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HETEROPTERA COLLECTED IN ANKARA (TURKEY) BY LIGHT TRAP

LUDVÍK HOBERLANDT

(Department of Entomology, National Museum, Praha)

During my stay in Ankara in 1947 professor Bekir Alkan submitted to me a collection of Heteroptera made by professor F. S. Bodenheimer in Ankara during summer months of 1940 and 1941. The collection was made by a light trap in the region of the Institute of Plant Protection in the southwestern outskirts of the city, within reach of orchards, grain region and steppe enclaves. The work on this material gave interesting results which are shown in the following paper.

As ground for the distributional knowledge of respective species in Turkey I take the general summaries published by Hoberlandt 1956, Seidenstücker 1957, 1958 and Wagner 1959.

MIRIDAE**Deraeocorinae*****Deraeocoris punctulatus* (Fallen 1807)**

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 18/19. VIII. 1940, 3 ♂♂ — 22/23. IX. 1940, 1 ♂ — 1/2. VIII. 1941, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — 21/22. VIII. 1941.

Species of Eurosiberian distribution, in Turkey recorded from numerous localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

Phylinae***Macrotylus anatolicus* n. sp.**

(Figs 1 — 15)

Male. Length: 4.26 mm, width 1.67 mm. Head: mediane 0.38 mm, diatone 0.76 mm, synthlipsis 0.34 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0.3 mm; II, 0.95 mm; III, 0.68 mm; IV, 0.38 mm. Pronotum: length 0.68 mm, width 1.29 mm. Scutellum: length 0.68 mm, width 0.91 mm.

Body 2.53 times longer than broad, oval. Head (fig. 1) twice as broad as long, ocular index 1.63; eyes very large, globular, rostrum projecting

slightly beyond the apex of posterior coxae. Antennae (fig. 2) twice as long as diatone of head, relations of respective antennal joints 8:25:18:10. First antennal joint thick, towards the apex widened, second antennal joint conspicuously thicker than both apical, at base distinctly narrowed and 0.74 times as broad as the width of pronotum, third and fourth segment thin and linear. Antennae with dense suberect hairs, rather longer and dense on second joint.

Pronotum (fig. 1) 1.88 times as broad as long, disc arched, lateral and basal margins straight. Scutellum 1.33 times as broad as long. Hemelytra projecting far beyond the apex of abdomen. Pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra with very long dense semierect hairs, arising from small dark punctures. Pubescence on legs rather shorter, tibiae with some fine spines. Posterior tibiae 4.2 times as long as tarsus, relative lengths of respective tarsal segments 5:10:7 (fig. 3). Claws (fig. 4) slightly sinuate, basal tooth not strongly prominent, pseudoarolia broad, reaching to the apical fourth of total length of claws, apically free.

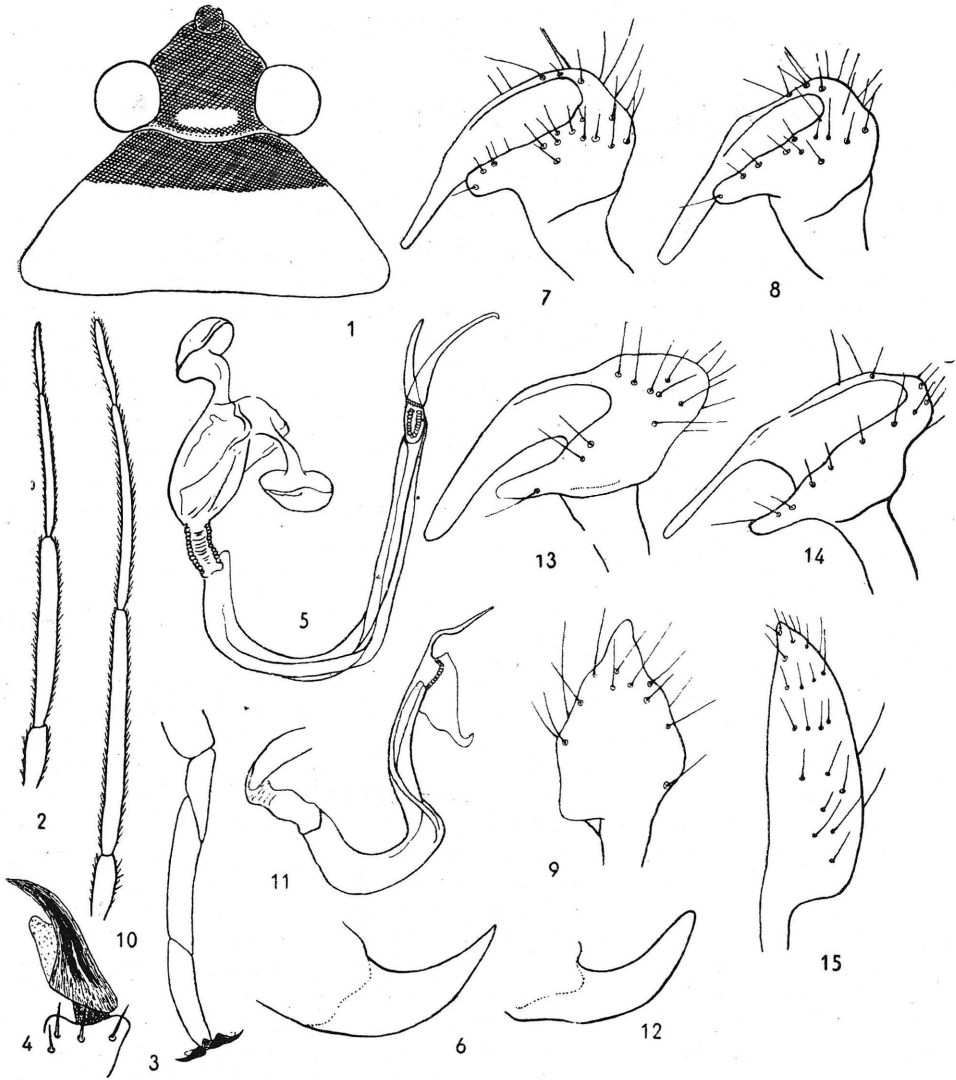
Vesica (fig. 5) very long, sinuate, apically with two unequally long apices. Theca (fig. 6) regularly bent, on base broad, apex pointed. Left clasper (fig. 7 and 8) in the sensuous area widened, sensuous tubercle long, broad and obtuse, apical part of the clasper strongly narrowed, apex obtuse. Right clasper (fig. 9) flat, lancet-shaped, margin waved.

