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RESULTS OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK-IRANIAN ENTOMOLOGICAL EXPEDITIONS TO IRAN 1970, 1973 AND 1977

Heteroptera: Alydidae *

This paper is based on the specimens taken primarily by three expeditions of the National Museum in Prague (Nat. Hist.) to Iran in 1970, 1973 and 1977. The family Alydidae forms a very characteristic element in the fauna of Heteroptera in Iran and includes some species with interesting African and Asiatic distribution. During the expeditions were collected all species hitherto recorded from Iran (11 species) and further 6 species new to the fauna of Iran. These 17 species of Iranian Alydidae represent 10 genera. The whole study material consists of 420 specimens.

ALYDIDAE

Euthetus humilis Horváth, 1907

1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar Abbas, 11. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 197), 1 nymph — S. Iran, Fars, Kangan, 22. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 306), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Molu, 14 km. W. of Bandar-e Lengeh, 25. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 312), 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ and 5 nymphs — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bila'i, 13.—14. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 329). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar Abbas, 29. 4. 1965 collected by M. Safavi, 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan,

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Bander-e Lengeh, 23. 3. 1966 collected by M. Safavi, 2 ♂♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Chah-kuh, 15 km. N. E. of Bandar-e Lengeh, 25. 4. 1977 collected by A. Pazuki and A. Hashemi.

Species occurring in Tunisia (Sfax type-locality, HARVÁTH 1907) and Libya (LINNAVUORI 1965 and ECKERLEIN and WAGNER 1969) and from Iran (first record). This species seems to be of Eremian distribution. The closely allied species *Euthetus sabulicola* Lindberg, 1968 has the following distribution: Cape Verde Is. (type locality, LINDBERG, 1968), Israel (LINNAVUORI 1960) and Sudan (LINNAVUORI 1978).

Euthetus pallescens Distant, 1902

1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, 29. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 320). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ — Mozambique, Rikatla, J. C. A. Junot (Hungarian National Museum, Budapest). The specimen is labelled as „type“ by handwriting of G. Horváth.

South Iran (first record) is the second known locality of this species, hitherto known only from East Africa (Mozambique).

Euthetus pulchellus (Dallas, 1852)

4 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Sarbaz river valley, 11—30 km. S. of Sarbaz, 1.—2. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 145), 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, valley of the river Pish mant Kowr near the village Pish mant-e Kahur, N. N. W. of Tis, 5. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 151), 1 ♂ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 25 km. W. of Ghasre-Ghand, 34 km. E. of Nikshahr, 9.—10. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 153), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Shahvar, 12 km. N. W. of Minab, 18.—19. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 202), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, province of Kerman, 7 km. W. of Kakhom, 20 km. S. W. of Hajiabad, 28. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 215), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Dar-pahn, 12 km. E. of Senderk, 11.—12. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 326), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Senderk, 12.—13. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 327), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Minab, 13. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 328), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Kerman province, Ferdows-e Esfandagheh, 21. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 340). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Saravan, 4. 6. 1957 collected by M. Safavi, 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar-e Lengeh, 23. 3. 1965 collected by M. Safavi, 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar Abbas, 16. 5. 1969 collected by A. Pazuki and A. Hashemi, 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Nikshahr, 8. 4. 1973 collected by M. Safavi and H. Burumand, 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, north slopes of Kuh-e Genu, Bagh-e Tang. 410 m., 7.—8. 5. 1977, collected by A. Pazuki, 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bashagerd, Senderk, 11. 5. 1977 collected by M. Safavi and A. Pazuki.

In Iran recorded previously only from S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Saravan (Shastun), Iranshahr (SEIDENSTÜCKER 1954) and from S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar-e Lengeh (WAGNER 1968).

Distribution: N. India and S. and S. E. Iran.

Alydus calcaratus (Linnaeus, 1758)

1 ♂ — N. Iran, Tehran province, Central Elburz, Kandavan pass, 2500 m., 11. 8. 1970 collected by M. Safavi and A. Hashemi.

In Iran previously recorded only from North Iran, Shaku (JAKOVLEV 1877) or only as „Persia“ (OSHANIN 1906 and 1912).

Species of Holarctic distribution, in S. W. Asia recorded only from Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Turkey and Iran.

Megalotomus obtusus Ghauri, 1972
(Figs. 1—6)

Megalotomus obtusus Ghauri, 1972, J. nat. Hist., 6: 285—287, figs 31—38.

2 ♂♂ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Kuh-e Taftan (Mts. Taftan) valley Tamanan, 2100 m., 18. 4. 1983 (loc. no. 167). Collected by Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition.

Collected on stony slopes of broad valley of a brook, with predominant growth of high steppe characteristic vegetation of following association: *Achillea eriophora*, *Achillea santolina*, *Aethionema carneum*, *Malva rotundifolia*, *Callicephalus nitens*, *Pterocephalus canus*, *Eremopoa persica*, *Oryzopsis filiflora* and *Ziziphora persica* (photo 1).

Megalotomus obtusus Ghauri is described from W. Pakistan and the record from mountainous area of S.E. Iran seems to be within distributional area of this species. Both male specimens collected in Taftan mountains are rather different from original description given by M. S. K. GHAURI (1972), however fitting in range of the species. Both mentioned Iranian specimens are in good condition and on basis of them I am giving an additional description to show the plasticity of the species.

Male. Length 10.4, maximum width across abdomen 2.—2.1 mm. Head, length 1.5 mm., width across eyes 2. mm., width between eyes 1.2 mm. Antennal segments I., 1.3 mm., II., 1.2 mm., III., 1.3 mm., IV., 2.7 mm. Pronotum, length 1.7 mm., width 2.3 mm. Scutellum, length 1. mm., width 0.7 mm.

Shape of the body elongate, 4.2 times as long as broad, nearly parallel-sided. Head across eyes 1.33 times broader than long in the middle. Head when seen from above in front of eyes distinctly narrowed and anteriorly declivous, origin of antennae remote from anterior margin of eye by one third of its length, clypeus delimited by indistinct suture, anteriorly as long as paraclypeal lobes, eyes globular, sessile, ocelli small near to the posterior margin of head. Surface of head glabrous and with distinct adpressed pubescence. Rostrum reaching to the middle coxae. Antennae stout, first to third segment apically sub-clavate, fourth segment longest and stoutest, spindle-like, slightly sinuate. Antennae with short adpressed pubescence and some suberect longer hairs. Relative lengths of antennal segments 13 : 12 : 13 : 27.

