2. 1953 — 2 ♂♂; Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 17. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; 6. 3. 1953 — 1 ♂.

Species recorded from Astrakhan, S. Kazakhstan, Turkmanistan, S. Uzbekistan, S. W. Tadzhikistan, China (Sindshan) and S. Mongolia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Byrsinus penicillatus Wagner, 1964

E. Afghanistan: Chahr Golghola (Bamian), 5. 8. 1957 (loc. no. 279) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Distributed in Uzbekistan (Buchara), Turkmanistan (Repetek, Askhabad) and previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Macroscytus brunneus (Fabricius, 1803)

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 6. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; 1150 m., 9. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; S. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 28. 1. 1953 — 3 ♂♂

and 1 ♀; 21. 2. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Kandahar, 950 m., 11. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀; 13. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀; 22. 2. 1953 — 2 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Darountah (Jalalabad), 4. 1. and 24. 1. 1958 (loc. no. 231) — 7 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Chahr Safa, 9. 9. 1957 (loc. no. 335) — 1 ♂; Bahrabad (Jalalabad), 3. 1. 1958 (loc. no. 432) — 2 ♂♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 1100 m., 27. 9. 1961 — 1 ♀; 7. 10. 1961 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Probably a species of Mediterranean distribution extending into the Eremian region of Asia and Africa. In S. W. and Middle Asia recorded from Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Arabia, Caucasus, Turkmanistan (Ashkhabad), Chitral (Birir Valley, Hoberlandt 1960). In Afghanistan recorded from Pirzada (China and Miller 1950) and Andkhai (Kiritshenko 1963).

Macroscytus electus Distant, 1908

E. Afghanistan: Haouz-Mahiyan, west of Kabul, 4. 4. 1958 (loc. no. 479) — 1 ♂; Mazanah, 2070 m., 13. 5. 1959 (loc. no. 641) — 2 ♀♀; Pagman Mountains, 25 km. N. W. of Kabul, 2450 m., 17. 7. 1960 (loc. no. 863) — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species recorded from E. India and recently from Chitral (Hoberlandt 1960). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Geotomus latiusculus Horváth, 1881

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 4. 5. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Pagman Mountains, 2300 m., 30. 5. 1952 — 1 ♀; Hindu Kush, Panchir Valley, Bazarak, 2200 m., 27. 6. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Aghelekan (Aghele Khan), 1900 m., 12. 10. 1952 — 3 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀; S. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 30. 1. 1953 — 1 ♂; 24. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 19. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Kandahar, 950 m., 11. 2. 1953 — 4 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀; 22. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; 28. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 11. 4. 1953 — 2 ♂♂; 11. 4. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; 14. 4. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; 23. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1200 m., 20. 4. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Kutiau, 1450 m., 2. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Darufulun near Kabul, 1800 m., 11. 6. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from Caucasus, Uzbekistan (Samarkand), Tadzhikistan (Zaravshan, Kondara). In Afghanistan recorded from Kabul (Kiritshenko 1963).

Geotomus antennatus Signoret, 1883

N. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Kishm, 1000 m., 11. 12. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from East Mediterranean, Syria (type locality), Israel and S. Anatolia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Sehirinae

Amaurocoris curtus (Brullé, 1838)

Afghanistan: Tang-Kharzar (Hozarajat), 24. 8. 1957 (loc. no. 306) — 1 ♂; Maimaneh, 27. 10. 1957 (loc. no. 407) — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 1100 m., 2. 9. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.
Species predominantly of Eremian distribution; Central Sahara, N. Africa, Israel, Syria, Turkey, Aden, Iran, Transcaucasia, Turkmanistan, Uzbekistan and N. Afghanistan (Balkh, Polichomri; Hoberlandt 1961).

Amaurocoris candidus Horváth, 1889

C. Afghanistan: Sar-i-Pul, 11. 8. 1957 — 1 ♂. Collected by E. Erichsson.
Species distributed through the semi-deserts and deserts of Turkmanistan and Uzbekistan and further recorded from N. Iran (Putshkov 1965 without correct locality). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Sehirus parens Mulsant et Rey, 1866

N. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Shiva, high steppe, 2800 m., 7. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.
Probably species of Pontomediterranean distribution, recorded from Hungary, Roumania, Ukraine, Ciscaucasia, Kirghizia, Tadzhikistan and Siberia. Not previously recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Ochetostethus opacus (Scholtz, 1847)

E. Afghanistan: Hindu Kush, Valley Salang, Batausar, 2550 m., 10. 10. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.
Distributed throughout European USSR and eastwards to Irkutsk, in the mountains of Middle Soviet Asia, Central and S. E. Europe, Lebanon, Turkey, Israel, Cyprus and N. W. China. In Afghanistan recorded from Salang Valley in Hindu Kush (Kerzhner 1976).

Note: There are some further published records about Cydnidae from Afghanistan:

Aethus rugosus Jakovlev, 1874: (as *Aethus ahngeri* Wagner, 1951) in V. G. Putshkov 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality.

Aethus flavicornis (Fabricius, 1791): in Putshkov, 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality.

Aethus sp.: E. Afghanistan, Jalalabad — in Kiritshenko 1967.

Byrsinus fossor (Mulsant and Rey, 1865): N. W. Afghanistan, prov. Maimana, Yanbulak and E. Afghanistan, reg. Jalalabad — in Muminov 1975.

Cydnus infernalis Kiritshenko, 1967 nom. nud.: Afghanistan, Laghman; in Kiritshenko 1967.

Amaurocoris orbicularis Jakovlev, 1885: S. W. Afghanistan, Kandahar, N. E. Afghanistan, Kunduz — in Kiritshenko 1967.

Legnotus validus (Jakovlev, 1877): N. Afghanistan, Polichomri — in Hoberlandt 1961.

Ochetostethus sahlbergi Wagner, 1951: in Putshkov 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality. In the fact it may be *Ochetostethus opacus* (Scholtz, 1847).

SCUTELLERIDAE

Odontoscelis dorsalis (Fabricius, 1803)

E. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 30 km N. W. of Kabul, 2300 m., 30. 5. 1952 — 1 ♀; C. Afghanistan: Banda-e-Mir, 2900 m., Hazaradjat, in mountain range, N. W. of Koh-e-Baba, S. W. of Bamian, 30. 8. 1952 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀;

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Shiva 1800 m., high steppe, 7. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Sarekanda Mountains, 4100 m., 28. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; 4200 m., 31. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Afghanistan: Chourab, between Guerechk and Dilaram, 21. 4. 1958 — 1 ♂; S. W. Afghanistan: Dahlah, N. of Kandahar, 6. 5. 1958 (loc. no. 484) — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species widely distributed in Mediterranean, N. Africa, S. W. and Middle Asia. In Afghanistan recorded from Kunduz (Kiritschenko 1963).

***Odontoscelis fuliginosa* (Linnaeus, 1761)**

S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 20. 1. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Eurosiberian distribution, extending into southern part of Mediterranean, in S. W. Asia recorded from Anatolia, Israel, Syria, Caucasia and whole Soviet Middle Asia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Odontoscelis byrrhus* Seidenstücker, 1972**

Afghanistan: Tirgaran, between Baharak and Zebak, 15. 7. 1959 (loc. no 712) — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species distributed in Don elevation, in Penza region, East Ciscaucasia, central Anatolia and further through Kazakhstan, South Siberia, Mongolia to Amuria. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Odontoscelis zarudnyi* Putshkov, 1965**

S. W. Afghanistan: Dahlah, N. of Kandahar, 6. 5. 1958 (loc. no. 484) — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species distributed in Turkmanistan, Uzbekistan and South Kazakhstan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Irochrotus turanicus* Kerzhner, 1976**

E. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 30 km. N. W. of Kabul, 3000 m., 28. 8. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded so far from USSR, Dagestan, Armenia, Azarbaijan, Soviet Middle Asia, S. Kazakhstan and from Afghanistan in Pagman Mountains (Kerzhner 1976).

***Alphocoris curculionides* [Jakovlev, 1877]**

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 12. 2. 1952 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Previously recorded only from N. Iran (Shahrud, type locality) but not from Afghanistan (first record).

***Odontotarsus impictus* Jakovlev, 1885**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2000 m., 16. 7. 1952

— 1 ♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Peshawurdo, 2200 m., 21. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2800 m., 27. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 17. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Wardush Valley, Barak, 1650 m., 5. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Tangi-Gharuh upon the river Kabul, 40 km. S. E. of Kabul, 1600 m., 21. 8. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Female from Kamdesh from Nuristan belongs to the variety *mendax* Horváth, 1906.

Species of Irano-Turanian distribution, recorded from Transcaucasia, Iran, Tadzhikistan and Uzbekistan. In Afghanistan recorded from Gulbahar (Hoherlandt 1961) and Balkh (Kiritshenko 1963).

Ellipsocoris tamerlani Kiritshenko, 1913

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Sarekanda Mountains, 3600 m., 23. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Irano-Turanian distribution, recorded from Uzbekistan (Samar-kand type-locality), Tadzhikistan (Kondara) and Iran (Hoherlandt 1954). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Psacasta (Psacasta) exanthematica (Scopoli, 1763)

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Wardush Valley, Barak, 1650 m., 5. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Mediterranean distribution penetrating into Central Europe and widely distributed through S. W. and Middle Asia (Israel, Syria, Iran, Caucasia, Tadzhikistan, Kirgizia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmanistan). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Eurygaster integriceps Puton, 1881

E. Afghanistan: Logar Valley near Kabul, 1700 m., 17. 5. 1952 — 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Ghoraband Valley, 1900 m., N. E. of Pagman Mountains, 26. 8. 1952 — 3 ♂♂; E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1500 m., 2. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 7. 5. 1953 — 3 ♀♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Faizabad, 1450 m., 2. 7. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; Badakhshan, Wardash Valley, Tshakaran, 1850 m., 6. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Koshka Valley, Kalasan, 2000 m., 4. 8. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Pamir — Shiva, Doavi, 18. 8. 1960 (loc. no. 136) — 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 16. 1. 1958 (loc. no. 447) — 1 ♂; Bamian, 9. 1957 (loc. no. 463) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Specimens from Kutiau and two females from Bashgul Valley in Nuristan (7. 5. 1953) belong to the form *ferruginea* Reuter.

Species of Pontomediterranean distribution, registered as an injurious insect with the calamitous outbreaks, widely distributed in the whole of S. W. Asia and Middle Asia, recorded from Anatolia, Caucasia, Iran, Syria, Israel, Tadzhikistan, Transalai. In Afghanistan recorded from Parun Valley, Pushki

(Kiritshenko 1938), Balkh, Talikan E. of Khanabad, Kunduz, Gulbahar, Khodz-hailgar (Kiritshenko 1963) and Kabul (Brown 1962).

Note: There are some further published records of species of Scutelleridae from Afghanistan:

Odontoscelis fuliginosa (Linnaeus, 1761): in Putshkov 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality.

Odontoscelis sp.: E. Afghanistan, Kabul, Shha-Baber — in Kiritshenko 1933.

Odontotarsus angustatus Jakovlev, 1883: W. Afghanistan, Herat — in China and Miller 1950.

Odontotarsus armiger Kiritshenko, 1913: S. W. Afghanistan, Kandahar — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Hotea (Tylonca) curculinoides (Herrich Schaeffer, 1835): East province of Afghanistan — in Kiritshenko 1963.

PENTATOMIDAE

Podopinae

Tarisa elevata Reuter, 1900

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 29. 6. 1952 — 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species distributed from lower Volga to China, Anatolia, recorded from Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmanistan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Tarisa fraudatrix Horváth, 1891

S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 19. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

The single female belongs to the form *rosea* Horváth, 1891.

Species of Irano-Turanian distribution, in S. W. and Middle Asia recorded from Caucasia, Iran, Anatolia, Israel, Caspian region, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmanistan. In Afghanistan recorded from Kandahar (Muminov, 1975).

Putonia asiatica Jakovlev, 1885

S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 22. 1. 1963 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Recorded from Caucasia, Turkmanistan and Soviet Middle Asia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Oplistocheilus subcarinatus sp. n.

(Figs. 1—6)

Male. Length 7.22—7.6 mm., width 4.67—5.13 mm. Head: length 1.63 mm., width across eyes 1.71 mm., synthipsis 1.25 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.49 mm., II., 1.03 mm., III., 0.39 mm., IV., 0.87 mm., V., 1.03 mm. Pronotum: length 2.1, width 5.32 mm. Scutellum: length 4.26 mm., width 3.65 mm.

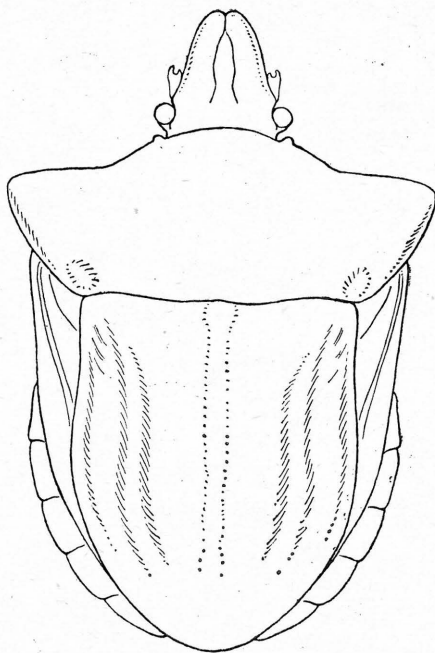
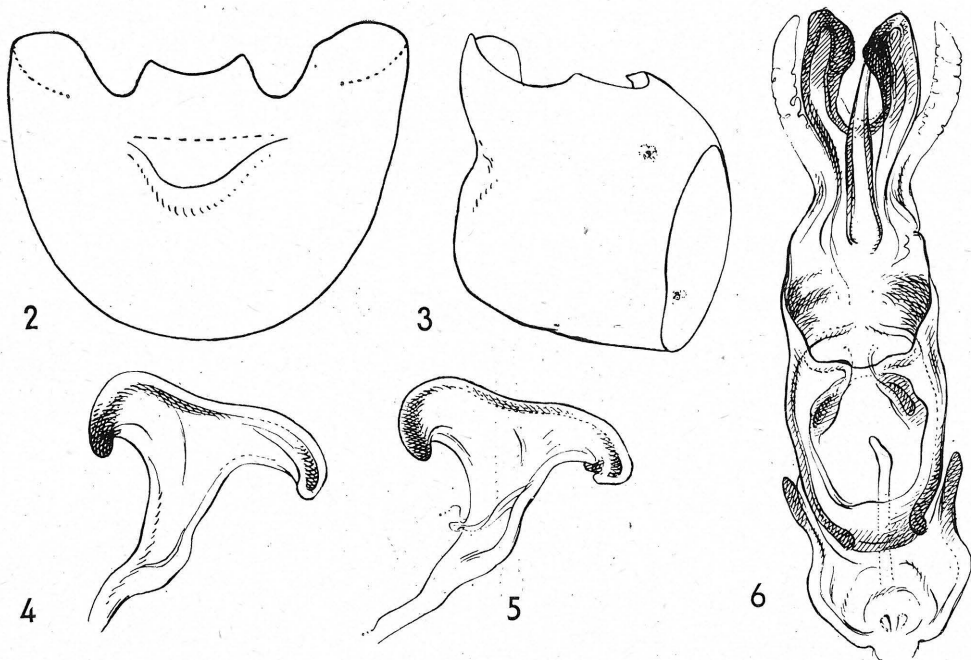


Fig. 1: *Oplistocheilus subcarinatus* sp. n., male — general shape.

General shape of the body broadly oval, 1.4 times as long as broad across abdomen. Head slightly broader than long (45:43), ocular index 5.5. Head in the anterior direction distinctly narrowed, lateral margins moderately rounded, paraclypeal lobes apically narrowly rounded, in front of clypeus contiguous and closing the clypeus completely. Eyes very small, globular and sessile. Ocelli small near to the margin of pronotum. Antenniferous tubercles protruding. Antennae slender, first antennal segment stoutest, 2nd—4th apically widened, 5th segment moderately spindle-like. Relative lengths of respective antennal segments 13:27:10:23:27. Antennae with short semierect pale pubescence. Surface of head puncturate-wrinkled. Bucculae along the whole length equally high, straight, punctured, not reaching base of head, anteriorly slightly expanded, apically rounded. Labium reaches between posterior coxae.

Pronotum 2.5 times as broad as long, strongly arched, pronotal disc in anterior half strongly declivous, lateral margins of pronotum broad, nearly rectangular, somewhat directed forwards and posteriorly rounded. Basal pronotal margin moderately sinuate. Surface of pronotum irregularly puncturate-wrinkled and interspace among them with irregular callosity-like tubercles. Scutellum 1.2 times as long as broad, margins straight, slightly divergent, apical part of the scutellum narrowly rounded and the very apex subtruncate or in the middle slightly sinuate, margins in this part of the scutellum rather reflexed. Disc of the scutellum strongly and regularly arched, its surface of the same sculpture as on pronotum, in the basal portion more strikingly trans-



Figs. 2—6: *Oplistocheilus subcarinatus* sp. n., male — 2: pygophore, posterior view; 3: pygophore, lateral view; 4 and 5: parameres; 6: phallus.

ventrally wrinkled. Scutellum in the middle and on sides with slight sign of longitudinal callosity—like elevations. Sternum irregularly plainly punctured, evaporative area very small, nearly square.

Legs stout, short, femora with numerous irregular tubercles which are on posterior margin more protruding. Exterior margin of tibiae flattened, interior margin with short semierect bristles.

Exterior margin of corium anteriorly slightly sinuate, corium with dispersed and irregular puncturation. Connexivum plain, rather broad, surface of connexival segments finely tuberculate. Venter strongly arched, irregularly shallowly punctured, on disc rather densely.

9th male abdominal segment seen from behind 1.6 times as broad as high, posterior part of the segment on sides obliquely impressed, terminal lateral angles slightly projecting, subacute, terminal margin of the segment sinuate, in the middle with a transverse process with concave margin. Terminal part of the segment coarsely punctate on sides obliquely impressed, terminal margin with sparse erect hairs. Terminal margins of the segment seen from above trisinate, lateral angles slightly protruding. Parameres with long and rather slender basal part, apical part mushroom-like asymmetrically widened, terminally turned down, the opposite point truncate. Phallus figured — fig. 6.

General colour of the body brownish yellow with pale brown puncturation, connexival sutures as well as the apices of tibiae and tarsi infuscated. Apical segment of labium blackish.

Female. Length 8.32 mm., width 5.43. Relative lengths of respective antennal segments 14 : 30 : 12 : 25 : 29. Otherwise similar to male.

Holotype — male: E. Afghanistan, Tangi Saidan, 30 km. W. of Kabul, 1750 m., 27. 5. 1952. Collected by J. Klapperich. In the collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, No. 13315.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — the same data as for holotype.

1 ♂ — C. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 30 km. N. W. of Kabul, 2100 m., 14. 5. 1952. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Oplistocheilus subcarinatus sp. n. differs from *Oplistocheilus pallidus* Jakovlev in more dense puncturation of the body, in slight sign of longitudinal keels on scutellum, which are however not so striking as they are in the genus *Sternodontus*, in more obtuse lateral angles of pronotum, chiefly in their strikingly rounded posterior margins, even though not of the characteristic shape as in the species of the genus *Sternodontus*. Terminal margin of 9th male abdominal segment in *Oplistocheilus pallidus* Jakovlev seen from behind is characterized by less protruding latero-terminal angles and the parameres in this species have shorter and broader basal part, the widened apical part rather narrower, but more symmetrical. *Oplistocheilus pallidus* Jakovlev, unique species of the genus at present, is recorded from Soviet Middle Asia.

