

RESULTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-IRANIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS TO IRAN

Heteroptera: Pentatomidae, Phyllocephalinae

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The subfamily Phyllocephalinae of the Pentatomidae is distributed predominantly in the tropics of the Old World and rather centered on Africa, and only a few isolated species penetrate to the Palaearctic, mainly into S. W. and E. Asia. In Iran there were recorded previously three species in the subfamily Phyllocephalinae: *Schyzops aegyptiaca* (Lefebvre) (China 1927 as *Schizops* n. sp., Hoberlandt 1954, Seidenstücker 1958 and Kiritschenko 1966), *Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth (Hoberlandt 1954) and *Gellia nigripennis* (Dallas) (Oshanin 1910, 1912).

In the present paper, from the material collected during the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions to Iran and further material from the collections of the Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran—Evin, the authors describe *Chalcopis mirzayansi* sp. n. from S. and S. E. Iran as the second species of *Chalcopis* Kirkaldy stat. n. Comparative notes of *Chalcopis* Kirkaldy stat. n., *Dalsira* Amyot et Serville and *Basicryptus* Herrich-Schaeffer are given. *Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth is recorded from a further locality in South Iran, synonymic and taxonomic notes of this species are discussed. *Schyzops aegyptiaca* (Lefebvre) is supplemented by correct records and *Schyzops pakistanica* Ghauri is recorded for the first time from Iran.

Chalcopis Kirkaldy 1909, stat. n.

Kirkaldy (1909) erected *Chalcopis* as a new subgenus of *Metynomia* Kirkaldy 1909 (synonymy of *Dalsira* Amyot et Serville, 1843) as a monotypic subgenus for *Metynomia glandulosa* (Wolff, 1811), a species of rather wide distribution in the Indian subcontinent.

Kirkaldy (1909 : 244) when he proposed the new subgenus *Chalcopis* refers only to Stål's (1879) division "a a" for *glandulosa* as type, without giving description of the subgenus.

Description: Large, longitudinally ovate, in general pale coloured. Head subperpendicular, 1.34—1.4 times across eyes as broad as long, jugae plain anteriorly distinctly roundish narrowed. Pronotum more than twice as broad as long, disc of the pronotum anteriorly declivous. Scutellum triangular in anterolateral angles

with characteristic, longitudinally ovate, sharply delimited shining black spot. Evaporative area situated longitudinally, far remote from metathoracic scent gland ostiole, connected by a narrow furrow. Lateral smooth longitudinal stripe on lower part of head, pro- and mesosternum obsolete, almost missing.

Pygophore simple with terminal margin shallowly regularly emarginate, pygophore seen from side in upper posterior part produced in distinct process. Parameres large, terminal part predominant, with the basal slender part forming a right angle.

Type-species: *Edessa glandulosa* Wolff, 1811 from India.

Chalcopis Kirkaldy is allied to *Dalsira* Amyot et Serville and to *Basicryptus* Herrich Schaeffer, however it differs in characteristic longitudinally ovate sharply delimited black spot in anterolateral angles of scutellum, from *Basicryptus* Herrich Schaeffer differs also in simple embolium without black punctures. From other allied genera may be separated according to the enclosed key of Phyllocephalinae from the Iran.

Key to the genera of Phyllocephalinae in Iran

1. Pronotal margins broadly lamelately flattened with lamelately produced anterior angles *Gellia* Stål, 1864
- Pronotal margins not lamelately flattened, anterolateral pronotal angles not projecting in a process 2
2. Male pygophore on each side near to the posterior margin with a well developed wall; scutellum elongate triangular with lateral dark and luteous longitudinal fascia, anterior corial margin with similar dark and pale yellow fascia; impunctate semicalous fascia on lower part of head, pro- and mesosternum absent *Schyzops* Spinola, 1837
- Male pygophore near to the posterior margin simple without any distinct wall, scutellum without luteous longitudinal fascia; impunctate fascia on lower side of head, pro- and mesosternum present, more or less distinct 3
3. Jugae foliate, shovel-shaped, anteriorly more or less broadly rounded, lateral margins parallel or nearly parallel. Body in general of shortly roundish shape, surface of pronotum, scutellum and corium with rough deep large puncturation. Venter below strongly convex *Phyllocephala* Laporte, 1832
- Head rather short, jugae more or less plain, anteriorly distinctly narrowed with margins either roundish or straight. Body in general shape rather longitudinal with subparallel sides. Surface of the body with rather fine sculpturation. Venter below moderately arched 4
4. Corial margins distinctly swollen, callous with alternate black coarsely punctured parts (*Basicryptus* Herrich Schaeffer, 1844)
- Corial margins simple, thin, unicoloured without black punctured parts 5
5. Body in general dark brownish or blackish, surface of the body with rather distinct sculpturation, scutellum unicoloured, dark (*Dalsira* Stål, 1976)
- Body in general stramineous or pale ochreous to brown, surface of the body smooth or only with fine puncturation, rather pale coloured scutellum in anterolateral angles with sharply delimited longitudinally ovate smooth black spots, impunctate fascia on lower part of head, pro- and mesosternum obscure, partly missing *Chalcopis* Kirkaldy, 1909