Head blackish-brown with the exception of semicircular paler spot on disc of vertex near the basal margin, rostrum and antennae unicolorous blackish brown, second antennal segment being more brownish towards the apex; thorax and abdomen blackish brown, genital segment nearly black, shining; legs blackish brown, spines on tibiae blackish. Scutellum bluish-grey, mesoscutum blackish-brown in the middle with short brownish longitudinal spot directed towards the apex of scutellum. Clavus and corium pale bluish-grey, opalescent, semitransparent with very fine dense punctures from which rise the brown hairs, the inner posterior part of corium slightly shades into pale brownish. Cuneus with the exception of narrow basal part brownish. Membrane brown, cell nervures whitish. Hairs on pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra predominantly blackish, other pubescence on antennae, lower surface of body and legs brownish, shining.

Female unknown.

Holotype — male: Turkey, Ankara 4/3. VI. 1940, collected at light trap by F. S. Bodenheimer.

New species is very similar to *M. herrichi* (Reuter), however differs in smaller size (*M. herrichi* (Reut.) ♂, 4.6 — 5.2 mm), by ocular index being 1.6 in contrast to 1.5 in *M. herrichi* (Reut.) in second antennal segment which is rather thick and at base distinctly narrowed, conspicuously thicker than the 3rd and 4th segment and only 0.74 times as long as the width of pronotum, in *M. herrichi* (Reut.) being (fig. 10) 0.8 — 0.9 times as long as the width of pronotum and more slender and cylindrical. Vesica (fig. 11), theca (fig. 12) and claspers (fig. 13—15), chiefly the right one are conspicuously different in both species.



Macrotylus anatolicus sp. n., male — 1: Head and pronotum, 2: antenna, 3: posterior tarsus, 4: claw, 5: vesica, 6: theca, 7 and 8: left clasper, from different positions, 9: right clasper. *Macrotylus herrichi* (Reuter), male — 10: antenna, 11: vesica, 12: theca, 13 and 14: left clasper, from different positions, 15: right clasper.

***Oncotylus setulosus* (Herrich-Schäffer 1839)**

Ankara: 2 ♂♂ — 11/12. VII. 1940.

Species of Mediterranean distribution. In Turkey recorded from some localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

Oncotylus viridiflavus longipes Wagner 1954

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 4/5. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 11/12. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 15/16. VII. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941.

Species known previously only from Southern Anatolia (Hoberlandt 1956).

Nicticoris gen. n.

General shape of the body elongate, nearly parallelsided. Head seen from side shorter than high and seen from anterior distinctly broader than high. Clypeus broad, distinctly protruding and at base separated by transversal furrow from frons. Eyes of male large, strongly projecting, nearly substilate. Antennae long, second antennal segment of male distinctly thicker than third and fourth. Rostrum reaches to the middle of mesosternum.

Lateral margin of pronotum flattened, the very edge nearly carinated. Anterior margin of pronotum with a collar-like thickening and in the middle with a projecting short carine, bordered on each side with a deep oblique impression. Basal margin of the pronotum straight. Prosternal xyphus (fig. 20) nearly hexangular, deeply excavated, margins callosity-like elevated.

Legs very slender, linear, posterior femora slender, of the most proximal part nearly parallelsided, 0.68 — 0.7 times as long as tibiae. Tibiae with fine short blackish brown spines. Posterior tibiae 3.65 — 3.7 times as long as tarsus, first tarsal segment twice as long as the second, second and third segments equal in length. Claws regularly bent, pseudoarolia connected with claws and reaching to the half of its length.

The body with pale semierect setiform hairs. Pale coloured species, with brownish punctures on forewings, pronotum and scutellum. Penis of typical Phylinae-type, long, slender S-shaped.

Type of the genus: *Nicticoris wagneri* sp. n.

Allied to *Solenoxyphus* Reuter, even though it resembles in general appearance genera *Malthosoma* Reuter and *Phoenicocapsus* Reuter. *Nicticoris* gen. n. differs from *Solenoxyphus* Reuter in more globular and protruding eyes, shorter clypeus which seen from front does not protrude so far as in *Solenoxyphus* Reut., in rostrum reaching only to the middle of mesosternum, in more defined margins of pronotum, in collar-like thickening anteriorly of the pronotum, in hairs of pronotum, head, scutellum and hemelytra, which are more setiform and shorter, in tibiae without dark spots and femora not so outstandingly spotted. Femora in *Nicticoris* gen. n. are even narrower and more parallel than in *Solenoxyphus* Reut.

