

**RESULTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-IRANIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL
EXPEDITIONS TO IRAN 1970, 1973 AND 1977****Heteroptera, Lygaeidae, Oxycareninae**

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Oxycareninae —, one of the small subfamilies of Lygaeidae, forms in the fauna of Iranian Heteroptera a characteristic group inhabiting arid hot steppe and semideserts as well as high mountain steppe formations. The present knowledge of Oxycareninae occurring in Iran is very scarce. There have been recorded only five species belonging to five different genera. In this paper which forms a continuation in the series of results of collections of Heteroptera made in Iran during three entomological expeditions are listed further ten species belonging to seven genera of which two are new to science.

The work on this material was accomplished with the help of the following colleagues Dr. A. O. Bachmann (Buenos Aires), Dr. A. Jansson (Helsinki), Dr. A. Kaltenbach (Wien), Dr. I. M. Kerzhner (Leningrad), Dr. R. Linnavuori (Raisio), Dr. J. Ribes (Barcelona) and Dr. G. Seidenstücker (Eichstätt) as well as of Dr. H. Pfeiffer, general secretaire of the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung, Bonn.*) Mr. E. W. Classey (Uffington) corrected the English in this paper as well as in other English papers in Acta entomologica. My wife Mrs J. Hoberlandtová made the figures. To all named persons I wish to express my best thanks.

LYGAEIDAE — OXYCARENINAE

Leptodemus minutus [Jakovlev, 1876]

1 ♂ — S. Iran, Fars, Khankhoreh, 11. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 56); 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Elburz Mountains, Damavand, south-east slope of the central massif, 3850 m., 22. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 67); 1 ♀ — E. Iran, Khorassan, 25 km. N. N. W. of Shusf, 6. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 359). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Species of Holomediterranean distribution and also occurring in USSR in the Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Astrakhan and in Soviet Middle Asia in Tadjikistan and Turkmanistan; in the Middle East recorded from Turkey (Anatolia), Israel and Iran, Sabzavaran in Kerman province in Wagner 1961 and as form *albicans* Reuter from Nough in Wagner 1968.

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Leptodemus bicolor Lindberg, 1924

24 ♂♂ and 28 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Fars, wadi of the river Rudkhanehe Shur, 5 km. N. of Djahrom, 9.—10. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 52); 2 ♂♂ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Elburz Mountains, Damavand, south-east slope of the central massif, 3850 m., 22. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 67); 1 ♂ — C. Iran, Esfahan, 1620 m., 19. 3. 1973 (loc. no. 127); 1 ♀ — C. Iran, Kerman province, Mahan, 1700 m., 23.—24. 3. 1973 (loc. no. 133); 1 ♂ — C. Iran, Kerman province, Shur Gaz, 25. 3. 1973 (loc. no. 134); 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 9 km. S. of Espakeh, 10. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 155); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Kuh-e Taftan, Tamandan valley (upper end of the valley), 2200 m., 18. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 168); 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Kuh-e Taftan, 2400 m., water source on the foot of the massif (Ab-e Shirin), 19. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 169); 13 ♂♂ and 25 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Kuh-e Taftan, top of the mountain, 4042 m., 19. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 170); 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, vicinity of Deh Pabid, on the road between Khash and Zahedan, 21. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 172); 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Sistan, 37 km. N. W. of Zahedan, 22.—23. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 173); 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — E. Iran, Sistan, Kahurak, 23.—24. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 176); 1 ♀ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Khutanabad, 70 km. N. W. of Bam, 25. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 179); 7 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Kuh-e Jebel Barez, 1700—1750 m., 30. 4.—3. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 186); 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Mohammadabad, 36 km. N. N. W. of Sabzevaran, 1600 m., 3.—5. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 187); 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Kerman province, Fahraj, 2. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 354). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

The mentioned Iranian material of *Leptodemus bicolor* Lindberg have been collected predominantly in arid steppe and semidesert formations from different altitudes. Specimens collected on the top of the mountain Taftan at an altitude of 4042 m. occurred on bare soil, without vegetation, covered with stones and loose slag with a heavy admixture of sulphur compounds, where all the specimens were active and in good condition. All insects in these conditions have probably been blown there by the notorious hot "Wind of 120 Days" hardly effective there in the spring time.

The distribution of this species is restricted to the East Mediterranean (Cyprus, Egypt, Israel) and to Soviet Middle Asia in Uzbekistan and Turkmanistan. From Iran previously not recorded (first record). In Africa recorded from Sudan.

Camptotelus parallelus Horváth, 1894

Camptotelus parallelus Horváth, 1894, Rev. d'Ent., 13: 173, 181—182.

Camptotelus parallelus; Kiritshenko, 1938, Trudy zool. inst., 8: 100, 109.

Camptotelus parallelus; Linnavuori, 1953, Ann. ent. Fenn., 19: 152, 160—161.

Camptotelus parallelus; Seidenstücker, 1957, Rev. Fac. sci. Univ. Istanbul (B), 22: 182.

Camptotelus parallelus; Stichel, 1958, Ill. Bestimmungstab. Eur. Wanzen, 2: 4, 5, 142.

Camptotelus montadoni Kiritshenko, 1912, Rev. russ. d'Ent., 12: 385, **syn. n.**

Camptotelus parallelus; Slater, 1964, A catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the World, 1: 634.

- Camptotelus montandoni*; Kiritshenko, 1964, Poluzhestkokrylye (Hemiptera-Heteroptera) Tadzhikistana: 157.
Camptotelus montandoni; Slater, 1964, A catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the World, 1: 634.
Camptotelus angustus; Kiritshenko, 1912, Rev. russ. d'Ent., 12: 381, **syn. n.**
Camptotelus angustus; Linnavuori, 1953, Ann. ent. Fenn., 19: 160.
Camptotelus angustus; Stichel, 1959, III. Bestimmungstab. Eur. Wanzen, 2: 4: 11, 326.
Camptotelus angustus; Slater, 1964, A catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the World, 1: 631.

1 ♂ and 8 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Tehran-Evin, 1700—2000 m., 9.—10. 3. 1973 (loc. no. 123); 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Tehran — Evin, 1700—2000 m., 2.—7. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 276). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

All specimens have been collected on southern slopes of the Elburz Mountains near the north border of Teheran, in hibernating centres under tragacanthis vegetation of rocky steppe formations.

