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HEMIPTERA-HETEROPTERA COLLECTED BY MR. J. HOUŠKA IN ISRAEL

By

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In the following systematic survey I give the results of the study of the *Hemiptera-Heteroptera* which Mr. J. Houška collected during his stay in the Middle East as member of the Freedom Fight during World War II, for the National Museum in Prague. In the material 24 species have been ascertained as new for the territory of Israel, and which are not included in BODENHEIMER's list: Prodromus Faunae Palestinae, 1937.

CYDNIDAE

Mesocricus cribripennis HORVÁTH, 1884

1 ♀ — Tel Aviv, 30. XII. 1940.

Distribution: HORVÁTH described this species from Haifa and it is also recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). It seems to be an endemic species.

Aethus pilosus (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1834)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 9. III. 1943.

Distribution: This species is known from the Ethiopian Region, from the West Mediterranean as well as from South Russia. It is an Ethiopian species with Palaeomediterranean extension. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Macroscytus brunneus (FABRICIUS, 1803)

3 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 22. X. 1941; 20. I. 1942; 11. IV. 1944.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Italy, Greece, Rhodes, Syria, Cyprus, Turkey, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands; China, India, Ceylon, Burma; Africa. From Israel it is recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881), PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Probably species of Palaeomediterranean distribution with extension far into Asia and Africa.

Geotomus elongatus (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1839)

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 18. X. 1946.

Distribution: Spain, France, Switzerland, Roumania, Hungary, Greece, Turkey, Syria, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco. From Israel it is recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881), PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). It is a Palaeomediterranean species with extension into Central Europe.

Cydnus aterrimus (FOERSTER, 1771)

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 25. III. 1942.

Distribution: France, Spain, Balearic Is., Canary Is., Madeira, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Roumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, the Caucasus, Armenia, Turkestan, Iran and extends into N. India. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). It is a Mediterranean species with northern extension.

Amaurocoris curtus (BRULLÉ, 1838)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 1. I. 1942; 26. IX. 1943. 9 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ — Jericho, 8. XII. 1943.

Distribution: Canary Islands, Algeria, Cyprus, Syria, Armenia, Turkey and extending as far as Arabia and into Africa. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). An Eremian element with Saharo-Sindian distribution.

Sehirus cypriacus DOHRN, 1860

3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 16, 25. III. 1942; 28. V. 1945; 14. V. 1946.

Distribution: Cyprus and Anatolia. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). It seems to be a species of East Mediterranean distribution.

Sehirus delagrangei PUTON, 1888

3 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 1. I. 1944.

Distribution: this species has been recorded so far from Anatolia (Izmir and Akbes). It seems to be an East Mediterranean species. New record for Israel.

Sehirus dubius (SCOPOLI, 1763)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 14. VI. 1941.

Distribution: recorded from Europe, Siberia, N. Africa and S. W. Asia. A species of Angaran origin. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Sehirus dubius f. **melanoptera** (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1835)

3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 15. V. 1941; 2. VI. 1941. 3 ♂♂ — Ramath Gan, near Tel Aviv, 22. III. 1942.

From Israel recorded by HORVÁTH (1929) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Form with rather more southern distribution than the typical form.

Ochetostethus nanus (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1834)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 9. IV. 46.

Distribution: Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Armenia, the Caucasus, Russia, Turkestan, Siberia, Italy, France, Spain, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Canary Islands. From Israel it is recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). It is an Angaran element with southern extension.

PENTATOMIDAE

Odontoscelis fuliginosa (LINNAEUS, 1761)

2 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 29. VI, 15. IX. 1944; 22. IV, 1, 2. V. 1946.

Distribution: Sweden, England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Armenia, the Caucasus, Russia, Siberia, Turkestan, Algeria, Tunis. From Israel it is recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Angaran element.

Odontoscelis dorsalis (FABRICIUS, 1803)

8 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 27. IX. 1943; 12. V. 1945; 1, 2, 19. V. 1946.

Distribution: Sweden, Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan. From Israel recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Probably an Angaran element with southern extension.

Odontoscelis dorsalis f. **lineola** RAMBUR, 1842

4 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 1. X. 1943; 18. V. 1945; 27. IV. 1946; 11. V. 1946.

Distribution: same as the typical form. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Odontotarsus robustus JAKOVLEV, 1883

1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 6. VI. 1943.

Distribution: the Caucasus, Turcomania, Syria, Anatolia, Egypt. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species with East-Mediterranean distribution.

Odontotarsus robustus f. **flava** JAKOVLEV, 1885

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 22. VII, 16. VIII. 1943.

Distribution: same as the typical form. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Psacasta (s. str.) **marmottani** PUTON, 1887

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 1. V. 1942; 2, 23. V. 1943.

Distribution: Canary Islands, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco. This is the first record of this species from Israel. Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Psacasta (s. str.) **exanthematica** (SCOPOLI, 1763)

1 ♀ — Wadi Fara, 19. III. 1942.

Distribution: Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Syria, the Caucasus, Armenia, S. Russia, Turkestan, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria. From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species with northern distribution.

Eurygaster integriceps PUTON, 1881

4 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 4. VI. 1942; 15, 20. IV. 1946.

Distribution: Syria, Iran, Armenia, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan, Greece, Turkey, Afghanistan, Cyprus. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of East Mediterranean distribution.

Eurygaster integriceps f. **nigra** REUTER, 1900

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 4. VI. 1943.

Distribution: same as the typical form. By BODENHEIMER (1937) recorded also from Israel.

Trigonosoma falcatum f. **achiva** HORVÁTH, 1889

5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 16. VIII. 1942.

Distribution: Greece and Anatolia. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Typical form of this species with Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Leprosoma inaequale HORVÁTH, 1911

1 ♂ — The Place of Baptism near Jericho, 9. V. 1943.

Distribution: as far as ascertained this species is known only from Armenia (Araxes valley). This is a new record for Israel.

Putonia torrida STAL, 1872

1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 10. V. 1945.

Distribution: Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco and Portugal. New record for Israel.

Ancyrosoma leucogrammes (GMELIN, 1789)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Kiriat Anavim, 27. VI. 1942. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 10. IX. 1942; 20. IV. 1945. 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 23. IV. 43.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Corsica, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Iraq, the Caucasus, Turkestan, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands. From Israel is recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). It is a Palaeomediterranean species.

Tholagmus flavolineatus (FABRICIUS, 1798)

3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 20, 27. VII, 10, 20. IX. 1942; 10. IX. 1943; 19. IX. 1944. 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Yarkon, Esser Tachanot, 13. VI. 1943.

Distribution: Spain, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, the Caucasus, Armenia, S. Russia, Algeria, Tunis. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species with Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Graphosoma semipunctatum (FABRICIUS, 1775)

9 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 15. V. 1941; 29. VII. 1942; 13. VIII. 1942; 24. X. 1942. 1 ♀ — Wadi Fara, 19. IV. 1942.

Distribution: Spain, Portugal, S. France, Italy, S. Germany, S. Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan, Iran, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands. From Israel recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Graphosoma semipunctatum f. **subaequale** HORVÁTH, 1909

2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 15. V. 1941. 1 ♂ — Wadi Fara, 19. IV. 1942.

Distribution: in the eastern part of the area of the species.

Graphosoma semipunctatum f. **furcifera** BERGEVIN, 1909

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 15. V. 1941; 13. VIII. 1942.

Distribution: this form was recorded only from the western part of the area of the species.

Graphosoma semipunctatum f. **pallida** BERGEVIN, 1909

3 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 15. V. 1941; 20, 24. VII. 1942.

Distribution: this form is recorded from the East Mediterranean as well as from N. Africa (Algeria). All three last mentioned forms so far not recorded from Israel.

Sciocoris macrocephalus f. **luteola** FIEBER, 1861

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 5. IV. 1942.

Distribution: this form so far recorded only from Italy and Turkey; from Palestine it is recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Sciocoris distinctus FIEBER, 1851

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 9. IV. 1946.

Distribution: S. Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, S. Russia, Siberia, Algeria, Armenia. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). It is probably a species of Mediterranean distribution with northern extension.

Sciocoris sahlbergi WAGNER, 1952

25 ♂♂ and 18 ♀♀, 2 nymphs — Jerusalem, 2, 4, 26, 27. VI. 1941. 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 25. X. 1942.

Distribution: so far recorded only from Libanon, Syria and Israel.