Tholagmus nigricornis Reuter, 1900

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2000 m., 16. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Kutiau, 1450 m., 2. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 7. 5. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; 17. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; 9. 5. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; 1150 m., 13. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; 19. 5. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; 1300 m., 24. 5. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan, vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 17. 9. 1953 — 1 ♀; C. Afghanistan, Pagman Mountain, 30 km. N. W. of Kabul, 2100 m., 14. 6. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Recorded from North Iran (type locality), Turkmanistan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, South Kazakhstan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Tholagmus breviceps Jakovlev, 1883

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1150 m., 13. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; 1300 m., 24. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1200 m., 3. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1150 m., 19. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; C. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 2100 m., 30 km. N. W. of Kabul, 14. 6. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from Kazakhstan and recently from Iran (Hoberlandt 1959). In Afghanistan recorded from Herat (Hoberlandt 1961).

Tholagmus flavolineatus (Fabricius, 1798)

N. Afghanistan: Kataghan, Kalagchan, 1600 m., 28. 6. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Afghanistan: Doad, 1460 m., 31. 7. 1959 (loc. no. 728) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, in S. W. Asia recorded from Iran,

Iraq, Trauscaucasia and Kazakhstan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Graphosoma consimile Horváth, 1903

E. Afghanistan: Tangi Saidan, 30 km. W. of Kabul, 1750 m., 27. 5. 1952 — 5 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2000 m., 27. 4. 1953 — 3 ♂♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Afghanistan: Firindjal (Ghurband Valley), 29. 7. 1957 (loc. no. 288) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species distributed in Middle Asia and recorded from Iran and Trauscaucasia. In Afghanistan recorded from Gulam Valley and Parun Valley, Pushki (Kiritshenko 1938) and Bakh-Tut (var. *a-rubrum* Kiritshenko, 1914, Kiritshenko 1963).

Pentatominae

Mustha baranovi Kiritshenko, 1952

E. Afghanistan: Tangi-Gharuh, 1600 m., 40 km. S. E. of Kabul, 10. 5. 1952 — 1 nymph. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 1100 m., 8. 9. 1961 — 1 ♂; 12. 9. 1961 — 1 ♂; 14. 9. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Species described from Tadzhikistan (Lake Iskander-kul and Kondara Valley). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Paranevisanus pilipes (Horváth, 1889)

E. Afghanistan: Panchir Valley, N. E. of Kabul, Mars, 2400 m., 27. 8. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Further material examined: N. India, Kashmir, 1896 — 1 ♀ (Collectio Horváth, National Zoological Museum, Budapest). Himalaya — 2 ♂♂. E. Afghanistan, Kabul, Shah-baber, 8. 1. 1938 collected by Zhenshurist — 1 ♀; Kabul, 1944 collected by A. Kostylev — 1 ♂ (Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad).

Distribution: W. Himalaya (Kashmir — type locality), E. Afghanistan (Kabul, Shah-baber; Kiritshenko 1963).

The species of the genus *Paranevisanus* Distant are restricted to the great Himalayan range and the Afghanistan localities are westernmost in the distribution of the genus.

Apodiphus integriceps Horváth, 1889

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 16. 5. 1952 — 1 ♀; 22. 5. 1952 — 1 ♂; 9. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 16. 10. 1952 — 1 ♂; Darufulun near Kabul, 1800 m., 11. 6. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀. S. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 26. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Kunduz, 350 m., 2. 9. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

N. W. Afghanistan: Herat, 4. 9. 1957 (loc. no. 324) — 1 ♂; Afghanistan: Dahlah near to the dam of Arghandab, 6.—7. 5. 1958 (loc. no. 484) — 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 2. 12. 1957 (loc. no. 495) — 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakshan, Faizabad, 1020 m., 14. 8. 1960 (loc. no. 896) — 1 nymph. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Afghanistan: Sar-i-Pul, 7. 9. 1956 — 1 ♀; 15. 8. 1957 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀. Collected by E. Erichsson.

E. Afghanistan: Baglan, 7. 7. 1964 — 1 ♀. Collected by M. Nuorlhach.

Further material examined: N. Afghanistan, Iman-said, 26.—30. 3. 1941 — 1 ♀; Kunduz, 3. 1941 — 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan, Kabul, 1942 and 1944 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; N. W. Afghanistan, Mazar-e-Sharif, Sar-i-pul, 4. 1945 — 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan, Dosina Mountains, upon river Surhad, 28. 6. 1946 — 1 ♂. Collected by A. Kostylev.

Species occurring in S. and S. W. regions of Soviet Middle Asia, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Israel, Iran, Saudi Arabia, India, Pakistan. In Afghanistan recorded from Sar-i-pul, Mazar-e-Sharif, province Kunduz, Imam-said, region Dasht upon river Surhad, Chil-odzhun, Kabul, Gulbad, East province (Kiritshenko 1963) and Herat (Hoberlandt 1961) and Jalalabad, Mamet (Mum:nov 1975). Reuter 1910 and Oshanin 1910 record „Afghanistan“.

Apodiphus montanus sp. n.

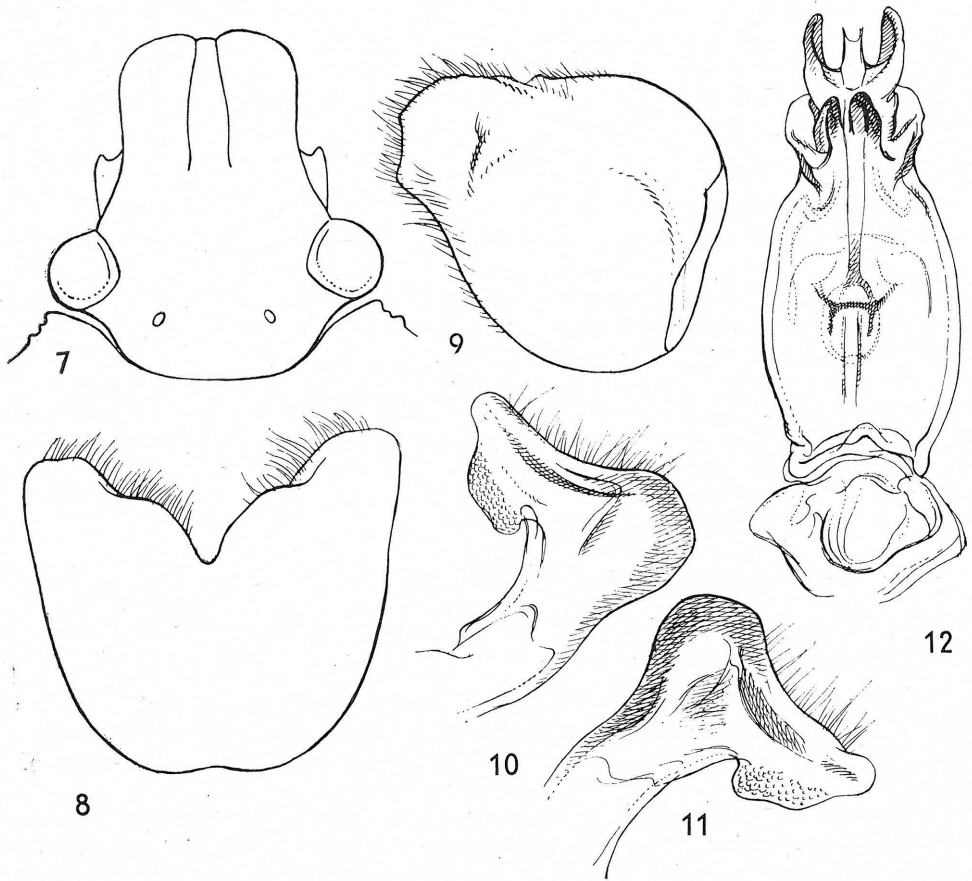
(Figs. 7—12)

Apodiphus montanus Hoberlandt, 1960 n. nud. *Atti del Mus. Cic. di Storia Nat., Trieste* 22: 57.

Male. Length 16.8 mm., width 7.9 mm. Head: length 3. mm., width across eyes 3. mm., synthlipsis 1.76 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.91 mm., II., 2.1 mm., III., 2.44 mm., IV., 2.62 mm., V., 2.52 mm. Pronotum: length 3.6 mm., width 8.2 mm. Scutellum: length 6.1 mm., width 4.9 mm.

Body 2.1 times as long as broad, nearly parallel-sided. Head as long as broad across eyes, lateral margins of the head slightly sinuate and convergent, paraclypeal lobes apically roundedly truncate, slightly longer than clypeus, apically deflected and on sides slightly raised. Ocular index 2.76, eyes small, elongate. Surface of the head irregularly and coarsely punctato-wrinkled with the exception of a middle longitudinal callosity-like yellow line and some irregular callosity-like sharply delimited yellow elevations on paraclypeal lobes. Antenniferous tubercles large, strongly prominent, exteriorly with a tubercle turned to the base of antennae. Antennae slender, linear, with very short pale depressed pubescence and some longer pale erect hairs, chiefly on first three segments. Relative lengths of respective antennal segments 15 : 34 : 40 : 43 : 42. Bucculae narrow, not reaching to the base of head, with punctures and apically triangularly dilated. Rostrum reaches to the posterior margin of 3rd ventrite. Head with short twisted pale pubescence, chiefly below.

Pronotum 2.3 times as broad as long, lateral margins strongly convergent and sinuate, lateral angles short subacute. Basal margin slightly sinuate, anterior margin deeply cut. Disc of the pronotum arched, anteriorly near the anterior margin depressed, surface of the pronotum irregularly roughly and deeply fusingly punctured, with the exception of great irregular sharply delimited callosity-like yellow elevations mostly not fusing and together occupying smaller area than black puncturation. Scutellum triangular, 1.2 times as long



Figs. 7—12: *Apodiphus montanus* sp. n., male — 7: head; 8: pygophore, posterior view; 9: pygophore, lateral view; 10 and 11: parameres; 12: phallus.

as broad, lateral margins in basal 2/3 rather straight, apically strongly narrowed and the apex broadly rounded. Sculpture of the scutellum similar to that of the pronotum. Sternum with fine irregular black puncturation, which here and there fuses and forms blackish spots. Metasternal stink gland peritreme anteriorly with small acute tubercle, evaporatorium small, triangular, rastrate, above bordered by a high border. Legs slender and long, straight, posterior tibiae slightly sinuate, with short pale suberecte pubescence, which on inner edge of tibiae and apically is rather longer and more dense. Hemelytra surpassing the apex of abdomen, corium with dense regular black puncturation which is finer than on pronotum and scutellum, yellow callosity-like elevations on corium are less elevated and not so sharply delimited. Corium dull. Posterior corial margin slightly bisinuate and prolonged beyond the apex of scutellum.

Membrane apically narrowly rounded. Vertex smooth, laterally very finely punctured; connexivum narrow, posterior angles protruding into a distinct acute angle. Puncturation of respective connexival segments denser near sutures.

Pygophore when seen from behind 1.3 times as broad as high, terminal margin forms in the middle a broad deep V-shaped excavation and with distinctly sinuate margins, exterior terminal angles not projecting, nearly rectangular. Terminal margin of pygophore with dense long erect hairs. Pygophore seen from side as long as high, posteroterminal angles of pygophore protruding in a narrowly upwards projecting lobe and forming, with posterior disc of pygophore, an acute angle. Pygophore seen from above 1.14 times broad as long, genital opening transversally ovate, margins swollen and with long erect dense hairs, opening anteriorly with two small roundish plain black coloured processus. Surface of pygophore with irregular black puncturation more dense accumulated above and below. Pygophore brownish with the terminal margin and disc black.

Parameres stout angularly bent, knee-shaped part strongly projecting, exterior margin of apical part acute, interior margin very broadly lamelately widened with concave margin, in front of the apex constricted and the very apex obtuse. Apical exterior margin with long erect hairs. Phallus figured — fig. 12.

General colour black, on head, pronotum and scutellum with metallic shining punctures, corium brownish black, dull. Head beyond ocelli and on paraclypeal lobes with some small yellow irregular callosity-like elevations, clypeus with broad longitudinal more or less interrupted yellow stripe. Antenniferous tubercles, a stripe below eyes, lateral margins of head and bucculae yellow. Labium brownish, apical segment black. Antennae black, first antennal segment brown with a black longitudinal stripe on upper side and with a black annulet apically. The irregular callosity-like elevations on pronotum and scutellum bright yellow, sharply delimited, lateral margins of pronotum yellowish. Callosity-like elevations on corium yellowish not so conspicuous as on pronotum and scutellum. Sternum yellow with dense irregular large black punctures. Evaporatorium yellow. Dorsum black, venter yellowish, brown laterally with irregular dense very fine puncturation, spiracles blackish, 8th and 9th abdominal segments with blackish spots. Surface of venter with sparse pale pubescence. Anterior as well as posterior parts of respective connexival segments broadly metallic black, the black spots being equally as long as the yellow interspaces, posterior angles of segments black. Femora dorsally black, dull, ventrally yellowish, on transitional areas more or less dense blackish punctured, apices of femora yellowish. Tibiae dorsally black, ventrally brownish, tarsi blackish.

Female. Length 18 mm., width 8,2—8.54 mm.

In shape and colour similar to the male. Relative lengths of antennal segments 16 : 33 : 37 : 42 : 41.

Holotype — male: E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Kutiau, 1500 m., 5. 5. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich. In the collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, No. 13316.

Paratypes: E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Kutiau, 1500 m., 22. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 150 m., 14. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

This species is further recorded from Karakorum, Yarkhun Valley, 2400 to 2700 m. as *Apodiphus montanus* Hoberlandt, 1960 nom. nud.

The new species is most allied to the *Apodiphus integriceps* Horváth, a common species in Middle and S. W. Asia, however differs in rather distinct hairs on antennae, in general colouring which in the new species is predominantly black with metallic shade and in sharply delimited callosity-like bright yellow elevations not fusing and which occupy distinctly smaller areas than the black punctured parts of pronotum, scutellum and corium. Third antennal segment in the new species is distinctly longer than second segment whilst in *Apodiphus integriceps* Horváth second and third segments are of equal lengths. Parameres of both species are of similar characters, that of the new species is more robust with more projecting knee-shaped part and with lamellately widened part outstanding. Parameres of *Apodiphus amygdalis* Germar are in apical part distinctly narrowed with subacute apex. Terminal excavation of pygophore of the new species is outstandingly different being broadly V-shaped, with sinuate margins of the excavation, whilst the terminal excavation of pygophore in *Apodiphus integriceps* Horváth and *Apodiphus amygdalis* Germar is regularly sinuate.

Erthesina fullo (Thunberg, 1783)

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1500 m., 22. 5. 1953 — 2 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species widely distributed through Oriental region as far as Japan. Not previously recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Sarju eremica (Hoberlandt, 1960)

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Jalalabad, 500 m., 11. 7. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 1100 m., 24. 4. 1961 — 1 ♂. Collected by G. Ebert.

Species described from Sarbaz, Baluchistan, S. E. Iran and recently collected in numerous places of Iran. Recently recorded from Pakistan (Gilgit and Saidpur by Ghauri 1977). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record). Species of the genus *Sarju* Ghauri form further link within the distributional centrum of Halyini in S. W., Middle and High Montane Asia.

The antennae of single female specimen from Jalalabad are more slender than in the specimens from Iran as well as the ratio of respective antennal segments is rather different being 21 : 45 : 42 : 54 : 50 (in the holotype 30 : 50 : 55 : 64 : 59).

Sarju lata quadrata Ghauri, 1977

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2200 m., 17. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1550 m., 14. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1500 m., 22. 5. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Distribution: Pakistan, Jhelam Valley. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record). *Sarju lata lata* Ghauri recorded from N. W. Pakistan, between Gilgit and Nagy and from N. W. India, Kashmir, Baltistan (Ghauri 1977).

Sarju pavlovskii (Kiritshenko, 1952)

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 22. 5. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Distribution: USSR Tadzhikistan, in Afghanistan recorded from Kabul, Kabul mountains, East province of Afghanistan (Kiritshenko 1963).

Halys persa Bergroth, 1919

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 1100 m., 3. 4. 1961 — 1 ♀; 21. 9. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Distribution: Species described from Iranian Baluchistan (Bampur — Karvandar type-locality) and recently collected in numerous localities of S. E. Iran. In Afghanistan recorded from Pirzada, Yakchal near Girisk, Nuristan, Wama (China and Miller 1950) and Afghanistan (without correct locality) by Kiritshenko 1967.

Sciocoris (Sciocoris) dilutus Jakovlev, 1903

S. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 13. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; 19. 2. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀. E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 24. 4. 1953. C. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 30 km. N. W. of Kabul, 2100 m., 14. 6. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Afghanistan: Chiva, Konar Valley, 6. 2. 1958 (loc. no. 444) — 1 ♀; Kadjahkai, 29. 4. — 1. 5. 1958 (loc. no. 496) — 2 ♀♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Recorded from Central Asia: W. Sinkiang (Kashgaria), in W. China (Khami between Bugas and Kara-tube, type-locality), Mongolia (river Edzingol near lake Sogo-Nor and in Central Gobi desert) and in Soviet Middle Asia (N. Kirgizia and Kazakhstan). Recently recorded from N. Iran by Putshkov (1965) without giving correct localities. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) luteolus Fieber, 1861

S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 13. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of East Mediterranean distribution, recorded from Israel, Syria and Turkey. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

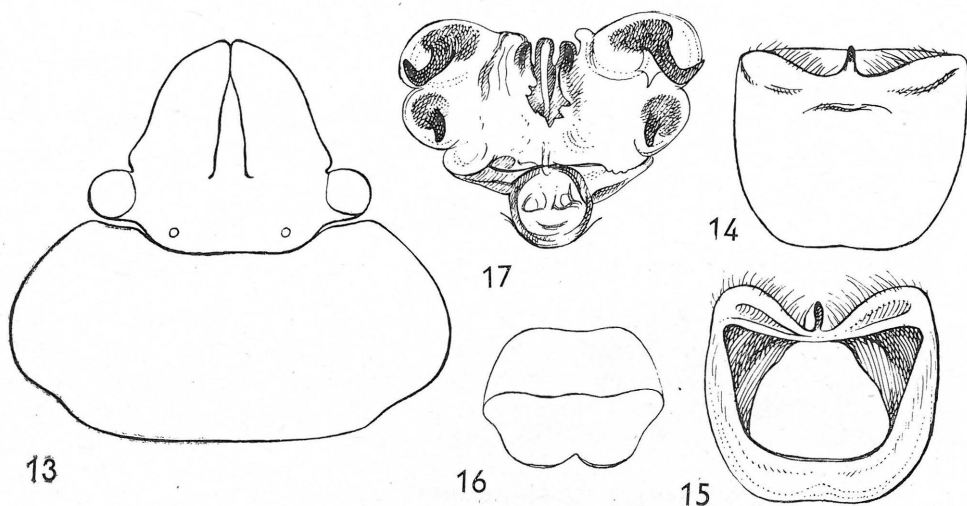
Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) lautus Horváth, 1903

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Shiva high steppe, 2800 m., 7. 7. 1953 — 2 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from Transcaspian region only. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) sahlbergi Wagner, 1952

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 900 m., 52 km. E. of Kabul, 12. 6. 1952 — 1 ♂;



Figs. 13—17: *Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) afghanus* sp. n., male — 13: head and pronotum; 14: pygophore, posterior view; 15: pygophore, dorsal view; 16: anal-conus; 17: phallus.

Tangi-Gharuh, 1600 m., S. E. of Kabul, 21. 8. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀; S. Nuristan, Laghman upon river Alingar, 500 m., 31. 3. 1953 — 1 ♀; Kunar Valley, Asmar, 900 m., 3. 4. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 8. 4. 1953 — 2 ♂♂; 10. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀; 1100 m., 14. 4. 1953 — 4 ♂♂; 1200 m., 15. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂; 1200 m., 20. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 1100 m., 22. 4. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 15 ♀♀; 1100 m., 6. 5. 1953 — 24 ♂♂ and 52 ♀♀; 1200 m., 7. 5. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; 1200 m., 11. 5. 1953 — 13 ♂♂ and 21 ♀♀; 1150 m., 12. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 1300 m., 21. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; 1100 m., 14. 7. 1953 — 2 ♂♂; E. Afghanistan: Panchir Valley, Bazarak, 2200m., 150 km. N. E. of Kabul, 27. 6. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Eremian species, recorded from Israel, Syria, Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Lybia, Is. Lesbos. In Afghanistan recorded from river Turkesk (Kiritshenko 1967).

***Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) denticeps* Wagner, 1965**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 6. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1200 m., 11. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from Tadzhikistan (Chumri on the river Zaravshan). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) afghanus* sp. n.**

(Figs. 13—17)

Male. Length 4.65—5.64 mm., width 2.6—3.4 mm. Head: length 1.15 mm., width across eyes 1.67 mm., synthlipsis 1.12 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0.28 mm., II, 0.4 mm., III, 0.28 mm., IV, 0.53 mm., V, 0.59 mm. Pronotum: length 1.08 mm., width 2.69 mm. Scutellum: length 1.74 mm., width 1.67 mm.

General shape of the body 1.6—1.75 times as long as broad, with sides of the body rather parallel, above in general aspect slightly convex.

Head 1.4—1.5 times as broad across eyes as long, ocular index 3.7—4.4, head in front of eyes 1.7 times as broad as long, disc of head plain, anteriorly distinctly declivous, margins finely raised, eyes large, globular, for the most part projecting from the head margin, angles in front of eyes very small and blunt, margins of head near to the angles slightly sinuate and then distinctly convergent, apex of head narrowly rounded. Antennae rather stout, third antennal segment posteriorly widened, fourth and fifth segment fusiform, relative lengths of antennal segments 28 : 40 : 28 : 53 : 59.

Pronotum 2.47—2.5 times as broad as long, lateral margins of pronotum regularly rounded, divergent posteriorly, with broadly roundish posterior angles; anterior margin of pronotum in the level of head slightly excavated, straight, anterior angles touching posterior margin of eyes; pronotum slightly convex, disc rather flattened and anterolaterally deflected. Scutellum as long as broad, triangular, lateral margins slightly sinuate, apex narrowly rounded. Surface of the scutellum convex, rather more basally. Hemelytra distinctly surpassing the apex of abdomen, corium in anterior margins as broad as pronotum posteriorly and rather parallel; corial posterior margin roundish, interior corial angles broad, situated slightly in front of scutellar apex, exterior corial angles situated behind the level of the tip of scutellum. Membrane relatively small, posteriorly broadly rounded.

Surface of head, pronotum, scutellum and corium with dense small black, more or less regularly disperse punctures, which are in diameter as large as the interspaces between them; the black puncturation is rather more accumulated on posterolateral angles of pronotum and on posterior and anterior margins of connexival segments; small pronotal cicatrices without regular puncturation, callous. The body below with more dense and finer puncturation, legs with disperse punctures and short suberecte bristles.

Colour of the body in general dark yellowish or brown or dark brown, punctures black or blackish, in general aspect the whole body appearing rather dark; cicatrices on pronotum yellowish, legs, labium and antennae pale brownish, fourth and fifth segments, rarely also the third segment darkened, leaving only proximal parts pale. The body below dark brown or blackish, sometimes on abdomen and thorax with paler areas.

Male 9th abdominal segment small, slightly broader than high, genital opening large with straight margins, posteriorly only slightly converging, the margins of the opening being simple without any processus. Ventral margin of pygophore in the middle with a long slender processus backward curved. Parameres reduced. Phallus with globular theca, aedaegus very broad and short, proximal part with pair of small beak-shaped sclerites, in distal part with pair of large hooked sclerites (fig. 17). Anal conus 1.4 times as broad as long, terminal margin bisinuate, strongly raised.

Female, in colour and general shape similar.

Holotype — male: E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 14. 4. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich. In the collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, No. 13317.

Paratypes: 6 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — the same data as for holotype.

1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 15. 4. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 10. 4. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

1 ♂ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 20. 4. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

1 ♀ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 24. 4. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

3 ♂♂ and 18 ♀♀ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1150 m., 9. 5. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

1 ♀ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 11. 5. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

1 ♀ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1150 m., 13. 5. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

4 ♀♀ — E. Afghanistan; Hindu-Kush, Salang Valley, Walang, 2550 m., 14. 11. 1952. Collected by J. Klapperich.

The new species is allied to *Sciocoris* (*Parasciocoris*) *addisi* Linnnavuori from Ethiopia, however it is generally robuster and larger being 4.65—5.64 mm., whilst *Sciocoris addisi* Linnnavuori being 4.25—4.5 mm. long (in males). Upper surface of the body of the new species is in general conspicuously arched, whilst the pronotum and scutellum in *Sciocoris addisi* are more flattened and pronotum transversally depressed. Puncturation of the body in the new species is more dense and width punctures rather irregular and with its margins rather obsolete whilst the puncturation in *Sciocoris addisi* Linnnavuori is more outstanding, with deep and sharply determined punctures. Ninth male abdominal segment in both species similar.

***Sciocoris* (*Parasciocoris*) *bifurcus* Seidenstücker, 1968**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Walang, 2520 m., 29. 9. 1952 — 3 ♂♂; 2500 m., 14. 11. 1952 — 26 ♂♂ and 17 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 10. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂; 1150 m., 9. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded only from Afghanistan (S. E. Afghanistan, Paktis, Korkao, 2350 m.) by Seidenstücker 1968.

***Aeliomorpha lineaticollis* (Westwood, 1837)**

E. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 2400 m., 30 km. N. W. of Kabul, 6. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 11. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Previously recorded only from South India. First record from Afghanistan.

***Aeliomorpha fletcheri* Distant, 1911**

S. W. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 22. 1. 1953 — 1 ♀; 18. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀; 6. 3. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Previously recorded only from Ceylon and South India. First record from Afghanistan.

***Aelia melanota* Fieber, 1868**

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Shiva high steppe, 2800 m., 7. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Afghanistan: Darreh — Baltshiragh, 30. 10. 1957 (loc. no. 461) — 2 ♀♀; Cave of Karokh, 1320 m., 26. 6. 1959 (loc. no. 678) — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Distribution: Transcaucasia (type-locality), Transcaspia, N. Iran, N. Kirgizia, S. Kazakhstan, Soviet Middle Asia and Afghanistan (Maimana, Brown 1962 and Chodzhaigar, Kiritshenko 1963).

***Aelia furcata* Fieber, 1868**

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Shiva high steppe, 2800 m., 7. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Distribution: Region of lower Volga (type-locality), adjacent regions of Azov Sea, Greece, Anatolia, W. Yugoslavia, Caucasia, Iran, southern parts of European part of USSR, Soviet Middle Asia, Kazakhstan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Neottiglossa leporina* (Herrich Schaeffer, 1830)**

E. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 2100 m., 14. 6. 1953 — 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; 2300 m., 30. 5. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2700 m., 23. 7. 1952 — 5 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 2800 m., 24. 7. 1952 — 2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Euro-Siberian distribution, recorded from Transcaucasia, Iran, Turkey, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan and Kirgizia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

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

E. Afghanistan: Ghorband Valley, 1900 m., 23. 6. 1963 — 10 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Bamvardar Aoudak, Pandjchir, top of Decht-Révat, 2740 m., 140 km. N. E. of Kabul, 7. 1960 (loc. no. 864) — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Bala Kuran, 3200 m., 21.—26. 7. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Species of Holomediterranean distribution, in S. W. Asia recorded from Israel, Anatolia, Syria, Iran, Caucasia and Transcaucasia, from Soviet Middle Asia and Afghanistan (Shuk Valley, Shuker; Kiritshenko 1938).

***Stagonomus bipunctatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

E. Afghanistan: Doab, 1460 m., 31. 7. 1959 (loc. no. 728) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of Mediterranean distribution occurring in Caucasia and Tadzhikistan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Eysarcoris ventralis Weswood, 1857

E, Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 14. 7. 1952 — 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Kataghan, Khanabad, Bangi river, 625 m., 3. 9. 1952 — 1 ♀; E, Afghanistan: Khinjan, Andarab Valley, 1240 m., 25. 9. 1952 — 1 ♀; S. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 20. 1. 1953 — 1 ♂; 17. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; Kandahar, 950 m., 11. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂; 19. 2. 1953 — 6 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; 22. 2. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Mediterranean origin extending far into the Oriental and Ethiopian region; in S. W. Asia recorded from Anatolia, Israel, Syria, N. Iraq, Iran, Caucasia and Transcaucasia, in Soviet Middle Asia and Afghanistan (Kunduz; Ghulamullah 1941, Kiritshenko 1963); Baglan, Kandahar, Khodjailgar, Talikan, East Afghanistan (Kiritshenko 1963) and Kandahar (Muminov 1975).

Eysarcoris montivagus Distant, 1902

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 10. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂; 1100 m., 14. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1200 m., 7. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1150 m., 9. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1200 m., 12. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Previously recorded from India (Sikkim, Assam). First record from Afghanistan.

Carbula afghana sp. n.

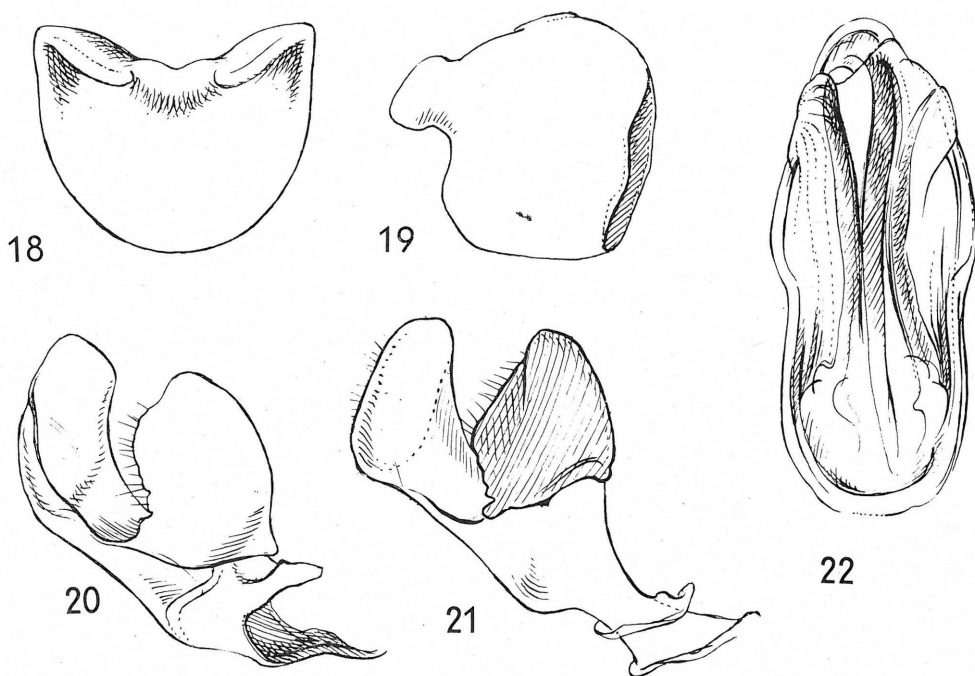
(Figs. 18—22).

Male: Length 5.98—6.21 mm., maximum width (across abdomen) 3.68—4.4 mm. Head: length 1.53 mm., width across eyes 1.63 mm., vertex 1.3 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0.46 mm., II, 0.57 mm., III, 0.57 mm., IV, 0.8 mm., V, 1.01 mm. Pronotum: length 1.49 mm., width 3.64 mm. Scutellum: length 2.39 mm., width 2.36 mm.

General shape of the body broadly regularly ovate, 1.55 times as long as broad, below strongly convex, above moderately arched, on disc nearly plain.

Head when seen perpendicularly from above nearly as broad across eyes as long (34 : 36), ocular index 4.05; slightly convex, anteriorly declivous, lateral margins of head in front of eyes slightly narrowed and nearly parallel, with lateral margins sharp, paraclypeal lobes apically roundedly narrowed and slightly surpassing the apex of free clypeus. Surface of head very coarsely and deeply punctured. Eyes very small, transversally projecting slightly tending forward, ocelli very small. Rostrum reaching the anterior third of first visible abdominal ventrite, second labial segment apically widened, third segment widest, cylindrical, second segment longest, twice as long as first segment, third and fourth segment short, fourth shortest; first and fourth segment fuscous, other segments yellowish brown, third dark spotted. Antennae thick, first segment cylindrical, proximally widest, second and third segments apically slightly widened, fourth and fifth segments spindle-like. Antennae with fine suberect pubescence. Relative length of antennal segments 10 : 12 : 13 : 17 : 22.

Pronotum 2.4 times as broad as long, posterolateral pronotal angles narrowly rounded, not projecting; lateral pronotal margins with sharp borders, in anterior third strongly sinuate, anterior pronotal angles flattened and angu-



Figs. 18—22: *Carbula afghana* sp. n., male — 18: pygophore, posterior view; 19: pygophore, lateral view; 20 and 21: parameres; 22: phallus.

larly projecting anterolaterally up to the middle of the length of eyes. Anterior pronotal margins distinctly sinuate, posterior margin straight. Disc of pronotum flattened, surface of pronotum very coarsely deeply and irregularly punctured, in anterior third with irregular small cicatrices, pronotal disc in the middle sporadically with irregularly callosity-like elevated interspaces between puncturation. Disc of pronotum in the middle with an indication of obsolete more or less visible longitudinal elevated ridge passing in anterior part of scutellum. Thorax and head below deeply and rather regularly punctured.

Scutellum triangular as long as broad, lateral margins in the middle sinuate, apex broadly rounded, disc of scutellum moderately arched, densely and deeply and regularly black punctured. Scutellum in anterior exterior angle with small roundish black impression, inwardly close to these impressions with very small yellow callose elevation. Hemelytra as long as abdomen, corium smooth with irregular more disperse deep black puncturation, lateral margin regularly rounded. Corial suture regularly rounded, exterior blunt corner reaching to the level of the apex of scutellum. Membrane large, broadly rounded, venation simple subobsolete. Abdomen below strongly convex, with deep dense regular puncturation and with sparse semidepressed pale hairs. Posterior margins of respective ventrites with deep parallel groove. Basal part of venter without any tubercle or spine.

Pygophore small, seen from above 1.2 times as broad as long, genital opening transverse, anteriorly on each side with small triangular process with

rastrate surface; lateroterminal angles divergently projecting in subquadrate processus inside coarsely wrinkled; pygophore seen from side 1.12 times as long as high, terminal angles forming trapezoidal processus surpassing the level of globular lower part of segment; pygophore seen from behind 1.45 times as broad as high, lower globular part of the segment separated from upper part by a distinct impression. Surface of lateroterminal processus seen from behind oblique. Discal part of the segment roughly regularly punctured. Parameres asymmetrically biramous, both arms broad, the exterior higher with entire margins without spines or teeth, terminated by a platform which in the projection covers the inner shorter arm which is in the form of a dish. Phallus figured — fig. 22.

General colour of the body blackish brown. Head and thorax below entirely black, eyes and ocelli brownish. First and second antennal segments yellowish brown, third to fifth segments blackish brown, proximally yellowish. First and fourth labial segment dark, second and third segments yellowish brown, third dark spotted. Pronotum dark brown, black dense puncturation however turns the surface dark and laterally and anterolaterally according to accumulated black puncturation entirely black, the terminal apex of anterior projecting angles remains brown. Scutellum approaching black, brownish ground colour fully suppressed. Corium brown, posteriorly and laterally passing into yellowish, puncturation black. Membrane and veins black. Tergum black, connexivum black with lateral swollen margin brown. Venter smooth black with shining greenish shade. Coxae and trochanters yellowish brown, femora yellowish brown with disperse dots and subapically with dark annular stripe. Tibiae and tarsi pale brownish, tibiae with disperse dark dots and apically darkened.

Holotype — male: E. Afghanistan, Tang-Lalander near Kabul, 11. 8. 1959 (loc. no. 720). Under stones near river. Collected by K. Lindberg. In the collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, No. 13318.

Paratype: 1 ♂ — the same data as for holotype.

Species of the genus *Carbula* Stål, 1864 range in Africa and Asia. Distributional centre of Asiatic species is East and S. E. Asia and nearly all Palearctic species are restricted to China and Japan. In West-Palearctic only one species is recorded, *Carbula kolenatii* Reuter, described according to one female from „Karabach“ (Elisavetpol) in Caucasia and later never since collected in the mentioned area. It is a medium sized species with affinities to the East Asiatic species with broadly rounded lateral angles of pronotum. The Afghan species of *Carbula* do not resemble any species occurring in Asia or Africa. *Carbula afghana* sp. n. is a comparatively very small species with the whole surface of the body coarsely punctured and with extraordinary blunt roundish (not projecting) pronotal angles.

***Gomphocranum christophi* Jakovlev, 1877**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 2800 m., 28. 7. 1952 — 3 ♂♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ (spec. typ. N. 9464, Zoological Museum of the University, Helsinki) from N. Iran (Persia borealis) and 1 ♀ from Shahrud, N. Iran (Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, Leningrad) and 1 ♂ from Wadi el Kelt, Israel [National Museum (Nat. Hist.) Praha].

Distribution: species described from N. Iran and recently recorded from Israel (Hoberlandt 1951 and Linnavuori 1960). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Genus *Gomphocranum* Jakovlev, 1877 described by monotypy from N. Iran is closely allied to the genus *Rubiconia* Dohrn, 1860 widely distributed in the Eurosiberian area of the Palaearctic. Both genera, however, differ in many good features. *Gomphocranum* Jakovlev differs from *Rubiconia* Dohrn in shape of the head being in *Rubiconia* distinctly broader than long with its lateral margins rather roundish and sessile eyes, whilst in *Gomphocranum* the head is as broad as long with its lateral margins distinctly sinuate and the eye inserted by its diameter in the head margin. Bucculae in *Rubiconia* narrow, along the whole length of equal height, whilst in *Gomphocranum* the anterior distal part of bucculae more than twice as high as anteriorly, shovel-shaped. Second and third antennal segments in *Rubiconia* of equal length, whilst in *Gomphocranum* the third antennal segment is distinctly longer than second one. External orifice of stink-gland in *Rubiconia* narrow, elongate in upper part leading into a long ostiolar perpendicular furrow-like canal, whilst in *Gomphocranum* external orifice of stink-gland nearly rounded, in upper part with a distinct tubercle, without any furrow-like ostiolar canal. The male genitalia in both genera show good generic differentiation.

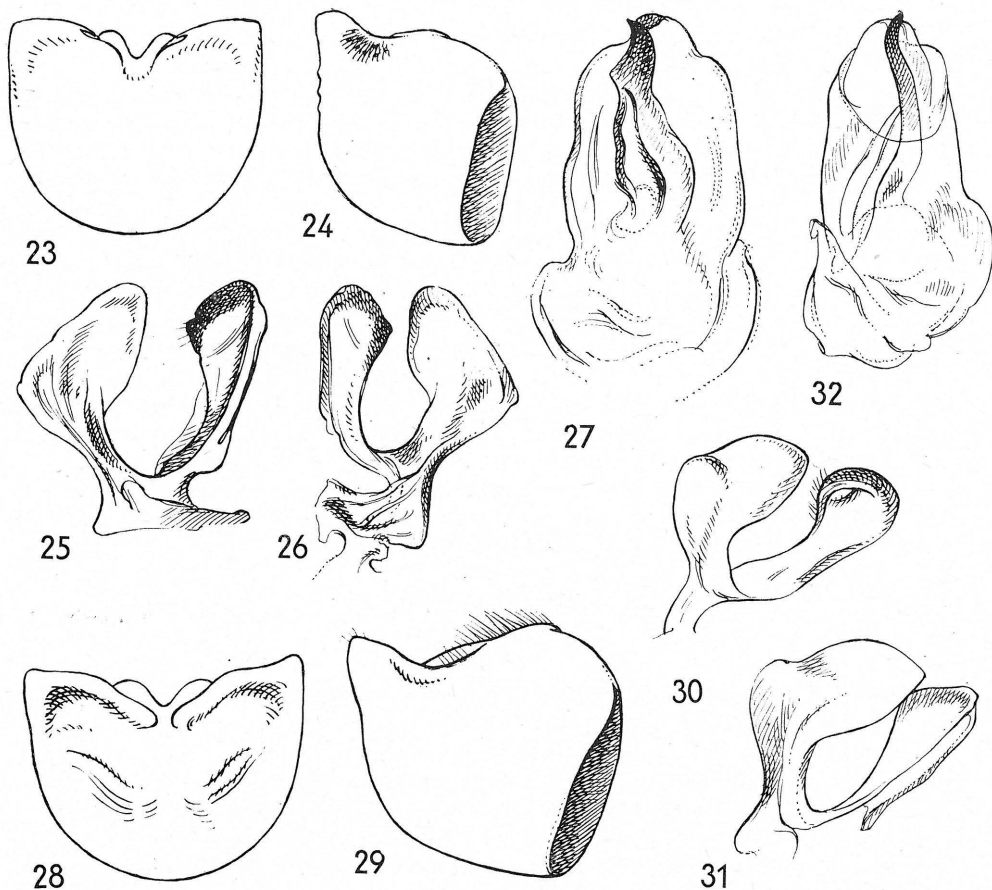
Mormidella montana sp. n.