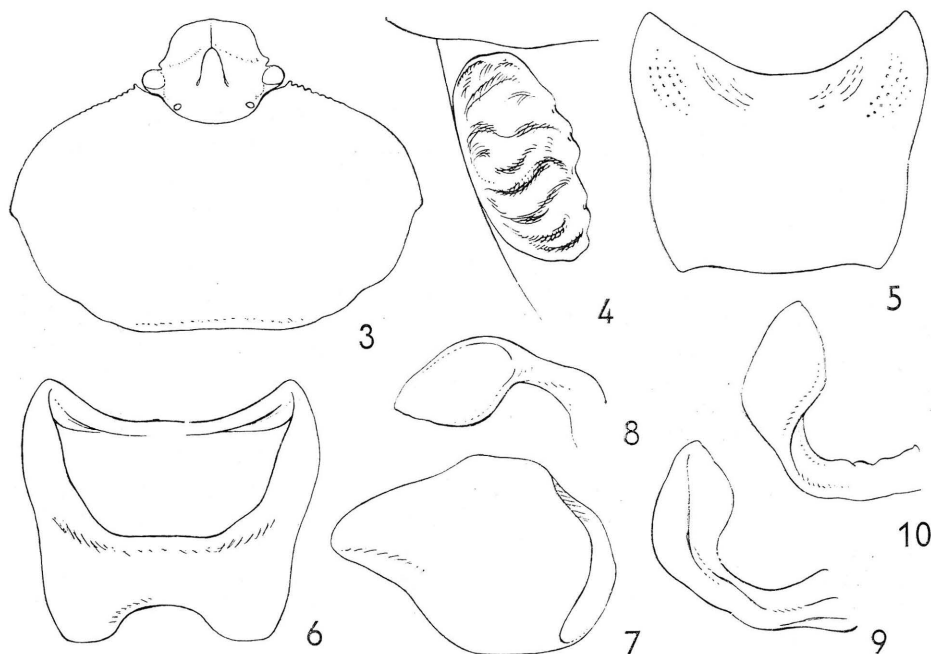
***Chalcopis mirzayansi* sp. n.**

(Figs. 1, 3—10)

Male. Length 23.5—25.2 mm., maximum width 13.0—13.2 mm., width across abdomen 12.0—12.5 mm. Length of head 3.53 mm., width of head 4.75 mm. Antennae, length of segment I, 1.0 mm., II, 1.65 mm., III, 1.17 mm., IV, 1.88 mm., V, 2.83 mm. Pronotum, length 6.0 mm., width 13.1 mm. Scutellum, length 9.0 mm., width 7.64 mm.

General shape of the body broadly ovate, 1.8—1.9 times as long as broad, apically slightly narrowed. Head subperpendicular, when seen from upright 1.34 times across eyes as broad as long, broadly and regularly roundish, jugae anteriorly to clypeus extent by a long straight suture; margin of head close to the anterior margin of eye with a distinct nearly conical process. Clypeus very narrow, distally narrowed with subsinuate margins and apically narrowly rounded, sutural margins callous. Head laterally and anteriorly as well as jugae dish-like raised, vertex slightly convex. Surface of the head deeply and rather dense punctured, in the middle directed from clypeal sutures fan-like rugous, vertex close to the inner margin of the eye with a small roundish unpunctured smooth area. Eyes very small roundish, inserted with half of width into head margin, ocelli small, remote from ocular margin 2.8 times as their diameter. Bucculae below regularly rounded, from rostral insertion reaching to the posterior margin of head. Lower surface of head and bucculae finely and rather disperse punctured. Rostrum robust, reaching to the distal margin of anterior coxal groove. Labium narrowly triangular. Antennae inserting below the flattened margins of head, close to lower margin of eye. First antennal segment stoutest, cylindrical, second to fifth segment rather slender, all of equal width, second to fourth segments distally slightly widened, fourth segment linear slightly spindle-like. Relative lengths of antennal segments 9 : 14 : 10 : 16 : 24.