Sciocoris maculatus FIEBER, 1851

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 4. VI. 1941.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Greece, Czechoslovakia, S. Austria, Cyprus. Probably a species of Mediterranean distribution with northern extension. New record for Israel.

Sciocoris cursitans (FABRICIUS, 1796)

2 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ — Jerusalem 31. I, 25. III, 13. IV. 1942; 2. IV. 1943; 5. IV. 1944; 20. IV. 1946.

Distribution: Europe, Siberia, S. W. Asia. Angaran element. New record for Israel.

Aelia acuminata (LINNAEUS, 1758)

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 28. V. 1944.

Distribution: Europe, N. Africa, Madeira, Siberia, S. W. Asia. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER. (1937). This species seems to be of Angaran origin with Mediterranean extension.

Stagonomus amoenus (BRULLÉ, 1832)

1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 16. V. 1943.

Distribution: S. Germany, S. France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Iran, Iraq, S. Russia, the Caucasus, Turkestan, Algeria. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Gompsocranum christophi JAKOVLEV, 1877

1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 28. III. 1943.

Distribution: this species was described by JAKOVLEV from N. Iran (Shachrud). This is a very interesting and first record outside the Iranian border.

Holcostethus vernalis (WOLFF, 1804)

2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 16. VI. 1941; 3 IV. 1946.

Distribution: Europe, Siberia, S. W. Asia, N. Africa, Canary Is., Madeira. An Angaran element. From Israel recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Carpocoris purpureipennis (DE GEER, 1773)

1 ♂ — Nahr Rubin, 26. VII. 1942. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 10. IX. 1943; 1. I. 1946. 2 ♀♀ — Yarkon, Esser Tachanot, 13. VI. 1943. 2 ♂♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 17. III. 1946.

Distribution: Europe, Siberia, S. W. Asia, N. Africa, Mongolia, Japan, Kashmir, Afghanistan. An Angaran element with western and eastern distribution. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Codophila varia (FABRICIUS, 1787)

4 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 25. IV, 8, 19. VI, 6, 24. X, 1, 24. X. 1942; 10. IV. 1943; 26. VII. 1945.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Portugal, Corsica, Italy, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Iran, Armenia, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan, Tunis, Algeria, Canary Is. From Israel it is recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Dolycoris baccarum (LINNAEUS, 1758)

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 15. V, 17. VI. 1941; 1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 20. V. 1945.

Distribution: distributed throughout the whole of the Palaearctic region with extension into N. India and N. America. From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). A Holarctic element.

Chroantha ornatula (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1842)

1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 14. III. 1943.

Distribution: Spain, Sicily, Jugoslavia, Greece, Cyprus, Syria, Iran, Arabia, Turcomania, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Brachynema virens (KLUG, 1845)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 18. VI. 1943.

Distribution: S. France, Tunis, Algeria, Egypt, the Caucasus, Armenia, Syria, Turkestan, S. Russia. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Palaeomediterranean species.

Eurydema ornatum (LINNAEUS, 1758)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 27. V. 1941. 2 ♂♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 8. X. 1942; 1. VIII. 1943.

Distribution: Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Armenia, the Caucasus, Middle and South Russia, Turkestan, China, Kashmir, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Canary Is., Madeira. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution with an extension far into East Asia and Central Europe.

Eurydema ornatum f. picta (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1835)

18 ♂♂ and 18 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 15. V, 27. V, 17. VI, 24. VI, 14. VIII. 1941; 6. IX. 1942. 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 1. V. 1942; 23. V. 1943.

Distribution: similar to that of the typical form. From Israel recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Eurydema rugulosum (DOHRN, 1860)

4 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 15, 27. V. 1941.

Distribution: Greece, Anatolia, Cyprus, Syria, Egypt, Erithrea, Abyssinia. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Probably an Ethiopian species with northern extension.

Eurydema rugulosum f. nigrorubra REUTER, 1900

12 ♂♂ and 9 ♀♀ — Jerusalem 28. III, 15, 27, V. 1941; 17. III, 25. III. 1942; 28. V. 1944.

Distribution: Turkey, Israel (REUTER, 1900, BODENHEIMER, 1937).

Stenozygum coloratum (KLUG, 1845)

5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 22. VII, 16. VIII. 1942; 26. IX. 1943.

Distribution: Turkey, Syria, Cyprus, Greece, Ethiopian region. From Israel recorded by HORVÁTH (1929) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Probably an Ethiopian species with northern extension.

Bagrada picta (FABRICIUS, 1775)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho. 25. X. 1942.

Distribution: Iran, Iraq; Erithrea, Abyssinia, Usambara; E. and N. India. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Probably a species of Sudano-Deccanian distribution.

Acrosternum millieri (MULSANT and REY, 1866)

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 14. VI, 16. VIII. 1942; 30. IX. 1945.

Distribution: S. France, Italy, S. Hungary, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Cyprus, Turkestan, Turkomania, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Mauretania, Morocco, Canary Islands. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species with Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Acrosternum heegeri FIEBER, 1861

1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 20. VI. 1943.

Distribution: S. France, Corsica, Jugoslavia, S. Hungary, Syria, Cyprus, Anatolia, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species with Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Nezara viridula f. torquata (FABRICIUS, 1775)

1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 20. VI. 1943.

Distribution: cosmopolitan with exception of cold regions. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Aspongopus viduatus (FABRICIUS, 1794)

5 ♂♂ and 14 ♀♀ — Jericho, 15. XI. 1942. 2 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 29. XI. 1942; 12. III. 1944.

Distribution: Turkey, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopian region. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Ethiopian element with northern extension.

COREIDAE

Enoplops disciger (KOLENATI, 1845)

1 ♂ — Benjamina, 23. III. 1943. 1 nymph — Wadi Fara, 19. III. 1942. 1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 14. III. 1943. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jericho, 24 III. 1946.

Distribution: Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Transcaucasia. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Eastmediterranean distribution.

Centrocoris spiniger (FABRICIUS, 1781)

3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 10. VIII. 1941; 19. VII. 1942; 29. VII. 1942; 30. IV. 1943; 11. IV. 1944; 5. IX. 1944.

Distribution: Spain, Corsica, Italy, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, the Caucasus, Iran, Algeria, Morocco. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), FREY-GESSNER and PUTON (1881), HORVÁTH (1929) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Centrocoris variegatus KOLENATI, 1845

3 ♂♂ — Benjamina, 23. III. 1942. 1 ♀ — Tel el Kadi (N. Israel), 30. VIII. 1942.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Corsica, Italy, Jugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Transcaucasia, Syria, Cyprus, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species.

Cercinthus lehmani (KOLENATI, 1856)

3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 27. IX. 1942; 28. III. 1943; 26. IX. 1943.

Distribution: Algeria, Tunis, Egypt, Syria, S. Iran, Turkestan. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Probably an Irano-Turanian element.

Phyllomorpha laciniata (VILLERS, 1789)

12 ♂♂ and 12 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 11, 13, 22, 29. IV, 20, 21, 28. X. 1942; 4. IV. 1943; 16. IV. 1945.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Italy, S. Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, S. W. Russia, the Caucasus, Armenia, Iran, Tunis, Morocco. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), FREY-GESSNER and PUTON (1881), KIRITSHENKO (1916) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Pseudophloeus waltli (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1834)

1 ♀ — The Place of Baptism, near Jericho, 19. III. 1944. 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 3. IV. 1946.

Distribution: England, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Greece, Cyprus, Syria, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan, Tunis, Algeria, Canary Islands. From Israel recorded by FREY-GESSNER and PUTON (1881), BODENHEIMER (1937). A Mediterraenean species with northern extension.

Loxocnemis dentator (FABRICIUS, 1794)

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 28. III. 1942.

Distribution: S. Germany, Switzerland, Spain, S. France, Italy, S. Hungary Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, S. Russia, Algeria, Morocco. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species.

Dicranomerus setulosus (FERRARI, 1874)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 28. III. 1941; 4. VI. 1946.

Distribution: S. France, Italy, Turkey, Armenia, the Caucasus. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Dicranomerus marginatus (FERRARI, 1874)

1 ♂ — Jericho, 15. XI. 1942. 2 ♂♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 7. XI. 1943.

Distribution: Iran, Turkestan, Turkomania. This is the first and more western record from Israel of this species. Species of Irano-Turanian distribution.