Some specimens of this species collected in different areas of its distributional range as well as in different altitudes indicate various phases of shortening of wings and consequent depending form of corium and membrane and with respect to these the taxons *Camptotelus montandoni* Kiritshenko, 1912 and *Camptotelus angustus* Kiritshenko, 1912 described from Soviet Middle Asia are conspecific with *Camptotelus parallelus* Horváth, 1894. I. M. Kerzhner independently examined types of both mentioned Kiritshenko's taxons and verified synonymy of them. The result of the study, new synonymy of *Camptotelus montandoni* Kiritshenko and *Camptotelus angustus* Kiritshenko is here submitted with the permission of I. M. Kerzhner.

Distribution of this species ranges from southern part of USSR (the Caucasus, Erevan type-locality, Horváth 1894, Kiritshenko 1918, Stichel 1959), Soviet Middle Asia (Turkmanistan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Kiritshenko 1912, 1964) and Anatolia (Kayiseri, Aksehir, Seidenstücker 1957). In Iran previously not recorded (first record); the Iranian locality fits into mountain ranges of distributional area of this species.

***Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi* ssp. n.**

(Figs. 1—4)

Male, macropterous. Length 2.91—3.5 mm., width 1.24—1.43 mm. Head: width across eyes 0.67—0.74 mm, length 0.49 mm. Antennae: length of antennal segments 0.18 mm., 0.37 mm., 0.21 mm., 0.37 mm. Pronotum: length 0.8 mm, width 1.1 mm. Scutellum: length 0.37 mm., width 0.55 mm.

General shape of the body broadly ovate 2.24—2.55 times as long as broad, posteriorly distinctly widened, width across hemelytra 1.2—1.3 times broader than the maximum width of pronotum.

Head across eyes 1.4—1.43 times wider than long, ocular index 3.5—3.7, sides of head anteriorly sinuately narrowed, tylus narrow, as long as pointed jugae. Antennae 1.6 times longer than the width of head across eyes, rather stout, first antennal segment stoutest, second segment straightened along the whole length slightly widened, third segment proximally narrowed, fourth segment spindle-like; relative lengths of antennal segments 3:6:3.5:6. Antennae with rather incon-

spicuous pubescence. Bucculae very short and high, anteriorly plainly laterally widened, distinctly visible when seen from above. Labium reaching to the middle of metasternum. Eyes large, projecting, situated posteriorly nearly to pronotal margin. Ocelli rather remote from inner margin of eyes. Surface of head rugulous deeply punctate, shiny, with long decumbent whitish hairs.

Pronotum anteriorly distinctly narrowed, 1.4 times broader than long, pronotal margin proximally slightly sinuate, pronotum rather convex, when seen from side distinctly declivous anteriorly, anterior larger part more arched than posterior smaller part, which is separated by slight transverse impression. Surface of pronotum with regular rugous

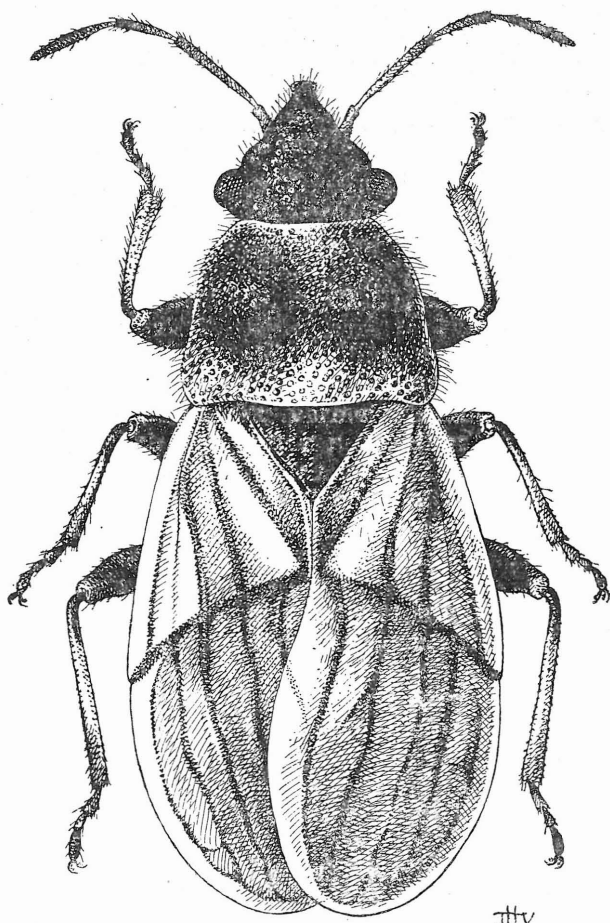


Fig. 1: *Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi* ssp. n. — female, paratype from Damavand, Elburz mountains, N. Iran.

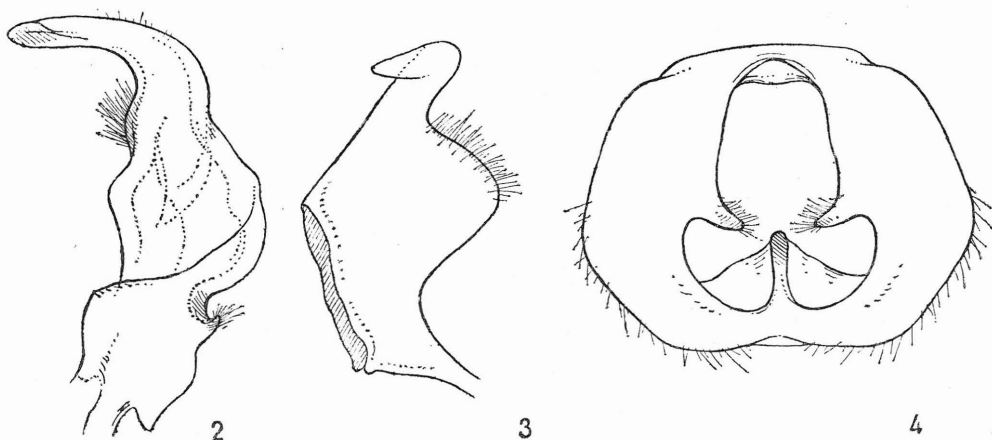
deep puncturation, shiny and with dense semiadpressed long whitish hairs. Scutellum triangular 1.5–1.6 times wider than long with similar structure to that of pronotum, posterior part slightly elevated.

Thorax with fine sculpturing but with very dense long adpressed whitish hairs. Metathoracic scent gland auricle, large, yellow, ear-shaped, strongly projecting.