Pronotum posteriorly 1.35 times as broad as long, anteriorly slightly narrowed and declivous, lateral margin for the most part straight, anteriorly rounded and passing into narrow pronotal collar, posterolateral pronotal angles distinctly flattened, upwards and laterally widened with sharp border and projecting in small acute angle, posterior pronotal

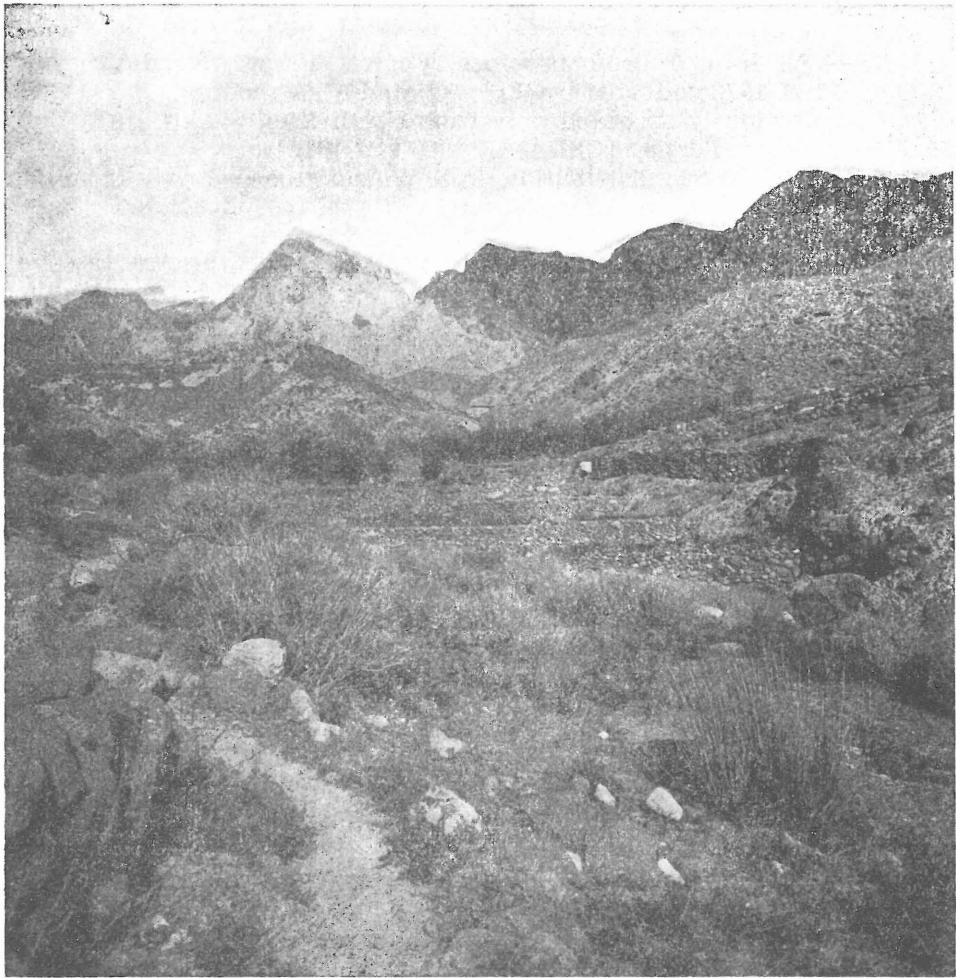
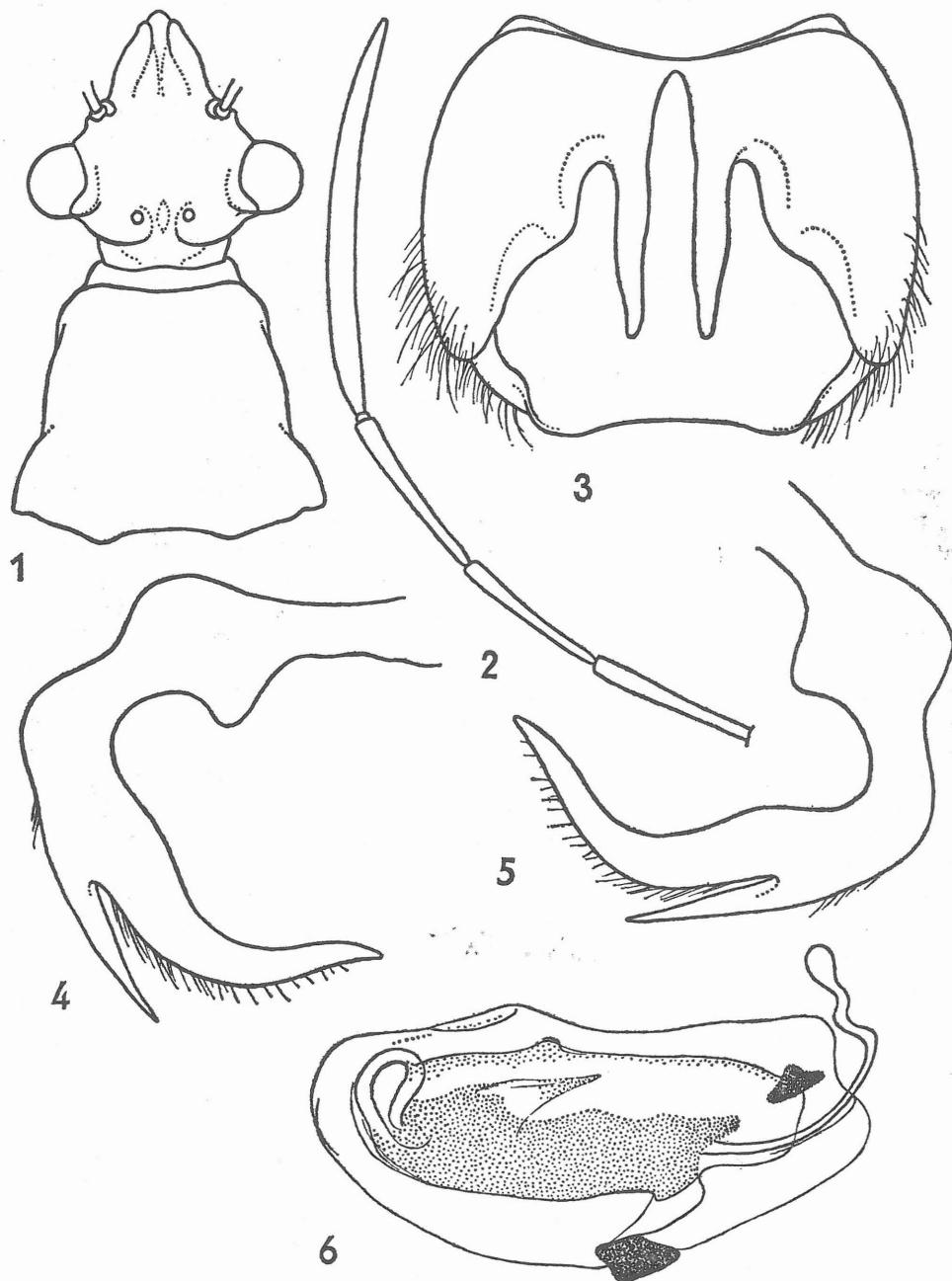