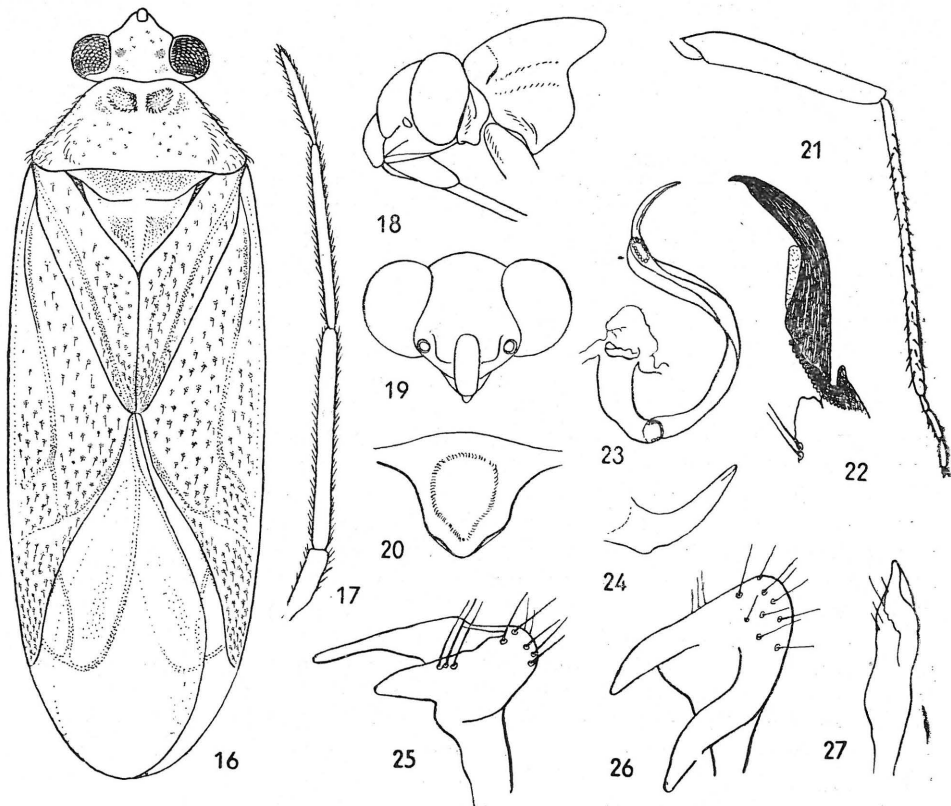
Nicticoris wagneri sp. n.

(Figs 10—27)

Male. Length 4.67 — 4.83 mm, width 1.52 mm. Head: mediane 0.46 mm, diatone 0.84 mm, synthlipsis 0.34 mm. Antennae: length of segment I,

0.34 mm; II, 0.98 mm; III, 0.76 mm; IV, 0.38 mm. Pronotum: length 0.59 mm, width 1.35 mm. Scutellum: length 0.61 mm, width 0.89 mm.

General shape (fig. 16) of the body elongate, 3.1 times as long as broad, sides parallel. Head seen from above 1.83 times as broad as long and seen from side (fig. 18) as long as high. Clypeus broad, distinctly protruding and at base separated by a transverse furrow from vertex. Ocular index 3.38. Eyes very large, globular, strongly projecting, seen from side higher than height of head, overtopping the vertex, upper area broader than below. Vertex flattened and between the anterior portion of eyes on each side with a pit. Antennae (fig. 17) 3 times as long as the head diatone; inserted slightly over the lower margin of eyes close to the inner margin of eye. First antennal segment strongly widened in the direction to the apex, second segment of male distinctly broader than the two last segments, only in the basal third slightly narrowed, third and fourth segment linear, thin. Whole antennae with very short adpressed pubescence



Nicticoris wagneri gen. and sp. n., male — 16: general shape of body, 17: antenna, 18: head and pronotum seen from side, 19: head seen from front, 20: prosternal xyphus, 21: posterior leg, 22: claw, 23: vesica, 24: theca, 25 and 26: left clasper, from different positions, 27: right clasper.

and numerous rather long suberect hairs. Relative lengths of respective antennal segments 9:26:20:11. Rostrum reaches to the middle of mesosternum, first segment very stout and projecting beyond the anterior margin of prosternum.

Pronotum 2,3 times as broad as long, disc distinctly arched, lateral margins sinuate and along the whole length up to the pronotal angle depressed and the very edge well defined. Anterior margin of the pronotum with a collar-like thickening, which in the middle projects in a short longitudinal carine, bordered on each side with a deep oblique impression. Basal margin of the pronotum slightly bisinuate. Scutellum 1,5 times as broad as long, mesoscutum sharply separated. Hemelytra longer, by one half of its length, than the apex of abdomen, lateral margins parallel, cuneus very narrow, shorter than the greater cell on membrane.

Legs very slender, linear, femora of the most part nearly parallel-sided, posterior femora (fig. 21) 0.68—0.7 times as long as tibiae. Legs with long suberect pale hairs and some shorter dark pubescence, tibiae 3.65—3.7 times as long as tarsus. Relative lengths of posterior tarsal segments 7 : 14 : 14. Claws (fig. 22) regularly bent, before the apex cut out. Pseudoarolia connected with claws and reaching to the half of its length.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, abdomen and hemelytra with rather numerous semierect straight shining setiform hairs, on hemelytra and often on pronotum and scutellum arising from brownish round spots.

Ninth abdominal segment as broad as long, in the apical direction strongly narrowed, lateral margins sinuate, anal opening assymmetrically directed to left.