Hemelytra slightly surpassing the apex of the body, membrane 1.32 times longer than corium, when seen from side proximally flat, posteriorly declivous. Corium subtransparent, pale grayish-brown with dark brown or blackish elevated veins and darkened adjacent part of corium, clavus along the inner and exterior sutura with a row of irregular punctures and long suberect decumbent whitish hairs, corium near to clavus with disperse plain punctures and with disperse suberect whitish hairs. Membrane transparent grayish brown with dark brown or blackish veins, regularly roundish broadly covering each other.

Venter very convex and nearly smooth with disperse short whitish hairs. Legs short and stout, anterior femora very thickened, below subapically with a distinct tooth; all femora with fine tubercles and hairs, anterior tibiae apically strongly widened, all tibiae with suberect hairs.

Pygophore when seen from above 1.16 times as broad as long, the opening divided into two distinctly different parts, anterior shorter and wider, posterior longer and narrower, with parallel sides. The opening in transitional part on each side with stout tooth directed anteriorly. Terminal margin when seen from behind highest in the middle and with a shallow notch. Parameres fine, the proximal part broadest, spiral, from the middle then gradually narrowed in a distal part, which is distinctly narrower than the proximal part and nearly rectangularly bent, apex blunt.



Figs 2–4: *Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi* ssp. n. — male, paratype from Damavand, Elburz, N. Iran. 2–3: parameres from different positions. 4: pygophore seen from above.

General colour of the body pale grayish brown and dark brown, shiny. Head, labium and eyes black. First antennal segment blackish, third and fourth segments more or less darkened, second segment rather pale; pronotum anteriorly dark brown or blackish, anterior pronotal margin in the middle paler, posteriorly on the plain part of pronotum brownish. Scutellum blackish, hemelytra pale grayish brown, semitransparent with dark brown or blackish veins. Thorax blackish, posterior margins of pro-, meso- and metasternum and coxae yellowish. Venter black with posterior borders of segments yellowish, genital segment black. Pubescence whitish. Metathoracic scent gland auricle yellow. Femora black, extreme apex of middle and posterior femora brownish, tibiae brownish.

Female, macropterous. Length 3.22—3.65 mm., width 1.42—1.61 mm. In general shape and colouring similar to male.

Holotype — male: N. Iran, Mazandaran, Central Elburz, Lajran, 2400 m., 21. 7. 1970; mountain plain with stones, grass and disperse *Astragalus* spp. (loc. no. 64). Holotype in the collections of the National Museum, Praha, cat. no. 13.323.

Paratypes — 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀: the same data as for holotype.

Paratypes — 2 ♂♂: N. Iran, Tehran province, Central Elburz, Kuh-haye Tochal, 3600—3900 m., 18.—19. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 60); peak area with snow fields and small lakes, collected among grass and pillow-like alpine vegetation (fig. 6). Collected by Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

The nominate form *Camptotelus lineolatus lineolatus* (Schilling) exhibits the typical Eurosiberian distribution isolately ranging into Mediterranean and occurring in Caucasus, Transcaucasia and Anatolia, but missing from Soviet Middle Asia and adjacent areas.

The new subspecies *Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi* ssp. n. hitherto recorded from North Iranian high mountains differs from *Camptotelus lineolatus lineolatus* (Schilling) in rather broad form of body being in macropterous male 2.24—2.55 times longer than broad across body (in *Camptotelus lineolatus lineolatus* 2.94—2.97 times longer than broad), in rather wider head being 1.4—1.49 times wider across eyes than long (whilst in *Camptotelus lineolatus lineolatus* 1.32—1.33 times wider than long). Second and third antennal segments in new subspecies are comparatively shorter than in nominate form and the antennae being in general stouter and without conspicuous hairs. Pronotum in new subspecies 1.4 times broader than long, in *Camptotelus lineolatus lineolatus* only 1.3 times broader than long. Pronotum in *Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi* ssp. n. anteriorly declivous with rather obsolete elevations in anterior part of pronotum, in *Camptotelus lineolatus lineolatus* the pronotum plain with rather distinct elevations in anterior part of pronotum. Sides of hemelytra in new subspecies posteriorly distinctly widened and roundish whilst in *Camptotelus lineolatus lineolatus* rather straight. Ninth male abdominal segment and genitalia without essential differences.

With regard to some changes in taxonomy of the genus *Camptotelus* Fieber there are at present incorporated in the genus only three taxons and they may be separated in the following key:

1. Body elongate, 3.7—3.9 times longer than broad across hemelytra, nearly parallel-sided, lateral margins of hemelytra straight, pronotum distally very slightly narrowed. Antennae very slender, all antennal segments distinctly extended, straight. Length 3.25—4.2 mm. Middle and S. W. Asia
C. parallelus Horváth
- Body shorter, more or less ovate, 2.24—2.97 times longer than broad across hemelytra, hemelytra distally more or less widened, lateral margins of hemelytra straight or slightly roundish. Antennae shorter and thicker, antennal segments not straightened 2
2. Body rather slender, 2.94—2.97 times longer than broad across hemelytra, head 1.32—1.33 times wider across eyes than long. Lateral margins of hemelytra rather straight and distally only slightly widened. Disc of pronotum plain with rather distinct elevations in anterior part. Length 3.0—3.5 mm. Eurosiberian
C. lineolatus lineolatus (Schilling)
- Body of broader form 2.24—2.55 times longer than broad across hemelytra, head 1.4—1.45 times wider across eyes than long. Lateral margins of hemelytra distally becoming distinctly wider and rather roundish. Disc of pronotum anteriorly declivous with rather obsolete elevations in anterior part. Length 2.91—3.65 mm. N. Iran. *C. lineolatus damavandi* Hoberlandt. ssp. n.

When studying the species of the genus *Camptotelus* Fieber not only from the area in question I realised some changes in taxonomy in this genus with relations to the allied genera. On the basis of examination of specimens from the type serie of *Camptotelus aeonii* Lindberg, 1953 (I examined 1 male and 2 females) it must be stated that this species does not indicate the principal characters which are given as characteristic for the mentioned genus or in other allied genera. For *Camptotelus aeonii* Lindberg is therefore established a new genus and the description is given below.

***Neocamptotelus* gen. n.**

Body elongate ovate, 2.2 times as long as broad, above very convex. Head elongate 1.58 times as long as broad across eyes. Ocular index 2.22. Antennae rather slender, 3 times longer than the length of head across eyes. Eyes large, globular, distinctly projecting. Bucculae high, roundish, very short, occupying only one fourth of lower length of head, anteriorly not projecting into flat widening. Labium attaining the middle coxae.