Photo 1: Broad valley with stony slopes and with characteristic high steppe vegetation of Tamandan valley in altitude 2100 m. in Kuh-e Taftan (Taftan Mountains), S. E. Iran (loc. no. 167). Habitat of *Megalotomus abtusus* Ghauri. 18. 4. 1973 photo L. Hoberlandt.

margin laterally sinuate, in front of scutellum straight. Upper surface of pronotum deeply and regularly punctured, in lateral and posterior part of pronotal disc with short dense adpressed silvery-shining pubescence, leaving discal triangular area bare and dull. Scutellum triangular with slightly sinuate margins, 1.4 times as long as broad, apex narrowly rounded, disc of scutellum anteriorly arched, surface regularly punctured and in the middle along the whole length with a narrow ridge. Thorax below finely wrinkled with short sparse silvery pubescence.

Legs long and slender, anterior femora linear, anterior tibiae apically



Figs. 1—6: *Megalotomus obtusus* Ghauri — male from Kuh-e Taftan, S. E. Iran, Fig. 1: head and pronotum, fig. 2: antenna, fig. 3: pygophore seen from above, figs. 4—5: parameres, fig. 6: aedeagus, lateral view.

triangularly widened, first tarsal segment 1.4 times longer than second and third together; middle legs linear, hind legs very long, femora in proximal third slightly widened and in apical half on the lower margin with four acute long spines, the first being the smallest and between two apical ones with a very small tooth and subapically with two small irregular teeth, tibiae linear, first tarsal segment twice as long as two apical together, second being the shortest. Legs with short adpressed dense pubescence and some longer suberect hairs, pubescence of hind tibiae much less shorter than half of their width.

Hemelytra surpassing the apex of abdomen, lateral margin of hemelytra slightly sinuate, anteriorly slightly wider than posteriorly, clavus with three irregular rows of pits, claval suture distinctly shorter than length of scutellum, corial veins distinctly elevated, along the veins with irregular rows of pits which are shining, whilst the resting parts of the corium is dull; sublateral part of the corium with two, posteriorly very distinct veins, shining.

Abdomen rather convex, shining with dense very short adpressed silvery pubescence, below and near the upper margin with some dull spots.

Pygophore when seen from above 1.4 times as broad as long, lateral sides slightly and regularly rounded, upper part in the middle and laterally deeply split and the upper part of the segment so reduced into two long and well separated narrow process. Pygophore when seen from behind 1.2 times as broad as high, terminal margin deeply broadly sinuate, lateral terminal angles narrow and with extremely long twisted hairs, when seen from side posterior margin is nearly straight. Parameres doubly curved, almost forming three sides of a rectangle, long and slender, biramose with two unequal narrow process, the shorter being straight and acute, the longer process slightly more than twice as long as the shorter, sinuate and more distinctly narrow in front of apex, with sparse hairs. The parameres in basal part joint-like broadened. Aedeagus from ventral view in figure 6.

The body and extremities in general dull black and dark brown with short golden pubescence, Head opaque black with short longitudinal brown stripe, postocular part laterally with small ovate brownish spot, eyes and ocelli pale brownish. Antennae black, second and third segments proximally slightly brownish, inconspicuous pubescence on antennae golden. Rostrum black. Pronotum entirely black, surface laterally and posteriorly with very short dense golden pubescence leaving discal trapezoidal part opaque black, scutellum black with extreme apex brownish. Thorax shining black with sparse golden pubescence, acetabula narrowly bordered with brown. Femora entirely black, tibiae proximally and distally black, otherwise brownish. First tarsal segment proximally pale brownish. Hemelytra hyaline, shining with paler dull veins. Abdomen black, venter below with longitudinally arranged dull spots and near upper margins with two irregular similar spots on each segment; connexival segments in anterior third with outstanding yellow spot.