(Figs. 23—27)

Male. Length 4.94—5.7 mm., width 2.85—3.12 mm. Head: length 1.33 mm., width 1.44 mm., synthlipsis 0.91 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.3 mm., II., 0.46 mm., III., 0.34 mm., IV., 0.48 mm., V., 0.8 mm. Pronotum: length 1.14 mm., width 2.96 mm. Scutellum: length 1.9 mm., width 1.9 mm.

General shape of the body broadly oval, only 1.8 times as long as broad. Head only slightly broader than long (1.1 times as broad as long), disc of head strongly arched, in anterior direction declivous, clypeus in anterior direction slightly narrowed, apically broadly rounded, broader than clypeus at apex. Margins of head in apical direction moderately convergent, in front of eyes distinctly sinuate. Upper and lower part of the head regularly and roughly punctured. Bucculae along the whole length low, hardly visible. Surface of the head with semierect dense pubescence. Antennae slightly shorter than head and pronotum together, 1st antennal segment cylindrical, not reaching the apex of paraclypeal lobes, 2nd segment in apical direction distinctly widened, 3rd only slightly widened, 4th and 5th segments spindle-like. Relative lengths of antennal segments 8 : 12 : 10 : 13 : 21. Antennae with dense short subadpressed pubescence and with some longer hairs. Eyes very small, sessile, ocelli near to the anterior margin of pronotum. Labium reaching between hind coxae, first two segments of equal length and distinctly shorter than third and fourth segments, which are of equal length too; terminal segment black.

Pronotum 2.6 times as broad as long, anteriorly strongly narrowed, posterior margin of the pronotum twice as broad as anterior margin, lateral margins straight or only slightly roundish, flattened and raised, more distinctly in anterior half. Anterior pronotal margin deeply sinuate, anterior angles extending forward, narrowly rounded. Posterior pronotal angles rounded, posterior



Figs. 23—27: *Mormidella montana* sp. n., male — 23: pygophore, posterior view; 24: pygophore, lateral view; 25 and 26: parameres; 27: phallus. Figs. 28—32: *Mormidella phalerata* (Jak.), male— 28: pygophore, posterior view; 29: pygophore, lateral view; 30 and 31: parameres; 32: phallus.

margin straight. Surface of the pronotum anteriorly declivous, pronotal disc rather flattened. Puncturation of pronotum deep, dense and irregular, arranged in more or less transverse rows reaching to the raised margins of pronotum. Calli black, smooth. Scutellum as broad as long, margins slightly sinuate, apex narrowly rounded, triangular disc of scutellum moderately elevated, flattened. Puncturation with the exception of callous elevations on anterior margin similar to that on pronotum. Pubescence on pronotum and scutellum short, very sparse and partly hardly visible. Sternum dense, more regularly punctured, external orifice of stink-gland small with small tubercle, evaporative area triangular, dull, with sparse puncturation.

Hemelytra reaching the apex of abdomen, corium more regularly punctured than pronotum and scutellum, exterior margin of corium anteriorly callous, subcostal area of corium callous, smooth, exterior angle of corium distinctly

surpassing the level of scutellar apex. Legs short, stout, tibiae slightly bent, upper edge with a shallow furrow. Legs with suberect rather stout bristles, 1st and 3rd segments of equal length, 2nd segment shorter. Venter arched, regularly and dense deeply punctured.

Pygophore small, seen from above nearly rectangular, 1.34 times as broad as long, posterolateral angles roundish, including right angle and forming a triangular impressed punctured platform, exteriorly bordered by swollen margins, terminally not reaching to middle excavation and laterally reaching to half the length of genital opening. Genital opening transversally regularly ovate, in terminal part forming a ovate small obliquely situated sharp ledge on both sides of the excavation and forming very small scarcely visible parandria. Pygophore seen from behind 1.45 times as broad as high, terminal margin slightly sinuate nearly of the same level as lateral angles, terminal margin in the middle shallow roundish excavation and very small parandria, on each side of them with very short oblique ridge; discal part of the segment on each side below the oblique ridge distinctly impressed. Discal part of the segment with irregular dispersed large black punctures which are more accumulated close to the terminal margin. Pygophore seen from side as long as high, terminal angles separated and projecting in moderately narrowed rather long lobes. Margins of genital opening as well as terminal area with numerous long erect bristles.

Parameres small, biramose, generally U-shaped, with unequal arms, exterior one stoutest in the middle angularly broken and conically narrowed, the second arm more slender, semispiral, apically irregularly roundish widened and with a subapical obtuse dark tooth. Phallus figured — fig. 28.

General colour of the body reddish brown with some pale shades and with black outstanding puncturation. Head black with bronze lustre, apex of clypeus and margins of paraclypeal lobes apically narrowly brownish, disc of vertex brownish. Eyes dark brown, labium brown. 1st antennal segment brown, apically narrowly darkened or blackish, lower surface of the segment entirely dark, 2nd antennal segment yellowish brown, apically darkened, 3rd segment blackish brown, basally and sometimes apically narrowly brownish, 4th and 5th segments blackish brown, on base very narrowly brownish. Lateral margins of the pronotum rather paler than disc, anterior angles of pronotum with the exception of very margin and cicatrices metallic black. Anterior margin of scutellum narrowly callosity-like elevated, pale vermilion, laterally with a small callous yellowish round elevation and extreme lateral angles of scutellum black, smooth. Prosternum black, mesosternum in anterior part black, posteriorly brownish, mesosternum black, evaporative area and acetabula brownish. Trochanters brown, anterior femora entire black, apical half to two third of middle and posterior femora black, basal part brownish and black punctured. Tibiae yellowish brown, basally and apically darkened, tarsi yellowish brown. Tergum black, connexium reddish brown, respective connexial segments anteriorly as well as posteriorly blackish or blackish punctured. Disc of abdomen black, shining, abdominal sides reddish brown, sharply separated from black disc, fine punctured sutures of respective ventrites darkened. 9th male abdominal segment reddish brown. Hemelytra brownish, membrane silvery, transparent, veins brownish or darkened. Pubescence of the body silvery shining.

Holotype — male: E. Afghanistan, Hindu-Kush, Salang Valley, Walang,

2520 m., 29. 9. 1952. Collected by J. Klapperich. In the collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, No. 13819.

Paratypes — 3 ♂♂: the same data as for holotype.

It is the smallest species of the genus *Mormidella* Horváth, 1889 (*Mormidella phalerata* [Jakovlev] = 5.65—7 mm., *Mormidella paulii* Horváth = 6.5—8.3 mm.) closely allied to *Mormidella phalerata* [Jakovlev], however differs in generally more flattened appearance of the body, especially on the disc of pronotum, scutellum and tergum; general shape of the body of the new species seems to be more round, because the abdomen in outline is rather round and distinctly broader than width of pronotum, whilst the abdomen in *Mormidella phalerata* [Jakovlev] is rather parallel-sided and as broad or narrower than width of pronotum. Scutellum in the new species as long as broad, lateral margins in front of apex only slightly sinuate and apically narrowly but regularly rounded, whilst the scutellum in *Mormidella phalerata* [Jakovlev] is 1.15 times as long as broad and the apex more or less subacute, lateral margins being in the middle distinctly sinuate and therefore the apical part of scutellum is rather straightened. Disc of scutellum of the new species unicoloured, whilst the disc of scutellum in *Mormidella phalerata* [Jakovlev] has a sharply delimited triangular metallic black spot, apically expanded into a narrow longitudinal black stripe reaching as far as to the apex of scutellum.

V. G. Putshkov (1965 and 1967) considers that all existing taxa of the genus *Mormidella* Horváth are forms of one species *Mormidella paulii* Horváth.

However, I gathered together a lot of specimens of this genus and in addition I had the opportunity to examine further authentic material deposited in the collections of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest, in the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, of the Department of Entomology of British Museum (Nat. Hist.) in London and in the collections of the Zoological Survey of India in Calcutta and I examined all the types of the respective species.

All previous studies in the genus *Mormidella* Horváth as well as descriptions of new species have been based on female specimens. Because in the material of *Mormidella* I had at my disposal there were numerous males of all species. I present here the results of the study based on male specimens of *Mormidella* and I am summarizing them in the present taxonomic status of species of the genus *Mormidella* Horváth.

***Mormidella phalerata* [Jakovlev, 1905]**

(Figs. 28—32)

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Sarekanda Mountains, 4100 m., 28. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂; 4200 m., 21. 7. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

New record for the fauna of Afghanistan. This species was previously recorded only from the western part of the Pamirs in the Shugnen range, Sardedem near Vankala, 90 km. E. of Chorog on the river Ghund (3171 m., August) (type-locality, Jakovlev 1905, Kiritshenko 1926). Shugnen and Southern Wakhan ranges are primary crystalline slate transition and form the first ridge of the Hindu Kush. A further record of this species from Badakhshan in Sarekanda Mountains (4100—4200 m.) is a southern continuation of the distribution of this species in the connected range of mountains Pamirs — Hindu Kush. Both

species *Mormidella phalerata* [Jakovlev] and *Mormidella montana* sp. n. seems to be close to each other in geographical as well as in taxonomical position.

Male. Pygophore rather small, seen from above rectangular, 1.25 times as broad as long, posterolateral angles of pygophore slightly projecting and forming large triangular platform exteriorly bordered by callous margins, terminally reaching to parandria and laterally surpassing half the length of pygophore, terminal part of the platform deeply punctured, lateral part wrinkled. Pygophore seen from behind 1.3 times as broad as long, terminal margin in the middle with shallow excavation and laterally with obsolete parandria, terminal margin nearly straight and obliquely tending to lateroterminal angles (in general terminal margin broadly V-shaped), discal part of the segment below the swelling terminal margin of each side deeply impressed, sharply separated from the terminal margin; discal part of the segment deeply irregularly black punctured and with irregular yellowish callosities, disc and terminal margin with dense long erect hairs. Pygophore seen from side 1.16 times as long as high, posteroterminal angles flowingly projecting in triangular process.

Parameres small biramose, in general narrowly U-shaped with unequal arms of nearly same width, exterior one angularly broken with short and wide apical half and with short, obtuse apex. The second arm cone-shaped, subapically with a very small dark tooth. Phallus figured — fig. 32.

Further material examined: 1 ♀ — Pamir, Shughan, river Gunt, 3171, 30. 8. 1897, A. Kaznakov collected [Jakovlev 1905 — holotype] (Zoological Inst., Academy of Sciences, Leningrad).

***Mormidella paulii* Horváth, 1889**

(Figs. 33—37)

Type-species of the genus; third species of the genus not occurring in Afghanistan.

Male. Pygophore seen from above transverse, 1.5 times as broad as long with posterolateral angles distinctly projecting, ear-shaped, including an acute angle and forming large triangular impressed platform punctured, which terminally reaches to parandria and laterally not reaching half the length of segment. Pygophore seen from behind 1.3 times as broad as high, terminal margin in the middle with a deep narrowly roundish excavation and adjacent very distinct parandria, only less low than lateral angles, terminal margin on each side bisinuate, horizontal; parandria below border by an oblique ridge separating distinctly discal impression of the segment. Discal part of the segment with sparse deep puncturation and long erect hairs, which are rather longer on oblique ridge and terminal margin. Pygophore seen from side 1.35 times as long as high, terminal process separated, distinctly narrowed and slightly turned up.

Parameres biramose, broadly U-shaped, both arms of nearly equal width and shape, the inner arm bent, apical part very broad and terminally broadly rounded, second arm along nearly the entire length equally broad, terminal part very broad, rounded, subterminally without tooth, only with small obsolete ridge. Phallus figured — fig. 38.

Material examined: 1 ♀ — Kashmir, Ladakh (Horváth 1889 — holotype) (National Zool. Museum, Budapest).

3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — Kirgizia, Alai Range (North Alai), pass Taldyk (Zoological Inst., Academy of Sciences, Leningrad).

1 ♀ — Kirgizia, Alai Range, pass Kara-kazuk, 4117 m. (Zoological Inst., Academy of Sciences, Leningrad).

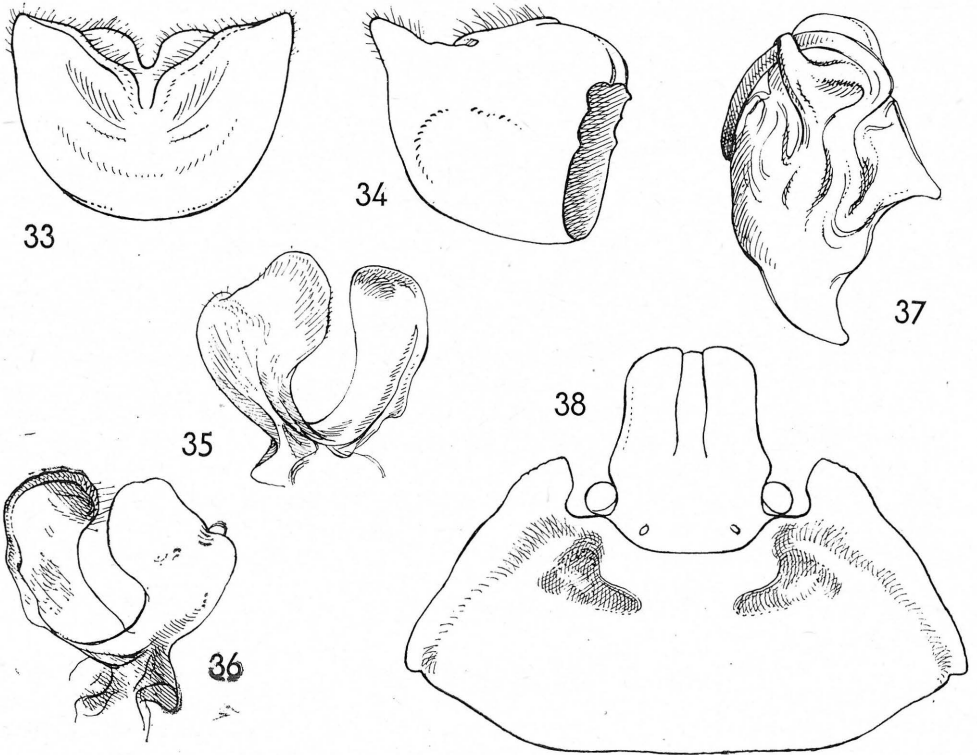
2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — „Alai Montes, 1905 Korb“ [National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha].

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. India, Kashmir, Kashmir Valley (Station 55), 24.—25. 6. 1955, S. L. Hora collected [National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha].

1 ♀ — N. India, Lauhal Valley, Khoksar, 10.800—11.000 ft., 11. 6. 1955 (Station XIII.), A. S. Kapur collected. [National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha].

1 ♀ — N. Pakistan, Lake Saiful, Muluk, 3020 m., 21. 6. 1977, W. Wittmer and M. Brancucci collected [National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha].

Mormidella paulii Horváth is in its distribution restricted to the mountain ranges of Himalaya, Karakoram and Alai, being recorded from Kashmir, Ladakh (type-locality, Horváth 1889, Distant 1902, Singh—Gupta—Mathev—Krishna 1955); Traghbal 3202 m., August (Lindberg 1939), Lauhal Valley, Khoksar 3294—3355 m., June (new record); Kashmir Valley, June (new record);



Figs. 33—37: *Mormidella paulii* Horv., male — 33: pygophore, posterior view; 34: pygophore, lateral view; 35 and 36: parameres; 37: phallus. Fig. 38: *Mimordella nepalensis* gen. and sp. n., female — head and pronotum.

Kashmir, pass Ditsh-nula and Kresh-nula, June (Kiritshenko 1926 as *Mormidella coralifera* Kiritshenko, syn. and Putshkov 1965); Karakoram, Tormik Valley, Sottolo Stak 3900 m., August (Hoberlandt 1960); N. Pakistan, Lake Saiful, Muluk 3020 m., June (new record); Tian-Shan (Transalai), Kara-Kuzuk 4117 m., (Reuter 1890, Kiritshenko 1926); Alai (Putshkov 1965) and Tadzhikistan, Gissar Mountains (Putshkov 1965).

The review of the distribution of the species of the genus *Mormidella* Horváth shows that all are restricted to the mountains or high mountains (to altitude 2520—4200 m.) of Himalaya — Pamir — Alai mountain system (map).

Taxonomic review of the species of the genus *Mormidella* Horváth.

Genus *Mormidella* Horváth, 1889

Mormidella Horváth, 1889, *Termész. Füz.*, 12: 30 [type-species *Mormidella paulii* Horváth: Kashmir o. in coll. Hungarian National Museum, Budapest]. Descr.

Philista Jakovlev, 1905, *Rev. Russe d'Ent.* 5: 115—16 [type-species *Philista phalerata* Jakovlev: Buchara orient., Shugnan o. in coll. Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad]. Descr.

Mormidella Distant, 1902, *Fauna Brit. India, Rhynch.*, 1: 150. Descr.

Mormidella, Oshanin, 1906, *Verzeichnis der pal. Hemipt. Heteroptera*, 3: 46. Cat.

Philista, Oshanin, 1910, *Verzeichnis der pal. Hemipt. Heteroptera*, 3: 46. Cat.

Mormidella, Oshanin, 1912, *Katalog der pal. Hemipteren*, p. 12. Cat.

Philista, Oshanin, 1912, *Katalog der pal. Hemipteren*, p. 12. Cat.

Mormidella, Putshkov, 1965, *Hemiptera, Pentatomoidea of Middle Asia*, pp. 220 and 223—224. Key, descr.

Mormidella paulii Horváth, 1889

Mormidella paulii Horváth, 1889, *Termész. Füz.*, 12: 30—31 (descr.)

Mormidella paulii, Reuter 1890, *Rev. d'Ent.* 9: 237 [faun.]

Mormidella paulii, Distant, 1902, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Rhynchota*, 1: 150, fig 89 (descr.)

Mormidella paulii, Oshanin, 1906, *Verzeichnis der pal. Hemipt. Heteroptera*, 1: 102 [cat.]

Mormidella paulii, Oshanin, 1912, *Katalog der pal. Hemipteren*, p. 12 [cat.]

Mormidella paulii, Kiritshenko, 1926, *Konowia*, 5: 61 [key].

Mormidella coralifera, Kiritshenko, 1926, *Konowia*, 5: 59—60, 61 (descr., key).

Mormidella paulii, Lindberg, 1939, *Op. ent.*, 16 [faun.]

Mormidella paulii, Singh, Gupta, Mathew, Krishna, 1955, *Agra Univ. Jour. Res. (Sc.)*, 4 (supp.): 638 [faun.]