Vesica (fig. 23) of the penis long and slender, distinctly S-shaped, apically sharply pointed. Theca (fig. 24) distally strongly chitinous, bent, distinctly narrowed and apically pointed.

Left clasper (fig. 25 and 26) very small in shape of three-branched star with its branches perpendicularly situated each to other, corpus of the clasper in comparison to the branches very strong and widened forming so a centre of clasper. Apex of the clasper long, slightly bent and apically obtuse. Sinuous process obtuse, short, but broader than the apical portion of the clasper. Right clasper (fig. 27) slightly sinuate with central corpus nearly parallelsided, subapically sinuately narrowed and apically obtuse.

General colour pale greenish-yellow here and there (chiefly on pronotum) running into bluish shade (postmortal), on base of scutellum into yellowish. Apical joint of rostrum blackish. Antennae and legs pale brownish, first antennal segment on very base with narrow dark brown annulet. Femora with irregularly located small brownish spots accumulated rather in apical half; spines on tibiae black. Third tarsal segment as well as claws dark brown. Corium, clavus and cuneus regularly and outstandingly brownish spotted, often base of pronotum too. Membrane pale greyish brown, opalescent, cell nervures more or less with yellowish shade. Pubescence of hemelytra, antennae and body pale shining.

Female unknown.

Holotype — male: Turkey, Ankara 20/21. V. 1941, collected at light trap by F. S. Bodenheimer.

Paratypes — 1♂: Ankara 29/30. IV. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 21/22. V. 1940, 6 ♂♂ — 4/5. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ 16/17. VI. 1941, 1 ♂ — 20/21. VI. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 24/25. VI. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 20/21. V. 1941, 1 ♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941, all collected at light trap by F. S. Bodenheimer. (National Museum, Praha).

Megalocoleus exsanguis (Herrich-Schäffer 1835)

Ankara: 1 ♀ — 21/22. VIII. 1941.

Species of southern origin distributed through Austria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Germany and France. Not previously recorded from Turkey.

Megalocoleus dissimilis (Reuter 1876)

Ankara: 2 ♂♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941.

Recorded from Italy, Hungary and Turkestan.

Amblytylus luridus sp. n.

(Figs 28—35)

Male. Length 4.56—4.86 mm, width 1.4—1.52 mm. Head: mediane 0.61 mm, diatone 0.73 mm, synthlipsis 0.4 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0.34 mm; II, 1.16 mm; III, 0.92 mm; IV, 0.46 mm. Pronotum: length 0.55 mm, width 1.16 mm. Scutellum: length 0.58 mm, width 0.79 mm.

General shape (fig. 28) of the body elongate, 3.2 times as long as broad, nearly parallel-sided. Head seen from anterior 1.6 times as broad as high and seen from side 1.2 times as long as high. Ocular index 2.36, eyes globular, 1.4 times as long as wide. Clypeus strongly prominent, nearly up to the apex of first antennal segment, bent down. Antennae (fig. 29) very long, as long as 5/6 of the total length. Antennal segments linear, first segment narrowed at base and thicker than all others, second segment bar-shaped, third and fourth segments more slender than second. First antennal segment distinctly shorter than synthlipsis (11 : 13) and the second segment quite as long as the width of pronotum, third and fourth segments 1.18 times as long as second segment. Antennae with long, semierect light shining hairs. Relative lengths of respective antennal segments 11 : 38 : 30 : 15. Antennal fossa almost touching the margin of eyes, slightly over the lower margin. Rostrum reaching base of ninth abdominal segment.

Pronotum arched, 2.1 times as broad as long, narrowed in anterior direction, basal margin 1.58 times as broad as head diatone. Lateral margin of pronotum as well as the basal margin fine sinuate. Scutellum 1.36 times as long as broad. Hemelytra semitransparent, strongly projecting beyond the apex of abdomen.

Head, pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium and cuneus and whole lower part of the body with dense very long light woolly hairs, more or less rigid, here and there curved and very brittle. Only those on cuneus when seen from side appear more or less brownish.

Legs slender, long, with semierect light pubescence, which is longer on femora. Femora subapically with some long erect setae, tibiae with long pale brown spines and with some longitudinal dense rows of dark very small teeth. Posterior tibiae 4.4 times as long as tarsus, relative lengths of respective tarsal segments 4:6:7. Claws subapically bent, pseudoarolia long apically free and narrowed, reaching to 5/6 of the length of claws.

Vesica (fig. 30) very strongly chitinous, regularly arched, apically truncate. Theca (fig. 31) strongly chitinous, long, sides sinuate, apically pointed. Left clasper (fig. 32) very small, corpus of the clasper nearly quadriangularly widened, apex expanded in a quite long obtuse apex, sinuous tubercle nearly inconspicuous. Right clasper (fig. 33) long, along the whole length of equal width, margins sinuate and the apex expanded in a short obtuse bent point.