Camptopus lateralis (GERMAR, 1817)

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 23. VII. 1942; 3. IV. 1946.

Distribution: Spain, France, S. Germany, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Armenia, Caucasus, S. Russia, Iran, Turkestan, Afghanistan, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands, Madeira. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Corizus hyosciami (LINNAEUS, 1758)

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 24. VI. 1941; 26. IX. 1942; 29. VI. 1945.

Distribution: Europe, N. Africa, S. W. Asia, Siberia, China. An Angaran element. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Liorhyssus hyalinus (FABRICIUS, 1794)

3 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 24. VIII. 1941; 27. IX. 1942; 26. IX. 1943; 14. XI. 1943; 23. VII. 1944. 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 24. II. 1942. 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — The Place of Baptism, near Jericho, 8 V. 1945.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan (except in cold countries). From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Liorhyssus hyalinus f. **sanguinea** (COSTA, 1852)

1 ♀ — Wadi Fara, 19. V. 1942.

Distribution: a Mediterranean form recorded also from S. Africa. BODENHEIMER does not record this form from Israel.

Maccevethus lineola (FABRICIUS, 1787)

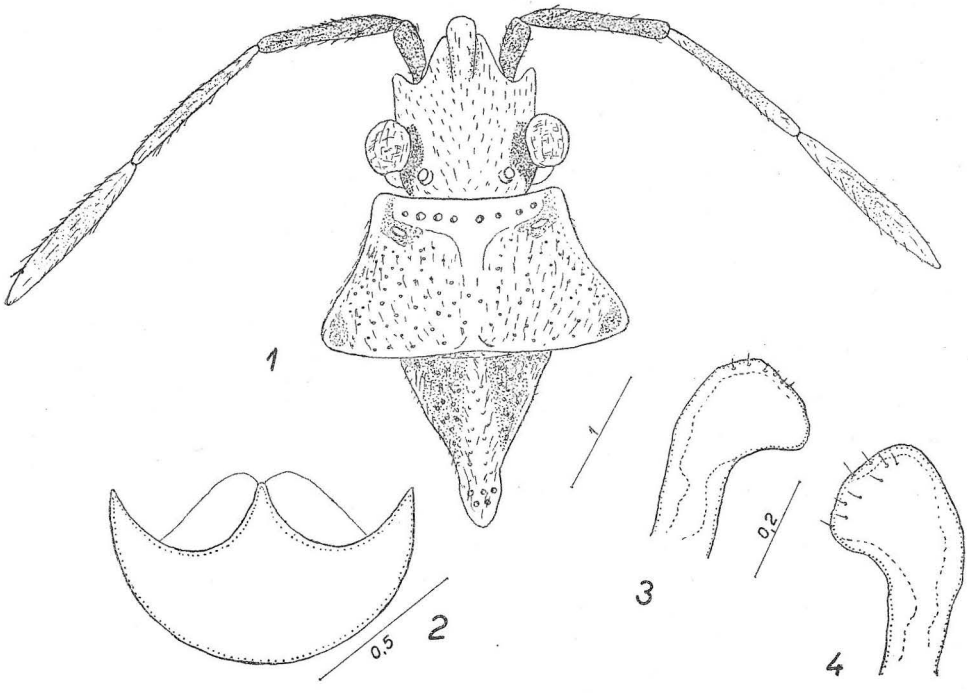
4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 28. III. 1941; 25. III. 1942; 4. IV. 1946; 11. V. 1946.

Distribution: Italy, Corsica, France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, Armenia, the Caucasus, Turkestan, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomedit ɔ anean distribution.

Maccevethus houškai sp. n.

(Figs. 1—4)

General shape elongate, 3,25 times longer than wide, abdomen moderately ovate. General color olive-grayish with yellowish shades and black drawings. Head pale olive-grayish, slightly darkened in the middle and laterally, along the inner margin of eyes as far as to ocelli black, jugae black margined, lateral margins of head between the tip and antenniferous tubercles with black stripe. First two antennal joints black, extreme tip of second joint pale, third and fourth joints dark olive brown with distinctly



Maccevethus houškai sp. n., male — 1: head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 2: ninth male abdominal segment, seen from behind; 3 and 4: parameres.

paler base and apex. Eyes stramineous; rostrum yellowish brown, second to third joints dorsally with black stripe, fourth joint fuscous. Pronotum olive-grayish, with fine, more or less regular blackish puncturation, punctures towards the humeral angles and margins rather larger; lateral margins and areas of cicatrices without puncturation. Cicatrices smooth, laterally infuscated: anterior margin of pronotum and humeral angles blackish. Scutellum olive-yellowish, with two broad fuscous longitudinal towards the apex convergent stripes. Corium and membrane hyaline, corial veins olive brown with fuscous spots, costal margins blackish. Tergum black, fifth tergite in the middle with a small oval brown spot, seventh

tergite with two more or less visible paler longitudinal stripes; connexivum one-coloured yellowish, only along inner margin slightly infuscated. Sternum and venter pale yellow, respective ventrites laterally in anterior part with a small black spot. Legs yellowish brown, anterior tibiae, basally infuscated, apex black; middle femora distally and middle tibiae on base and apex black; distal half of hind femora and whole hind tibiae black. First and second tarsal joints more or less infuscated.

Head rather flattened, towards the apex slightly deflected; head across the eyes by $^1/_5$ wider than in the middle long (45 : 38). Vertex of the head more than twice wider than one eye (23 : 11). Head rugose and with rather dense pubescence. First antennal joint towards the apex widened, second and third at apex only slightly widened, fourth joint longest, spindle-like. Antennae with pale long subappressed pubescence. Relative length of respective joints I : II : III : IV : : 12 : 29 : 31 : 38. Rostrum slightly projecting beyond the apex of hind coxae. Pronotum nearly twice wider than in the middle long (60 : 33) and by $^1/_4$ wider than head with eyes (60 : 45). Disc of pronotum rather flattened, humeral angles moderately exserted, lateral margins slightly sinuated; puncturation of the pronotum plain and very fine. Scutellum nearly as long as on base wide, in the middle moderately convex, irregularly punctured, apex truncate. Pronotum and scutellum with dense erect pale pubescence, this extremely long on pronotal margins. Hemielytra slightly extending beyond the apex of abdomen; basal margins of hemielytra with very long and curved pale hairs. Legs straight with very long pale erect hairs, as long or longer than diameter of tibiae.

Posterior margin of ninth abdominal segment in the middle only shortly extended in an obtuse apex, not projecting beyond the lateral membranal excrescences. Parameres broad, slightly curved and apically assymetrically widened into club-shape.

Length: 7,41 mm.

Width (across humeral angles): 2,28 mm.

1 ♂ (*holotype*) — Jerusalem, 20. VI. 1942.

This species is dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. Jaroslav Houška, collector of this material.

Maccevethus houškai sp. n. differs from *M. persicus* JAK. by distinctly smaller and more oval size; antennae of the new species are slightly stouter than in *M. persicus* JAK., but distinctly more slender than in *Maccevethus lineola* (FAB.). Puncturation of pronotum and scutellum is distinctly finer than in *M. persicus* JAK. and quite different from that of *M. lineola* (FAB.). Hind margin of ninth male abdominal segment similar to that of *M. persicus* JAK., but different from that of *M. lineola* (FAB.), in which is strongly produced in a long acute apex, projecting beyond the adjacent membranal excrescences. Parameres on the whole reminiscent of those of *M. persicus* JAK., but rather broad and without the small cleft on the apex. Pronotum of the new species 1,8 times wider than long, while in *M. persicus* JAK. and *M. lineola* (FAB.) is the pronotum only 1,5—1,6 times wider than long. From *Maccevethus angustus* WAGNER, to which it is very similar in general shape, it differs by the characteristic form of apex on ninth male abdominal segment and coloration.

BERYTIDAE

Berytinus signoreti (FIEBER, 1859)

2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 18. V. 1944.

Distribution: Sweden, Britain, France, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, Turkestan. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Probably a species of South European distribution.

LYGAEIDAE

Lygaeus saxatilis (SCOPOLI, 1763)

1 ♀ — Haifa, 13. XI. 1940. 1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 2. IV. 1943.

Distribution: France, Germany, Switzerland, Spain, Italy, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkestan, N. India, Armenia, Algeria, Morocco. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species with wide Northern and Eastern extension.