Pronotum seen from above 2.1—2.2 times as broad as long, anterolateral margins broadly and regularly rounded, moderately serrate, lateral angles broad and their curvature posteriorly terminated by a small and slightly projecting tooth-like process. Anterior pronotal margin distinctly sinuate, posterior margin of the pronotum opposite scutellum slightly sinuate. Disc of the pronotum anteriorly declivous near the anterolateral margin slightly impressed; proximal part of the pronotal disc regularly arched without any sign of transverse ridge. Surface of the pronotum roughly wrinkled and punctured. Scutellum triangular 1.5—1.6 times as long as broad, lateral margins nearly straight, in apical third distinctly constricted and the narrowed, apex narrowly roundish. Surface of the same sculpture as on pronotum. Anterolateral angles of scutellum with small longitudinally ovate sharply delimited shining black spot, its interior margin nearly straight, transversally rastrate, without punctures. Thorax smooth with rather fine and irregularly dispersed puncturation; smooth calous impunctate fascia on pro- and mesosternum undistinct. Metathoracic scent gland ostiole small elongate, leads to short process and connected by a narrow furrow with remote evaporative area situated near to upper margin of metathorax; evaporative area of kidney-shape, callous smooth with few fine punctures in the area penetrating into metasternum. Hemelytra as long as abdomen, costal margin regularly roundish, proximally rather straight, corium smooth with fine plain irregularly dispersed punctures; membrane regularly rounded posteriorly, venation distinct.



Figs. 3—10: *Chalcopyx mirzayansi* Hoberlandt and Safavi. Fig. 3: pronotum of male (holotype); fig. 4: black spot in anterolateral angle of scutellum; fig. 5: pygophore, posterior view; fig. 6: pygophore, dorsal view; fig. 7: pygophore, lateral view; figs. 8—10: parameres in different views.

Legs rather stout, anterior femora stoutest, straight, middle and posterior femora more slender, posterior ones slightly sinuate; tibiae longitudinally edged with exterior edge plain; first tarsal segment of all legs distinctly more robust and as long or slightly longer than the second and third together. Legs with short suberect hairs.

Colour of the body in general pale reddish ochreous, sometimes running into pale brownish tinge. Head unicolorous reddish ochreous with rather paler circumocular area, eyes blackish; antennae brownish, only first segment and the proximal part of second segment ochreous. Pronotum, hemelytra, dorsum and venter reddish ochreous, scutellum with rather distinctly reddish tinge, in anterolateral angles of scutellum with small longitudinally ovate shining deep black spot. Thorax rather brownish, spiracles black. Veins of membrane paler or yellowish. Legs brownish, femora in upper portion blackish, exterior edge of tibiae with one row of small distinct roundish black spots.

Male pygophore globular, when seen from behind 1.8 times as broad as high, posterior margin slightly callous shallowly regularly emarginate, lateroterminal angles of the segment slightly protruding; pygophore seen from side posterotermally projecting in a distinct apically narrowing projection and below the projection with a distinct vertical impression. The pygophore opening seen from above anteriorly broadly sinuate, margins with long erect hairs.

Parameres with slender basal part, slightly "broken-bent", parallel-sided, terminal part very short, lancet-like widened, seen from above narrow, flattened.

The specific name *mirzayansi* is dedicated to Ing. H. Mirzayans from Tehran.

Distribution: South and Southeast Iran.

Material examined: 1 ♂ (holotype) — S. Iran, 8–45 km. E. of Hajiabad (28 23 N, 56 23 E), 9. 5. 1973, Kerman province (loc. no. 193). Swept from *Cynodon dactylon*. Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition (1973). (Collection of the Department of entomology, National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha, no. 13.314).

1 ♀ (paratype) — same data as for holotype.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ (paratype) — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Karvandar (27 53 N, 60 44 E), 1280 m., 9. 4. 1967 collected by H. Mirzayans and A. Pazuki. 1 ♂ (paratype) — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Karvandar, 1160 m., 17. 4. 1968, collected by A. Hashemi and A. Pazuki. 1 ♂ and 5 ♀♀ (paratypes) — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Karvandar, 1140 m., 23. 4. 1969, collected by A. Hashemi and A. Pazuki. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (paratypes) — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Karvandar, 960 m., 28.–29. 4. 1968, collected by A. Pazuki and A. Hashemi. (Collections of the Department of Entomology, National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha and Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran — Evin).

The new species *Chalcopis mirzayansi* is the second species of the genus *Chalcopis* Kirkaldy and herewith we present the supplementary description of the type species *Chalcopis glandulosa* (Wolff), but both species are differentiated in the following comparison:

Chalcopis mirzayansi sp. n.

Bucculae reaching from rostral insertion to the posterior margin of head. Anterolateral margins of the pronotum regularly rounded, lateral angles broad and their curvature posteriorly terminated by a small and slightly projecting tooth-like process.

Anterolateral angles of the scutellum with small longitudinally ovate sharply delimited shining black spot, its inner margin nearly straight.

Male pygophore on sides below posteroterminal projection with distinct vertical impression, pygophore seen from side projecting in a distinct apically narrowing process.

Parameres — terminal part lancet-like widened.

Pronotum and scutellum without black spots.

Chalcopis glandulosa (Wolff)

Bucculae short, occupying only anterior half of lower part of head.

Anterolateral margins of the pronotum broadly rounded, near the lateral angle subtruncate, lateral angles subacute, posterolateral margins broken-rounded.

