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Eduard Wagner:

NOVÁ SUBSPECIE DRUHU *ORTHOTYLUS ERICETORUM* FALL. Z ALP *(Hem. Het. Miridae).*

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *ORTHOTYLUS ERICETORUM* FALL. FROM THE ALPES *(Hem. Het. Miridae).*

In summer 1941 my brother W. WAGNER brought from a trip to Styria a couple of specimen of *Orthotylus ericetorum* FALL. These looked very much like this species, but distinguished in its shape and coloration clearly from it. I therefore tried to obtain more material of this species from the Alps and examined this thouroughly. It resulted, that the new form was to be found in a great number within this material and proved to be separated from the others easily. The new form seems to be limited to a special room of living. Up to this time it was found on *Erica carnea* L. only, but we cannot say whether it is limited to the Alps. It possibly may occurr in the central mountains too, especially in places where the food plant exists in larger amounts, f. i. in the Fichtelgebirge. As it lives on *Erica carnea* L., it may be named *O. carneae* ssp. nov.

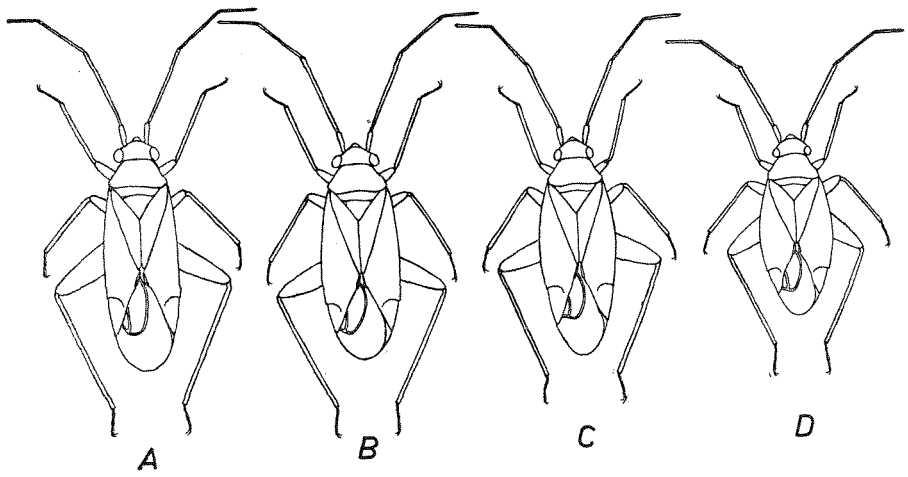

Fig. 1. Shape (9 times). *A* = *O. ericetorum* FALL. ♂; *B* = id. ♀; *C* = *O. ericetorum carneae* ssp. nov. ♂; *D* = id. ♀.

The new subspecies distinguishes from *O. ericetorum* FALL. at the first sight by its colouring. The cuneus is usually green, only its apex being yellow in some specimen, its exterior margin however always being dark-green. *O. ericetorum* FALL. on the contrary nearly always has its cuneus orange. There is no yellowish spot at the base of corium in *O. carneae* while such a one is to be found in nearly every specimen of *O. ericetorum*.

The shape of the ♂ of *O. carneae* is a little broader than in *O. ericetorum* (fig. 1, *A* + *C*), while that of the ♀ (fig. 1, *B* + *D*) is much shorter and broader than in *O. ericetorum*. The membrane is narrower and more pointed. In the breadth of the vertex both forms distinguish clearly. It is broader in *O. carneae*, being 3,0 times (♂) to 3,1 times (♀) as broad as the eye. In *O. ericetorum* it is 2,6times (♂) to 2,9times (♀) as broad

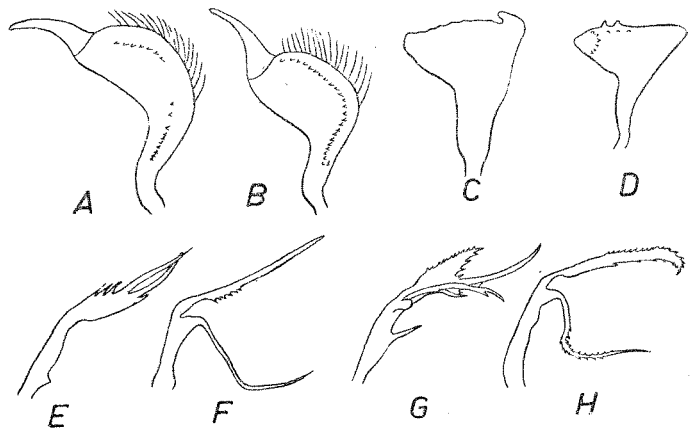

Fig. 2. Genitalia of male. *A* = left paramere of *O. ericetorum* FALL. (60 times); *B* = id. of *O. carneae* ssp. nov.; *C* = right paramere of *O. ericetorum* FALL. (60 times); *D* = id. of *O. carneae* ssp. nov.; *E* + *F* = appendages of the vesica of *O. ericetorum* FALL. (42 times); *G* + *H* = id. of *O. carneae* ssp. nov.

Table of measures.

		Length	Breadth of head	Breadth of vertex	Breadth of eye	Breadth of pronotum	Length of antennal joint			
							1	2	3	4
O. ericetorum FALL.	♂	347	69	39	15	92	31	120	77	49
	♀	320	69	41	14	88	29	119	74	54
O. carneae ssp. nov.	♂	340	67	40	13,5	90	25,5	110	70	42
	♀	278	64	39	12,5	80	26	103	69	46

as the eye. The antennae are shorter (12% in the whole), the second joint in ♂ 1,2 times, in ♀ 1,3 times as long as the pronotum is broad at its base (*O. ericetorum*: ♂ = 1,3 times, ♀ = 1,4 times).

The examination of the genitalia resulted still more differences. The left paramere is strongly curved and knife-shaped. Its exterior margin in *O. ericetorum* is very regularly curved (fig. 2 *A*), while in *O. carneae* it nearly forms a right angle (fig. 2 *B*). The paramere being much shorter in addition, its hypophysis is longer and narrower in *O. carneae*. The right paramere is nearly triangular, narrow at its base and very broad at its apex. In *O. ericetorum* the exterior corner bears a short and curved processus (fig. 2 *C*), which is not to be found in *O. carneae*, the latter showing at its superior margin 2 little tubercles (fig. 2 *D*). Still more both species distinguish by the shape of the appendages of the vesica as fig. 2, *E*—*H* shows, especially by that of the dorsal appendage (*E* + *G*).

Length: ♂ = 3,2—3,6 mm, ♀ = 2,5—3,2 mm.

Measures in $^1/_{100}$ mm. The numbers given are the average of all specimen I measured. The measurings were made vertically from above.

The habits of life and the limitation to the Alps induce us to regard *O. carneae* ssp. nov. as an oecological race. It might be a good species, but the differences between it and *O. ericetorum* Fall. are not important enough as to regard it as such a one. I hope that further examinations of a more numerous material will inform us about its character. For the first I make the new form a subspecies of *O. ericetorum* Fall.

I examined 55 ♂ and 67 ♀ of the new subspecies, which were found in Styria (Admont), Kärnten (Gutenstein) and Lower-Austria (Triestingtal). Type, Allotype and Paratypes in my collection; Paratypes in the collections of the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien and Dr. H. Franz, Admont.

Before I finish my work I want to thank Dr. M. Beier, Wien and Dr. H. Franz, Admont, who have been of great assistance for my work.