Lygaeus pandurus (SCOPOLI, 1763)

1 ♀ — Gedera, 27. XI. 1940. 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Jericho, 2. II. 1941. 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 27. V. 1941.

Distribution: This species extends throughout the subtropical and tropical regions of E. Hemisphere. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Lygaeus pandurus f. militaris (FABRICIUS, 1775)

2 ♀♀ — Jericho, 2. II. 1941. 2 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 27. V. 1941; 6. VIII. 1942. 1 ♂ and 4 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 24. VIII. 1941; 6. I. 1942. 1 ♀ — Ein Karem, near Jericho, 9. XI. 1941.

Distribution: Almost the whole of the Mediterranean. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), FREY-GESSNER and PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Lygaeus equestris (LINNAEUS, 1758)

3 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 13, 25. III. 1942; 4. IV. 1946. 2 ♀♀ — Metulla, 28. VIII. 1942.

Distribution: Almost the whole of Europe extending as far as Finland, N. Africa, S. W. Asia, Siberia, Japan, India. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Melanocoryphus tristrami (DOUGLAS and SCOTT, 1868)

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 25. VIII. 1945.

Distribution: Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Jugoslavia, Iraq, Iran, Armenia, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), HORVÁTH (1916) and BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species.

Melanocoryphus syriacus (REUTER, 1885)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 10. IX. 1942; 4. IV. 1943. 1 ♂ — Khan Hadrur, between Jerusalem and Jericho, 2. IV. 1944.

Distribution: Spain, Turkey, Crete, Armenia, Transcaucasia, Egypt, Algeria, Mauritania. From Israel recorded by HORVÁTH (1916) and BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species.

Apterola rubicunda (STAL, 1872)

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Ramath Gan, near Tel Aviv, 27. III. 1942.

Distribution: Cyprus and Israel (STAL, 1872, HORVÁTH, 1929 and BODENHEIMER 1937). An East-Mediterranean species.

Lygaeosoma reticulatum (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1839)

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 25. X. 1942.

Distribution: Spain, France, Italy, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Armenia, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan, Siberia, Mongolia, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco. From Israel it is recorded in form *numidica* PUTON by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Paranysius fallaciosus israelensis ssp. n.

Male. General colour pale yellowish with brownish ochreous and reddish shades. Head pale yellowish, tylus laterally and puncturation round ocelli ochreous. Eyes brown. Rostrum yellow, apex fuscous. Ocelli reddish. Antennae pale yellowish, first antennal joint with brownish spots, apex of second joint and base as well as apex of both last joints slightly darkened. Pronotum yellowish ochreous with brown puncturation and more or less darkened humeral angles and basal margin of pronotum; transversal pronotal cicatrices brownish and pronotum in the middle along the whole length with a pale red stripe. Elevations of the scutellum yellowish, depressions fuscous or with fuscous puncturation; in the middle with longitudinal pale red stripe. Clavus and corium brownish or brownish ochreous with yellow commissures and corial veins, costal margin broadly yellow. Membrane whitish, hyaline with whitish hyaline veins. Tergum yellowish with pale reddish longitudinal stripes in the middle and laterally. Venter yellow with a narrow wavering line on each side in region of spiracles and one another narrower and straight below it. Legs yellow; ventral surface of anterior femora and ventral as well as dorsal surfaces of middle and hind femora with a longitudinal row of blackish punctures; third tarsus infuscated.

Oblong-ovate, abdomen towards the apex distinctly narrowed, 3 times longer than wide. Head 1,5 times wider than long (25 : 17), vertex nearly as wide as the length of head (16 : 17), globular, moderately deflected towards the apex, tylus slightly prominent, eyes very small and only slightly exerted. Antennae stout, first antennal joint widened, second and third at apex slightly widened, fourth fusiform. Relative lengths of respective antennal joints I : II : III : IV : : 6 : 15 : 10,5 : 17,5. Bucculae does

not reach the base of the head. Pronotum nearly by one third wider than in the middle long (30 : 18), disc of pronotum only moderately convex, with irregular, sparse rugous and deep, puncturation, on basal margin rather fine and dense; anterior cicatrices shallow and divergent to anterior angles; lateral margins rather straight, humeral angles slightly elevated. Scutellum triangular, wider than long (15 : 13), lateral margins of scutellum, middle longitudinal carine and a subbasal transversal carine elevated. Hemielytra slightly extending beyond the apex of abdomen, costal margin moderately but regularly rounded; clavus and corium with very fine puncturation. Legs short; first tarsal joint of posterior legs 1,4 times longer than second and third joints taken together. Whole body covered with dense short subappressed silvery shiny pubescence, on lateral margins of pronotum longer. Tibiae with very long pale hairs.

Length: 3,53—3,61 mm; width: 1,14—1,18 mm.

Female in colour and shape wholly similar to male, but rather larger in size.

Length: 4—4,14 mm; 1,23—1,33 mm.

3 ♂♂ *(holotype* and *paratypes)* and 3 ♀♀ *(allotype* and *paratypes)* — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 24. VIII. 1941.

New subspecies differs from *Paranysius fallaciosus priesneri* CHINA[2]) in the pallid veins of the hemielytral membrane and much darker colouring.

Key to Subspecies of *Paranysius fallaciosus* PUTON

1. Veins of membrane infuscate 2.
   Veins of membrane whitish hyaline like membrane. Israel — *israelensis* ssp. n.
2. Pink markings on pronotum absent or scarcely visible 3.
   — Pink markings on pronotum quite distinct, especially the median percurrent line 4.
3. Pale whitish-yellow subspecies with feeble infuscation of hemielytra except costal margin. Egypt — *priesneri* CHINA
   — Rich fulvous subspecies with heavy infuscation of hemielytra except costal margin. S. W. Arabia (Aden) — *fallaciosus* PUTON
4. Fourth antennal segment infuscate; pronotum with 3 longitudinal pink lines, one median and one down each side; also 4 pink spots placed two on each side of middle pink line, one in front of callus and one behind the callus. Libya — *libycus* MANCINI
   — Fourth antennal segment pallid as other segments; pronotum with one percurrent median pink line and usually with one short one down anterior part of each side. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan — *sudanensis* CHINA

Distribution of this species is Eremian of Saharo-Sindian section. BODENHEIMER (1937) records this species for Israel only as *Paranysius fallaciosus* PUTON.

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[2]) To Dr. W. E. China, London, I am indebted for his kindness in comparing the new subspecies. Dr. W. E. China prepared also the key to the subspecies of *Paranysius fallaciosus* PUTON.

Nysius graminicola graminicola (KOLENATI, 1846)

7 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 24. VIII. 1941. 1 ♀ — Jericho, 25. III. 1942.

Distribution: France, Germany(?), Spain, Italy, Cyprus, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Transcaucasia, Turkestan, Egypt, Algeria. From Israel recorded by HORVÁTH (1929) and BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species.

Piocoris erythrocephalus (LE PELETIER and SERVILLE, 1825)

8 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀ and 2 nymphs — Jerusalem, 16, 17. VI, 24. VI, 14. VII. 1941.

Distribution: Spain, France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Iraq, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Egypt, Algeria, Morocco. From Israel it is recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). A palaeomediterranean species.

Geocoris ater f. **albipennis** (FABRICIUS, 1803)

2 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 31. I. 1942; 4. VI. 1943; 20. IV. 1946.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Turkey, Greece, Syria, the Caucasus, S. Russia, Turkestan. From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Form of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Heterogaster longirostris WAGNER, 1949

3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 2, 26. VI. 1941; 14. VII, 28. VIII. 1941.

Distribution: Recorded from Cyprus. These specimens constitute a new record for Israel.

Allocentrum brevicolle HORVÁTH, 1899

1 ♂ and 6 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 1. and 25. I. 1942.

Distribution: This species is described from Jericho by HORVÁTH, and further recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). An endemic species.

Lamprodema maurum (FABRICIUS, 1803)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Haifa, 10. I. 1942.

Distribution: Spain, France, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Turkey, the Caucasus, Syria, Turkestan, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis, Canary Islands. A Mediterranean species with extension far into Central Europe.

Lasiocoris anomalus (KOLENATI, 1845)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 7. XI. 1942.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Corsica, Italy, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, the Caucasus. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Rhyparochromus (Xanthochilus) saturnius (ROSSI, 1790)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 20. X. 1942; 1. V. 1946.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Corsica, Italy, Jugoslavia, Corfu, S. E. Russia, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Islands, Madeira. From Israel recorded by FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). A Palaeomediterranean species.