Anterolateral angles of the scutellum with larger broadly ovate sharply delimited shining black spot, its inner margin roundish.

Male pygophore in the middle of the distal part near to the terminal emargination distinctly impressed, pygophore seen from side in upper posterior part prolonged in nearly parallel projection.

Parameres — terminal part sickle-shaped.

Pronotum and scutellum with irregularly dispersed small black spots.

***Chalcopis glandulosa* (Wolff, 1811), n. comb.**

(Figs. 2, 11—19)

Male. Length 24.6—27.0 mm., maximum width 14.7—15.8 mm., width across abdomen 12.8—13.1 mm. Length of head 3.65 mm., width of head 5.18 mm. Antennae, length of segment I, 1.18 mm., II, 1.76 mm., III, 1.76 mm., IV, 2.35 mm., V, 3.53 mm. Pronotum, length 6.47 mm., width 14.9 mm. Scutellum, length 10.0 mm., width 8.24 mm.

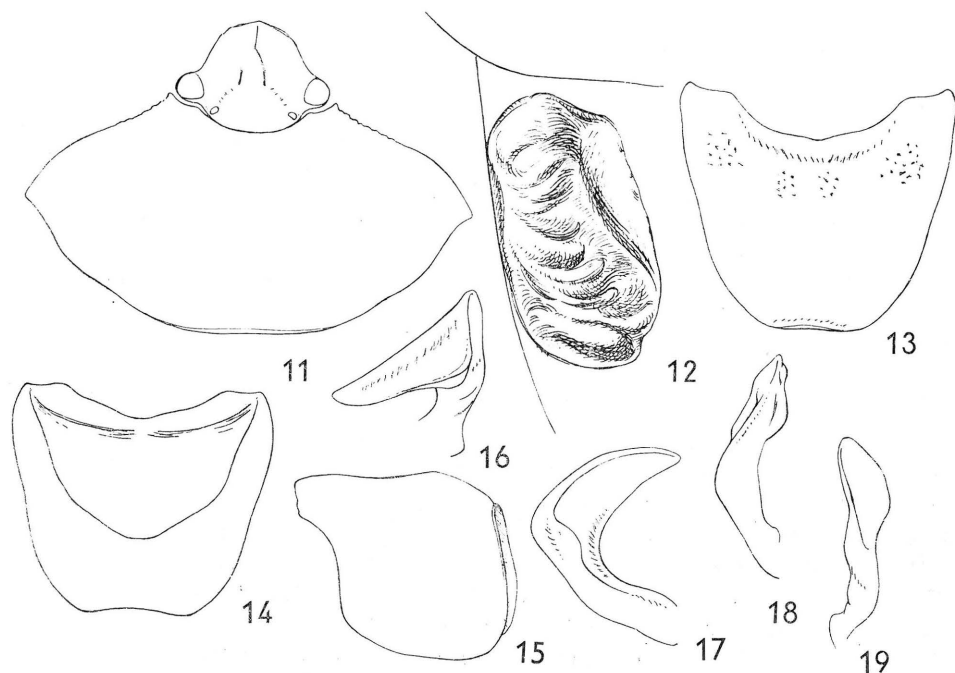
General shape of the body elongate oval, 1.9 times as long as broad apically roundish, not conspicuously narrowed.

Head subtriangular, when seen from upright 1.4 times across eyes as broad as long, anteriorly narrowly roundish, jugae anteriorly of clypeus extended by a short straight suture, margin of head close to the anterior margin of eye with only obsolete small process. Clypeus narrow, anteriorly pointed, suture proximally obsolete, lateral portion of head slightly raised, however not as high as clypeus, vertex distinctly convex. Surface of head irregularly finely puncture-rugous. Eyes small, roundish, inserted into margin of head. Ocelli small, remote from inner ocular margin 1.7 times their diameter. Bucculae small, lower margin very short, roundish, occupying anterior half of lower part of head. Rostrum robust and short, reaching between anterior coxae. Labium narrowly triangular. Lower surface of head and bucculae deeply dense-punctured. Antennae inserted below the flattened margins of head, close to anterior margin of eye. Antennae very slender, first antennal segment stoutest, cylindrical, second to fourth segment linear, apically slightly widened, fifth segment longest, slightly spindle-like. Relative lengths of antennal segments 10 : 15 : 15 : 21 : 30.

Pronotum seen from above twice as broad as long, anterolateral margins broadly rounded, slightly irregularly serrate, near to lateral angle subtruncate, lateral angles subacute, posterolateral margins of pronotum "broken-rounded". Anterior pronotal margin regularly sinuate, posterior pronotal margin opposite to scutellum nearly straight. Surface of the pronotum in discal part regularly, deeply and dense punctured, whilst pronotal parts near to anterolateral margins and lateral angles wrinkled. Pronotal disc anteriorly declivous and convex, in posterior third of pronotal length with distinctly marked transverse ridge, posterior part of pronotal disc rather plain. Scutellum triangular 1.21 times as long as broad, lateral margins slightly sinuate, in apical third strongly constricted, narrowed and apically subacute. Scutellum slightly convex, basally more arched, surface of scutellum transversally finely wrinkled. Anterolateral angles of the scutellum with rather large, broadly ovate, sharply delimited shiny smooth black spot, in the middle elevated and impressed around its border, inner margin of the spot roundish.

