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K. H. C. Jordan:

LOPUS LONGIROSTRIS n. sp.,
a New Mirid from Germany.

On June 25th 1946 I skimmed from the grasses of a large glade which, for years, had been bare of any trees, some *Miridae*, which, at first, I took for *Lopus decolor*, and of which I took a few along with me in order to complete my collection. When, the following winter, I examined my summer output under my pocket-lens, the supposed specimens of *Lopus decolor* struck me at once by their different shape of the head. Exact examinations and measurements showed that, before me, I had a new species, which, in essential points, differs from *Lopus decolor*. The characteristic by which the collector is struck most, is the greater length of the rostrum, on account of which I name the new species „*longirostris*“.

Lopus longirostris n. sp.

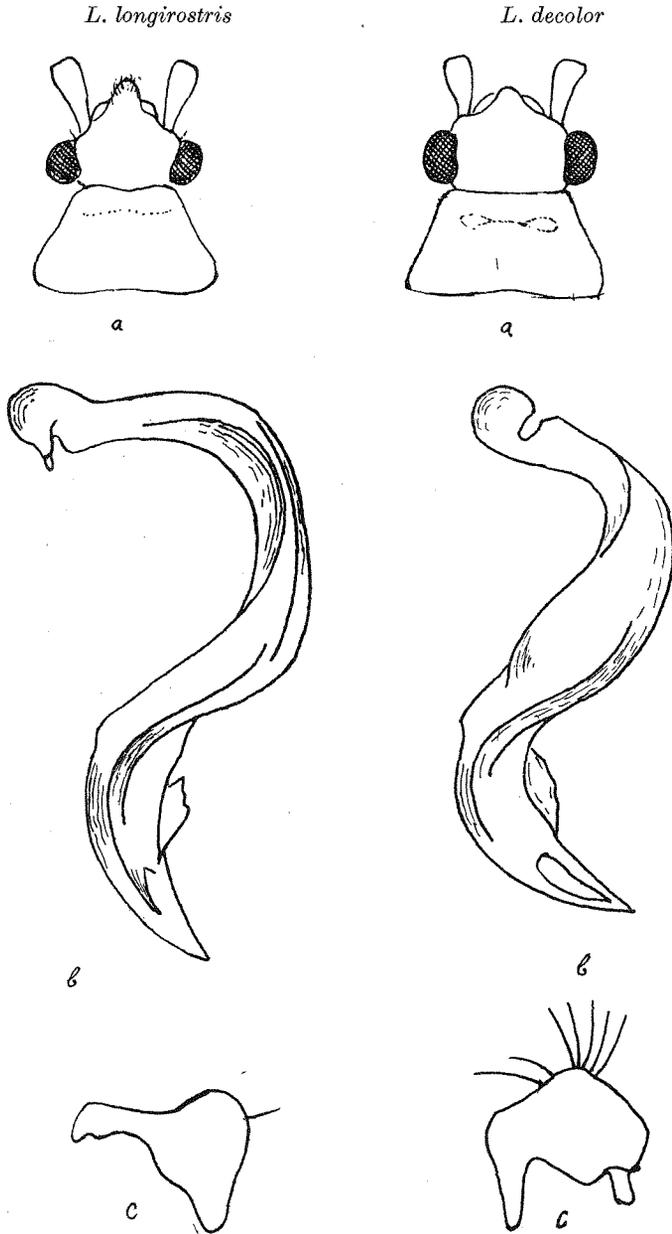
The male is of an oblong shape, the female is rather oval. In colouring, both sexes are much like *Lopus decolor*, i. e. the male is darkish to blackish; the female, light-coloured and greyish-brown. They are covered with fine, light pubescence, and, on their heads, the hair is denser and longer than in *Lopus decolor*, so that with the aid of a sharp magnifying glass the two species can be told from each other even by this particular feature. An essential difference appears in the shape of the head, which, in *Lopus decolor* is considerably broader than in *L. longirostris*. Moreover in the latter, the clypeus is more projecting.

In *Lopus decolor* the proportions of the head are 1 : 1,7 (long: wide); in *Lopus longirostris* 1 : 1,3.

The antennae are largely similar. In both species the first joint is of a club-shaped form; the second is like a staff and 3,4 times as long as the first; the third joint, however, is almost as long as the second in *Lopus decolor*, whereas in *Lopus longirostris* it is by one third shorter. The fourth joint is of the same length in both.

The most striking feature is the different length of the rostrum. In the males of *L. decolor*, it extends as far as the middle coxae; in the females as far as the end of the middle coxae. In the males of *L. longirostris* it extends down to the second abdominal segment; in the females, as far as the end of the first abdominal segment.

The pronotum is similar in both species, yet, in *L. decolor* the callosities are more marked.



Lopus longirostris and *L. decolor*.
 a Head and pronotum. b Aedeagus. c Left paramere.

Unfortunately the number of specimens of the new species was not sufficient enough to carry out exact genital examinations. The shape of the prepared aedeagus is to be seen from the sketch which you find enclosed. In both species it is tortile; in *L. longirostris* the upper

end is attached on a broad base, in *L. decolor*, however, only on a narrow one, so that, in preparing, it easily breaks off. On the whole moreover, the apparatus is somewhat thicker and conciser in *L. decolor* than in *L. longirostris*.

Further differences are discernible in the shape of the left-hand paramere. In *L. longirostris*, the hook is attached in a almost rectangular way. The body itself bears only one distinct bristle. In *L. decolor*, however, the hook is attached to the body in a sharp curve. It bears eight distinct bristles.

Found at Lohsa, Kr. Hoyerswerda, on June 25th 1946. 3 males, 6 females. Holotype in my collection.