Rhyparochromus (Xanthochilus) minusculus (REUTER, 1885)

1 ♂ — Ramath Gan, near Tel Aviv, 16. V. 1944.

Distribution: Greece, Corfu. This specimen constitutes a new record for Israel. Probably an East-Mediterranean species.

Callistonotus nigroruber (STAL, 1858)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 27. IV. 1942.

Distribution: Cyprus, Italy, Anatolia, Armenia. New record for Israel. An East-Mediterranean species.

Dieuchus syriacus DOHRN, 1860

1 ♂ — Haifa, 13. XI. 1940. 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 13. X. 1943.

Distribution: Syria, Greece, Cyprus. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). An East-Mediterranean species.

Emblethis verbasci major MONTANDON, 1890

3 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 17. VI. 1941; 26. VI. 1941; 11. I. 1942. 1 ♂ — Haifa, 10. I. 1942.

Distribution: Morocco, Algeria and Israel (Jerusalem), recorded by MONTANDON (1890) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Subspecies of Paleomediterranean distribution

Lethaeus fulvovarius PUTON, 1884

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 6. V. 1943.

Distribution: Ethiopian region, Algeria, Syria and Israel, recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Ethiopian element.

Lethaeus lethierryi (PUTON, 1869)

1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 1. I. 1942.

Distribution: Algeria, Tunis, Arabia, Eremian element of Saharo-Sindian distribution. This specimen constitutes a new record for Israel.

PYRRHOCORIDAE

Pyrrhocoris apterus (LINNAEUS, 1758)

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 20. I. 1942. 2 ♂♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 4. III. 1943, 5. V. 1946.

Distribution: an Angaran element recorded also from Oriental and Neotropical region. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), FREY-GESSNER and PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1881).

Pyrrhocoris apterus f. **trifida** STICHEL, 1925

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 17. VI. 1941. 2 ♂♂ — Benjamina, 2. VIII. 1942. 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 23. VII. 1942.

Pyrrhocoris apterus f. **lagenifera** HORVÁTH, 1917

1 ♀ — Benjamina, 6. VI. 1942.

Scantius aegyptius (LINNAEUS, 1758)

13 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 17. III. 1942 and 17. III. 1946. 1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 29. IV. 1942.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Corsica, Italy, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Egypt, S. Russia, Caucasia, Turkestan, Armenian SSR, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Canary Is. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), PUTON and FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Scantius aegyptius iraquensis BLÖTE, 1933

5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 10. VIII. 1941, 5. VIII. 1943, 14. VII. 1945 and 29. VII. 1945. 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 25. X. 1942. 4 ♀♀ — Tabgha, 26. VIII. 1942.

This subspecies is previously recorded from Iraq. New record for Israel.

Scantius forsteri (FABRICIUS, 1781)

9 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 12. VII. 1942; 4. and 25. X. and 1. XI. 1942.

Distribution: Syria, Iran; Ethiopian region. An Ethiopian element. From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

TINGIDAE

Elasmotropis testacea (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1830)

48 ♂♂ and 60 ♀/♀ — Jerusalem, 22. and 24. VI. 1941.

Distribution: Germany, Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Caucasia, South Russia, Syria, Egypt, Algeria, Tunis. Mediterranean species with northern extension. New record for Israel.

REDUVIIDAE

Oncocephalus thoracicus FIEBER, 1861

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 29. VII. 1944.

Distribution: recorded from Turkey, Syria and Israel (REUTER 1882 and BODENHEIMER 1937).

Oncocephalus arcticeps NOUALHIER, 1895

1 ♂ — Benjamina, 23. III. 1942.

Distribution: recorded from Anatolia. New record for Israel.

Holotrichius putoni REUTER, 1909

1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 1. V. 1946.

Distribution: recorded from Turkish-Syrian border. New record for Israel.

Ectemnus melanogaster (FIEBER, 1861)

2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 27. IX. 1943, 21. IX. 1944.

Distribution: Syria, Sicily. New record for Israel. Probably a species of East-Mediterranean distribution.

Rhinocoris bipustulatus (FIEBER, 1861)

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt near Jericho, 29. III. 1942 and 28. III. 1943.

Distribution: Greece, Sinai, Cyprus. These specimens constitute a new record for Israel. It appears to be a species of East-Mediterranean distribution.

Rhinocoris abeillei (PUTON, 1881)

(Figs. 5—10)

9 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 16. III, 15, 20. IV, 20. X. 1942, 29. V. 1943, 1, 5, 11, 23. IV. 1944.

This species is described from Jerusalem, recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). It is probably an endemic and forms with the species *Rhinocoris abramovi* (OSHANIN), *R. kervillei* HORVÁTH, *R. mirachur* KIRITSHENKO and two following new species a group. I give a redescription of the species *Rhinocoris abeillei* (PUTON):

Male. General colour black and red. Head black, apex of tylus, jugae and labrum pale brownish; posterior lobe of head in the middle with a short longitudinal pale brown stripe, ocellar area and an annexed fine line along the inner margin of eyes brownish; eyes are brown with black markings. Rostrum black, first joint with brownish shade. Antennae blackish brown. Anterior lobe of pronotum black, posterior lobe red with very fine black puncturation on disc. Sternum black, posterior third and anterior acetabula red, middle and hind acetabula with brownish shade. Scutellum black, laterally with brownish shade. Tergum and venter black, posterior margins of tergites with paler shade, posterior margin of seventh and eighth ventrites reddish; ninth abdominal segment black, in the middle broadly red. Connexivum red, anterior inner angles of respective segments with irregular square spot. Corium reddish, membrane of hemielytra pale brownish, transparent, strongly shining and opalescent. Femora blackish, on the dorsal side with longitudinal pale brownish stripe, rather conspicuous on middle and hind femora; tibiae brown, basally and apically darkened, tarsi brown, last joint darkened. Whole body strongly shiny and covered with more or less dense pale pubescence.

General shape elongate, abdomen nearly parallel. Head long, three times longer than width of vertex between eyes (55 : 18); eyes small, moderately convex. Anterior lobe of the head only sligthly arched, posterior

lobe convex with slight ocellar elevations; lateral margins of posterior head lobe globularly rounded, however towards the base of the head rather narrowing. Head strongly shiny with dense subappressed pale pubescence and sparse long erected hairs. Antennae linear, with short subappressed pale pubescence and some longer hairs. Relative lengths of antennal joints I : II : II : IV : : 43 : 30 : 21 : 42. Rostrum stout, shiny, reaching near to the middle of the prothorax; relative lengths of respective rostral joints I : II : III : : 25 : 30 : 10. Pronotum across humeral angles distinctly wider than maximum length (72 : 57); anterior pronotal lobe slightly longer than the hind lobe (30 : 27); anterior lobe distinctly narrower than the hind lobe (48 : 72) and rather flattened; anterior lobe with typical middle longitudinal impression, restricted to posterior part; anterolateral angles of pronotum only slightly produced; humeral angles narrowly rounded, the lateral cleft between anterior and hind lobe forming right angle, posterolateral margins of hind lobe slightly sinuated; basal margin of pronotum regularly emarginated. Whole thorax strongly shiny, especially anterior lobe of pronotum and pleural areas, covered with subappressed pale pubescence and some erected hairs, rather long and dense on anterior pronotal lobe. Scutellum nearly as long as one fourth of pronotal length (57 : 15); disc of scutellum elevated, lateral margins rounded, apex acute and suberected. Hemielytra long, distinctly projecting beyond the apex of abdomen; corium with short subappressed pale pubescence; hemielytra shiny, especially membrane. Tergum transversally rastrate as well as venter which is covered with disperse short pale pubescence and some long erected hairs, especially laterally and on genital segment, venter strongly shiny. Ninth male abdominal segment in the middle near beneath the hind margin with two flat, tongue-like processus diverging downwards. Parameres rather slender, apically moderately clavated and in basal third slightly curved; there are some bristles on claval part. Legs nearly straight, femora slightly swollen, anterior to the apex distinctly narrowed; legs with pale short subappressed pubescence and numerous long erected bristles.