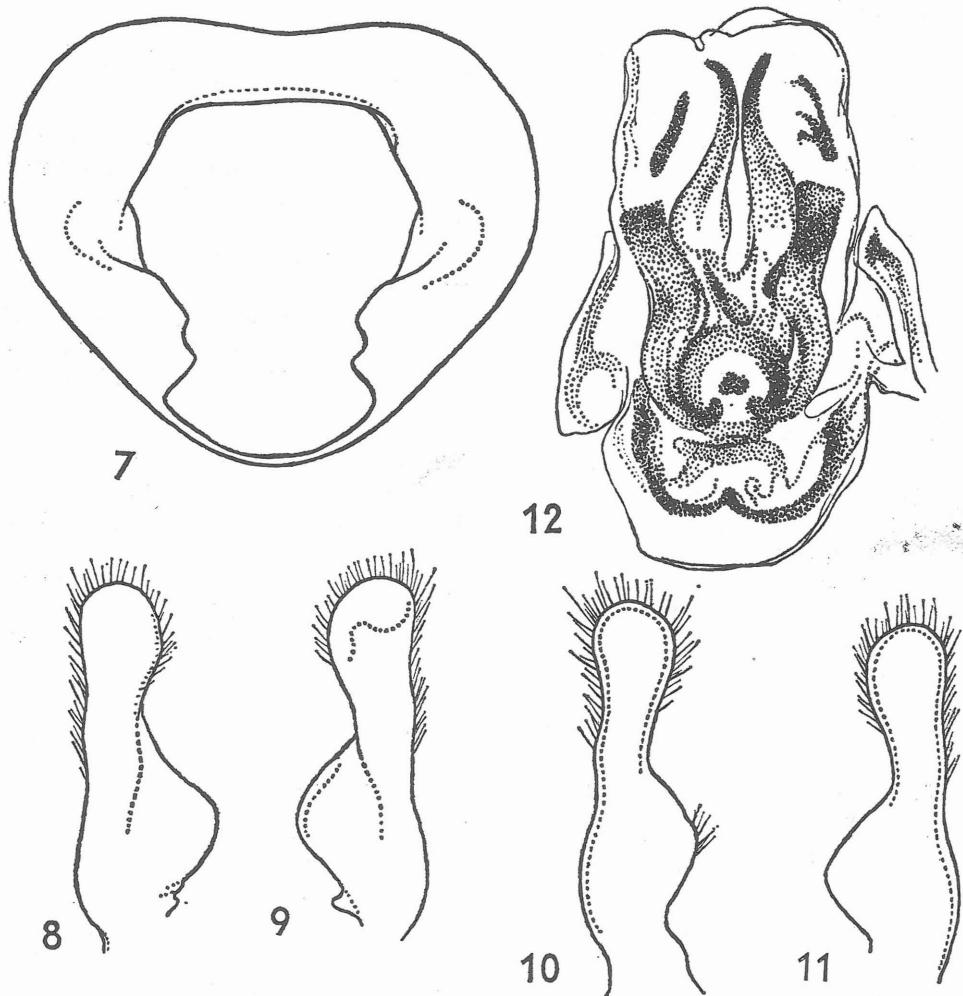
This species is more allied to *Megalotomus zaitzevi* Kerzhner, 1972 occurring in South Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, West China and South Mon-

golia than to *Megalotomus ornaticeps* (Stal, 1858), species of Euro-siberian distribution.

Mirperus demetrii (Kiritshenko, 1966), comb. n.
(Figs. 1—12)

Dolichocamptopus demetrii Kiritshenko, 1966, Rev. d'Ent. de l'URSS, 45: 803, fig. 6
(paratypes examined).

1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, south slopes of Kuh-e Genu, 45 km.
N. W. of Bandar Abbas, 25. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 213), 4 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ — S. Iran,



Figs. 7—12: *Mirperus demetrii* (Kirit.) — male from S. Iran. Fig. 7: pygophore seen from above, figs. 8—9: parameres (specimen from Issin), figs. 10—11: parameres (specimen from Rudan), fig. 12: aedeagus, ventral view.

Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu, 600—1000 m., 15 km. N. W. of Issin, 27.—28. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 318), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu, 2000 m., 5. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 322), 3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 17 km. N. E. of Rudan, road tunnel No. 7, 15. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 331). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 10 km. S. of Kahurestan, 60 m., 26. 4. 1977. Collected by A. Pazuki and A. Hashemi.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ (paratypes of *Dolichocamptopus demetrii* Kiritshenko, 1966) — S. Iran, Gohre, 100 km. N. of Bandar Abbas, 7. 5. 1955 collected by D. M. Steinberg (Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad).

All specimens were collected (1973 and 1977) on extremely exposed solar localities of semidesert type with sparse vegetation of grasses.

Species distributed in South and Southeast Iran (Hormozgan and Baluchistan) only, hitherto known from Kakhom (Sands Ghokum), 30 km. S. of Hadjiabad, Gohre, 100 km. N. of Bandar Abbas and in the vicinity of Iranshahr upon river Bampur (Baluchistan), (KIRITSHENKO 1966), Endemic of South Iranian fauna.

The instructive description of the species given by A. N. Kiritshenko I add with the description of genital characters:

Pygophore when seen from above 1.2 times as broad as long, broadest in the anterior part and here laterally exposed by a narrow roundish angle and from this part of the segment the lateroposterior margins nearly straight and convergent into a narrow subtruncate terminal apex. Upper opening of the segment divided into anterior larger and posterior smaller section in the middle on sides separated by an angulate process. Pygophore when seen from behind 1.3 times as broad as high, terminal margin in the middle with a deep subtrapezoidal excavation. Whole segment in upper part with very long erect hairs.

Parameres fine, basally broadest, then narrow and extended, towards the apex regularly narrowed and finely bisinuate, apical part broadly and regularly roundedly broadened and with fine hairs. Penis figured in figure 12.

Mirperus jaculus (Thunberg, 1783) (Figs. 13—18)

Cimex jaculus Thunberg, 1783, Dis. ent. nov. Ins. species sistens, Pars 2: 34, t. 2, f. 50.
New synonymy:

Eremoplanus mucronatus Reuter, 1882, Wiener Ent. Zeit., 1: 90—91. Syn. n.

Mirperus xerophilus Linnnavuori, 1978, Acta Zool. Fenn., 153: 39. Syn. n.

1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu, 400—600 m., slopes in southern foot zone of Genu Mountains, 1.—4. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 321). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition.