Mormidella paulii, Hoberlandt, 1960, *Atti Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat. Trieste* 22: 57 [faun.]

Mormidella paulii, Putshkov, 1965, *Hemiptera, Pentatomidea of Middle Asia*, pp. 224—225 [descr.]

Mormidella paulii, Putshkov, 1967, *Vestnik zoologii, Kiev*, 6: 81 [syn. key].

Mormidella montana Hoberlandt, 1984 sp. n.

Mormidella montana Hoberlandt, 1984: *Acta faun. ent. Mus. Nat. Pragae*, 17: [descr. key].

Mormidella phalerata (Jakovlev, 1905)

Philista phalerata Jakovlev, 1905, *Rev. Russe d'Ent.* 5: 116—117 (descr.)

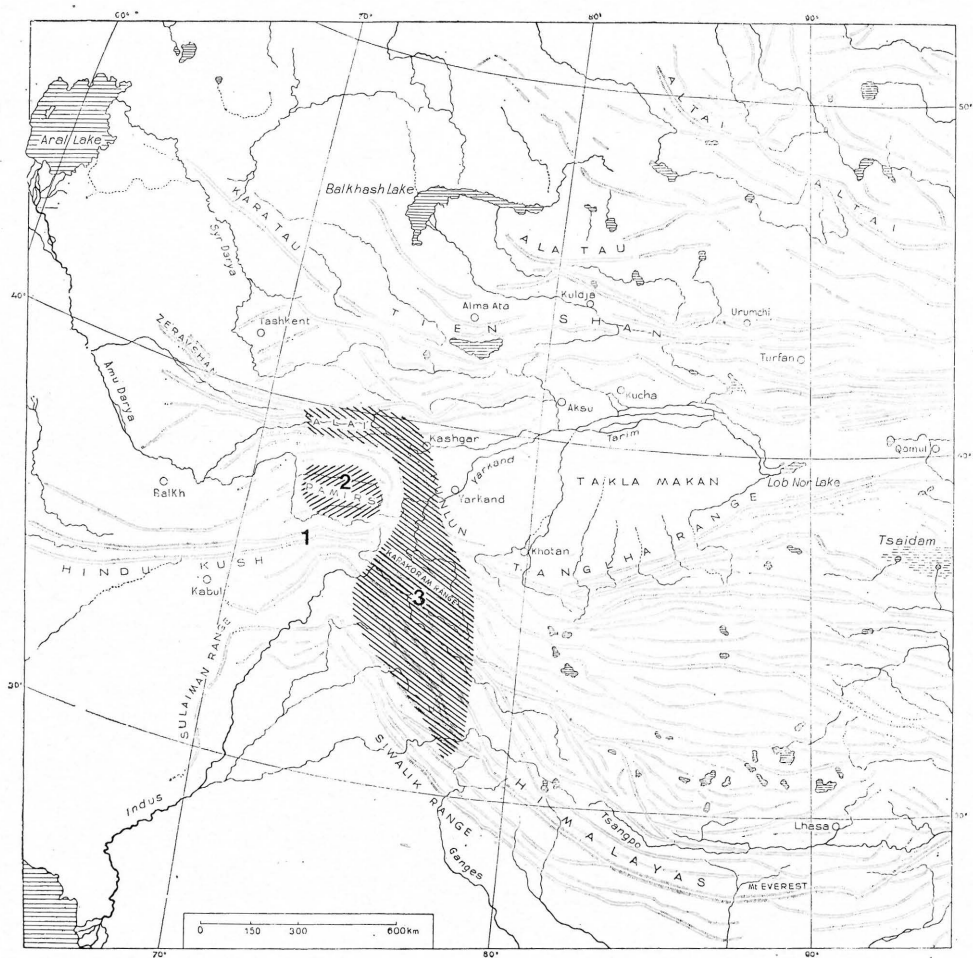
Philista phalerata, Oshanin, 1910, *Verzeichnis der pal. Hemipt. Heteroptera*, 3: 46 [cat.]

Philista phalerata, Oshanin, 1912, *Katalog der pal. Hemipteren*, p. 12 [cat.]

Mormidella phalerata, Kiritshenko, 1926, *Konowia*, 5: 61 [key].

Mormidella paulii f. *phalerata*, Putshkov, 1965, *Hemiptera, Pentatomoidea of Middle Asia*, p. 225 [syn.]

Mormidella paulii f. *phalerata*, Putshkov, 1967, *Vestnik zoologii*, 6: 61 [syn. key].



Map showing distributional data of the genus *Mormidella* Horv. in Himalaya — Pamir — Alai mountain system — [1] *Mormidella mantana* sp. n., [2] *Mormidella phalerata* [jak.], [3] *Mormidella paulii* Horv.

Key to the species of the genus *Mormidella* Horváth

1. Body with distinctly arched surface, mainly on pronotum and scutellum and with distinct short dense erect hairs mainly on margins of pronotum and antennae. Disc of scutellum delimited by distinct callous stripe, forming a triangle, which, close to anterior pronotal margin terminated by an longitudinal callose elevation, disc of scutellum black with bronze metallic lustre. General shape of the body rather elongate, with rather straightened margins. Length 5.65—8.3 mm 2.
- Body in general aspect rather flattened, mainly on pronotum and scutellum, pubescence sparse, rather inconspicuous. Disc of scutellum indistinct without any delimiting signs, anterior scutellar angles with small yellowish round elevation and most extreme angle of scutellum black, smooth. Disc of scutellum concolorous without black metallic spot. General shape of the body short, broadly roundish. Length 4.94—5.7 mm *M. montana* sp. n.
2. Punctuation of the body rather plain, scutellum as long as broad, constricted in subapical part, apex roundish. Membranal suture less oblique. Terminal margin of pygophore in the middle with shallow broadly V-shaped excavation and with obsolete parandria. Exterior arm of parameres angularly broken with short and wide apical half and with short, obtuse apex, other arm cone-shaped, subapically with small distinct tooth *M. phalerata* [Jakovlev]
- Punctuation of the body very deep and very outstanding. Scutellum 1.1 times as broad as long, constricted in the middle of its length, apex very narrow. Membranal suture strongly oblique. Terminal margin of pygophore in the middle with a deep narrowly roundish excavation and very distinct parandria, on each side bisinuate, horizontal. Both arms of parameres of nearly equal width and shape, both arms terminally broadly rounded, without a tooth *M. paulii* Horváth

The most closely allied genera to *Mormidella* Horváth are *Rubiconia* Dohrn, *Risibia* Horváth and *Mimula* Jakovlev and an another endemic genus of Asiatic high mountains closely allied to *Mormidella* Horváth previously collected in Nepal and which is described below as new genus.

Mimordella gen. n.

Specimen of medium size. Body rather short, with expressively roundish margins of corium. Upper part of the body plain, below strongly convex. Head nearly square, strongly declivous, clypeus narrow, apically free. Surface of head with deep rough irregular punctuation and with long erect hairs. Labium reaching between hind coxae. Eyes small globular. Antennae slender, linear.

Pronotum strongly transverse, disc of pronotum plain, anteriorly declivous, lateral sides of pronotum very broadly lamellate, straight margins strongly convergent, anterior angles projecting in long flat triangular process. Upper surface of the body with long sparse erect hairs, more dense on head and pronotum. Pronotum, scutellum and corium and thorax below with black outstanding punctuation; punctuation of venter fine. Scutellum triangular, apex narrowly rounded. Metasternal scent gland opening distinct, rounded and slightly bordered by a wall, evaporative area small, remote from opening. Legs with black punctuation and distinct erect hairs. Membrane small, membranal commissure bisinuate. Connexivum subelevated.

General colour of the known species stramineous, punctuation outstandingly black, head black with metallic lustre. Cicatrices of pronotum black, tergum and great part of venter black.

Derivatio nominis: Anagram of *Mormidella*.

Type-species: *Mimordella nepalensis* sp. n., monobasic.

Mimordella, new genus in the tribe Carporini belongs to the group of the genera *Gomphocranum* Jakovlev, *Rubiconia* Dohrn, *Mormidella* Horváth, *Mimula* Jakovlev and *Holcostethus* Fieber. *Mimordella* gen. n. is most closely allied to the genus *Mormidella* Horváth and the following characters differentiate the new genus from it: general shape of the body shortly ovate with distinctly roundish outline of the body, upper surface of the body rather plain, pronotum strongly transverse, 2.5 times as broad as long, disc of pronotum plain, anteriorly declivous, lateral sides of pronotum very broadly lamellate, straight, anteriorly convergent and anterior angles projecting forward in flat triangular process, surface of the body with distinct long sparse erect hairs and with black outstanding punctation on predominantly stramineous basic colour.

Three species of the genus *Mormidella* Jakovlev are found in the mountains of the Alai—Pamir—Himalaya system, *Mimordella* gen. n. with one species recorded from Himalaya in Nepal.

***Mimordella nepalensis* sp. n.**

(Fig. 38)

Female. Length 6.9 mm., maximum width across abdomen 4.6 mm. Head: length 1.7 mm., width across eyes 1.79 mm., vertex 1.24 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.46 mm., II., 0.55 mm., III., 0.46 mm., IV., 0.69 mm., V., 1.15 mm. Pronotum: length in the middle 1.84 mm., width 4.46 mm. Scutellum: length 2.67 mm., width 2.53 mm.

General shape of the body shortly ovate, 1.5 times as long as broad across abdomen, upper part of the body in general plain, below strongly convex.

Head across eyes nearly as broad as long (39:37), strongly declivous, lateral sides of the head close to anterior margin of eyes slightly widened and then only slightly sinuately narrowed, anteriorly truncate; clypeus narrow, parallel sided, slightly shorter than paraclypeal lobes, apically free. Bucculae as long as lower part of head, anteriorly with triangular widening. Eyes small, globular sessile. Ocelli very small, close to the margin of the anterior pronotal excavation. Head with deep rough irregular punctation and long erect sparse hairs. Labium reaching between posterior coxae. Antennae long and slender, segments linear, third segment distally slightly widened, fourth and fifth segments spindle-like. Antennae with suberect short hairs. Relative lengths of antennal segments 10:12:10:15:25.

Pronotum strongly transverse, 2.4 times as broad as long in the middle, disc of the pronotum rather plain, anteriorly declivous, lateral sides of the pronotum very broadly lamellately flattened, with straight margins in anterior direction strongly narrowed and anterior angles projecting in long flat triangular process reaching up to anterior border of eyes, posterior pronotal corner forming a subacute angle, narrowly rounded and only slightly projecting, posterior pronotal margin laterally sinuate, in front of scutellum straight. Surface of the pronotum with dense irregular large deep punctures, pronotum on declivous part with black smooth cicatrices delimited by a dense row of black punctures. Whole surface of the pronotum with rather long sparse erect pale hairs. Scutellum triangular, nearly as long as anteriorly broad (58:35), very moderately arched only anteriorly rather distinctly. Lateral mar-

gins in the middle distinctly sinuate, apex narrowly rounded. Punctuation of scutellum similar to that of pronotum, rather finer, anterior scutellar angles with a distinct roundish callous yellow elevation, exteriorly bordered by black, hairs similar to that of pronotum, but shorter. Prothorax with very large regular and dense black punctures, punctuation on meso- and metasternum and acetabula more sparse and irregular. Metasternal scent gland opening distinct, rounded and slightly bordered by a wall. Evaporative area very remote from opening, close to the upper margin of metasternum, semicircular, smooth. Pubescence of thorax fine.

Legs short, femora slightly bent, middle and posterior tibiae straight, anterior tibiae slightly sinuate, apically broadened. Legs with large black punctures which on femora are larger and/or confluent. Legs with very large erect hairs, on tibiae distally with short spines. Hemelytra reach to apex of abdomen, lateral corial margin regularly roundish, corium with black punctuation, membranous commissure bisinuate, rather longitudinal, membrane small with distinct veins.

Venter below strongly arched, with fine and dense punctuation and long erect hairs which on genital plates are longer and denser. Connexivum semi-elevated, exterior margins of connexival plates roundish, posterior angle of 7th segment projecting.

General colour of the body stramineous, punctuation of the body and extremities outstandingly black; head black with metallic lustre with the exception of an obsolete longitudinal proximally situated brownish stripe; first antennal segment dark brown, distally black, second segment brownish, third segment black, basally brown, fourth and fifth segments entirely black.

Labium brown, terminal segment darkened.

Cicatrices on pronotum black; second and third tarsal segments black. Great part of venter below black, remaining punctuation brownish. Membrane pale brownish, shining, veins darkened. Spiracles black.

Holotype — female: Nepal, Pina-Lake, Rara, 30. 5. 1977. Collected by W. Wittmer.

Holcostethus capitatus [Jakovlev, 1889]

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 17. 9. 1952 — 1 ♂; S. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 19. 2. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Distributed from Soviet Middle Asia southwards to Kazakhstan, Iran and Afghanistan (Mazar-i-Sharif, Balggan, Balkgh, Kunduz, Kandahar, Khodjailgar, Imam-Saib by Kiritshenko 1963 as *Peribalus peltatus* Jakovlev) and China.

Holcostethus classeyi sp. n.

(Figs. 39—43)

Male. Length 8.28—9.12 mm., width 4.75—5.4 mm. Head: length 1.86 mm., width across eyes 2.32 mm., vertex 1.63 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.46 mm., II., 0.8 mm., III., 0.8 mm., IV., 1.1 mm., V., 1.22 mm. Pronotum: length 2.01 mm., width 5. mm. Scutellum: length 3.2 mm., width 3.2 mm.

General shape of the body regularly ovate, 1.7 times as long as broad. Head 1.2 times as long as broad, anteriorly strongly declivous, margins anteriorly narrowed, in front of eyes moderately sinuate, anteriorly narrowly

roundish; paraclypeal lobes anteriorly cover the terminal part of clypeus; disc of head mostly plain, only vertex slightly arched, eyes small, inserted into margin of head; ocular index 4.7; ocelli very small, from interior margin of eyes distant by more than eyes width. Bucculae very short, triangular. Surface of head with very dense deep large black puncturation. Labium reaching between hind coxae, second segment longest. Antennae slender, first and second segments cylindrical, third and fourth segments apically slightly widened, fifth segment spindle-like. Antennae with several suberect hairs arising from large dark pits. Relative lengths of antennal segments 12 : 21 : 21 : 23 : 32.

Pronotum 2.5 times as broad as long, lateral margins straight, posterior angles broadly rounded, anteriorly deeply emarginate, posterior margin straight. Disc of pronotum anteriorly declivous, posterior third rather plain. Surface of pronotum with dense, more or less regular, deep black puncturation excepting plain anteriorly located yellowish cicatrices and callous yellow pronotal margins. Scutellum triangular, as long as broad, basally rather arched, margins in the middle constricted and then narrowed, apex rounded. Surface of scutellum and corium regularly punctured.

Body below rather convex, regularly punctured. Scent gland opening distinct, only bordered by a distant edge. Evaporative area semicircular, finely punctured, distinctly bordered by callous stripe. Legs robust, femora and tibiae with dense fine blackish puncturation and short subadpressed pale pubescence. Membrane shortly surpassing apex of abdomen, narrowly rounded.

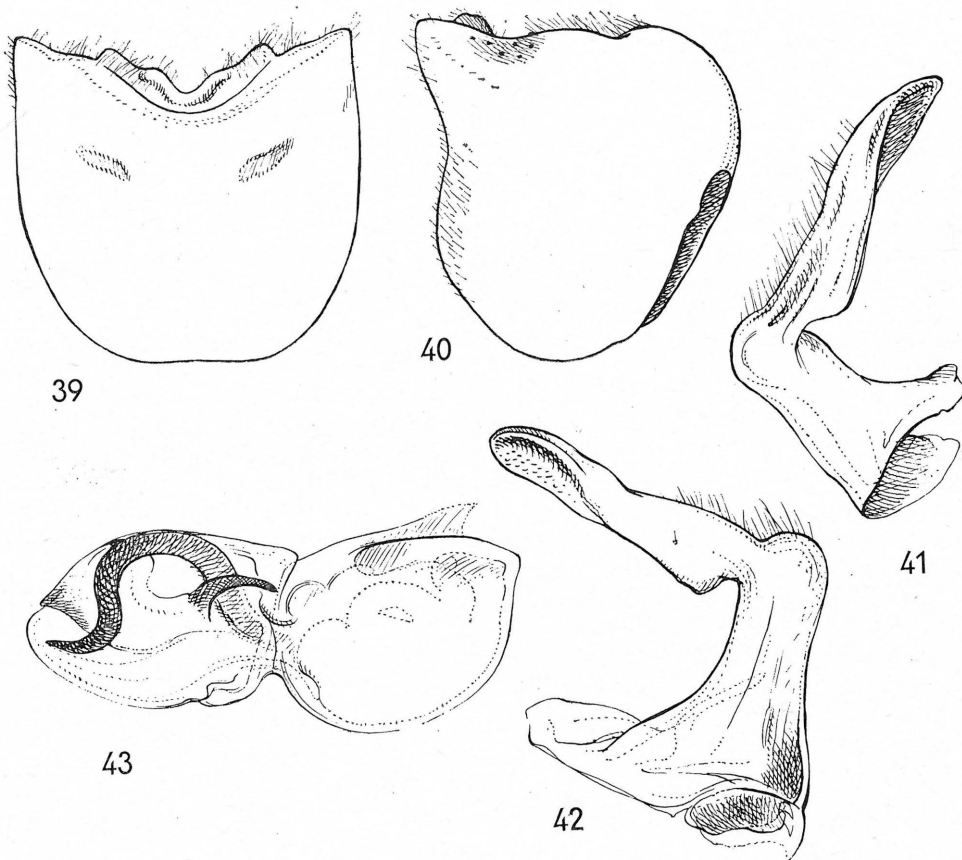
Pygophore seen from behind 1.15 times as broad as high, discal area in upper part transversally impressed, terminal margin with long erect bristles, in the middle broadly shallowly excavated, extreme lateral parts of terminal margin slightly sinuate and laterally projecting at acute angles; parandria very distinct, lobed and in the middle connected by a callous roundish excavation, distinctly explanate from terminal margin. Discal surface of the segment regularly, deeply colourless punctured. Pygophore seen from above 1.15 times as broad as long, in general trapezoidal, posterolateral angles slightly roundedly projecting. Pygophore seen from side as high as long, terminal angles projecting in triangular process, slightly divergent upwards.

Parameres stout, basal part broadest, distally nearly parallel, terminal part distinctly more slender, rectangularly bent and then turned upwards, narrowed apically, beak-shaped. Phallus figured — fig. 43.

Upper part of the body olive grayish with black outstanding puncturation appearing in general dark olive, only pronotal callous, lateral margins yellowish, apex of scutellum pale brownish, connexivum yellowish with groups of black punctures posteriorly and anteriorly of each segment. Body below yellow, puncturation of sternum dark; each pleura with one small outstanding black spot, opening scent gland black, spiracles black and venter laterally on each ventrite with group of more or less distinct blackish spots. First and second antennal segment unicolorous yellowish, third segment distinctly darkened, fourth and fifth segments with the exception of only proximal part dark brown or black. Legs stramineous. The puncturation black, pubescence and hairs pale.

The name of the species is dedicated to my friend Mr. Eric W. Classey from Faringdon.

Holotype — male: E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 8. 4.



Figs. 39—43: *Holcostethus classeyi* sp. n., male — 39: pygophore, posterior view; 40: pygophore, lateral view; 41 and 42: parameres; 43: phallus.

1953. Collected by J. Klapperich. In the collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.) Praha, No. 13320.

Paratype — 1 ♀: E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 10. 4. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Holcostethus classeyi sp. n. belongs to the group of species of which the terminal part of clypeus is covered by paraclypeal lobes, however from all these allied species it differs by the position of lobate parandria in male, which are distinctly higher than the horizontal level of lateral angulate lobes of pygophore.