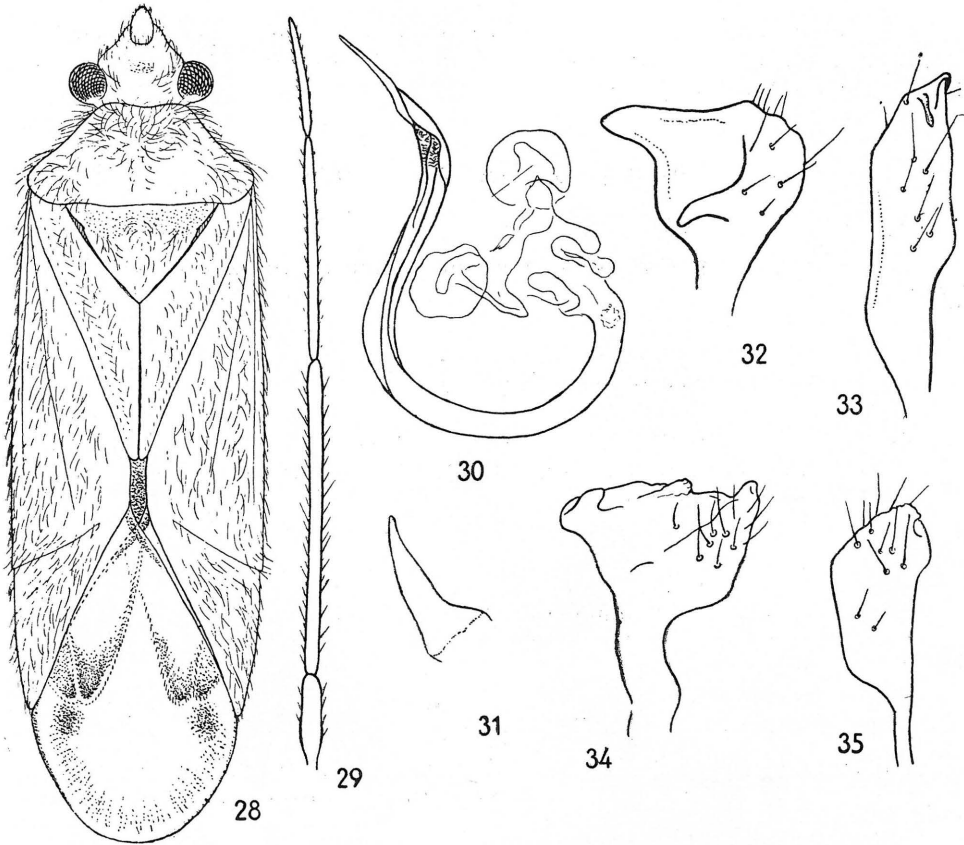
General colour of the body light greenish yellow. Head on vertex and lateral margins and exterior angle of pronotum with verdigris green markings. Eyes reddish, dull. Only the fourth antennal segment slightly darkened. Disc of the pronotum, near to the basal margin with slightly ochreous shade. Base of scutellum yolk-like yellow. Apex of rostrum dark brown. Hemelytra more or less transparent, cuneus slightly darker than corium. Membrane whitish, opalescent, extreme base with a longitudinal brownish stripe, cell nervures whitish, only slightly brownish in the apical curve. Distal portion of both membranal cells brownish and with an absolutely determined pale brownish spot at apex of exterior cell, between this spot and the cuneus is a small roundish area of whitish colour; exterior part of inner cell nervure distally brownish bordered. Border of membrane not darkened. Abdomen unicoloured, light greenish yellow. Spines on tibiae pale brownish, only longitudinal rows of small teeth on tibiae and third tarsal segment darkened. Pubescence of the body light, shining, without dark hairs.

Female unknown.

Holotype — male: Turkey, Ankara 29/30. V. 1941 collected at light trap by F. S. Bodenheimer.

Paratypes — 1 ♂: Ankara 16/17. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ — 20/21. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ — 3/4. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 4/5. VI. 1941, all collected at light trap by F. S. Bodenheimer. (National Museum, Praha).

Very allied to the West-mediterranean species *Amblytylus delicatus* (Perris), however differs in ocular index which in new species (male) is 2.36, meanwhile in *A. delicatus* (Perr.) only 2.1, in the length of second



Amblytylus luridus s. n., male — 28: general shape of body, 29: antenna, 30: vesica, 31: theca, 32: left clasper, 33: right clasper. *Amblytylus delicatus* (Perris), male — 34: left clasper, 35: right clasper.

antennal segment being 1.26 times longer than third, in longer rostrum, in shape of pronotum and in colouring of the membrane. Penis and claspers (figs 34 and 35) are quite different in both species.

***Amblytylus concolor* Jakovlev 1877**

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 24/25. V. 1940, 1 ♂ — 3/4. VII. 1940.

Species of Pontomediterranean distribution, recorded from Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

***Psallus carduelis* Horváth 1888**

Ankara: 2 ♀♀ — 18/19. VIII. 1940, 2 ♀♀ — 21/22. VIII. 1941, 1 ♂ — 22/23. VIII. 1941.

Species of Pontomediterranean distribution. From Turkey previously recorded only in varieties *quadrisignatus* Reuter 1904 and *infuscatus* Reuter 1904 (Hoberlandt 1956).

Psallus atomosus Reuter 1878

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 10/11. VI. 1941.

Recorded from S. France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and southern parts of USSR.

Psallus pumilus (Jakovlev 1876)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 18/19. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 6/7. VIII. 1940.

Species of Mediterranean distribution extending eastwards as far as to Caucasia and Turkestan.

Atomoscelis roubali sp. n.