Thorax smooth with rather fine dense puncturation, impunctate fascia on pro- and mesosternum rather indistinct. Metasternal scent gland ostiole small, elongate, in upper part limited by a small callous tubercle; evaporative area remote, connected by a narrow furrow, of half-moon shape, callous, smooth with few fine punctures in area penetrating into metasternum.

Hemelytra slightly longer than abdomen, corial margin regularly roundish, simple, thin, membranal suture regularly sinuate, exteriorly with small excavation. Surface of corium smooth with disperse shallow puncturation and slightly elevated veins, mebrane apically broadly rounded with numerous distinct veins.



Figs. 11–19: *Chalcopis glandulosa* (Wolff). Fig. 11: pronotum of male; fig. 12: black spot in anterolateral angle of scutellum; fig. 13: pygophore, posterior view; fig. 14: pygophore, dorsal view; fig. 15: pygophore, lateral view; fig. 16–19: parameres in different views.

Anterior legs rather stout, all tibiae longitudinally edged, exterior margin of tibiae being plain. First tarsal segment stoutest, as long as second and third together. Legs with short suberect pubescence.

General colour of the body yellowish stramineous to brown. Antennae dark brown or blackish, first segment and proximal part of second one paler, third rostral segment apically black, eyes brownish, ocelli yellowish, pronotum on anterolateral sides slightly infuscate, disc of the pronotum with very few small black spots irregularly dispersed and tending to be accumulated in anterior half. Head below and thorax with rather dense very small brown punctures. Disc of scutellum with few disperse small black punctures; black longitudinal spots in anterolateral angles of scutellum directed with their terminals inward. Endocorium marbled with pale brownish, exocorium pale; membrane pale brownish with pale veins. Abdomen pale brownish, spiracles black, femora pale brownish, distally in upper part darkened or blackish, tibiae pale coloured, exterior depressed edge with a longitudinal row of rather large roundish black spots. Pygophore pale coloured.

Male pygophore globular, seen from behind 1.73 times as broad as high, posterior margin along the whole width callosity-like swollen, laterally more thickened, very shallowly emarginate, discal part of the segment in the middle near to lowest part of the terminal emargination distinctly impressed. Pygophore seen from side globular,

in upper posterior part prolonged in nearly parallel projection. Pygophore opening seen from above anteriorly narrowly sinuate, margins of the opening inside with long erect hairs.

Parameres with slender parallel-sided broken-bent basal part, terminal part long, widened and then regularly narrowed, sickleshaped, seen from upper basally with a teeth-like widening, apically narrow.

Female. Length 27.0–29.0 mm, width 15.5–16.0 mm.

Material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. W. India, Uttar Pradesh, Pantanagar, 3. 9. 1975, collected by L. Hoberlandt (collection of the Department of Entomology, National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha).

Distribution: India, Burma, China, Hainan Isl.

***Schyzops aegyptiaca aegyptiaca* (Lefebvre, 1831)**

3 ♂♂ — S. Iran, Fars, Fasa, 11. 4. 1950 collected by Sarkissian.

2 ♂♂ and 13 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Bandar Abbas, 25. 4. 1951 collected by Sarkissian.

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Makran, Minab, 27.—28. 4. 1951 collected by Sarkissian. (Collections of Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran and Department of Entomology, National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha).

The existing records of this species from Iran probably all refer to the newly described species, *Schyzops pakistanica* Ghauri, 1969.

Schyzops aegyptiaca aegyptiaca (Lefebvre) is distributed in Egypt, Sudan, Israel, Turkey, Syria and the present records are the first re-examined from Iran. *Schyzops aegyptiaca arabica* Ghauri, 1969 occurs in Saudi Arabia and South Arabia.

***Schyzops pakistanica* Ghauri, 1969**

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Ghassemabad, 10 km. W. of Bampur (valley), 11.—12. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 157, Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition, 1973).

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Makran, Minab, 19.—20. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 203, Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition, 1973). Collected in grassland.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — E. Iran, Sistan, Zabol, 20. 3. 1948 collected by Mirzayans.

1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Sarbaz, 5. 4. 1949 collected by Mirzayans and Salavatian.

Species distributed in Pakistan (type-locality Gujranwala) and in Iran, whence recorded from numerous localities. All present records from Iran under *Schizops aegyptiaca* (Lefebvre) belong to the species *Schizops pakistanica* Ghauri (Baluchistan, Ljaads, Sargad; 20 km. W. of Iranshahr (Kiritshenko 1966); Kerman, Anbar Abad (Seidenstücker 1958); Baluchistan, Sarbaz; Sistan, Sekoueh (Hoberlandt 1954) as well as record by China (1927) for *Schizops* sp. n. from Bandar Abbas).