***Palomena reuteri* Distant, 1879**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2200 m., 17. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Purstam, 1700 m., 19. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Apsai, 2000 m., 20. 7. 1952 — 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2700 m., 28. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2200 m., 28. 4. 1953 — 10 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 3. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Distributed in Kashmir, N. India, Pakistan and Afghanistan (Shuker in Shuk Valley, Kti Valley; by Kiritshenko 1938).

***Carpocoris coreanus* Distant, 1899**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 14. 7. 1952 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Pashawurdo, 2200 m., 21. 8. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2700 m., 25. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Hindu Kush, N. E. of Pagman Mountains, Ghorband Valley, 1900 m., 26. 8. 1952 — 1 ♀; C. Afghanistan: Hazaradjat, Bamian, 2500 m., 28. 8. 1952 — 5 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Hazaradjat, Banda-e Mir, 2900 m., 30. 8. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Kataghan, Bangi River, Khanabad, 625 m., 3. 9. 1952 — 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 13. 9. 1952 — 1 ♂; Fanchira Valley, N. E. of Kabul, Mars, 2400 m., 10. 6. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 22. 4. 1953 — 4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; E. Afghanistan: Darufulun near Kabul, 1800 m., 11. 6. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Sarekanda Mountains, 2800 m., 21. 7. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Pagman Mountains, 30 km. N. W. of Kabul, 2100 m., 14. 6. 1953 — 1 ♂; E. Afghanistan, Hindu-Kush, Ghorband Valley, N. E. of Pagman Mountains, 1900 m., 23. 6. 1953 — 4 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; N. Afghanistan: Kataghan, 1600 m., 28. 6. 1953 — 2 ♂♂; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Faizabad, 1450 m., 2. 7. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Vardush Valley, Barak, 1650 m., 5. 7. 1953 — 1 nymph; Badakhshan, Vardush Valley, Tshakaran, 1850 m., 6. 7. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Shiva, high steppe, 2800 m., 7. 7. 1953 — 4 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Senna, 1800 m., 16. 7. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Firgamu, 2300 m., 20. 7. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Kabul — Sarobi, 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by O. Volk. E. Afghanistan, Gullbahar, 1700 m., 25. 6. 1956 — 1 ♂ and 2 nymphs. Collected by G. H. Amsel.

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 16. 1. 1958 [loc. no. 447] — 1 ♂; Afghanistan: Kadjakhai, 29. 4. — 1. 5. 1958 [loc. no. 496] — 2 ♀♀; Cave Karokh, 1320 m., 26. 6. 1959 [loc. no. 678] — 1 ♀; Kouchk N. of Herat, 950 m., 29. 6. 1959 [loc. no. 683] — 1 ♀; Almar (Maimaneh), 3. 7. 1959 [loc. no. 708] — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Robat-Sangui, S. W. of Kouchk, 29. 6. 1959 [loc. no. 795] — 1 ♀; Kouh-Djaouz near Tang-Saidan, 20 km. W. of Kabul, 1820 m., 31. 5. 1960 [loc. no. 847] — 1 ♀; Orozgan, 9. 6. 1960 [loc. no. 852] — 1 ♂; Ichkachim (Vakhan), 2500 m., 31. 7. 1960 [loc. no. 893] — 1 ♀; Till Pain (Pandchir), N. E. of Decht-Revat, 4. 7. 1960 [loc. no. 919] — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

C. Afghanistan: Hazaradjat, Koh-i-Baba, Shah-to-Kotal, 4000 m., 20.—21. 6. 1961 — 20 ♂♂ and 19 ♀♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Anjuman, 3000 m., 20.—27. 7. 1961 — 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Widely distributed through Palaearctic Asia, N. China, Corea, N. India, Iran, Anatolia, Iraq, Syria, southern parts of USSR and Egypt. In Afghanistan recorded only from Afghan-Turkestan, Doab-i-mekhzarin by Ahmad (1940).

***Carpocoris melanocerus* (Mulsant and Rey, 1852)**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Apsai, 2000 m., 20. 8. 1952 — ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species occurring in European mountains area of Alps, Carpathian and Balkan mountains and Caucasus, Anatolia [Armenian mountains]. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

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

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Apsai, 2000 m., 20. 8. 1952 — 1 ♀; Nuristan, Kamdesh, 2000 m., 27. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 2200 m., 28. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of European distribution ranging into Mediterranean with the exception of West Mediterranean and N. Africa; further recorded from Turkey Caucasus, Krim, Iran, Iraq, Egypt and Afghanistan (Wama in Peotsh Valley by Kiritshenko 1938).

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

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Vardush Valley, Barak, 1650 m., 5. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂; Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Senna, 1800 m., 16. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

C. Afghanistan, Soumi (12 km. W. of Khvadjehtchicht), 1520 m., 26. 8. 1967 (loc. no. 300) — 1 ♀; Karokh, 4. 9. 1957 (loc. no. 415) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of wide distribution in South Europe, North Africa, S. W. Asia and Soviet Middle Asia. In Afghanistan recorded from Kunduz and Talikan (Kiritshenko 1963), Herat — Kandahar, Dashti Margh (Muminov 1975).

***Codophila maculicollis* (Dallas, 1891)**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 22. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂; 24. 4. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; E. Afghanistan, Darufulun, 1800 m., 22. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂; 17. 6. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Recorded from N. Africa, Syria, Iran, India; species of Eremian distribution. Previously recorded from Afghanistan by Putshkov (1965) without correct locality (new record).

***Anthemimia pusio* (Kolenati, 1846)**

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 29. 6. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Tangi-Gharuh, Kabul river, 1600 m., 21. 8. 1952 — 1 ♀; Darufulun near Kabul, 1800 m., 17. 6. 1953 — 1 ♂; N. E. Afghanistan: Kataghan, Khanabad, Bangi river, 625 m., 3. 9. 1952 — 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Senna, 1800 m., 16. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Sarekanda Mountains, 2800 m., 21. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Vardush Valley, Tshakeran, 1850 m., 6. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

C. Afghanistan: Hazaradjat, Koh-i-Baba, Shah-tu-Kotal, 4000 m., 20.—21. 6. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Species of East-Mediterranean distribution, occurring in Soviet Middle Asia and W. Siberia. In S. W. Asia recorded from Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan (Gulbahar, Hoberlandt 1961 and Kunduz, Kiritshenko 1963).

***Dolycoris penicillatus* Horváth, 1904**

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 4. 5. 1952 — 1 ♀; Pagman Mountains, 2400 m., 6. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamu, 1300 m., 15. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2800 m., 24. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2700 m., 26. and 28. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2000 m., 16. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Hindu Kush, Ghorband Valley, 1900 m., 26. 7. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Mangul, 1250 m., 18. 7. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; C. Afghanistan: Hazaradjat, Banda-e-Mir, 2900 m., 30. 8. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; E. Afghanistan: Andarab Valley, Khinjan, 1240 m., 25. 9. 1952 — 2 ♂♂; Hindu Kush, Khinjan Valley, Do-Shak, 2500 m., 27. 9. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Wahang, 2520 m., 29. 9. 1952 — 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Batansar, 2550 m., 10. 10. 1952 — 3 ♂♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 14. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 22. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 24. 4. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2200 m., 28. 4. 1953 — 5 ♀♀; Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1400 m., 10. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Faizabad, 1450 m., 2. 7. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; Badakhshan, Vardush Valley, Tshakeran, 1850 m., 6. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Shiva, high steppe, 2800 m., 7. 7. 1953 — 8 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; Badakhshan, Shiva, high steppe, 2800—2900 m., 11.—12. 7. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Senna, 1800 m., 16. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Firganu, 2300 m., 20. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Sarekanda Mountains, 2800 m., 21. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan, Kataghan, Kalaghan, 1600 m., 28. 8. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Pandjvai, 18. 4. 1958 (loc. no. 453) — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, between Dad Ali and Lake Chiva, 2690—3260 m., 22. 7. 1959 (loc. no. 703) — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Masdjed-Tchoubi, 16. 6. 1959 (loc. no. 757) — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Aolang, W. Pamir, Chiva, 2920 m., 26. 7. 1959 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Doavi, Pamir of Chiva, 2550 m., 13. 8. 1960 — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

E. Afghanistan: Baglan, 7. 7. 1964 — 1 ♀. Collected by E. Erichson.

Species occurring in Soviet Middle Asia, China, Iran and in Afghanistan recorded from Herat (Hoberlandt 1961), Kunduz, Kunduz Imam Saib, Shibirgan, Kandahar, Balkh, Danumfushar, Baglan, Gulbag, Pagman, Shindaid, East Province, Talikan and Chodjaigar (Kiritshenko 1963) and Baglan, Baisakal Valley (Muminov 1975).

***Dolycoris indicus* Stål, 1876**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Parstam, 1700 m., 19. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamu, 1300 m., 15. 7. 1952 — 5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Mangul, 1250 m., 18. 7. 1952 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀; Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1550 m., 14. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 17. 5. 1953 — 2 ♂♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Distribution: India and Afghanistan (Rangul Valley, Pashol and Gadu, Shuk Valley, Kiritshenko 1938).

Chroantha ornatula (Herrich Schaeffer, 1842)

E. Afghanistan: Kabul (Mausoleum of Nadir Shah), 1. 10. 1957 (loc. no. 410) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, recorded also from Iraq, Iran, Transcaucasia, Soviet Middle Asia and in Afghanistan recorded from Herat (Hoberlandt 1961), Jalalabad, Mamet by Muminov (1975) and by Putshkov (1965) without correct locality.

Brachynema germari (Kolenati, 1846)

E. Afghanistan: Bhougavi, between Sar-Pol and Sang-Toga 15. 10. 1957 (loc. no. 377) — 2 ♀♀; Qades, S. E. of Qal'eh Naou, 1320 m., 2. 7. 1959 (loc. no. 685) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

N. W. Afghanistan, 40 km. W. of Herat, 1000 m., 22. 8. 1962 — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀. Collected by W. Kaesweber.

E. Afghanistan: Sar-Pol, 7. 9. 1956 — 2 ♂♂; 15. 8. 1957 — 1 ♀. Collected by E. Erichson.

Widely distributed Holomediterranean species, recorded also from Transcaucasia, Iran, Soviet Middle Asia, South Kazakhstan and in Afghanistan recorded from Balkh, Polichomri by Hoberlandt (1961) and Andchoj by Kiritshenko (1963) and Jalalabad by Muminov (1975).

Brachynema cinctum (Fabricius, 1775)

S. W. Afghanistan: Farah, 28. 4. 1958 — 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Holomediterranean species eastwards ranging to Syria, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan (Afghan-Turkistan plateau, Aibak by Ahmad 1940 and Haibak and Kandahar by Ghulamullah 1941).

Nezara viridula (Linnaeus, 1758)

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 20. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; Nuristan, Kutiau, 1400 m., 10. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀ (f. *torquata* Fabricius). Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of Holotropical distribution. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Acrosternum breviceps (Jakovlev, 1890)

S. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 13. and 19. 2. 1953 — 2 ♂♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from Transcaucasia, Soviet Middle Asia, Iran and Afghanistan (Herat, Balkh, Hoberlandt 1961; Dosh on river Surchab, Kiritshenko 1963 and Andchoi, Kiritshenko 1963 as *Acrosternum sahlbergi* Reuter).

Acrosternum arabicum Wagner, 1959

S. Afghanistan: Kandahar, 950 m., 19. 2. 1953 — 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Nu-

ristan, vicinity of Laghman on river Kabul, 500 m., 31. 3. 1953 — 1 ♀; Nuristan, Kunar Valley, Asmar, 900 m., 3. 4. 1953 — 43 ♂♂ and 18 ♀♀; Nuristan, Beshgul Valley, 1100 m., 6. 4. 1953 — 12 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; 1200 m., 8. 4. 1953 — 9 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; 1100 m., 9. 4. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; 1100 m., 14. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 5 ♀♀; 1200 m., 15. 4. 1953 — 3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; 1200 m., 20. 4. 1953 — 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; 1100 m., 22. 4. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; 1150 m., 1. 5. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; 1100 m., 6. 5. 1953 — 3 ♀♀; 1200 m., 7. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1150 m., 13. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2200 m., 28. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1500 m., 2. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 1550 m., 14. 5. 1953 — 1 ♀; Bashgul Valley, Mangul, 1250 m., 18. 7. 1952 — 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; E. Afghanistan, Tangi-Gharah on Kabul river, 21. 8. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan, Sarobi, 1100 m., 25. 4. 1961 — 6 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀; 6. 8. 1961 — 5 ♂♂; 12. 8. 1961 — 1 ♂; 13. 8. 1961 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 18. 8. 1961 — 4 ♂♂; 22. 8. 1961 — 1 ♀; 6. 9. 1961 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 3. 9. 1961 — 3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; 6. 9. 1961 — 2 ♂♂; 7. 9. 1961 — 1 ♂; 21. 9. 1961 — 1 ♀; 27. 9. 1961 — 1 ♀; 29. 9. 1961 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 7. 10. 1961 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 10. 10. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

W. Afghanistan, Sar-i-Pul, 28. 8. 1959 — 1 ♂. Collected by E. Erichsson.

Species widely distributed through Saudi Arabia, Iran, Transcaucasia, Turkmanistan, Tadzhikistan, Uzbekistan, South Kirgizia and Afghanistan (Herat, Balkh, Gulbahar-Sarobi, Sarobi, Gulbahar by Hoberlandt 1961 and Rabat Namlja, Jalalabad, Balkh, Imam-Saib, Kunduz, East Province by Kiritshenko 1963; according to Putshkov all records as *Acrosternum millierei* [Mulsant et Rey]; province Jalalabad by Muminov 1975).

Acrosternum heegeri Fieber, 1861

E. Afghanistan: Sarobi, 1100 m., 25. 4. 1961 — 1 ♀; 22. 8. 1961 — 1 ♀. Collected by G. Ebert.

Species of Holomediterranean distribution extending eastwards as far as Aden and Southwards as far as Somalia and Madagascar. In the Middle East recorded from Cyprus, Israel, Syria, Arabia, Transcaucasia and Caucasus. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Menida afghana sp. n.

(Fig. 44)

Female. Length 5.8—6.52 mm., maximum width 3.77—3.91 mm. Head: length seen from above 0.47 mm., seen perpendicularly 1.1 mm., width across eyes 1.83 mm., interocular space 1.45 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.29 mm., II., 0.47 mm., III., 0.47 mm., IV., 0.64 mm., V., 0.66 mm. Pronotum: length 1.45 mm., width 3.77—3.91 mm. Scutellum: length 2.55 mm., width 2.55 mm.

General shape of the body broadly ovate, 1.5 times as long as broad, towards the apex slightly narrowed, whole surface of the body regularly strongly arched.

Head seen from above 3.3 times as broad across eyes as long, disc of head strongly declivous, seen from front 1.26 times broader than high, margins of head in front of eyes roundedly narrowed, close to anterior margin of eyes

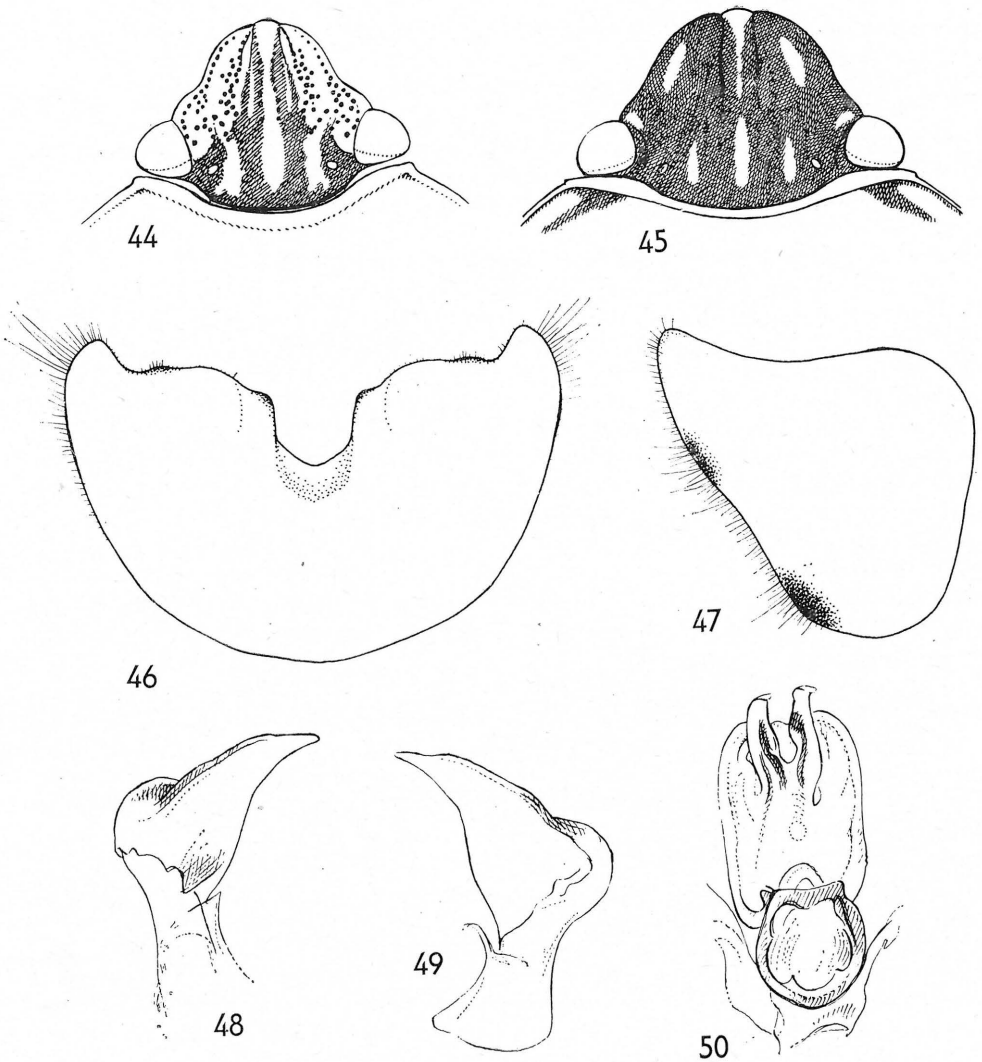


Fig. 44: *Menida afghana* sp. n. — female — head Fig. 45: *Menida varipennis* (Westw.), female — head. Figs. 46—50: *Menida apicalis* (Dall.), male — 46: pygophore, posterior view; 47: pygophore, lateral view; 48 and 49: parameres; 50: phallus.

angulate, clypeus with parallel sides, apically subtruncate not closed by paraclypeal lobes. Disc of head and clypeus slightly convex and near to pronotal margins rather plain. Eyes globular slightly projecting from the margin of head and close to pronotal margin. Ocular index 3.66. Labium surpassing middle coxae only slightly. Antennae 1.45 times as long as the width of head across eyes, first antennal segment cylindrical, second segment thinnest, slightly widened posteriorly, third segment more distinctly widened posteriorly, fourth and fifth segment spindle-like, fourth segment stoutest. Antennal segment with

short subadpressed pale pubescence. Relative lengths of antennal segments 10 : 17 : 17 : 22 : 23.

Pronotum 2.9 times as broad as in the middle long, lateral margins slightly roundish and distinctly convergent anteriorly, anterior margin of pronotum being 0.67 times as broad as the width of pronotum posteriorly. Posterolateral angles of pronotum broadly rounded, anterior angles subacute, not projecting, anterior margin sinuately shallowly emarginate, posterior margin of pronotum close to anterior margin of scutellum only slightly sinuate, nearly straight. Disc of pronotum regularly arched, slightly declivous anteriorly.