Species of wide African distribution and further recorded from Madagascar and Middle East. From here recorded from Arabia (as *Eremoplanus mucronatus* Reuter, 1882) and recently recorded from Saudi Arabia, El Riyadh and Wadi Labsiha near Qunfida and from Jemen, Ta'izz on Road to Mocha (LINNAVUORI 1978 as *Mirperus xerophilus* Linnavuo-

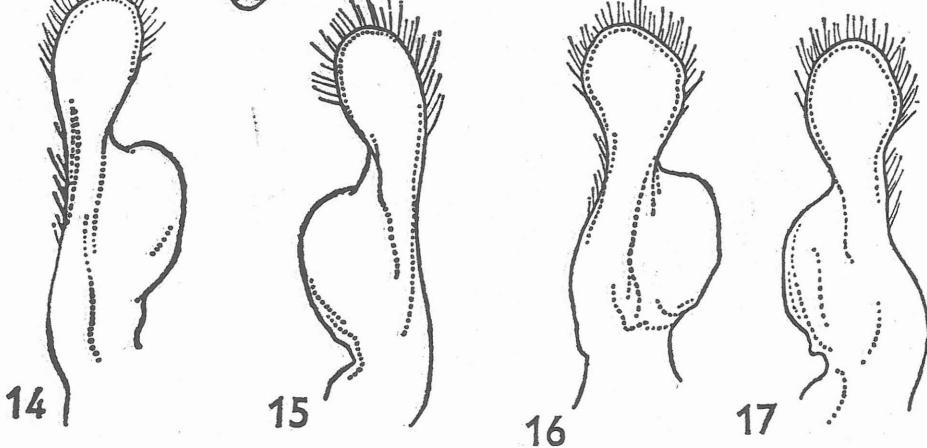
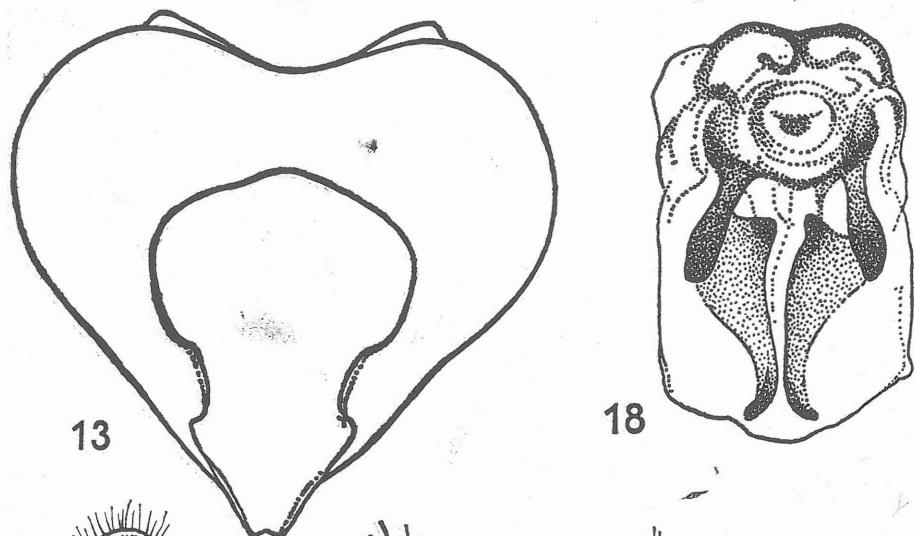


Photo 2: Characteristic vegetation of semi-desert zone on south slopes of Kuh-e Genu (Genu Mountains), 15 km. north of oasis Issin in S. Iran [loc. no. 320]. Habitat of seven Alydid species: *Euthetus pallescens* Dist., *Mirperus demetrii* (Kirit.), *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunb.), *Riptortus linearis* (Fab.), *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum), *Namausus simplex* Horv. and *Nariscus spinosus* (Burm.). 6. 5. 1977 photo L. Hoberlandt.

ri]. The record from South Iran (first record) is the northernmost one of this species.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ and 2 ♀ — Saudi Arabia, Riyadh, Abu Jeman coll. (National Museum, Praha).

1 ♀ — Yemen, Ta'izz, on road to Mocha, ca. 4100 ft., 16. 12. 1937. B. M. Exp. to S. W. Arabia, H. Scott & E. B. Britton. B.M. 1938 — 246. Labeled *Eremoplanus mucronatus* Rt. comp. w. type det W. R. Dolling 1981. [British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London].



Figs. 13—18: *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunb.) — male. Fig. 13: pygophore seen from above, figs. 14—15: parameres (specimen from Saudi Arabia), figs. 16—17: parameres (specimen from Tanganyika), fig. 18: aedeagus, ventral view.

1 ♂ — Arabia, Shi-Area, nr. Qunfida, 2. 2. 1946. E. S. Brown. Labeled *Riptortus aegyptiacus* Lindb. by Linnauvori and *Eremoplanus mucronatus* Rt. comp. w. type det W. R. Dolling 1981. [British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London].

1 ♀ — (type), „Arabia deserta“ labeled „*mucronatus* Klug. indet. Arab. des. Arabia deserta as *Eremoplanus mucronatus* n. g. et sp. Reuter“ designet as lectotype. (Zoologisches Museum, Berlin).

1 ♂ — Sierra Leone, det. Signoret (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien).

1 ♀ — Süd-Afrika, Dr. Penther (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien).

1 ♀ — D. O. Afrika, Mikindani, Reimer 1897 (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien).

1 ♂ — Port Natal, Moschl. 1870 (Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien).

1 ♀ — Caffraria, J. Wahlb. Typus. Type of *Alydus crassifermus* Stål. Museum, Stockholm — 132—63, 394—82).

1 ♂ — Ituru områd, Pr. W. Exp. Gyld. (Museum, Stockholm — 138—63).

2 ♀♀ — Erytrea, Ghind (National Museum, Praha).

1 ♂ — Vohemar, Madagascar (National Museum, Praha).

1 ♂ — Tanganjika, Dar-es-Salaam, 23. 7. 1952 Lindemann — Pavlitzky coll. (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München).

2 ♂♂ — Tanganjika, Tanga, 15.—16. 7. and 21. 9. 1952 Lindemann — Pavlitzky coll. (Zoologische Staatssammlung, München).

Mirperus jaculus (Thunberg) and *Mirperus demetrii* (Kiritshenko) seem to be allied species, however the distributional pattern of *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunberg) is wider.