Pronotum strongly convex, nearly square, 1.1 times wider than long, in general parallel-sided, lateral margins very slightly sinuate, in anterior third broadest. Scutellum triangular. Head, pronotum and scutellum shining black, deeply and regularly punctured and with very long erect hairs. Hemelytra of semimacropterous form only slightly surpassing the apex of abdomen, corium very short, inner posterior corial angle situated rather behind the level of exterior posterior angle of the corium (but this detail in the figure given by Lindberg 1953 is

not very convincing), lateral corial margin broadly explanate and then continuing in a narrower form along the whole border of the membrane. Membrane 2.8 times as long as the length of corium. Veins of corium and mainly that of membrane distinctly elevated. Corium and clavus with distinct puncturation and sparse hairs. Inner parts of membrane cover each other only by a very narrow stripe. Head, pronotum and the body below black, corium grayish brown, membrane infuscated.

Type-species *Camptotelus aeonii* Lindberg, 1953 by monotypy.

Genus *Neocamptotelus* gen. n. differs from *Camptotelus* Fieber in shape of bucculae which are high roundish and very short, occupying only one fourth of lower length of head, laterally without flat widening which is one of basic separating features of the genus *Camptotelus* Fieber, in lateral corial margin broadly explanate continuing in a narrow form along the whole border of membrane which resembles that of *Philomyrmex* Sahlberg. The form of corium and the position of inner posterior angles compared with posterior exterior corial angle in *Neocamptotelus* gen. n. resembles the genus *Jakowleffia* Puton. however the form of bucculae of the new genus separates it from *Jakowleffia* as well as from *Microplax* Fieber and also the form of pronotum and characteristic pubescence separate the new genus from all allied genera such as *Camptotelus*, *Philomyrmex*, *Tropidophlebia* and *Microplax*.

The new genus includes only the single species *Neocamptotelus aeonii* (Lindberg, 1953) comb. n. with Endemic distribution in Canary Islands.

***Microplax interruptus* (Fieber, 1837)**

1 ♂ — N. Iran, Tehran — Evin, south slopes of Elburz mountains, 1700—2000 m., 9.—10. 3. 1973 (loc. no. 123); 1 ♂ — C. Iran, Kerman province, south foot of Kuh-e Lalehsar, Ghanat-e Marvan, 2850 m., 22.—24. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 345); 1 ♂ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Golestan forest, Mazarli, 20 km. N. W. of Dasht, 530 m., 19.—21. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 376). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Species of Holomediterranean distribution extending into steppe enclaves of Central Europe and Caucasus and through Near East (Anatolia and Israel) into Soviet Middle Asia (Kazakhstan, Kirgizia and Tadjikistan). From Iran previously not recorded (first record).

***Microplax obscuripennis* (Kiritshenko, 1914)**

1 ♂ — N. Iran, Tehran province, Central Elburz, Kandavan pass, 3000 m., 11. 8. 1970 (loc. no. 87); 2 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Tehran province, Central Elburz, Kandavan pass, 2780 m., south slope, 4.—9. 7. 1977 (loc. no. 395). Collected on the high montane grassy steppe formation. Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Species recorded from Tadjikistan in Soviet Middle Asia (pass Landan on the river Iskender-Darja, type-locality) and recently also from S. E. Iran, Baluchestan, Kuh-e Taftan, Enarek — Tamin, Kirgan and

mountains S. of Bampur and in Seistan, Kuh-e Tufan (Muminov 1973). All records of this species give its range as mountain areas.

***Microplax montanus* sp. n.**

(Fig. 5)

Female, macropterous. Length 3.47 mm., maximum width across abdomen 1.55 mm. Head: length 0.43 mm., width across eyes 0.74 mm. Antennae: length of antennal segments 0.25 mm., 0.5 mm., 0.31 mm., 0.43 mm. Pronotum: length 0.87 mm, width [posteriorly] 0.99 mm. Scutellum: length 0.43 mm., width 0.56 mm.

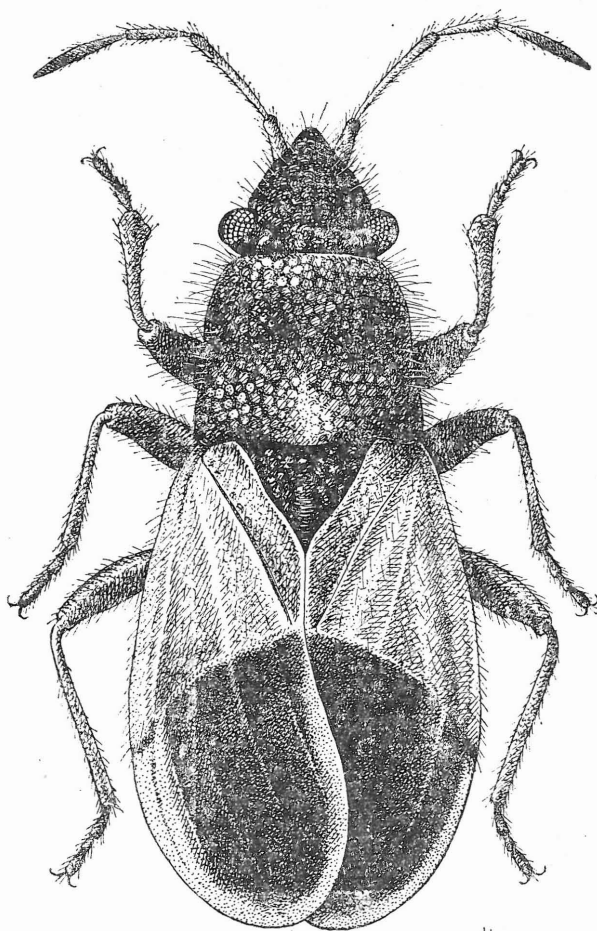


Fig. 5. *Microplax montanus* sp. n. — female, holotype from Tehran-Evin, Elburz mountains, N. Iran.

General shape of the body broadly ovate, 2.24 times as long as broad, posteriorly distinctly widened (the widest part of the body is across hemelytra).