Distribution of this species in Iran is restricted rather to South and Southeast of the area. Further material examined from Afghanistan.

A. Hamid and Q. A. Abbasi (1972) described *Schizops distanti* Hamid and Abbasi, 1972 from Pakistan, however it is identical with *Schizops pakistanica* Ghauri, 1969. The synonymy of the species is as follow:

Schyzops pakistanica Ghauri, 1969 : 599–600.

Schizops distanti Hamid and Abbasi, 1972 : 174–176, new syn.

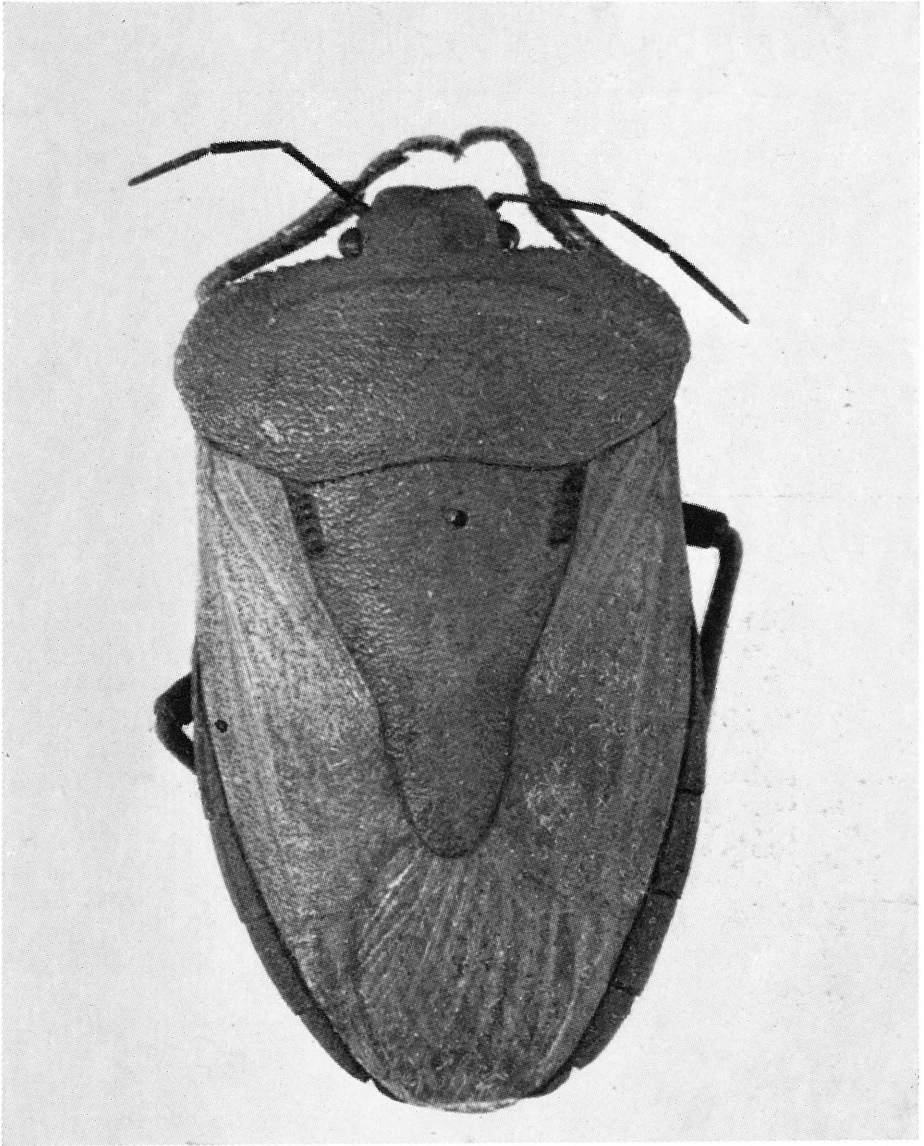


Fig. 1: *Chalcopis mirzayansi* Hoberlandt and Safavi - female, paratype from Karvandar, S. E. Iran. (Photo M. Kořínek.)