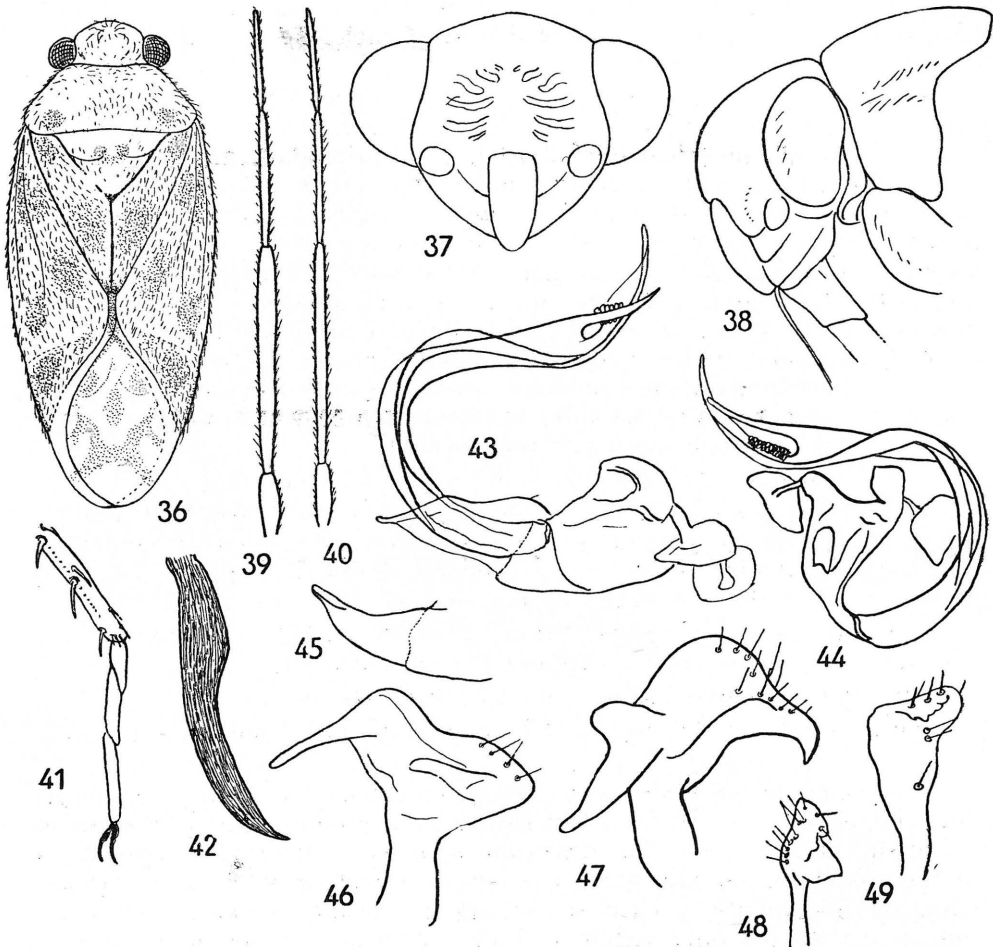
(Figs 36—49)

Male. Length 2.28—2.66 mm, width 0.95—0.98 mm. Head: mediane 0.38 mm, diatone 0.59 mm, synthlipsis 0.36 mm. Antennae: length of segment I, 0.19 mm; II, 0.76 mm; III, 0.42 mm; IV, 0.36 mm. Pronotum: length 0.36 mm, width 0.84 mm. Scutellum: length 0.36 mm, width 0.49 mm.

General shape (fig. 36) of the body ovate, 2.5 times as long as broad, lateral margins slightly arched. Head 1.63 times as broad as long, 1.3 times as broad as high and seen from side (fig. 38) twice as high as long. Frons and clypeus strongly perpendicular, clypeus strongly projecting. Frons slightly transversally sulcate, vertex near the inner margin of eyes with small rounded smooth area. Rostrum reaches to the end of posterior coxae, first rostral segment thick, surpassing the basal margin of head. Clypeus projecting on base strongly separated from frons, vertex near the inner margin of eyes with small rounded smooth, often rather brownish area. Eyes large, globular, strongly projecting. Ocular index 2.75. Antennae (fig. 39) very stout, arising close to the lower angle of eyes, first antennal segment short in apical direction widened, second antennal segment thickened, distinctly thicker than third and fourth segment, only in basal quarter slightly narrowed, 0.9—0.91 times as long as width of pronotum. Third and fourth segment linear. Whole antennae with pale, dense, semierect, rather long hairs and on inner side of first antennal segment subapically with two or three brownish bristles arising from great rounded dark spot. Relative lengths of respective antennal joints 5 : 20 : 11 : 9.

Pronotum 2.3 times as broad as long, lateral margins in anterior direction strongly narrowed, nearly straight or rather slightly sinuate. Basal margin straight. Scutellum 1.36 times as broad as long. Hemelytra slightly surpassing the apex of abdomen, lateral margins only slightly arched. The whole body with dense adpressed flattened pale shining hairs and numerous erect, rather longer hairs, which seem to be brownish, chiefly on cuneus.

Femora, chiefly posterior ones towards the base very strongly widened; femora with numerous dark brown more or less rounded



Atomoscelis roubali sp. n. — 36: general shape of male, 37: head seen from front, 38: head seen from side, 39: antenna of male, 40: antenna of female, 41: posterior tarsus, 42: claw, 43 and 44: vesica in different positions, 45: theca, 46 and 47: left clasper from different positions, 48 and 49: right clasper from different positions.

spots of different size from which in apical part arise dark brown spines; tibiae with numerous great rounded dark brown spots with dark brown long stout erect spines. Legs with adpressed pale hairs. Tibiae 3.4—3.5 times as long as tarsi, relative lengths of respective tarsal segments 4 : 6 : 6 (fig. 41). Claws (fig. 42) slightly bent, pseudoarolia not visible.

Genital segment short, broadly conical. Vesica (figs 43 and 44) strongly S-sinuate, gonopore located in a very broad longitudinal membranous widening ending in a long chitinous point. Theca (fig. 45) broken-bent, apically narrow and pointed. Left clasper (figs 46 and 47) small with strongly widened corpus of clasper, apical part beak shaped bent, sensuous tubercle down-broken bent. Right clasper (figs 48 and 49) apically nearly rhomboidal.