Head short, 1.71 times wider across eyes than long, ocular index 2.8. Head anteriorly regularly narrowed, lateral sides straight, tylus slightly projecting, apically broadly obtuse, disc of head regularly arched, surface coarsely rugulose punctured with long erect hairs. Eyes small, globular, by one half inserted in lateral margins of head, distinctly remote from anterior margin of pronotum, postocular part of head beyond eyes slightly narrowed. Ocelli small, situated behind eyes very near to pronotal margin. Antennae rather stout, twice as long as width of head across eyes, first antennal segment distinctly projecting over the apex of head, second and third segment apically widened, fourth segment spindle-like, antennae pale yellowish brown, fourth segment slightly darkened, with very short pale pubescence. Relative lengths of antennal segments 4:8:5:7. Bucculae low, anterior edge rounded, posteriorly regularly roundedly decreasing, reaching $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of lower part of head and posteriorly slightly divergent. Labium reaching to posterior margin of prosternum, first labial segment reaches to the end of bucculae.

Pronotum 1.14 times as wide as long, anteriorly distinctly narrowed, posterior margin of it being 1.8 times broader than anterior one, lateral margins along most of its length nearly straight, only in anterior third more distinctly roundedly narrowed; disc of the pronotum in anterior half more conspicuously arched, the posterior part being rather flat. Surface of the pronotum deeply puncturate wrinkled and with very long rather dense erect hairs. Scutellum triangular, 1.3 times as broad as long with straight margins and acute apex, plain with similar structure to that on head and pronotum, in the middle posteriorly with short longitudinal callous keel. Head and pronotum shiny, pale reddish brown (ferrugineous), scutellum dark brown, thorax smooth, metasternum in the middle between coxae with a small roundish impression.

Legs short and stout, anterior tibiae apically strongly widened, femora with some small tubercles; legs particularly anterior ones, with long erect hairs. Hemelytra shortly surpassing apex of the abdomen, membrane interiorly only narrowly covering each other, hemelytra slightly arched, margins regularly rounded, with broad plain costal area, clavus along the margins with a row of punctures, along the exterior margin more regular, claval suture nearly as long as the length of scutellum. Corium with sparse and rather indistinct punctures and very distinct veins. Corial posterior suture regularly concave, posterior exterior angle situated backwards from the inner angle of corium. Membrane with four very distinct subelevated veins, terminal margin regularly rounded.

General colour reddish brown to ferrugineous with distinct erect pale hairs. Antennae pale yellowish brown, fourth segment slightly darkened. Head, pronotum and thorax pale reddish brown, pronotum laterally on anterior disc slightly darkened, scutellum dark brown. Legs

pale reddish brown, abdomen dark brown. Hemelytra of similar shade, slightly paler than pronotum. Membrane shiny and of the same shade as corium, translucent.

Holotype — female: N. Iran, Tehran — Evin, 1700—2000 m., south slopes of Elburz, 9.—10. 3. 1973 [loc. no. 123]. Collected under stones in clumps and roots of *Astragalus* sp. in mountain steppe together with other hibernated heteropterous insects (*Eurygaster integriceps* Puton, *Aelia* spp. and *Phyllomorpha* sp.) (fig. 7). Collected by the Czechoslovak — Iranian expedition. Holotype in the collections of National Museum (Nat. Hist.), Praha cat. no. 13.324.

The new species is very characteristic with nearly uniformly pale reddish brown coloration and long erect whitish hairs, with pale reddish coloured antennae and only slightly darkened fourth antennal segment and in the form of the pronotum which is anteriorly only very slightly narrowed.

I had the opportunity to examine the holotype of *Camptotelus carmini* Linnavuori, 1960 and I am herewith giving some additional differentiating characters of the species which summarize its final systematic position within the genus *Microplax* Fieber. The basic characters separating the genus *Camptotelus* Fieber from allied genera (according to Kerzhner 1963 and 1964) as flat exteriorly projecting dilations of anterior part of very short and high bucculae, indistinct puncturation on head and clavus as well as short labium not attaining the level of anterior coxae are not present in *Camptotelus carmini* Linnavuori, on the contrary the bucculae are very low posteriorly regularly narrowing and attaining the middle of length of lower part of head and anteriorly not projecting into flat lateral dilations, labium attaining between middle coxae, head with very deep and regular puncturation of similar intensity to that on pronotum, clavus with four irregular rows of distinct punctures, anterior femora with a very distinct tooth. These features are all good generic characters for transferring this species to the genus *Microplax* Fieber — *Microplax carmini* (Linnavuori, 1960) comb. n. This species is known hitherto only from Israel (type-locality Kefar-Malal).

Key to the species of the genus *Microplax* Fieber

1. Body straightened, narrow, 3.0—3.6 times as long as broad across hemelytra, with straight margins of hemelytra, parallel-sided or only slightly widened posteriorly 2
- Body elongate, ovate, less than 2.8 times as long as broad across hemelytra, lateral margins of hemelytra distinctly widened posteriorly 4
2. Body 3.2—3.6 times as long as broad, with margins of hemelytra parallel, membrane unicolorous fuscous with the veins of the same shade and with very narrow paler border or uniformly pale with brownish veins, veins on pale coloured part of corium similarly pale 3
- Body 3 times as long as broad, margins of hemelytra posteriorly slightly broadened, pale coloured membrane between dark coloured veins with distinct longitudinally arranged, more or less confluent, brownish spots, posterior half of corium more or less darkened, but with even dark veins.