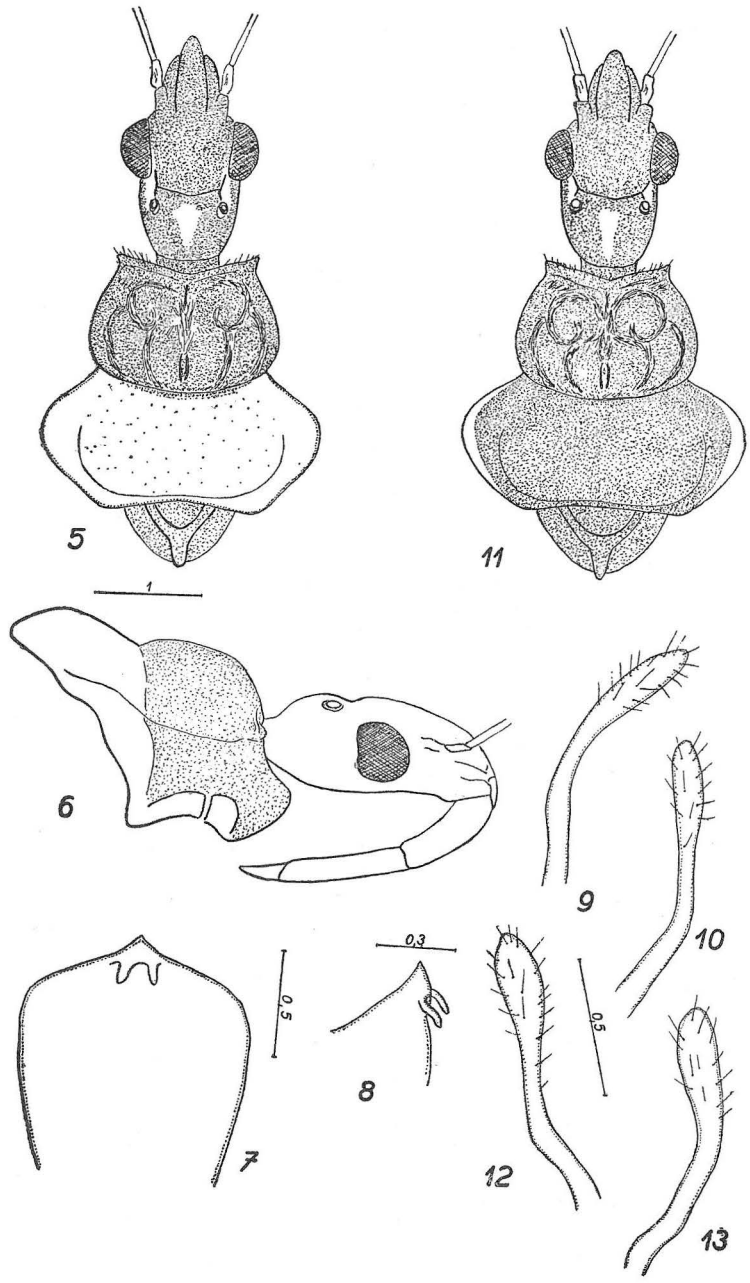
Length (to the apex of hemielytra): 9,31—9,42 mm.

Width, across humeral angles: 2,66—2,81 mm; across abdomen: 2,4—2,43 mm.

Rhinocoris transitus sp. n.

(Figs. 11—13)

Male. The predominant general colour of the body black with few brownish shades and reddish drawings. Head black, apex of tylus, jugae and labrum pale brownish; posterior lobe of the head in the middle with a short pale brown stripe and also ocellar area and a fine line along the inner margin of eyes brownish coloured; eyes brown blackish marbled. Rostrum black. Antennae blackish brown. Pronotum black, only posterolateral margins of pronotum from transversal impression as far as to the base of scutellum reddish, most broadly at humeral angles. Sternum black, hind prosternal margin and anterior acetabula with fine reddish shade. Scutellum black. Tergum and venter black, transversal margins of tergites reddish brown, seventh and eighth ventrites with reddish shade. Ninth abdominal



Rhinocoris abeillei (PUTON), male — 5: head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 6: head and prothorax, seen from side; 7: ninth male abdominal segment, seen from behind; 8: processus of ninth male abdominal segment; 9 and 10: parameres. *Rhinocoris transitus* sp. n., male — 11: head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view: 12 and 13: parameres.

segment black with brownish shade in the middle. Connexivum red, anterior inner angles of segment with black irregular spot. Corium of hemielytra reddish, membrane pale brownish, transparent, strongly shiny. Femora blackish on the dorsal side with longitudinal pale brownish stripe, rather conspicuous on middle and hind legs; tibiae brown, basally and apically darkened, tarsi brown, last joint darkened. Whole body strongly shiny and covered with more or less dense pale pubescence.

Head long, three times longer than vertex between the eyes (55 : 18); width of the head across eyes more than half of the head length (31 : 55); anterior lobe of the head slightly convex, disc rather flattened and towards the apex declivous, posterior lobe with distinct ocellar tubercles and with lateral margin globularly rounded, but at the base narrowed; eyes slightly arched. Head with dense pale subappressed pubescence and sparse long erected hairs. Relative length of three first antennal joints as 45 : 29 : 21. Rostrum stout, shiny. Relative length of respective rostral joints I : II : III : : 25 : 35 : 10. Pronotum across humeral angles distinctly wider than maximum length (74 : 57), anterior pronotal lobe slightly longer than the hind lobe (30 : 27) which is rather convex; anterior lobe with typical longitudinal middle impression, restricted to posterior part; anterolateral angles of pronotum slightly produced, humeral angles regularly and broadly rounded and transiting in regularly rounded posterolateral margins of hind pronotal lobe; the lateral cleft between anterior and hind lobe forming less than a right angle (in *R. abeillei* forming right angle); basal margin of pronotum at the level of scutellar base slightly emarginated. Whole sternum strongly shiny and covered with subapressed pale pubescence, on anterior pronotal lobe forming regular pattern and some erected hairs rather longer and dense on anterior pronotal lobe. Scutellum nearly as long as one third of pronotal length, disc of scutellum elevated, apex acute and suberected. Hemielytra distinctly projecting beyond the apex of abdomen; corium with short subapressed pale pubescence. Tergum transversally rastrate as well as venter, which is covered with disperse pale pubescence and some long erected hairs, mainly laterally and on genital segments. Ninth male abdominal segment in the middle near beneath the hind margin with two flat, tongue-like processus diverging downwards (similar to that of *R. abeillei* PUT.). Parameres rather stout, geniculate-curved, distal third club-like widened and with some bristles. Legs nearly straight, femora slightly swollen, anterior to the apex distinctly narrowing; legs with pale short subapressed pubescence and numerous long erected bristles.