I am giving male genital characters of *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunberg) to be compared with that of *Mirperus demetrii* (Kiritshenko): pygophore globular, when seen from above 1.1 times as broad as long, sides of anterior part regularly rounded, posterior part narrowed with straight margins, terminal part in the middle truncate with distinctly projecting posterolateral angles; genital opening large, anterior portion broader with roundish margins, posterior part narrower with straight margins. Pygophore when seen from behind as broad as long, terminal part with large deep regularly circular excavation. Parameres in proximal half inside leaflike broadened and the distal part then skittle-shaped, apically with sparse hairs.

Additional new synonymy in the genus *Mirperus* Stål, 1859

Eremoplanus Reuter, 1882, Wien. Ent. Zeit., 1: 90. Lectotype of *Eremoplanus mucronatus* Reuter, 1882 examined. Syn. n.

Dolichocamptopus Kiritshenko, 1966, Rev. d'Ent., 45: 803. Paratypes of *Dolichocamptopus demetrii* Kiritshenko, 1966 examined. Syn. n.

Camptopus bifasciatus Fieber, 1864

1 ♂ — E. Iran, Kerman province, Mohammad-abad, 35 km. N. N. W. of Sabzavar (Jiroft), 1600 m., on the road between Deh Bakri and Sabzevaran, 3.—5. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 187), 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Fars. Mian Jangal, 30. 5.—5. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 223), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — C. Iran, Kerman province, 15 km. S. of Baft, 2100 m., 22. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 344). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

In Iran previously recorded from N. Iran, Shahrud (KIRITSHENKO 1938), Karadj (LINDBERG 1938) and S. Iran, Feshar, west-bank of the Lake Neiriz (WAGNER 1961). This species has a wider distribution, ranging through Anatolian and Iranian high plateau as well as in mountain area of Nachitchevan ASSR. The Iranian localities are concentrated in areas within the Iranian highlands.

Camptopus illustris Horváth, 1899

2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Fars, Shiraz, north part of the town, 4. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 42), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Fars, Ali-abad, 75 km. N. W. of Djahrom, wadi of the river Shur, 10. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 53), 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ — N. W. Iran, W. Azarbaidjan, 20 km. N. of Shahpur, 27. 7. 1977 (loc. no. 405), 1 ♂ — N. W. Iran, W. Azarbaidjan, 25 km. S. E. of Shahpur (Salmas), 27.—28. 7. 1977 (loc. no. 406). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Lorestan, Osh. kuh N. of Kamondan, 2040 m., 22.—24. 7. 1981 collected by A. Pazuki and H. Burumand.

In Iran hitherto recorded from a single locality in N. Iran, Shahrud (KIRITSHENKO 1938). Further records are from N. E. Anatolia (Agri dagi), Nachithevan ASSR and N. Iraq.

Camptopus tragancantha (Kolenati, 1845)

3♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Tehran-Evin, 1700—2000 m., 9.—10. 3. 1973 (loc. no. 123), 3 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Fars, Mian Jangal, 30. 5.—5. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 223), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Fars, Darayache-ye Maherlu, south bank of the lake Maherlu, 5.—6. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 227), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Fars, 48 km. N. of Masiri, pass in E. Zagros on the road Masiri — Yasuj, 2230 m., 12. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 238), 1 ♂ — Iran, Tehran-Evin, 1700—2000 m., 2.—7. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 276), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Fars, E. Zagros, Kuhe Dena, S. W. slope, 5 km. N. E. of Sisakht, 2500—3000 m., 13.—14. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 241), 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 ♂ — N. Iran, Tehran-Evin, 1700—2000 m., 2.—7. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 276), 2 ♂♂ — S. Iran, Kerman province. Sakhdar, 30 km. N. N. E. of Sabzevaran and 6 km. S. of Mohammad-abad, 1650 km., 17.—19. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 337), 1 nymph — S. E. Iran, Kerman province, 12 km. N. W. of Dowlat-abad, 21. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 341), 2 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ — N. E. Iran, Khorassan, Kuh-e Hezar Masjed (Mountains), 25 km. S. W. of Kalat-e Naderi, 1600 m., 11.—12. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 363), 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ — N. E. Iran, Khorassan, Soghand, S. slope of Kuh-e Binalud (Mountains), 15 km. N. E. of Nishabur, 1600—2300 m., 11.—12. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 365), 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ and 9 nymphs — N. Iran, Tehran province, 8 km N. E. of Ziaran, 2400 m., 10.—16. 7. 1977 (loc. no. 400), 1 ♂ — N. W. Iran, W. Azarbaidjan, 20 km. N. of Shahpur, 27. 7. 1977 (loc. no. 406).

Further material examined: 1 ♂ — N. Iran, Varamin, 4. 8. 1952 collected by M. Safavi, 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Varamin, Ghorogh, 29. 9. 1956 collected by M. Safavi, 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Buluchistan, Karvandar, 22. 4. 1968 collected by A. Pazuki and A. Hashemi, 1 ♂ — N. Iran, Tehran-Evin, 26. 1. 1973 collected by M. Safavi. Collections of the Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran.

In Iran previously recorded from N. Iran, Shaku (JAKOVLEV 1877), Shahrud (KIRITSHENKO 1938), Karadj (LINDBERG 1938), S. W. Iran, river Kartshna-ahvaz (KIRITSHENKO 1952), N. Iran, Tehran, Gharahadj

(HÖBERLANDT 1954), S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, pass N. of Karvandar (SEIDENSTÜCKER 1957), W. Iran, Galeh near Shahabad, Kermanshah, N. Iran, Gharahadj near Varamin (BROWN 1966), S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 115 km. S. E. of Zahedan, Khash (KIRITSHENKO 1966).

Species of Irano-Turanian distribution, recorded from Anatolia, Caucasus, Transcaucasia, Iran, in Middle Asia from Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and recently from Pamir.