Scutellum as broad as long, lateral margin anteriorly straight, in front of apex strongly constricted, apex broadly and regularly rounded. Disc of scutellum arched, more distinctly anteriorly in the middle. Hemelytra distinctly surpassing the apex of abdomen, corial margin slightly roundish and distinctly convergent posteriorly. Membranal commissure less distinct, sinuate, inner posterior angle of corium sinuate at the level of subapical constriction of scutellum and outer posterior angle of corium touching the posterior margin of fifth connexival segment. Membrane transparent with dense and distinct venation. Metasternal stink gland peritreme distinct, opening into a narrow slightly sinuate callous sulcus. Abdomen below strongly arched, exterior margin of respective connexival segments straight, posterior exterior angles shortly pointed. Ventral spine of 2nd ventrite slender, pointed, reaching to middle coxae. Venter moderately arched, disc of venter finer punctured than laterally, colourless.

Legs short and stout, tibiae slightly widened posteriorly, anterior tibiae nearly straight, middle and posterior tibiae slightly curved. Tarsi rather thick.

General colour of the body composed of pale yellowish brown and deep black. Head pale yellowish brown with black longitudinal markings. Lateral margins of head black, margins of clypeus limited by black stripe, a longitudinal stripe between clypeus and head margin with a narrow black stripe, ocellar area and posterior margin of head black. Black parts of head with irregular dense punctures. Labium and antennae unicolorous yellowish brown, only second and third antennal segments in upper area with a more or less distinct blackish longitudinal stripe. Antennae with short dense suberect pale hairs. Eyes brown. Pronotum pale yellowish brown with disperse irregular plain black puncturation on disc; in anterior part of pronotum with irregularly interwoven row of close-set black punctures, lateral and anterior margins of pronotum with row of black punctures parallel to the border which in anterior margin are close set. Scutellum with irregularly dispersed black punctures which anteriorly on the disc are more or less confluent, scutellum anterolaterally longitudinally callous-like without punctures, terminal margin of scutellum without punctures. Surface of pronotum and scutellum strongly shining, the puncturation black and not outstanding. Hemelytra pale brownish, shining, with irregularly dispersed plain black punctures, which are missing on emboliar margin and on callous area in posterior part of corium. Membrane transparent, colourless. Sternum pale yellowish brown, strongly shining with irregular, dispersed plain black punctures. Acetabula almost without puncturation, legs yellowish-brown with pale suberect hairs, tarsi and claws darkened. Dorsum black, connexivum yellowish-brown, anterior parts of respective connexival segments black, these of 7th and 8th segments more distinctly spotted, spined

posterior angles black. Abdomen below pale yellowish-brown with irregular black punctures more accumulated on lateral sides (or with black spots), 7th abdominal segment below in the middle with large black spot. Spiracles black. Female genital external plates yellowish-brown. Abdomen below mainly on genital plates with sparse rather long pale hairs.

Holotype — female: E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 24. 4. 1953. Collected by J. Klapperich. In the collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, No. 13321.

Paratype — 1 ♀: the same data as for holotype.

The new species is closely allied to *Menida apicalis* (Dallas) and *Menida varipennis* (Westwood), both occurring in India and Pakistan and recently found in Afghanistan.

D. Leston (1955) synonymized *Menida distincta* Distant, 1902 with *Menida apicalis* (Dallas, 1851). I examined the holotypes of both taxons and herewith I present the redescription of *Menida apicalis* (Dallas, 1851).

***Menida apicalis* (Dallas, 1851)**

(Figs. 46—50)

Male. Length 5.7—6.2 mm., maximum width 3.5—3.6 mm. Head: length (seen from above) 1.2 mm., width across eyes 1.7 mm., interocular space 0.9 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.3 mm., II., 0.4 mm., III., 0.6 mm., IV., 0.7 mm., V., 0.9 mm. Pronotum: length 1.3 mm., width 3.55 mm. Scutellum: length 2.4 mm., width 2.25 mm.

General shape of the body broadly ovate, 1.6—1.7 times as long as broad, surface of the body only moderately arched, discal part of pronotum and scutellum rather plain.

Head seen from above 2.4 times as broad across eyes as long, when seen from front 1.3 times broader across eyes than high. Disc of head moderately declivous, margins of head in front of eyes sinuately narrowed, close to anterior margin of eyes angulate, clypeus with parallel sides, apically subtruncate, not closed and slightly shorter than paraclypeal lobes. Head, in posterior part only close to pronotal margin, more distinctly arched, whilst the rest of the anterior part of head rather plain. Ocelli very small. Eyes globular, slightly projecting from margin of head and touching the pronotal margin. Antennae 1.8 times as long as the width of head across eyes. First antennal segment cylindrical, second segment apically slightly widened, third segment apically more distinctly widened, fourth and fifth segments spindle-like, fifth segment more robust. Antennae with short subadpressed pale pubescence. Relative lengths of antennal segments 11:16:23:30:32. Labium reaching between middle coxae, second segment longest, 3rd and 4th shortest of equal length.

Pronotum 2.6—2.7 times as broad as long, lateral margin of pronotum nearly straight and strongly convergent anteriorly, anterior margin being 0.44 times narrower than the width of pronotum posteriorly. Posterolateral angles of pronotum broadly rounded, anterior angles obtuse with a very small tooth turned backward; anterior margin of pronotum rather deeply emarginate, posterior margin of pronotum slightly sinuate. Disc of pronotum only slightly arched, middle of pronotal disc rather plain, anteriorly moderately declivous. Scutellum basally nearly as broad as long, margins of scutellum slightly round-

ish in the middle constricted, apex broadly rounded. Disc of scutellum, mainly anteriorly slightly arched. Hemelytra greatly surpassing the apex of abdomen, emboliar margin slightly roundish, convergent posteriorly, membranal commissure rather distinct, sinuate, interior posterior angle of corium situated beyond the constriction of scutellum and posterior outer angle of corium situated in the middle of length of 7th connexival plate. Membrane transparent with dense distinct venation. Metasternal sting gland peritreme distinct, opening into a narrow, slightly sinuate callous sulcus.

Abdomen below strongly arched, exterior margin of respective connexival segments slightly roundish and exterior angle slightly projecting. Ventral spine of 2nd ventrite slender, pointed, reaching middle coxae. Venter smooth with deep punctures rather regularly dispersed and more or less missing in the middle of venter, not confluent laterally.

Legs short and stout, anterior tibiae straight, apically widened, middle and posterior tibiae slightly curved, tibiae with fine long suberect hairs. Tarsi slender and long.

Pygophore when seen from above 1.7 times as broad as long, posterior margin of genital opening rounded and in the middle with a rectangular process, lateral angles narrowly rounded and projecting anterolaterally, edge callous. Pygophore seen from behind 1.7 times as broad as high, terminal area of the segment concave, terminal margin in the middle deeply roundish excavated, the rest of the margin on sides moderately sinuate, and lateral angles distinctly projecting upwards. Segment seen from side in upper part distinctly longer than below, terminal area below distinctly mowed down, lateroterminal angles distinctly projecting. Terminal area with long erect hairs.

Parameres symmetrical, triangular, with broadly rounded exterior angle, inner margin sinuate and apex pointed. Phallus figured — fig. 50.

General colour of the body composed of pale brownish or grayish brown and deep black and pale reddish or yellowish. Head pale brown and with longitudinal outstanding black stripes bordering lateral margin of head and clypeus and on paraclypeal lobes and on posterior part of head. The black parts of head callosity-like, black area with dense deep punctures. Labium and antennae pale brownish, second and third antennal segments above slightly longitudinally darkened, fourth segment in distal half and the fifth nearly entire dark brown. Antennae with fine suberect pale hairs. Pronotum and scutellum pale brownish, with dense regular, large deep black puncturation. Cicatrices of anterior part of the pronotum with more or less confluent interwoven rows of close-set black punctures; lateral and anterior pronotal margins with row of close-set punctures. Entire surface of scutellum with dense deep punctures leaving only smooth callus in extreme anterolateral angles. Disc of scutellum in the middle with large one black spot of variable shape and marginally on each side in front of the apex with a small irregular spot joining with darker or black area of posterior part of corium. Corium with dense puncturation, corial part close to membranal commissure blackish or darker. Membrane transparent, pale brownish. Legs pale brownish or pink, femora with some small black spots, tarsi darkened. Legs with fine pale suberect hairs. Sternum and venter with dense regular deep and very outstanding black non-confluent puncturation. Tergum black, connexival segments anteriorly and posteriorly with outstanding black spots, projecting exterior angles black. Male 9th abdominal

segment below in the middle with a more or less conspicuous black spot, terminal margin laterally black, as well as lateral projecting angles black. Hairs on the genital segment pale.

Female. 6.96—7.39 mm., width 4.06—4.2 mm. Similar to male.

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1100 m., 24. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2000 m., 27. 4. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀; 2200 m., 26. 4. 1953 — 5 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀; Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1550 m., 14. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of rather wide distribution occurring in North India, Kashmir, Central India, Sind Valley and Muree. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Menida varipennis (Westwood, 1837)

(Fig. 45)

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Kamdesh, 2200 m., 28. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of wide distribution: India, Malay peninsula, Indonesia and Pakistan (Thai near Abbottabad, 1100 m., 18. 5. 1978 — 1 ♀; collected by C. Holzschuh; first record). Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Three species of *Menida* Motschulski occurring in Afghanistan and in adjacent regions may be separated in the following key:

1. Surface of the body only moderately arched, discal part of pronotum and scutellum rather plain; puncturation of the body rather dense, regular and deep, entire scutellum punctured with exception of small callous areas in extreme anterolateral angle. Antennal segment 1st—5th gradually longer than each preceding segment *M. apicalis* (Dallas)
- Surface of the body outstandingly convex, puncturation of the body rather plain, very irregular and disperse with exception of large longitudinal callosity-like areas in anterolateral parts of scutellum. Antennal segments 2nd and 3rd of equal length, antennal segments 4th and 5th also of equal length, however distinctly longer than 2nd and 3rd segments 2.
2. Black colour of the head predominant. Surface of pronotum with conspicuous black areas on cicatrices and posterior discal part. Scutellum with distinct black spots, sternum and venter nearly black *M. varipennis* (Westwood)
- Pale colour of the head predominant. Surface of pronotum and scutellum pale unicolorous with black markings. Sternum and venter pale yellowish brown with irregular small blackish spots on lateral sides and 7th abdominal segment below in the middle with a large black spot *M. afghana* sp. n.

Eurydema maracandica Oshanin, 1870

W. Afghanistan: Herat, 4. 9. 1957 (loc. no. 324) — 1 ♂. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of wide distribution in Soviet Middle Asia as well as in S. W. Asia. In Afghanistan recorder from Kunduz, Kunduz — Imam Saib; Imam Saib (Kiritschenko 1963).

Eurydema ventrale Kolenati, 1846

W. Afghanistan: Masdjed-Tchoubi, Chileh Hamman, 18. 6. 1959 (loc. no. 733) — 1 ♀; W. Afghanistan: Pass of Sabzzak, 65 km. N. E. of Herat, 2450 m., 17. 6. 1959 (loc. no. 756) — 1 ♀; W. Afghanistan: Masdjed-Tchoubi, 16. 6. 1959 (loc.

no. 757) — 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; N. W. Afghanistan: Darveh-Zang, Darveh Ghochouk, 1460 m., 27. 5. 1959 (loc. no. 950) — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of Euro-Siberian distribution, penetrating into Mediterranean and S. W. Asia and Soviet Middle Asia. In Afghanistan recorded from Jalalabad, valley of Kunar river (Muminov 1975).

***Eurydema pulchrigena* Kiritschenko, 1925**

C. Afghanistan: Bamian, 9. 1957 (loc. no. 461) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Bale Kuran, 3200 m., 21.—26. 6. 1961 — 2 ♂♂. Collected by G. Ebert.

Species recorded from Turkmanistan and Alai Ranges as well as from Tadzhikistan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Eurydema putoni* Jakovlev, 1870**

E. Afghanistan: Karez Zamin (Khairabad near Kabul), 23. 6. 1957 (loc. no. 234) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species recorded from numerous localities in N.Iran. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Pseumatocoris ignitus* Kiritschenko, 1926**

E. Afghanistan: Tangi-Gharuh, 1600 m., 40 km. S. E. of Kabul, 21. 8. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species recorded from Iraq, Israel, Iran and Afghanistan (province Jalalabad, in Muminov 1975).

***Plautia fimbriata* (Fabricius, 1787)**

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 8. 4. 1953 — 2 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; 10. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1100 m., 14. 4. 1953 — 6 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀; 1200 m., 17. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 20. 4. 1953 — 2 ♀♀; 1100 m., 24. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1200 m., 30. 4. 1953 — 2 ♂♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species widely distributed through the Indian subcontinent, Malay peninsula, Indonesia, China and Japan. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

***Apines insignita* (Bergroth, 1919)**

S. Afghanistan: Kandahar-Kuna, 950 m., 6. 3. 1953 — 3 ♂♂; E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 1200 m., 20. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1100 m., 22. 4. 1953 — 12 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀; 24. 4. 1953 — 1 ♂ and 1 ♀; 1150 m., 30. 4. 1953 — 1 ♀; 1. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; 1200 m., 3. 5. 1953 — 2 ♂♂; 1150 m., 9. 5. 1953 — 1 nymph; 1200 m., 17. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Kutiau, 30 km. W. of Barikot, 1500 m., 5. 5. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species restricted to the Afghano-Iranian forest refugium. Previously recorded only from Iran (Bergroth 1919, Oshanin 1922 and Hoberlandt 1960). First record from Afghanistan.

Priassus examptus (Walker, 1868)

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 17. and 18. 9. 1952 — 2 ♂♂; Hindu Kush, Salang Valley, Quatalak, 1950 m., 9. 10. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species occurring in Middle Asia (Tian-Shan and Pamir-Alai system) and in North India. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Rhaphigaster brevispina Horváth, 1889

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 8. 5. 1952 — 1 ♂; 22. 5. 1952 — 2 ♀♀; 29. 6. 1952 — 1 ♀; 19. 8. 1952 — 1 ♂; 17. 9. 1952 — 1 ♀; 20. 3. 1953 — 1 ♂; E. Afghanistan: Hindu Kush, Ghorband Valley, 1900 m., 26. 8. 1952 — 1 ♂; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Senna, 1800 m., 16. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Faizabad, 1450 m., 2. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀; Badakhshan, Koksha Valley, Djurm, 1750 m., 5. 8. 1953 — 1 ♂. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Beltchiragh, 1120 m., 24. 5. 1959 (loc. no. 638) — 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀; E. Afghanistan: Bareki (Orozgan), 2490 m., 15. 6. 1960 (loc. no. 949) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg. E. Afghanistan: Baglan, 7. 6. 1964 — 1 ♀. Collected by N. Nuorlhah.

Species ranging from Middle Asia westwards to Syria and Israel, Eastwards to China. In Afghanistan recorded from Kandahar (prov.), Kalat-i-Ghilzai (Ahmad 1940), Kandahar (Ghulamullah 1941), Andarab, Serchasma (China and Miller 1950) and from Kabul (Hoberlandt 1961 and Kiritshenko 1963). All records with the exception of that given by Kiritshenko 1963 as *Rhaphigaster nebulosa* (Poda).

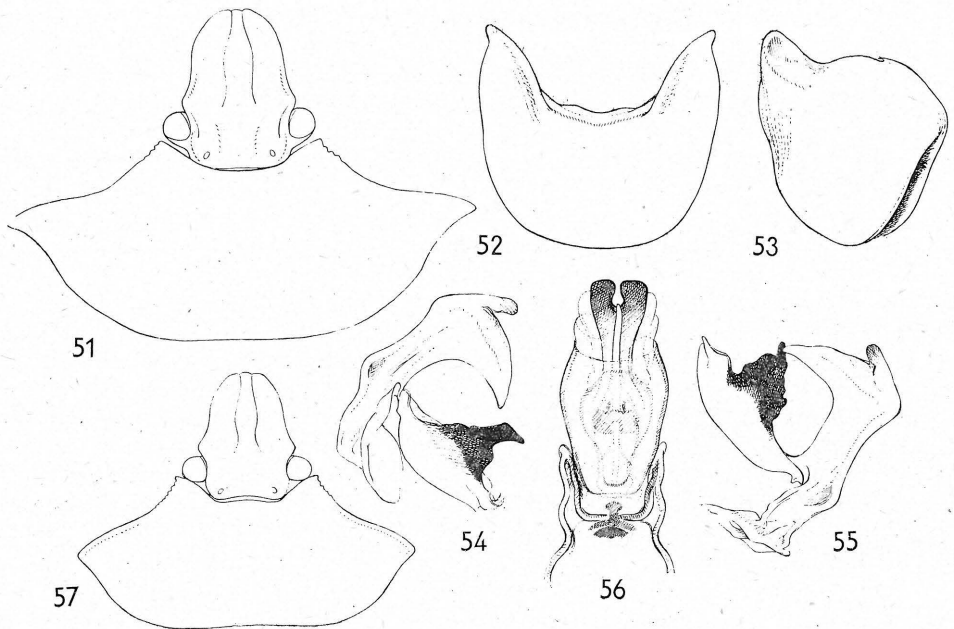
Kasmirocoris klapperichi sp. n.

(Figs. 51—57)

Male. Length 11.58—12.9 mm., width across pronotum 6.46—7.36 mm. Head: length 2.3 mm., width across eyes 2.3 mm., interocular space 1.34 mm. Antennae: length of segment I., 0.83 mm., II., 1.47 mm., III., 2.24 mm., IV., 2.56 mm., V., 2.05 mm. Pronotum: length 2.43 mm., with 6.46—7.36 mm. Scutellum: length 4.35 mm., width 3.65 mm.

Body 1.77—1.82 times as long as broad, posteriorly distinctly narrowed. Head seen from above nearly as long as broad, anteriorly narrowed, margins of head in front of eyes slightly sinuate, paraclypeal lobes as long as clypeus, slightly covering it anteriorly. Puncturation of head irregular, radiately arranged, along margins rather thicker, eyes small, ocelli very close to pronotal margin. Ocular index 2.7—3. Bucculae very low sinuate, terminated with small acute teeth. Labium reaches to the beginning of 4th ventrite; first rostral segment distinctly shorter than the length of lower part of head. Antennae very slender, by one fourth shorter than the length of the body, first segment cylindrical not reaching the apex of head, second and third segments apically slightly widened, fourth segment along the whole length moderately widened, fifth segment slightly spindle-like. Antennae with short semiadpressed dense pubescence. Relative lengths of antennal segments 13 : 23 : 35 : 40 : 32.

Pronotum 2.8 times wider than long, anterior margin of pronotum deeply



Figs. 51—56: *Kaschmirocoris klapperichi* sp. n., male — 51: head and pronotum; 52: pygophore, posterior view; 53: pygophore, lateral view; 54 and 55: parameres; 56: phallus. Fig. 57: *Kaschmirocoris jarringi* Lindb. female — head and pronotum.

emarginate, straight, anterior pronotal angles projecting anteriorly over posterior margin of eyes, pronotal margin in anterior third deeply sinuate, lateral angles of pronotum projecting in long subacute corners, slightly bent backwards; posterior margins of pronotum opposite to scutellum straight. Lateral margins of pronotum in anterior two thirds more or less serrate, lateral projecting angles flattened, margins sharpened. Disc of the pronotum arched, strongly declivous anteriorly, surface of pronotum with irregular, rather dense, often deep black puncturation forming more or less distinct transverse stripes and in lateral projecting corners completely confluent, surface of the pronotum anteriorly with small callose cicatrices. Scutellum triangular 1.2 times as long as wide, margins in proximal half straight, then sinuate and strongly narrowed, apex of scutellum narrowly rounded. Disc of scutellum slightly arched, surface irregularly punctured, in the middle transversally puncturate wrinkled, puncturation rather obscure. Sternum very sparse and irregularly finely punctured, puncturation on sides, below and on acetabula more sparse or missing. Metasternal sting gland peritreme small, roundish, in upper part with short process and with a distinct canal, evaporatorium covering nearly the whole surface of metapleuron, dull. Legs long and slender, anterior femora and all tibiae moderately sinuate; tibiae below roundish, upper edge with a broad and deep longitudinal furrow. Anterior tibiae below in distal fifth with a small process bearing few differing spines. Femora with very short sparse bristles, tibiae with rather longer semierect bristles, which are mainly apically stouter and longer,

these in middle and posterior tibiae are as long or longer than width of tibiae.