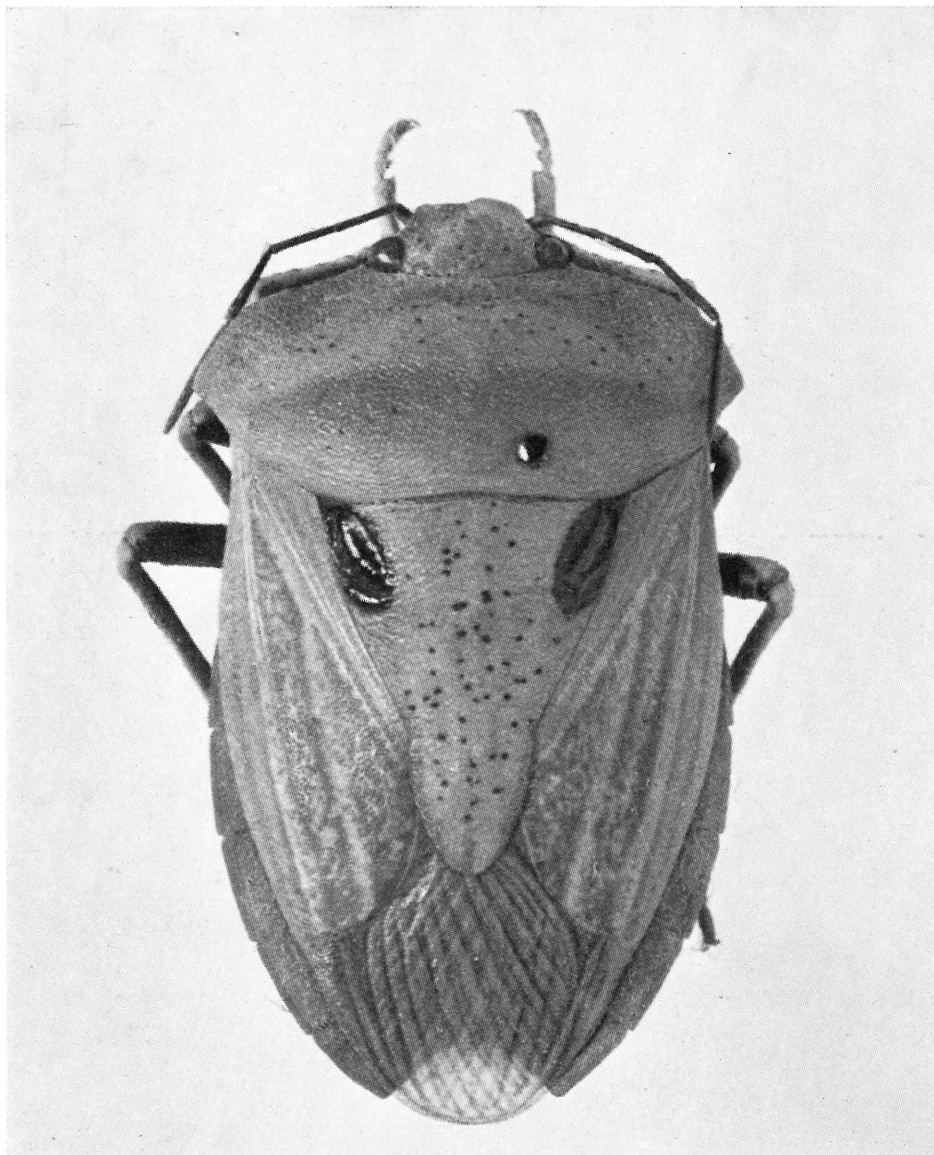


Fig. 2: *Chalcopis glandulosa* (Wolff) — male from Pantanagar, N. W. India. (Photo M. Kořínek.)

***Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth, 1911**

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Makran, Baghu, 22 km. N. E. of Bandar Abbas 16. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 81a, Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition, 1973). Collected in grassland.

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Bandar Abbas, Biaban, 5. 1949 collected by Fassihi. (Collections of the Department of Entomology, National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha and Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran).

Further material examined: 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Israel, Ein Geddi, 19. 3. 1944 collected by Bytinsky-Salz. (Collections of the Department of Entomology, National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha).

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Pakistan, Karachi, 10. 5. 1971 collected by Hamid. As paratypes of *Dalsira pakistanensis* Hamid and Abbasi. (Collections of the Department of Entomology, National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha).

Species probably of wide Saharo-Sindian distribution in the Near East. Species described from Israel (type-locality Jerusalem, Palestine; Horváth 1911, Bodenheimer 1937) and subsequently recorded from Aden (Horváth 1911), Iran, Biaban (Hoberlandt 1954), Israel, Ein Geddi, Ghor es Safi (Linnavuori 1960), Egypt, Sinai (Priesner and Alfieri 1953), Sudan, Wadi Aidab (Gebel Alba), Mersa Halaib at Red Sea coast (Priesner and Alfieri 1953 as in Egypt, Linnavuori 1975) and from Pakistan, Karangi Creek, Karachi (Hamid and Abbasi 1972 as *Dalsira pakistanensis* Hamid and Abbasi).

We examined material of this species from the whole area of its distribution and we could not find any character to separate the regional populations into different species. We have also examined the type series (1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀) of *Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth in the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest and the paratypes (1 ♂ and 1 ♀) of *Dalsira pakistanensis* Hamid and Abbasi from Pakistan, which forms a synonym of *Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth and the synonymy is following:

Phyllocephala albicornis Horváth, 1911 : 580.