Camptopus lateralis (Germar, 1817)

4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ and 1 nymph — N. W. Iran, Azarbaidjan, Sufian, 30 km. W. of Tabriz, 20.—21. 6. 1970 (loc. no. 27), 1 nymph — N. Iran, Tehran province, Robate-Tork, 28. 6. 1970 (loc. no. 34), 1 ♀ — S. W. Iran, Fars, Kazerun, 5.—6. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 45), 7 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ and 1 nymph — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Central Elborz, Gazanak (Ask), 1400 m. in the valley of the river Haraz, 20.—21. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 63), 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Babol-Shahi, 24. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 70), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Feyeze-abad, 25 km. E. of Gorgan, 27. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 75), 3 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Vicinity of Dasht, Wildlife Park, 650 m., 27.—30. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 77), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Robate-Ghareh Bil, east part of Wildlife Park, 1000 m., 30. 7. 1970 (loc. no. 78), 2 ♂♂ — N. Iran, Tehran-Evin, 26. 6.—2. 7. 1973 (loc. no. 260), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Baghak, 15 km. W. of Ahram, 60 m., 19.—20. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 301), 1 ♂ — N. E. Iran, Khorassan, Kuh-e Hezar Masjed, 25 km. S. W. of Kalat-e Naderi, 1600 m., 11.—12. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 363), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, 53 km. N. of Dasht, Golestan forest, 960 m., 18.—19. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 375), 2 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Mazarli, 20 km. N. W. of Dasht, 530 m., 19.—21. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 376), 1 ♂ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Nahar khoran, 6 km. E. S. E. of Gorgan, 21. 6. 1977 (loc. no. 377), 2 ♂♂ and 10 ♀♀ — N. Iran, Gilan, Sheykh Mahalleh (Assalem), 160 m., 28. 6.—3. 7. 1977 (loc. no. 390). Collected by Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 1 ♂ — N. Iran, Mazandaran, Farahabad, 19. 6. 1966 collected by M. Kalat, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — N. Iran, Tehran-Evin, 26. 7. 1973 collected by M. Safavi, 1 ♂ — N. Iran, Karadj, 1330 m., 18. 4. 1948 (167 A. P.) collected by E. S. Brown, 1 ♀ — C. Iran, Kakan, 24. 8. 1949 collected by H. Mirzayans.

In Iran previously recorded from S. W. Iran, Khuzistan, Ahvaz, N. Iran, Tehran, Varamin, Karim-Abad, S. Iran, Fars, Kahan (HÖBERLANDT 1954), N. Iran, Karadj (LINDBERG 1938), Gharagadj near Varamin (BROWN 1966), N. Iran, Kalardasht, Chalus, Firuzabad (WAGNER 1968).

Species of Mediterranean origin, penetrating into steppe areas of Central Europe, as far as South Germany and Czechoslovakia; in the East recorded from Pakistan and mountainous West India. In the Middle East recorded from Cyprus, Israel, N. Iraq, Iran; Transcaucasia and Caucasia. In the Middle Asia recorded from Transalai and Tajikistan, Pamir and Afghanistan. In East Afghanistan occurs another allied species *Camptopus eberti* Seidenstücker, 1968.

Riptortus aegyptiacus Lindberg, 1948

1 ♂ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, valley of the river Bampur, 10 km. W. of Bampur, 11.—12. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 157) on *Alhagi camelorum* or *Plantago amplicicollis*. Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition.

Previously not recorded from Iran (first record). Recorded only from Egypt: Abu Sueir, Bor quash and Helonan (Lindberg 1938) and Priesner and Alfieri 1953). From Soviet Middle Asia (Tigrovaja Balka) is recorded an another allied species *Riptortus oxianus* Kiritshenko, 1911.

Riptortus linearis (Fabricius, 1775)

1 ♂ — S. E. Iran, Kerman province, 33 km. W. of Sabzevaran, 1100 m., on the road Sabzevaran-Esfandagheh, 6.—7. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 189), 1 nymph — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu 600—1000 m., 15 km. N. W. of Issin, 27.—28. 4. 1777 (loc. no. 318), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 17 km. N.E. of Rudan, road tunnel No. 7, 15. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 331), on *Salvia aegytiaca*. Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Mehkou, 9. 7. 1971 collected by M. Safavi.

In Iran recorded from Baluchistan: river Karvandar near Alidar (SEIDENSTÜCKER 1957).

Species of wide Oriental distribution, ranging far to the West-Iraq (many specimens examined from Baghdad, first record for Iraq).

Tenosius tangircus (Saunders, 1877)

2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Sarbaz river valley, 11 km. N. up to and 30 km. of Sarbaz, 1.—2. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 145), 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, valley of the river Pish mant Kowr, near the village Pish mant-e Kahur, 55 km. N. N. W. of Tis on the road Tis—Nikshahr, 5. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 151), 6 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 13 km. S. S. E. of Nikshahr, valley of the river Nikshahr, 8.—9. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 152), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 17 km. N. E. of Rudan, road tunnel No. 7, 15. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 331). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

In Iran previously recorded only from East Iran, province Kerman, Anbar-Abad (SEIDENSTÜCKER 1958) and South Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar-e Lengeh (WAGNER 1968).

Species recorded from Morocco and Sicily (SAUNDERS 1877) and newly from East and South Iran.

Tenosius proletarius (Schaum, 1853)

9 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Sarbaz river valley, 11 km. N. up to and 30 km. S. of Sarbaz, 1.—2. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 145), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Bahu-Kalat, 68 km. S. of Rask, 3.—4. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 147), 2 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 15 km. N. E. of Bandar-e Chah Bahar, 5. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 148), 3 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Tis, 6.—7. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 150), 22 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, valley of the river Pish mant Kowr near the village Pish mant-e Kahur,