- Length 2.7—3.0 mm. Europe, Mediterranean . . . *M. albofasciatus* (Costa)
3. Body 3.2—3.3 times as long as broad, membrane uniformly pale with brown veins, corium uniformly pale with veins only slightly darker than corium. Length 3.3—3.6 mm. Europe, Mediterranean, Middle Asia . . . *M. interruptus* (Fieber)
- Body 3.5—3.6 times as long as broad, membrane uniformly dark brown with narrowly paler border, posterior half of corium with the exception of extreme exterior margin dark brown. Length 3.8 mm. East Mediterranean . . . *M. limbatus* Fieber
4. Antennae entirely blackish brown or black, body more lengthened, 2.58—2.8 times longer than broad across hemelytra . . . 5
- Antennae uniformly pale or only the second segment pale with remaining segment more or less darkened. Body 2.2—2.5 times longer than broad across hemelytra . . . 7
5. Corium and membrane between veins with longitudinally arranged dark brown spots, antennae linear, rather stout. Body 2.58—2.59 times longer than broad. Length 3.4—3.6 mm. Middle Asia and Iran . . . *M. obscuripennis* (Kiritshenko)
- Corium and membrane without any dark spots between veins. Antennae in general very slender, body more lengthened. 2.72—2.76 times longer than broad . . . 6
6. Antennae slender, first two segments rather linear, third segment proximally only slightly narrowed, second antennal segment 1.5 times longer than third, pronotum 1.23 times broader than long. Length 4.0—4.2 mm. Middle Asia . . . *M. hissariensis* Kiritshenko
- Antennae very slender, first two segment linear, third segment along the whole length proximally progressively distinctly narrowed, second segment 1.8 times longer than third, pronotum 1.13 times broader than long. Length 3.4—4.2 mm. Middle Asia and Iran . . . *M. oreoites* Muminov
7. Second antennal segment pale yellowish brown, first, third and fourth segment darkened. Head, pronotum and scutellum black or dark brown, clavus with the exception of distal part, posterior part of the corium near to membranous commissure darkened, membrane dark with two longitudinal laterally situated pale spots, femora dark or blackish, tibiae pale. Length 3.0 mm. West-mediterranean . . . *M. plagiatus* (Fieber)
- Antennae and legs uniformly pale brownish, head, pronotum and scutellum pale brownish or ferrugineous. Clavus and corium uniformly pale yellowish brown. Membrane uniformly pale brownish or slightly infuscate . . . 8
8. Pronotum strongly along the whole length distally progressively narrowed, antennae thin, pale brownish, third and fourth segment only slightly darkened, head, pronotum and scutellum pale brownish with deep plain regular dense puncturation and with long sparse semi-erect pale hairs. Membrane uniformly pale brownish. Length 3.0 mm. Israel . . . *M. carmini* (Linnavuori)
- Antennae rather stout pale yellowish brown, fourth segment slightly darkened. Pronotum distally gradually slightly narrowed, rather more so anteriorly, brownish ferrugineous with very long and dense erect hairs. Head, pronotum and scutellum coarsely deeply punctured. Membrane infuscate. Length 3.47 mm. N. Iran . . . *M. montanus* Hoberlandt, sp. n.

***Metopoplax origani* (Kolenati, 1845)**

1 ♀ — N. W. Iran, Azarbaidjan, 23 km. S. W. of Marand, 17. 8. 1970 (loc. no. 57). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition.

Further material examined: 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Chalus — Kandavan, 21. 8. 1971, A. Hashemi and M. Zairi collected.

Species of Holomediterranean distribution extending into steppe region of Central Europe (Czechoslovakia and Germany). In the Middle East recorded from Turkey, Is. Mitilini and Israel, further from Transcaucasia and the Caucasus and in Soviet Middle Asia (Tadjikistan). From Iran and Afghanistan recorded by Putshkov 1969 without exact locality.

***Macroplax fasciata blancae* Hoberlandt, 1941**

1 ♀ — N. W. Iran, Azarbaidjan, Maku, 19.—20. 6. 1970 (loc. no. 24); 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar Abbas, 11. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 197); 8 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Fars, Golshan valley in the vicinity of Golshan, 24. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 310); 3 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu, 1600—2100 m., 5. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 322); 1 ♂ — C. Iran, Kerman province, Ghanat-e Marvan, south foot of Kuh-e Lalehsar, 2850 m., 22.—24. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 345). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Subspecies (described as species) previously known only from Shaklawa in North Iraq (Iraqi Kurdistan), not from Iranian Kurdistan as originally erroneously stated in Hoberlandt 1941. First records for area of Iran. The distribution of this subspecies seems to be restricted to Iranian and adjacent mountains of Eremian region. Nominate form *Macroplax fasciata fasciata* (Herrich—Schaeffer, 1835) shows Holomediterranean distribution with wide range.

***Oxycarenus pallens* (Herrich—Schäffer, 1850)**

1 ♂ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Central Elburz, Gazanak, 1400 m., in the valley of the river Haraz Chay, 20.—21. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 63); 2 ♂♂ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Behshar, 25. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 72); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, vicinity of Dasht, Wildlife Park, 650 m., 27.—30. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 77); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Robate-Ghareh Bil, east part of National Wildlife Park, 1000 m., 30. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 78); 1 ♂ — N. Iran, Tehran province, Elburz mountains, Kandavan pass, 3000 m., 11. 8. 1970 (loc. no. 87); 1 ♀ — C. Iran, Kerman province, Rafsandjan, 26.—28. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 181); 1 ♂ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Kuh-e Jebal Barez, Deh Bakri, 1700—1750 m., 30. 4.—3. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 186); 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Mohammadabad, 35 km. N. N. W. of Sabzevaran, 1600 m., 3.—5. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 187); 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — E. Iran, Kerman province, 33 km. W. of Sabzevaran, 1100 m., 6.—7. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 189); 1 ♀ E. Iran, Kerman province, Banu-e Charehar, 25 km. N. W. of Sofghan, 1800—2000 m., 8. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 191); 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 20 km. S. E. of Minab, 21. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 204); 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Kerman province, Gar-

daneh-e Besan [pass], 15 km. N. W. of Furk, 1000—1400 m., 28.—29. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 218); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Fars, Mian Jangal, 30. 5.—5. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 223); 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Fars, 42 km. N. of Masiri, 1800 m., 12. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 237); 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ — S. W. Iran, Lorestan, Hosseiniyeh, Bala Rud valley, 28 km. N. W. of Andimeshk, 360 m., 12.—13. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 286); 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 5 km. E. of Khamir, 26. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 316); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu, 1600—2100 m., 5. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 322); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — C. Iran, Kerman province, Kosht-e Kuh, 50 km. N. W. of Dowlatabad on the road Sabzevaran — Baft, 1700 m., 21.—22. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 343); 2 ♂♂ — C. Iran, Kerman province, Ghanat-e Marvan, south foot of Kuh-e Lalehsar, 2850 m., 22.—24. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 345); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — C. Iran, Kerman province, Ghanat-e Marvan, south slopes of Kuh-e Lalehsar, 3000—3100 m., 24. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 346); 3 ♂♂ — N. E. Iran, Khorasan, Kuh-e Hezar Masjed, 25 km. S. W. of Kalat-e Naderi, 1800 m., 11.—12. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 363); 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, 53 km. N. of Dasht, Golestan forest, 960 m., 18.—19. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 375). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian Expeditions.

Further material examined: 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Tehran province, Gholhak near Tehran, 1400 m., 22. 4., 9.—23. 6., 14. 7., 2. 10. 1961 collected by J. Klapperich; 2 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Tehran province, Karadj, 11. 8. 1974 collected by M. Safavi.