Phyllocephala albicornis; Oshanin, 1912 : 19.

Phyllocephala albicornis; Priesner and Alfieri, 1953 : 29—30.

Dalsira pakistanensis Hamid and Abbasi, 1972 : 178—183, n. syn.

Pygophore and parameres of *Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth from different localities in the area of distribution are studied for purposes of comparison as well as those of the closely related African species *Phyllocephala senegalensis* Laporte.

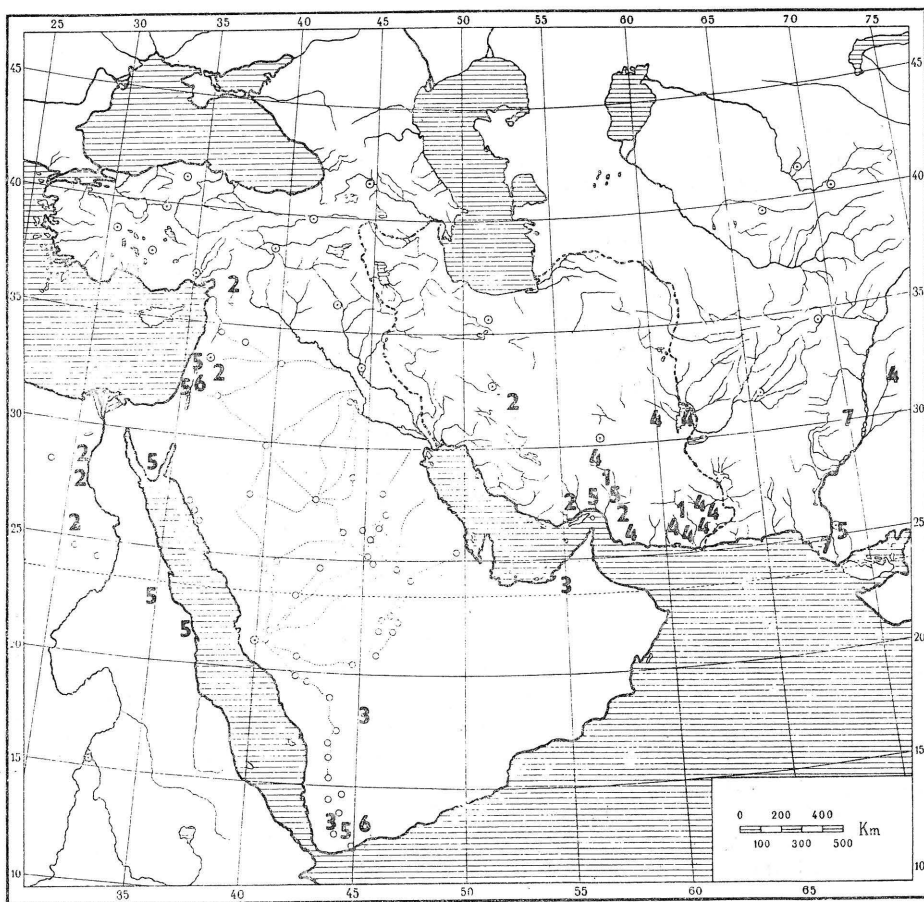
***Gellia nigripennis* (Dallas, 1851)**

South Iran — recorded without exact locality only by Oshanin (1910 and 1912). Not collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions to Iran as well as there is not any recent sample in the collections of the Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute in Tehran.

Recently recorded from S. Pakistan, Karachi by Hamid and Abbasi (1972) and Distant (1902) and otherwise recorded from North India and Bombay (Distant 1902, Kirkaldy 1909).

Summary

According to the present distributional knowledge of the subfamily Phyllocephalinae (Pentatomidae) there are represented in Iran four or possibly five species.



Map showing distributional data of Phyllocephalinae (Pentatomidae) in Iran and Near East: *Chalcopis mirzayansi* Hoberlandt and Safavi (1), *Schyzops aegyptiaca aegyptiaca* (Lefebvre) (2), *Schyzops aegyptiaca arabica* Ghauri (3), *Schyzops pakistanica* Ghauri (4), *Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth (5), *Phyllocephala negus* Distant (6) and *Gellia nigripennis* (Dallas) (7).

All mentioned species e. g. *Chalcopis mirzayansi* Hoberlandt and Safavi, *Schyzops aegyptiaca aegyptiaca* (Lefebvre), *Schyzops pakistanica* Ghauri, *Phyllocephala albicornis* Horváth and recently not proofed species *Gellia nigripennis* (Dallas), range in their distribution into South and South-East Iran. The mentioned species, with the exception of Oriental *Gellia nigripennis* (Dallas), are of Saharo-Sindian distribution with the distributional centre in the Near East. *Phyllocephala negus* Distant, an African species, penetrates to the Near East (recorded from Aden and Palestine).

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