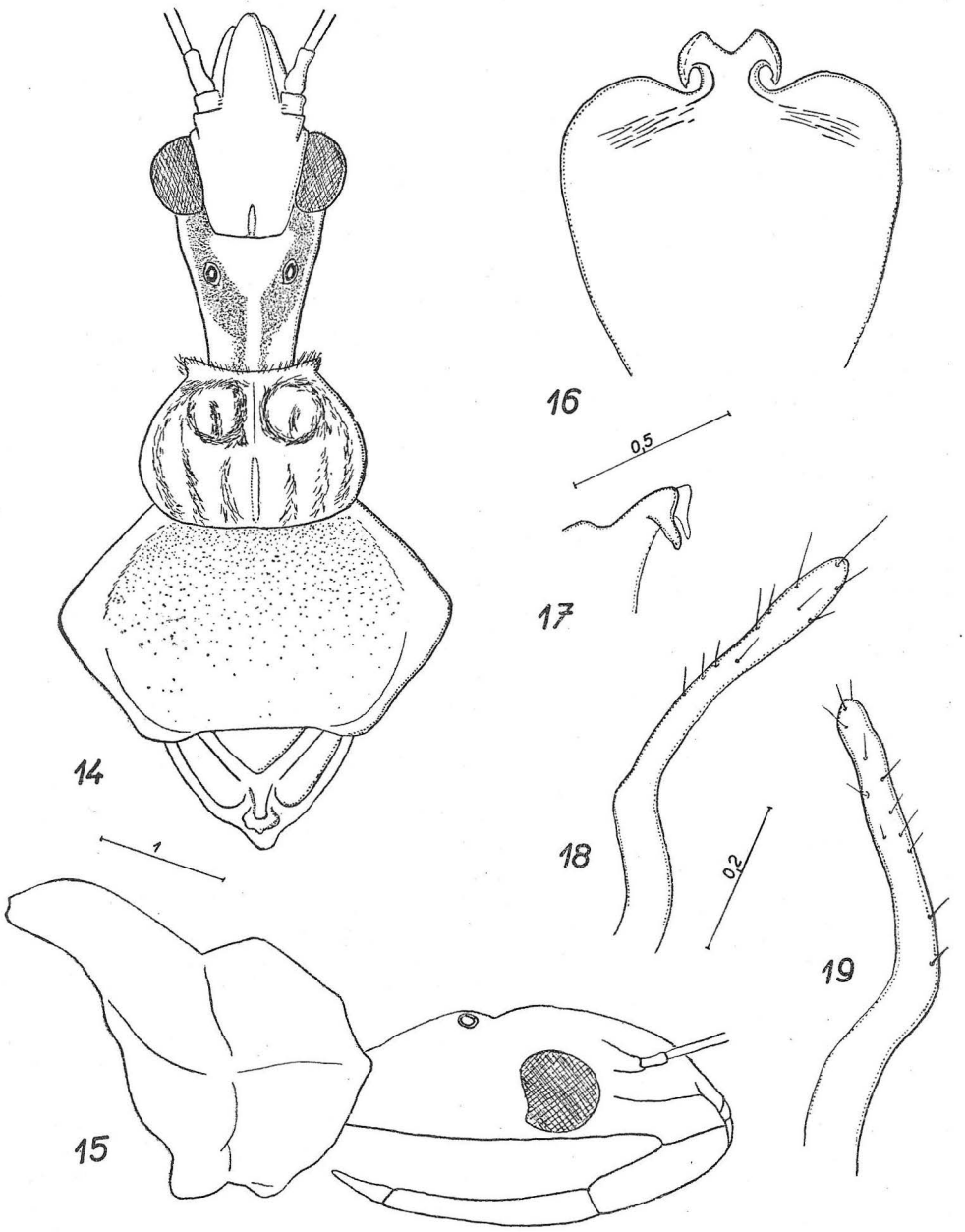
Length (to the apex of hemielytra): 9,42 mm.

Width, across humeral angles: 2,81 mm; across abdomen: 2,43 mm.

1 ♂ (*holotype*) — Jerusalem, 15. IV. 1942.

The new species is very closely allied to *R. abeillei* (PUTON) and *R. kervillei* HORVÁTH,[3]) from which it differs by quite different coloration of the pronotum. In structure it differs from *R. abeillei* (PUT.)

[3]) Dr. A. Soós, whom I wish to thank for his kindness in lending me many types of Horváth, informed me that this species unfortunately does not exist in the collections of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest.



Rhinocoris israelensis sp. n., male — 14: head, pronotum and scutellum, dorsal view; 15: head and prothorax, lateral view; 16: ninth male abdominal segment, seen from behind; 17: bifurcation of ninth male abdominal segment, seen from side; 18 and 19: parameres.

by its broadly and more distinctly rounded humeral angles, the cleft between the anterior and hind posterior lobe forming rather less than a right angle, while the humeral angles in *R. abeillei* (PUT.) are distinctly narrowly rounded and the cleft between the anterior and hind lobe forming a right angle. Parameres of the new species are in general rather stout more distinctly geniculate-curved and distinctly club-like widened than in *R. abeillei* (PUTON). Ninth male abdominal segment similar in the two species.

Rhinocoris israelensis sp. n.

(Figs. 14—19)

Male. General colour pale yellow with a few brownish shades and some black markings on head, connexivum, venter and legs. Whole body with whitish pubescence. Head yellow, laterally between eyes and neck across the ocelli with irregular black stripe. Eyes brown, blackish marble. Antennae pale brown with base and apex of first joint infuscated. Distal half of second and whole third rostral joint fuscous. Pronotum pale yellow, posterior lobe, except posterior and lateral margins with pale brownish shade, sides with dense fine darker puncturation. Scutellum yellow with lateral parts brownish. Tergum pale brown with fuscous irregular spots in the middle of tergites; basal parts of respective connexival segments narrowly blackish, on the extreme tip visible also from below. Hemielytra pale brownish, strongly shiny, corium more or less hyaline, costal margin yellow, except the extreme tip. Abdomen pale yellow, third to sixth ventrite laterally near the posterior margin with small black spot. Legs pale yellow, extreme apices of femora and bases of tibiae black.

General shape elongate, abdomen nearly parallel. Head narrow, twice as long as wide across the eyes (70 : 35), posterior lobe conically narrowed with nearly straight margins. Anterior lobe of head to transverse impression distinctly longer than posterior lobe including neck (43 : 27); width of vertex in the level of posterior angles of eyes to the width of head with eyes as 19 : 35. Eyes rather flattened. Antennae long and slender, linear; relative lengths of antennal joints I : II : III : : 72 : (3) : 28 : (2,5) : 58 (the rest being broken in the type specimen). Rostrum stout, extending to the middle of the rostral groove; first joint short, reaching to the level of antenniferous tubercles; relative lengths of respective joints I : II : III : : 26 : 46 : 12. Head with long erect pale hairs. Pronotum shiny, nearly as long as the head (72 : 70), distinctly wider across the humeral angles than long (85 : 72). Lateral margins slightly sinuated, anterior angles produced into short tubercles; humeral angles blunt, forming an obtuse angle, from pronotal disc separated by a depression parallel to pronotal margins; posterior lateral margins slightly sinuated. Anterior lobe globular, strongly shiny with typical longitudinal furrow restricted to posterior part, posterior lobe distinctly longer than the anterior lobe (40 : 32), rather flat, disc rugose lateral and posterior margins with shallow fine fuscous puncturation. Pronotal surface with appressed pale curved pubescence, extremely dense on posterior lobe. Scutellum distinctly wider than long

(38 : 27), with ridges parallel to lateral margins; apex of the scutellum constricted. Surface with long erected pale hairs. Hemielytra extending far beyond the apex of the abdomen, shiny and hemielytral veins distinctly elevated. Corium with pale appressed pubescence. Venter shiny, in the middle with a longitudinal furrow; with sparse long erected pale hairs. Legs slender, anterior tibiae and posterior femora moderately curved; legs with dense short pubescence and long erected pale shiny hairs. All femora anterior to apex conspicuously constricted.

Margin of the male ninth segment posteriorly in the middle with a bifurcation, on each side ending in an acute spine directed downwards. Parameres very slender, nearly parallelsided, subbasally broken-curved.

Length to the apex of hemielytra: 11,56 mm, without hemielytra 10,64 mm; maximum width across humeral angles 3,23 mm.

1 ♂, (*holotype*)[4]) — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 26. VIII. 1945.

New species reminiscent of *Rhinocoris mirachur* KIRITSHENKO, 1913 from Bukharia in general colour of pale yellow, however, it is quite different by characteristic black drawings from this as well as from all other palaearctic species of the genus.

Rhinocoris punctiventris (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1848)

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 27. IV. 1942 and 5. VII. 1943. 1 ♂ — Kiriat Anavim, 27. VI. 1943.

Distribution: Bulgaria, Turkey, Rhodes, Cyprus, Armenian SSR, Caucasia. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), FREY-GESSNER and PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Coranus aegyptius (FABRICIUS, 1775)

2 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 17. VI. 1941 and 6. VIII. 1942.

Distribution: Germany, Switzerland, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Jugoslavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Syria, S. Russia, Caucasia, Cyprus, Turkestan, Egypt, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey, Canary Is. and Madeira. From Israel recorded by FREY-GESSNER and PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

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[4]) In working this material I received by the kindness of Dr. H. Bytinski-Salz, Jaffa, a further, smaller material from this region. The results obtained in working this collection will be published elsewhere, but as the material includes two more males of this species I supplement according to them the description and regard them as *paratypes*. Both specimens agree on the whole with the type. The dark coloration is marked somewhat more distinctly. Compared with the type there appear more black drawings on the head and pronotum. Between the base of the antennae and the transverse impression is a triangular drawing whose apex lies at the anterior margin of the transverse impression. The anterior part and the sides of the anterior disk of the pronotum with more or less perceptible black drawings. Tibiae brownish.

Length to the apex of hemielytra: 11,78—12,54 mm; maximum width across humeral angles: 3,31—3,38 mm.

2 ♂♂ *(paratypes)* — Jericho, 21. and 30. VII. 1942 collected by H. Bytinski-Salz. In the collection of H. Bytinski-Salz, Jaffa and National Museum, Praha.