Hemelytra shortly surpass abdomen, puncturation of the corium reaching even the emboliar margin, and that of clavus is similar to that of pronotum but no so regular; membrane terminally narrowly rounded.

Abdomen broadly ovate, tergum smooth, on posterior segments dull. Venter with sparse obsolete puncturation, ventrites mesally to spiracles with distinct transverse impression.

Pygophore, seen from behind 1.13 times as wide as high, posteroterminal margin of pygophore regularly, very deeply and broadly emarginate, laterally projecting in narrow terminally truncate corners. Pygophore seen from side short, 0.65 times shorter than high, posteroterminal angles projecting in narrow blunt lobes. Posteroterminal margin of pygophore when seen from above with indications of very reduced parandria.

Parameres semicircular, terminal part darkened and complicately arranged. Phallus figured — fig. 57.

Ground colour of the body and extremities brightly reddish-brown, with outstanding black puncturation. Eyes pinkish. First antennal segment on the exterior margin with a narrow black stripe or only with shortened one and on inner part sometimes with few darkened or blackish spots, second antennal segment proximally quite dark, third distally sometimes darkened, fourth segment in proximal fourth outstandingly paler, sometimes reddish. Head below yellowish or red and yellow, labium yellow, terminal segment black. Black punctures on lateral pronotal angles dense so as to appear almost black, sometimes similar on anterior angles. Pleura pale red or yellow and red, but always bordered by yellow, metasternal sting gland peritreme dark brown, coxae yellow, black puncturation on pleura sparse, trochantera yellow to reddish-yellow, femora reddish to reddish-brown with irregular black puncturation, tibiae and tarsi yellowish red to yellowish. Scutellum similar to pronotum. Corium and clavus reddish-brown to yellowish-orange with black puncturation, membrane grayish-brown. Dorsum unicolorous black, connexivum brightly yellow anteriorly and posteriorly on each segment with more or less reduced black spot. Venter pale yellow finely black punctured, spiracles black, posterior part of 8th ventrite red, ninth abdominal segment completely black.

Female. Length 11.84–14. mm., Width 7.23–8.32 mm. Completely similar to male. External female genital plates as figured.

Holotype — male: E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2700 m., 22. 7. 1952. Collected by J. Klapperich. In collections of the National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, No. 13322.

Paratypes — 29 ♂♂ and 25 ♀♀ — the same data as for holotype.

Paratypes — 24 ♂♂ and 19 ♀♀ — E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, 2700 m., 23., 24., 25., 26., 27. and 28. 7. 1952. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Genera *Kashmirocoris* Lindberg and *Pentatoma* Oliver are very close and there are few good characters separating these genera. The two known species of *Kashmirocoris* are comparatively narrower and slender than representatives of *Pentatoma*. Clypeus of *Kashmirocoris* as long as paraclypeal lobes, along the whole length nearly of equal width, apically free, whilst in *Pentatoma* clypeus is distinctly shorter than paraclypeal lobes which terminally close the apex of clypeus. Pronotal lateral angles in *Kashmirocoris* project laterally, rather sharp and more or less conical, whilst in *Pentatoma* they project late-

rally in a flattened sinuately protruding lobe. Anterior medial tubercle of third ventrite in *Kaschmirocoris* less distinct or reduced than it is in *Pentatoma*.

Kaschmirocoris klapperichi sp. n. is a little broader than *Kaschmirocoris jarringi* Lindberg and is characterized by more arched posterior part of pronotum which is anteriorly more declivous whilst the pronotum in *Kaschmirocoris jarringi* Lindberg is rather less declivous and more plain posteriorly. Lateral pronotal angles of *Kaschmirocoris klapperichi* sp. n. projecting in sharp corners, whilst in *Kaschmirocoris jarringi* Lindberg these are less sharp. General colour of *Kaschmirocoris klapperichi* sp. n. is bright reddish with black and yellow, *Kaschmirocoris jarringi* Lindberg is olive with black and yellowish brown. Surface of *Kaschmirocoris klapperichi* sp. n. more conspicuously, deeply and regularly punctured whilst venter is nearly unpunctured in contrast to *Kaschmirocoris jarringi* Lindberg.

Both species are also geographically close. *Kaschmirocoris jarringi* Lindberg is recorded from Tragbal pass (3200 m.) in Kashmir and *Kaschmirocoris klapperichi* sp. n. is recorded from the Easternmost part of Afghanistan, from Ahmede Devane Mountains (2700 m.).

The species name of the new species is dedicated to Dr. Johann Klapperich from Bonn, who has done so much to increase the knowledge of the insect fauna of Afghanistan.

Asopinae

Jalla dumosa (Linnaeus, 1758)

E. Afghanistan: Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2700 m., 28. 7. 1952 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

Species of wide Palaearctic distribution, in adjacent regions recorded from Iran, Transcaucasia and Soviet Middle Asia. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Zicrona coerulea (Linnaeus, 1758)

E. Afghanistan: vicinity of Kabul, 1740 m., 25. 5. 1952 — 1 ♂; Nuristan, Bashgul Valley, Ahmede Devane, 2800 m., 24. 7. 1952 — 1 ♀; N. E. Afghanistan: Badakhshan, Sarekanda Mountains, 3500 m., 26. 7. 1953 — 1 ♀. Collected by J. Klapperich.

E. Afghanistan: Ichkachim (Vakhan), 2500 m., 31. 7. 1960 (loc. no. 893) — 1 ♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species of wide Palaearctic distribution penetrating into Ethiopian region and Indo-Malayan subregion. In adjacent countries recorded from all republics of Soviet Middle Asia and Iran. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Phyllocephalinae

Schyzops pakistanica Ghauri, 1969

S. Afghanistan: Siah Ab, N. of Bakva, 23. 4. 1958 (loc. no. 487) — 4 ♀♀. Collected by K. Lindberg.

Species distributed in Pakistan (type-locality Gujranwala) and in Iran whence recorded from numerous localities. Previously not recorded from Afghanistan (first record).

Note: There are some further records of species of Pentatomidae from Afghanistan:

Podopinae

Trigonosoma (Selenodera) fischeri (Herrich Schaeffer, 1831): Afghanistan, Chist — in China and Miller 1950.

Trigonosoma (Selenodera) ceriferum Horváth, 1889: W. Afghanistan, Herat — in Hoberlandt 1961.

Leprosoma tuberculatum Jakovlev, 1874: E. Afghanistan, Kabul, Shach-Baber — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Graphosoma semipunctatum (Fabricius, 1775): in Putshkov 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality.

Pentatominae

Mustha baranovi Kiritshenko, 1952: in Putshkov 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality.

Mustha incana Stal, 1876: E. Afghanistan, Gulbahar, 1700 m. — in Hoberlandt 1961, originally incorrectly determined as *Mustha gigantea* Horváth, 1906.

Apodiphus sp.: N. Afghanistan, Kunduz — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Halys dentata (Fabricius, 1775): E. Afghanistan, Laghman Valley; East province, Kabul — in Kiritshenko 1963; Putshkov 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality.

Dalpada sp.: S. Afghanistan, Chardeh — in Ghulamullah 1941.

Carenoplistus breviceps Kiritshenko, 1963: E. Afghanistan, Gulbag — in Kiritshenko 1963, Putshkov 1965.

Sciocoris (Sciocoris) helferi Fieber, 1852: N. Afghanistan, Kunduz — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) capitatus Jakovlev, 1881: E. Afghanistan, Gulbahar — in Hoberlandt 1961; Hindu Kush, Salang pass — in Muminov 1975.

Sciocoris sp.: E. Afghanistan, province Jalalabad, Samarkhel — in Muminov 1975.

Caystrus nuristanicus Linnavuori, 1974: E. Afghanistan, Nuristan, 25 km. N. of Barikot — in Linnavuori 1974.

Aelia acuminata (Linnaeus, 1758): N. Afghanistan, Kunduz; Talikan, E. of Khanabad — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Stagonomus pusillus (Herrich Schaeffer, 1830): N. Afghanistan, Kunduz; Baylan; Imam-Saib — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Risibia mimula (Kiritshenko, 1911): E. Afghanistan, Baid-i-Gazi, 36 km. of Kabul — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Holcostethus nitidus (Kiritshenko, 1914): N. Afghanistan, Polichomri — in Hoberlandt 1961.

Alloeoglypha pretiosa Kiritshenko, 1952: N. Afghanistan, Mazur-i-Sherif; E. Afghanistan, Kabul — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Agatharchus umarovi Muminov, 1975: N. W. Afghanistan, Paropamiz Mountains, 30 km. W. of Kalai-Nava — in Muminov 1975.

Carpocoris fuscispinus (Boheman, 1850): S. Afghanistan, Doaha — in Ghulamullah 1941; N. E. Afghanistan, Wama in Peetsh Valley — in Kiritshenko 1938; N. Afghanistan, Kunduz, Imam-Saib, Shibirgan, Shindaïd; E. Afghanistan, Dufulun near Kabul, Balkh, Kabul, Gulbag, Pagman Mountains — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Paustias leprieuri (Signoret, 1880): E. Afghanistan, East province — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Rhaphigaster nebulosa (Poda, 1761): S. Afghanistan, Andarab, Serchasma — in China and Miller 1950.

Eurydema mrugowskyi Stichel, 1944: N. E. Afghanistan, Shukar in Shuk Valley, Shuk Valley between Perigil and Patshegil — in Stichel 1944; Kiritshenko 1938.

Eurydema leucogaster Kiritshenko, 1963: E. Afghanistan, Kabul, S. Afghanistan, Kandahar — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Eurydema ornatum [Linnaeus, 1758]: N. Afghanistan, Baglan, Kunduz; S. Afghanistan, Kandahar; E. Afghanistan, Kabul, Kabra, East Province — in Kiritshenko 1963; Putshkov 1965.

Eurydema ornatum f. *chloraticum* Horváth, 1891: N. Afghanistan, Afghan-Turkestan plateau, Doab-i-mekzarín — in Ahmad 1940; S. Afghanistan, Doaba — in Ghulamullah 1941.

Eurydema ornatum f. *decoratum* (Herrich Schaeffer, 1830): N. Afghanistan, Afghan-Turkestan plateau, Doab-i-mekzarín — in Ahmad 1940; Doaba, Kandahar — in Ghulamullah 1941; N. E. Afghanistan, Shuker in Shuk Valley, Parigil — Patshegil — in Kiritshenko 1938 and E. Afghanistan, Pagman, Chodjilgar, East Province — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Eurydema ornatum f. *mahadiense* Horváth, 1882: E. Afghanistan, Kabul — in China and Miller 1950.

Eurydema ornatum f. *pictum* (Herrich Schaeffer, 1830): N. Afghanistan, Afghan-Turkestan plateau, Doab-i-mekzarín — in Ahmad 1940; S. Afghanistan, Doaba — in Ghulamullah 1941; E. Afghanistan, Pirzada — in China and Miller 1950 and Kabul — in Kiritshenko 1963.

Bagrada (Nitilia) kaufmanni (Oshanin, 1870): N. Afghanistan, Balkh — in Hoberlandt 1961.

Bagrada (Nitilia) picta (Fabricius, 1775): E. Afghanistan, Sarobi, Kabul — in Hoberlandt 1961.

Bagrada (Nitilia) pallens Kiritshenko, 1966: E. Afghanistan, region of Jalalabad — in Muminov 1975.

Mecidea lindbergi Wagner, 1954: W. Afghanistan, Herat; E. Afghanistan, Sarobi — in Hoberlandt 1961.

Asopinae

Picromerus bidens (Linnaeus, 1758): Afghanistan — in Putshkov 1965 without giving correct Afghan locality.

Survey of Acanthosomatidae, Cydnidae, Scutelleridae and Pentatomidae in Afghanistan.

These four families of Heteroptera have heretofore been represented in the fauna of Afghanistan by 72 species and in the present paper augmented by a further 59 species, 8 of them species new to science.

The family Acanthosomatidae is represented in the fauna of Afghanistan by only 2 species, Cydnidae by 19 species (formerly by 7 species), Scutelleridae by 13 species (formerly by 7 species) and Pentatomidae by 97 species (formerly by 56 species).

In Afghanistan the fauna of Acanthosomatidae, Cydnidae, Scutelleridae and Pentatomidae are composed of the following elements:

Species of Pentatomoidea ranging through widest area of Middle Asia form the majority 33 species (42.9 %):

Cydnidae

Aethus comaroffi (Jakovlev)
Aethus rugosus Jakovlev
Byrsinus penicillatus Wagner

Geotomus latiusculus Horváth
Legnotus validus (Jakovlev)

Scutelleridae

Odontoscelis byrrhus Seidenstücker
Odontoscelis zarudnyi Putshkov
Irochrotus turanicus Kerzhner
Odontotarsus impictus Jakovlev

Odontotarsus angustatus Jakovlev
Odontotarsus armiger Kiritshenko
Ellipsocoris tamerlani Kiritshenko

Pentatomidae

Tarisa elevata Reuter
Putonia asiatica Jakovlev
Trigonosoma (Selenodera) ceriferum
 Horváth
Leprosoma tuberculatum Jakovlev
Mustha baranovi Kiritshenko
Sarju pavlovskii (Kiritshenko)
Sciocoris (Sciocoris) dilutus Jakovlev
Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) lautus Horváth
Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) denticeps
 Wagner

Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) capitatus
 Jakovlev
Aelia melanota Fieber
Risibia mimula (Kiritshenko)
Holcostethus capitatus (Jakovlev)
Holcostethus nitidus (Kiritshenko)
Alloeoglypha pretiosa Kiritshenko
Dolycoris penicillatus Horváth
Acrosternum breviceps (Jakovlev)
Eurydema maracandicum Oshanin
Eurydema pulchrigena Kiritshenko
Bagrada (Bagrada) kaufmanni (Oshanin)

Species with distribution restricted to Afghano-Iranian refugium represented by 19 species (24.7 %):

Scutelleridae

Alphocoris curculionides (Jakovlev)

Pentatomidae

Opliochilus subcarinatus Hoberlandt,
 sp. n.
Sarju eremica (Hoberlandt)
Halys persa Bergroth
Carenoplistus breviceps Kiritshenko
Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) afghanus
 Hoberlandt, sp. n.
Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) bifurcatus
 Seidenstücker
Caystrus nuristanicus Linnavuori
Carbula afghana Hoberlandt sp. n.

Gomphocranum christophi Jakovlev
Holcostethus classey Hoberlandt, sp. n.
Agatharchus umarovi Muminov
Menida afghana Hoberlandt, sp. n.
Apines ignita (Bergroth)
Eurydema mrugowskyi Stichel
Eurydema leucogaster Kiritshenko
Eurydema putoni Jakovlev
Bagrada (Nitilla) pallens Kiritshenko
Schyzops pakistanica Ghauri

Species with their distribution restricted to Irano-Turanian refugium represented by 4 species (5.2 %):

Pentatomidae

Tarisa fraudatrix Horváth *Tholagmus breviceps* Jakovlev
Tholagmus nigricornis Reuter *Graphosoma consimile* Horváth

Species with wide Eremian distribution represented by 12 species (14.3 %):

Cydnidae

Amaurocoris curtus (Brullé) *Amaurocoris orbicularis* Jakovlev
Amaurocoris candidus Horváth

Pentatomidae

Mustha incana Stål *Acrosternum arabicum* Wagner
Apodiphus integriceps Horváth *Pausias leprieuri* (Signoret)
Sciocoris (Parasciocoris) sahlbergi *Pseumatocoris ignitus* Kiritshenko
Wagner *Bagrada (Nitilla) picta* (Fabricius)
Codophila maculicollis (Dallas) *Menida lindbergi* Wagner

Species restricted to the high mountain Pamir-Alai-Himalaya system represented by 6 species (7.8 %):

Pentatomidae

Paranevisanus pilipes (Horváth) *Mormidella phalerata* (Jakovlev)
Apodiphus montanus Hoberlandt, sp. n. *Kaschmirocoris klapperichi* Hoberlandt,
Sarju lata quadrata Ghauri sp. n.
Mormidella montana Hoberlandt, sp. n.

Species restricted to the Caspian basin represented by 2 species (2.6 %):

Pentatomidae

Aelia furcata Fieber *Anthemina pusic* (Kolenati)

Species with Pontomediterranean distribution represented by 7 species (9.1 %):

Cydnidae

Aethus hispidulus (Klug) *Geotomus antennatus* Signoret
Byrsinus fossor (Mulsant et Rey) *Sehirus parens* Mulsant et Rey

Scutelleridae

Eurygaster integriceps Puton

Pentatomidae

Trigonosoma (Selenodera) fischeri *Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) lautus* Horváth
(Herrich Schaeffer)

Species with wide Holomediterranean distribution represented by 17 species (22.1 %):

Cydnidae

Aethus pilosulus (Klug) *Aethus pilosus* (Herrich Schaeffer)
Aethus sahlbergi (Reuter) *Macroscytus brunneus* (Fabricius)

Scutelleridae

Odontoscelis dorsalis (Fabricius) *Psacasta (Psacasta) exanthematica* (Scopoli)

Pentatomidae

<i>Tholagus flavolineatus</i> (Fabricius)	<i>Chroantha ornata</i> (Herrich Schaeffer)
<i>Sciocoris (Sciocoris) helferi</i> Fieber	<i>Brachynema germari</i> (Kolenati)
<i>Stagonomus amoenus</i> (Brullé)	<i>Brachynema cinctum</i> (Fabricius)
<i>Stagonomus bipunctatus</i> (Linnaeus)	<i>Acrosternum heegeri</i> Fieber
<i>Eysarcoris ventralis</i> Westwood	<i>Eurydema ventrale</i> Kolenati
<i>Codophila varia</i> (Fabricius)	

Species of wide Oriental distribution represented by 13 species (16.9 %):

Acanthosomatidae

Elasmucha punctata (Dallas)

Cydnidae

Macroscytus electus Distant

Scutelleridae

Hotea (Tylonca) curculinoides (Herrich Schaeffer)

Pentatomidae

<i>Erthesina fullo</i> (Thunberg)	<i>Palomena reuteri</i> Distant
<i>Halyš dentata</i> (Fabricius)	<i>Dolycoris indicus</i> Stål
<i>Aeliomorpha lineaticollis</i> (Westwood)	<i>Menida apicalis</i> (Dallas)
<i>Aeliomorpha fletcheri</i> Distant	<i>Menida varipennis</i> (Westwood)
<i>Eysarcoris montivagus</i> Distant	<i>Plautia fimbriata</i> (Fabricius)

Species of Siberian distribution represented by 2 species (2.6 %):

Pentatomidae

Carpocoris coreanus Distant

Rhaphigaster brevispinus Horváth

Species of wide Euro-Siberian distribution represented by 9 species (11.7 %):

Acanthosomatidae

Cyphostethus tristriatus (Fabricius)

Cydnidae

Aethus flavicornis (Fabricius)

Ochetostethus opacus (Scholtz)

Scutelleridae

**Odontoscelis fuliginosus* (Linnaeus)

Pentatomidae

<i>Neottiglossa leporina</i> (Herrich Schaeffer)	<i>Carpocoris pudicus</i> (Poda)
<i>Carpocoris melanocerus</i> (Mulsant et Rey)	<i>Rhaphigaster nebulosa</i> (Poda)

Species of Palaearctic distribution represented by 5 species (6.5 %):

Pentatomidae

<i>Aelia acuminata</i> (Linnaeus)	<i>Jalla dumosa</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Carpocoris fuscispinus</i> (Boheman)	<i>Zicrona coerulea</i> (Linnaeus)
<i>Eurydema ornatum</i> (Linnaeus)	

Palaeotropical species is represented by only one species of Pentatomidae:
Nezara viridula (Linnaeus)

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