General colour greenish yellow (postmortal). Frons on each side with 4—6 transversal more or less fuscous short stripes, corresponding to the sulcation, antennae unicoloured, first antennal segment on inner side ante-apically with rounded brown spot. Apex of rostrum brown. Extreme apex of scutellum blackish and posterior angle of clavus dark brown. Posterior inner angle of corium darkened, contact area between corium and cuneus paler or whitish, apical part of cuneus more or less darkened. Membrane brownish, inner cell and adjacent basal area of membrane whitish and the middle of the cell often with more or less visible darker spot, exterior cell brown, cell nervures whitish; membranal area behind cuneus with irregular whitish spots of which the more posterior is larger and on all sides outlined with brown. Posterior portion of membrane brownish more or less marbled.

Female. Length 2.5—2.81 mm, width 1.1—1.17 mm.

In general shape and colouring similar to male, however slightly wider (2.3 times as long as broad) and lateral margins of hemelytra more arched. Ocular index 2.9—3. Second antennal segment (fig. 40) slightly thinner than in male. Pronotum 2.66 times as broad as long.

Holotype — male: Turkey, Ankara 22/22. VIII. 1941 collected at light trap by F. S. Bodenheimer. (National Museum, Praha).

Allotype — female: same data as for holotype.

Paratypes — 43 ♂♂ and 55 ♀♀: same data as for holotype and allotype.

New species characterized by dense adpressed flattened pale shining hairs, mixed with numerous erect rather longer hairs, which seem to be brownish, is allied to the Egyptian species *Atomoscelis tomentosus* Reuter. However, the new species differs in a number of other characters, being more elongate, 2.5 times as long as broad, whilst *Atomoscelis tomentosus* Reuter only twice as long as broad, ocular index of new species being 2.75, whilst in *A. tomentosus* Reut. only slightly more than 2. Both species are quite different in colouring of head, antennae, scutellum and hemelytra. The penis and claspers are also quite different. New species of larger size than *A. tomentosus* Reut.

Campylomna nicolasi Puton & Reuter 1883

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 18/19. VIII. 1940, 1 ♀ — 22/23. VII. 1941, 1 ♀ — 1/2. VIII. 1941.

Species of Holomediterranean distribution, in Turkey recorded from numerous localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

Tuonia eckerleini Wagner 1955

Ankara: 6 ♂♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, recorded from S. France, Balkans and Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

Tuonia hippophaes (Fieber 1861)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 21/22. VIII. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, recorded from Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

Acrorrhinium conspersum Noualhier 1895

Ankara: 2 ♂♂ — 28/29. VII. 1941.

Species recorded only from N. Iraq and Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

Macrolophus nubilus (Herrich-Schäffer 1835)

Ankara: 1 ♀ — 16/17. V. 1940, 1 ♀ — 4/5. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ — 18/19. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941, 1 ♀ — 17/18. VII. 1941, 1 ♀ — 9/10. IX. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, recorded from Turkey (Hoberlandt).

Macrolophus melanotoma (Costa 1852)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 22/23. VII. 1941.

Recorded from Italia, Sardinia and Hungary. Not previously known from Turkey.

Orthotylinae**Orthotylus nassatus** (Fabricius 1787)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941.

Species of European distribution, not previously recorded from Turkey.

Orthotylus virescens (Douglas & Scott 1865)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 29/30. V. 1941, 1 ♂ — 30/31. V. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, known from Asia Minor (Hoberlandt 1956).

Orthotylus minutus Jakovlev 1877

Ankara: 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — 3/4. VI. 1940, 6 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — 4/5. VI. 1940, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — 16/17. VI. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 24/25. VI. 1940, 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — 10/11. VI. 1940, 2 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ — 11/12. VII. 1940, 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — 18/19. VII. 1940, 10 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ — 6/7. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — 20/21. V. 1941, 12 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ — 21/22. VIII. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, recorded from Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

Blepharidopterus angulatus (Fallen 1807)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 4/5. VII. 1940.

Species of Eurosiberian distribution, not previously recorded from Turkey.

Mirinae**Trigonotylus pallidicornis** Reuter 1899

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 11/12. VII. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 18/19. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 29/30. VII. 1940, 5 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — 23/24. 1941, 1 ♂ — 30/31. VII. 1941, 6 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — 21/22. VIII. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, not previously recorded from Turkey.

Stenodema trispinosum Reuter 1904

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 10/11. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 3/4. VIII. 1940, 5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — 23/24. VI. 1941.

Species of Holarctic distribution, not previously recorded from Turkey.

Adelphocoris lineolatus (Goeze 1778)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 22/23. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ — 3/4. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 11/12. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 6/7. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 16/17. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 30. VI. 1941, 1 ♂ — 18/19. VII. 1941, 1 ♂ — 21/22. VIII. 1941.

All specimen, with the exception of one male (f. *implagiata* Westhoff 1881 of 30. VI. 1941) belong to the form *binotata* (Hahn 1831).

Species of Holarctic distribution, in Turkey recorded from numerous localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

Brachycoleus scriptus (Fabricius 1803)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 9/10. VI. 1941, 1 ♂ — 10/11. VI. 1941, 2 ♂♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean origin, in Turkey known from some localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

Lygus gemellatus (Herrich-Schäffer 1835)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 16/17. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ — 10/11. VII. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 11/12. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 12/13. VII. 1940, 1 ♀ — 18/19. VII. 1940, 1 ♀ — 30/31. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 29/30. VII. 1940, 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — 6/7. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 18/19. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — 22/22. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 22/23. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 26/27. VIII. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 31. VIII./1. IX. 1940, 1 ♂ — 14/15. IX. 1940, 3 ♀♀ — 16/17. 1940, 1 ♀ — 19/20. IX. 1940. 1 ♂ — 22/23. IX. 1940, 2 ♀♀ — 23/24. IX. 1941.