Species of Holomediterranean distribution extending into steppe regions of Central Europe; in Near East recorded from Cyprus, Turkey, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia and further from Transcaucasia and the Caucasus, in Soviet Middle Asia recorded from Tadzhikistan. From Iran previously not recorded (first record).

***Oxycarenus hyalinipennis* (Costa, 1847)**

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, south slopes of Kuh-e Genu, 45 km. N. W. of Bandar Abbas, 11.—15. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 198); 4 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — 25. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 213); 11 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — 28. 4.—6. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 320). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ — S. E. Iran, Baluchestan, Bandar-e Chah Bahar, Sergan, 3. 1949 collected by M. Manoni; 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar Abbas, 2. 1. 1969 (on *Hybiscus esculentus*) Collected by M. Safavi.

This species is the most widely distributed species of the genus *Oxycarenus*. It extends from the Mediterranean to the whole of Africa and the Oriental region. In the Near East recorded from Turkey, Israel, Syria and Iran: Baluchestan, Bandar-e Chah Bahar, Hoberlandt 1959; Fars, Djahrom, Kiritshenko 1959; Fars, Navabgan (Darab), Wagner 1968. In Soviet Middle Asia recorded from Tadzhikistan.

***Oxycarenus lacteus* Kiritshenko, 1913**

1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Tehran province, Central Elburz, Kandavan pass, 3000 m., 11. 8. 1970 (loc. no. 87); 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. E. Iran, Kho-



Fig. 6: Photograph of area of Lajran, Damavand in N. Iran. Mountain plain (2400 m.) with stones, grass and disperse growth of *Astragalus*, *Acantholimon* or vegetation of tragacanthic type [loc. no. 64]. Type locality of *Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi* ssp. n. Photograph taken at 21st July 1970. (L. Hoberlandt).

Fig. 7: Photograph of habitat, type-locality where *Microplax montanus* sp. n. together with *Camptotelus parallelus* Horváth and *Microplax interruptus* (Fieber) were collected. Tehran — Evin, south slopes of Elburz mountains, N. Iran. Rocky montane steppe with dominant growth of *Astragalus* (*Tragacantha*). Loc. no. 123. Photograph taken at 9th March 1973. (L. Hoberlandt).





Fig. 8: Photograph of area of Deh Bakri, Jebal Barez mountains E. Iran. Terraces and stony slopes (1700—1750 m.) with bushes of *Amygdalus*, *Astragalus*, *Artemisia* and *Acantholimon* where *Auchenodes peyerimhoffi* Royer and *Oxycarenus pallens* (Herrich-Schäffer) were collected. Loc. no. 186. Photograph taken at 1st May 1973. (L. Hoberlandt).

Fig. 9: Photograph of area 30 km. E. of Kazerun, province Fars, S. Iran. Rocky steppe with sparse growth of *Quercus brantii*, *Amygdalus* and *Astragalus* where *Barberocoris astragali* Linnavuori was collected. Loc. no. 229. Photograph taken at 10th June 1973. (L. Hoberlandt).



rassan. Kuh-e Hezar Masjed, 25 km. S. W. of Kalat-e Naderi, 1600 m., 11.—12. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 363); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — N. E. Iran, Khorassan, Soghan, south slope of Kuh-e Binalud, 15 km. N. E. of Nishabur, 1600—2300 m., 13.—15. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 365); 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Tehran province, Kandavan pass, south slopes of Elburz, 2780 m., 4.—9. 7. 1977 (loc. no. 395). Collected in mountain steppe formations. Collected by Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Species recorded only from Soviet Middle Asia (Uzbekistan and Tadzhikistan). From Iran previously not recorded (first record).

***Auchenodes conspersus* [Jakovlev, 1885]**

1 ♂ — S. Iran, Fars, Shiraz, north part of the town, 4. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 42); 1 ♂ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Kuh-e Jebal Barez, 1700—1750 m., 30. 4.—3. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 186); 4 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Fars, East Zagros, Yassuj, 1750 m., 16. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 243). All specimens collected on typical steppe formation. Collected by Czechoslovak-Iranian Expeditions.

Further material examined: 2 ♂♂ — N. W. Iran, Azarbaidjan, Sarokhs, 27. 6. 1972 collected by M. Safavi; 1 ♂ — N. W. Iran, Azarbaidjan, Oskou, 25. 9. 1974 collected by M. Radjabi.

Species of typical steppe formations. Species distributed in Soviet Middle Asia (Turkmanistan, Askhabad, Achal Tekke type locality, Kazakhstan, Bet-Pet-Kala steppe, lac Derse-Kul on the river Vash and Tadzhikistan). From Iran previously not recorded (first record).

***Auchenodes peyerimhoffi* Royer, 1914**

2 ♂♂ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Mohammadabad, 35 km. N. N. W. of Sabzevaran (Jiroft), 1600 m., on the road between Deh Bakri and Sabzevaran, 3.—5. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 187); 1 ♂ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Deh Bakri, Kuh-e Jebal Barez, 1700—1750 m., 30. 4.—3. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 186); 2 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Fars, Kushk, 42 km. N. of Masiri, 1800 m., 12. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 237); 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Fars, E. Zagros, 7 km. N. W. of Shul, 32 km. S. E. of Ardakan, 2100 m., 17. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 247); 1 ♂ and 2 nymphs — S. Iran, Fars, Golshan valley, vicinity of Golshan, 24. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 310); 1 ♀ — S. Iran Hormozgan, Bag-e Tang, 6 km. W. of Genu, 410 m., 50 km. N. of Bandar Abbas, 7.—9. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 323), Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

All specimens collected in Iran have been taken at a light trap in typical semidesert regions with sparse xerophilous vegetation with solitary trees (fig. 8).

Species distributed through Eremian subregion, Sinai Peninsula (type-locality, Royer 1914) and N. E. Iran (1 ♂ — Shachrud, 5. 6. 1914 A. N. Kiritshenko collected, ex collections of Zoological Institute of Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, determined by A. N. Kiritshenko as *Auchenodes cingulatus* Kiritshenko, manuscript name; Linnavuori 1984). Record of *Auchenodes peyerimhoffi* Royer for Israel given by Linnavuori

1965 belongs in fact to *Auchenodes joakimoffi* Seidenstücker and Josifov according to a letter received from Linnavuori 1984.