Coranus angulatus STAL, 1874

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Herzlia near Tel-Aviv, 3. IX. 1942.

Distribution: Egypt, Syria, Algeria, Tunis. From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Mediterranean distribution.

ANTHOCORIDAE

Orius pallidicornis (REUTER, 1884)

1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 17. VI. 1941.

Distribution: Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Iraq. New record for Israel. Species of Mediterranean distribution.

MIRIDAE

Deraeocoris (s. str.) **rutilus** (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER, 1839)

3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 16. IV, 1. V. 1942; 25. IV. 1943; 16. V. 1943; 16. IV. 1944; 7. IV. 1946. 1 ♂ — Jerusalem, 13. IV. 1942.

Distribution: Italy, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Cyprus, Sardinia, S. Russia. Probably a species of East-Mediterranean distribution and with northern extension. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868), PUTON and FREY-GESSNER (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Most of these specimens as well as the following form have the first antennal joint in the basal half or in the middle brownish and black spots on corium of the typical form are strongly reduced and a black spot of embolium does not reach the costal margin. Morphological characters and genitalia are similar to specimens from South and Middle Europe.

Deraeocoris (s. str.) **rutilus** f. **bellicosa** HORVÁTH, 1885

1 ♀ — Jerusalem, 27. V. 1943.

Same distribution as typical form.

Cyphodema instabile (LUCAS, 1849)

1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 16. IV. 1942.

Distribution: Spain, S. France, Corsica, Italy, Jugoslavia, Greece, Syria, Tunis, Algeria, Canary Is. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

Lygus (Neolygus) apicalis FIEBER, 1861

1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 24. VIII.. 1941.

Distribution: S. France, Spain, Italy, S. Hungary, Jugoslavia, Greece, Crete, Iran, China; Egypt, Cyprus, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco. From Israel

recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Calocoris saucius LINNAVUORI, 1951

8 ♀♀ — Ramath Gan, near Tel Aviv, 22. III. 1942 and 5. IV. 1942.
Species described from Algeria and Israel (LINNAVUORI, 1951).

Calocoris norvegicus norvegicus (GMELIN, 1788)

2 ♀♀ — Ramath Gan, near Tel Aviv, 5. IV. 1942. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 25. IV. 1943.

Distribution: almost the whole of Europe; in Mediterranean recorded from Turkey, Cyprus, Tunis, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Is. and Madeira. N. America. From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Euro-American distribution.

Calocoris norvegicus norvegicus f. **immaculata** STICHEL, 1930

6 ♂♂ — Jericho, 25. II. 1942. 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho.

Probably the same distribution as typical form.

Calocoris norvegicus norvegicus f. **picticollis** HORVÁTH, 1909

2 ♀♀ — Jericho, 25. II. 1942.
Form described from Canary Is.

Grypocoris amoenus (DOUGLAS and SCOTT, 1868)

1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 7. IV. 1946.

This species is described according to single male from the Jordan; DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Capsodes infuscatus (BRULLÉ, 1832)

3 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ — Jerusalem, 2, 24, 27. III. 1942.

Distribution: Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Caucasus. From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Dionconotus cruentatus (BRULLÉ, 1832)

4 ♀♀ — Ramath Gan, near Tel Aviv, 5, 22. III. 1942.

Distribution: Turkey, Cyprus, Syria, Jugoslavia, Greece, Bulgaria, Italy, Sicily, S. France. From Israel recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

Strongylocoris amabilis (DOUGLAS and SCOTT, 1868)

1 ♀ — Benjamina, 23. III. 1942.

Described from Palestine; recorded by DOUGLAS and SCOTT (1868) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Recorded also from Egypt.

Orthocephalus tenuicornis (MULSANT, 1852)

13 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — Ramath Gan, near Tel Aviv, 22. III. 1942. 2 ♂♂ — Jerusalem, 23. IV. 1946.

Distribution: S. France, Greece, Turkey, S. Russia, Syria, Tunis, Algeria. From Israel recorded by PUTON (1881) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution.

Psallus ancorifer (FIEBER, 1858)

5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 4. IV. 1942; 3, 23. V. 1943; 15. IV. 1945.

Distribution: Spain, France, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Bulgaria, Greece. N. America (New York and Pennsylvania). From Israel recorded by BODENHEIMER (1937).

GERRIDAE

Gerris (Aquarius) paludum (FABRICIUS, 1794)

4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀, *macropterous* and *brachypterous forms;* 2 nymphs — Tabgha, 24. VIII. 1942. 3 nymphs — Yarkon River, 22. II. 1942.

Species of Eurosiberian distribution, which extends to the southeast. In the Middle East recorded from Transcaucasia, Turkey, Armenian SSR, Iran, Syria and Israel. From Israel recorded by HORVÁTH (1913) and BODENHEIMER (1937).

VELIIDAE

Rhagovelia nigricans (BURMEISTER, 1835)

1 ♀, *apterous form* and 3 nymphs — Yarkon River, 23. II. 1946.

Distribution: Abyssinia, South Africa, British East Africa, Gambia, Egypt, Syria, Cyprus and Rhodes (new record). From Israel recorded by HORVÁTH (1913) and BODENHEIMER (1937). Ethiopian element penetrating into East Mediterranean.

Velia (s. str.) **filippii** TAMANINI, 1948

2 ♀♀ and 1 nymph — Jerusalem, 26. III. 1946.

Distribution: Balkans, South Italy, Rhodes and Syria. Probably species of East-Mediterranean distribution. New record for Israel.

SALDIDAE

Saldula pallipes f. dimidiata (CURTIS, 1835)

1 ♀ — The place of Baptism, near Jericho, 24. V. 1942.

Holarctic element distributed in whole of the Mediterranean; in the Middle East recorded from Iran, Transcaucasia, Anatolia and Israel (BODENHEIMER 1937 as typical form).

NAUCORIDAE

Naucoris maculatus FABRICIUS, 1798

6 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀; 1 nymph — Delta of Arnon, 17. VIII. 1941.

Species of Palaeomediterranean distribution. In the Middle East recorded from Egypt, Anatolia and Israel (BODENHEIMER, 1937).

CORIXIDAE

Sigara (Vermicorixa) lateralis lateralis (LEACH, 1818)

1 ♂ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 16. IV. 1942.

Subspecies distributed in Europe, reaching far to the southeast. In the Middle East recorded from Transcaucasia, Iran, Syria, Cyprus, Armenian SSR, Turkey and Israel (HORVÁTH, 1913 and BODENHEIMER, 1937).

Sigara (Vermicorixa) nigrolineata (FIEBER, 1848)

5 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — Wadi el Kelt, near Jericho, 16. IV. 1942.

Common European species; in the Middle East recorded from Egypt, Cyprus, Turkey, Transcaucasia, Iran and Israel (BODENHEIMER, 1937).

The following survey of the biogeographic elements includes 24 species and subspecies newly ascertained for the Heteroptera fauna of Israel:

The Mediterranean element:

Species with East-Mediterranean distribution:

Sehirus delagrangei PUTON
Heterogaster longirostris WAGNER
Rhyparochromus minusculus (REUTER)
Callistonotus nigroruber (STAL)
Ectemnus melanogaster (FIEBER)
Rhinocoris bipustulatus (FIEBER)
Velia filippii TAMANINI

Species with Palaeomediterranean distribution:

Putonia torrida STAL
Psacasta marmottani PUTON
Sciocoris maculatus FIEBER
Elasmotropis testaceus (HERRICH-SCHÄFFER)
Orius pallidicornis (REUTER)

Eremian element:

Species with Irano-Turanian distribution:

Gompsocranum christophi JAKOVLEV
Dicranomerus marginatus (FERRARI)

Species with Syrio-Anatolian distribution:

Leprosoma inaequale HORVÁTH
Scantius aegyptius iraquensis BLÖTE
Oncocephalus arcticeps NOUALHEIR
Holotrichius putoni REUTER

Species with Saharo-Sindian distribution:

Lethaeus lethierryi (PUTON)

Angaran element:

Sciocoris cursitans (FABRICIUS)

New species and subspecies (endemic species?):

Maccevethus houškai sp. n.
Paranysius fallaciosus israelensis ssp. n.
Rhinocoris transitus sp. n.
Rhinocoris israelensis sp. n.