Species of eastern origin, in Turkey recorded from numerous localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

Orthops basalis (Costa 1852)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 10/11. VII. 1940.

Recorded from Italy, France, Austria, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Sweden. Not previously recorded from Turkey.

Polymerus vulneratus (Wolff 1801)

Ankara: 5 ♂♂ — 11/12. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 18/19. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 28/29. VIII. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 16/17. IX. 1940, 1 ♂ — 10/11. VII. 1941, 1 ♂ — 17/18. VII. 1941, 1 ♂ — 22/23. VII. 1941, 1 ♂ — 29/30. VII. 1941, 2 ♂♂ — 21/22. VIII. 1941.

Species of Eurosiberian distribution, known from some localities in Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

Polymerus cognatus (Fieber 1858)

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 4/5. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — 3/4. VII. 1941, 6 ♂♂ — 10/11. VIII. 1940, 2 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ — 11/12. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 12/13. VII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 31. VIII./1. IX. 1940, 2 ♂♂ — 23/24. VI. 1941, 5 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — 30. VI./1. VII. 1941, 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — 10/11. VII. 1941, 3 ♂♂ — 21/22. VIII. 1941, 1 ♂ — 22/23. VII. 1941, 2 ♂♂ — 29/30. VII. 1941.

Species of Eurosiberian distribution, in Turkey previously known only from one locality in southernmost Anatolia (Hoberlandt 1956).

NABIDAE**Nabinae****Nabis palifer** Seidenstücker 1954

Ankara: 1 ♂ — 29/30. VI. 1940, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — 23/24. VI. 1941.

Previously recorded only from Syria, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Cyprus and Afghanistan.

LYGAEIDAE**Rhyparochrominae****Camptocera glaberrima** (Walker 1872)

Ankara: 1 ♀ — 19/20. VIII. 1940.

Species of Eremian distribution, in Turkey recorded from numerous localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

Tropistethus majusculus Horváth 1881

Ankara: 1 ♀ — 6/7. VIII. 1940, 1 ♀ — 18/19. VIII. 1941.

Species probably of Caspian distribution, known from Central Anatolia, also (Hoberlandt 1956, Seidenstücker 1958).

Tropistethus fasciatus Ferrari 1874

Ankara: 1 ♀ — 29/30. VII. 1941

Species of Mediterranean distribution, known from numerous localities in Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

Lygaeinae**Nysius cymoides** (Spinola 1834)

Ankara: 12 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ — 7/8. VII. 1940, 8 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ — 10/11. VII. 1940, 5 ♂♂ and 32 ♀♀ — 6/7. VIII. 1940, 1 ♂ — 25/26. VIII. 1940, 1 ♀ — 31. VIII./1. IX. 1940, 1 ♀ — 1/2. IX. 1940, 4 ♀♀ — 16/17. IX. 1940, 3 ♀♀ — 26/27. IX. 1940.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, in Turkey recorded from numerous localities (Hoberlandt 1956).

PENTATOMIDAE**Pentatominae****Brachynema virens** (Klug 1845)

Ankara: 1 ♀ — 11/12. V. 1941, 1 ♀ — 16/17. V. 1941.

Species of Mediterranean distribution, known from Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956).

Summary

Material examined includes the families Miridae, Nabidae, Lygaeidae and Pentatomidae, which is in fact only an insignificant fraction of the possible representation of families collected by light trap. When we exclude the family Corixidae, as in the environment there is no suitable water formation, there are lacking first of all the species of the family Reduviidae. The greater part of the collected material belongs to the family Miridae, on the other hand the families Nabidae and Pentatomidae are represented by one species only. Family Miridae is represented by 31 species, for the most part, i. e. 18 species, belonging to the subfamily Phyllinae. To this subfamily also belong four species described as new to science: *Macrotylus anatolicus* sp. n., *Nicticoris wagneri* gen. and sp. n., *Amblytylus luridus* sp. n. and *Atomoscelis roubali* sp. n. To the subfamily Deraeocorinae belongs one species, to Orthotylinae 4 species and to Mirinae 8 species. Of the family Lygaeidae there was collected 4 species, 3 belonging to the subfamily Rhyparochrominae and one to Lygaeinae.

Of the 37 species mentioned only 15 have not been recorded from Turkey and I include these species in a survey of the faunal elements of Heteroptera in Turkey:

Species of Holarctic distribution:

Stenodema trispinosum Reuter.

Species of European or Eurosiberian distribution:

Megalocoleus exsanguis (Herrich—Schäffer),
Orthotylus nassatus (Fabricius),
Blepharidopterus angulatus (Fallen),
Orthops basalis (Costa).

Species of Mediterranean distribution:

Megalocoleus dissimilis (Reuter),
Psallus atomosus Reuter,
Psallus pumilus (Jakovlev),
Macrolophus melanotoma (Costa),
Trigonotylus pallidicornis Reuter.

Species of Irano-turanian distribution:

Nabis palifer Seidenstücker.

Species known from Anatolia only:

Macrotylus anatolicus sp. n.,
Nicticoris wagneri gen. and sp. n.,
Amblytylus luridus sp. n.,
Atomoscelis roubali sp. n.

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