There are a further three species of *Auchenodes* occurring in adjacent areas of Near East: *Auchenodes joakimoffi* Seidenstücker and Josifov (Bulgaria, type-locality, Israel, Turkey and Gruzia), *A. capito* Horváth (Caucasus and Jordan) and *A. utu* Linnavuori (Iraq, Irbil near Salahuddin, type-locality).

***Barberocoris astragali* Linnavuori, 1984**

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ and 2 nymphs — S. Iran, Fars, 30 km. S. of Kazerun, 1300 m., 9.—10. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 229). Collected by light trap in an area of rocky steppe with a sparse growth of trees (fig. 9). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition.

Species known only from adjacent areas of Iraq: Al Muthanna near Nograth Salman, Al Anbar near Ana and Rutba — Al Qaim (Linnavuori 1984). From Iran previously not recorded (first record).

The majority, four species, of the genus *Barberocoris* Miller are distributed in Eremian areas of Africa, one from South Africa.

Several genera of the subfamily Oxycareninae show brachyptery of different stages [*Jakowleffia* Puton, *Bianchiella* Reuter, *Tropidophlebia* Kerzhner, *Camptotelus* Fieber, *Bogdiana* Kerzhner, *Philomyrmex* Sahlberg, *Barberocoris* Miller], but the brachyptery in two genera *Anomaloptera* Amyot & Serville, 1843 and *Crophius* Stål, 1874 is very characteristic in the coleopteroid shape of the hemelytra as well as in the general coleopteroid appearance of the whole body. Generic descriptions and characters have been presented by numerous authors (e.g. *Anomaloptera* Amyot & Serville 1843, Fieber 1861, Puton 1879, Seabra 1930, Stichel 1935, 1958, Gulde 1936, China 1945 — *Crophius* Stål 1874, Van Duzee 1916, Blatchley 1926, Barber 1938, Kormilev 1950), but their mutual relationship has never received attention. I am giving some selected additional characters to make clear the relationship between *Anomaloptera* Amyot & Serville and *Crophius* Stål.

Bucculae low, of nearly equal height or only slightly lower posteriorly attaining about four fifths of the length of head. Labium reaching from middle coxae to the middle of prosternum. Antennae slender, long, in brachypterous form conspicuously arched, the deep dense regular and conspicuous puncturation, the borders of respective punctures callous. Clavus, shown only by callous costa as well as longitudinal veins of corium are replaced by elevated callous costae. Lateral corial margin only slightly explanate proximally. Membrane rudimentary or rather reduced, without or with only sparse veins. Similar puncturation is on the head, pronotum and scutellum. These are the additional characters uniting both the mentioned taxa with the result that *Crophius* Stål, 1874 becomes a synonym of *Anomaloptera* Amyot & Serville, 1843 with the type-species *Anomaloptera helianthemi* Amyot & Serville, 1843.

The present range of distribution of the genus *Anomaloptera* Amyot & Serville is very strange — West Mediterranean, South and North America and Siberia.

In the genus *Crophius* Stål, 1874 there are incorporated 15 species occurring in South and North America and further species recently (1975) recorded from Siberia and they may be at present tentatively transferred to the genus *Anomaloptera* Amyot & Serville, 1843 as new combinations.

Conclusion

The subfamily Oxycareninae of the Lygaeidae is recently represented in the fauna of Iran by 15 species, when previously only 5 species have been recorded from the area in question:

Leptodemus minutus (Jakovlev)
Microplax obscuripennis (Kiritshenko)
Metopoplax origani (Kolenati)
Oxycarenus hyalinipennis (Costa)
Auchenodes peyerimhoffi Royer

The following 10 species of Oxycareninae mentioned in the present paper from Iran for the first time enlarge the number in the studied area to 15 species:

Leptodemus bicolor Lindberg
Camptotelus paralellus Horváth
Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi Hoberlandt, ssp. n.
Microplax interruptus (Fieber)
Microplax montanus Hoberlandt, sp. n.
Macroplox fasciatus blancae Hoberlandt
Oxycarenus pallens (Herrich—Schäffer)
Oxycarenus lacteus Kiritshenko
Auchenodes conspersus (Jakovlev)
Barberocoris astragali Linnavuori

Most species of Oxycareninae in the fauna of Iran belong to genera with predominantly Palaearctic distribution, only the genus *Oxycarenus* Fieber, most numerous in species, has a wide distribution over the Old World and the genus *Barberocoris* Miller is of Afroeremian origin.

Species of Palaearctic distribution with different centres of their extension:

Leptodemus minutus (Jakovlev)
Leptodemus bicolor Lindberg
Microplax interruptus (Fieber)
Metopoplax origani (Kolenati)
Oxycarenus pallens (Herrich—Schäffer)

Species with distributional centre in the mountain areas of Middle and S. W. Asia:

Camptotelus parallelus Horváth
Microplax obscuripennis (Kiritshenko)
Macroplax fasciatus blancae Hoberlandt
Oxycarenus lacteus Kiritshenko
Auchenodes conspersus (Jakovlev)
Auchenodes peyerimhoffi Royer
Barberocoris astragali Linnavuori

Species ranging in Iranian mountains areas and plateau:

Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi Hoberlandt, ssp. n.
Microplax montanus Hoberlandt, sp. n.

Species of Oxycareninae in the fauna of Iran with wide distribution over Middle and South Asia and Africa:

Oxycarenus hyalinipennis (Costa)

New species and changes in taxonomy in the Subfamily Oxycareninae:

Camptotelus parallelus Horváth, 1894
Camptotelus montandoni Kiritshenko, 1912, syn. n.
Camptotelus angustus Kiritshenko, 1912, syn. n.

Camptotelus lineolatus damavandi Hoberlandt, ssp. n. — N. Iran

Neocamptotelus Hoberlandt, gen. n.

Neocamptotelus aeonii (Lindberg, 1960), comb. n. (from *Camptotelus* — Canary Is.)

Microplax carmini (Linnavuori, 1960), comb. n. (from *Camptotelus* — Israel)

Microplax montanus Hoberlandt, sp. n. — N. Iran

Anomaloptera Amyot & Serville, 1843
Crophius Stål, 1874, syn. n.

All 15 species of the genus *Crophius* Stål, 1874 listed in A catalogue of the Lygaeidae of the World by J. A. Slater, 1964 as well as further species from Siberia may be at present tentatively transferred to the genus *Anomaloptera* Amyot & Serville, 1843 as new combinations.

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