55—78 km. N. N. W. of Tis on the road Tis—Nikshahr, 5. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 151), 2 ♂♂ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 13 km. S. S. E. of Nikshahr, valley of the river Nikshahr, 8.—9. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 152), 11 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 25 km. W. of Ghasre-Ghand, 34 km. E. of Nikshahr, 9.—10. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 153), 1 ♀ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, Ghassenabad, valley of the river Bampur, 10 km. E. of Bampur, 11.—12. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 157), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Kerman province, Dowlatabad, 85 km. E. of Hajiabad on the road Sowgan and Hajiabad, 8.—9. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 192), 6 ♂♂ and 6 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, south slopes of Kuh-e Genu, 45 km. N. W. of Bandar Abbas, 11.—15. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 198), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Baghu, 22 km. N. E. of Bandar Abbas, 16. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 199a), 1 ♂ — Issin, 25. 5. 1973, loc. no. 213, similar to locality no. 198, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Kerman province, 7 km. W. of Kahkom, 20 km. S. W. of Hajiabad, 28. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 215), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Fars, Mian Jangal, 30. 5.—5. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 223), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Fars, 30 km. S. of Kazerun, 1300 m., 8.—10. 6. 1973 (loc. no. 229), 2 ♂♂ — S. Iran, Fars, 10 km. N. of Dalaki, 30 km. N. N. E. of Borozjan on the road between Borozjan—Shiraz, 18.—19. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 298), 4 ♂♂ — S. Iran, Fars, Golshan valley, vicinity of Golshan, 24. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 310), 3 ♂♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 7 km. W. of Bandar-e Charak, 24.—25. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 311), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Molu, 14 km. W. of Bandar-e Lengeh, 25. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 312), 2 ♂♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu, 600—1000 m., 15 km. N. W. of Issin, 27.—28. 4. 1977 (loc. no. 318), 2 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Kuh-e Genu, south slopes, 400—600 m., 1.—4. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 321), 6 ♂♂ and 7 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, 28. 4.—6. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 320), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bagh-e Tang, 6 km. W. of Genu, 410 m., 50 km. N. of Bandar-e Abbas, 7.—9. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 323), 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Kerman province, Bargah, 650 m., 35 km. S. of Kahnuj, 15.—16. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 332), 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bila'i, 40 m., 13.—14. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 329), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Kerman province, 15 km. S. of Baft, 2100 m., 22. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 344). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀, S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar-e Lengeh, 23. 4. 1965 collected by M. Safavi, 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, 130 m., 28.—30. 4. 1977 collected by A. Pazuki and A. Hashemi, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bashagard, Senderk, 11. 5. 1977 collected by M. Safavi and A. Pazuki. Collections of the Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran.

Not previously recorded from Iran (first record). Species of wide African distribution: Mozambique (type-locality), Afro-tropical region, Sudan, Senegal, Cape Verde Is., N. Africa (Libya, LINNAVUORI 1963 and ECKERLEIN and WAGNER 1969), Israel (LINNAVUORI 1960 and 1978) and Arabia (LINNAVUORI 1978).

***Namausus simplex* Horváth, 1910**

1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, 28. 4.—6. 5. 1977 (loc no. 320). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expedition.

Not previously recorded from Iran (first record).

Distribution: Egypt (type locality, HORVÁTH 1910, PRIESNER and ALFIERI 1953) and Israel (Palestine) (BODENHEIMER 1939 and LINNAVUORI 1960).

Nariscus spinosus (Burmeister, 1835)

1 ♂ — S. E. Iran, Baluchistan, 13 km. S. S. E. of Nikshahr, valley of the river Nikshahr, 8.—9. 4. 1973 (loc. no. 152), 3 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, south slopes of Kuh-e Genu, 45 km. N. W. of Bandar Abbas, 11.—15. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 198), 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Minab, 19.—20. 5. 1973 (loc. no. 203), 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Issin, 28. 4.—6. 5. 1977 (loc. no. 320). Collected by the Czechoslovak-Iranian expeditions.

Further material examined: 1 nymph — S. Iran, Hormozgan, 24. 3. 1951 collected by M. Vakilian, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bandar-e Lengeh, 23. 6. 1965 collected by M. Safavi, 1 ♂ — S. Iran, Hormozgan, Bagh-e Tang (N. slopes of Kuh-e Genu), 400 m., 7.—8. 5. 1977 collected by A. Pazuki and A. Hashemi.

From Iran (South Iran) recorded by OSHANIN (1910) (*Persia meridionalis*), Jask (Djask) in South Iran (Hormozgan) by HOBERLANDT (1954) and from Iranshahr in S. E. Iran (Baluchistan) by HOBERLANDT (1954) [erronously as *Nariscus cinctiventris* (Germar)], and Shadagan, Jarrahi in S.W. Iran (Khuzistan) by SEIDENSTÜCKER (1956).

Species distributed in northern parts of tropical Africa, in Egypt, Arabia and Iran, Cape Verde Is., Cyprus and Sudan. Records for Egypt (GULDE 1920, LINDBERG 1938 and PRIESNER and ALFIERI 1935) have been given under species name *Nariscus cinctiventris* (Germar). *Nariscus cinctiventris* (Germar), a closely allied species is mainly distributed through tropical Africa, Sudan and South Africa. The records for Near East under *Nariscus cinetiventris* (German) belong to *Nariscus spinosus* (Burmeister) (LINNAVUORI 1978).

CONCLUSION

Most species (58.88 %) of the family Alydidae in fauna of Iran belong to elements of Palaearctic distribution. The African element of Alydidae in Iran forms 17.64 % and the Oriental only 11.76 %; two, for the present, Iranian endemic species form 11.76 % of all known species of Alydidae in Iran.

The summary of respective faunal elements in Iranian Alydidae is given in the following survey:

1. Palaearctic elements:

Species with wide Palaearctic distribution:

Alydus calcaratus (Linnaeus)

Species of Holomediterranean distribution:

Camptopus lateralis (Germar)

Species of South-Mediterranean distribution:

Tenosius tangiricus (Saunders)

Species of Irano(Anatolian)-Turanian distribution:

Camptopus illustris Horváth

Camptopus bifasciatus (Fieber)

Camptopus tragacanthae (Kolenati)

Species of Eremian distribution:

Euthetus humilis Horváth

Riptortus aegyptiacus Lindberg

Namausus simplex Horváth

Nariscus spinosus (Burmeister)

2. Afro-tropical element:

Euthetus pallescens Distant

Mirperus jaculus (Thunberg)

Tenosius proletarius (Schaum)

3. Oriental element:

Euthetus pulchellus (Dallas)

Riptortus linearis (Fabricius)

4. Species of tentative Irano- or Irano-Pakistani Endemic distribution

Megalotomus obtusus Ghauri

Mirperus demetrii (Kiritshenko)

In the Southernmost hot region of Iran (Garmsir) with the provinces of Fars, Kerman, Hormozgan and Baluchistan occur 70.56 % of all Alydidae species recorded from territory of Iran (see the map), i.e. the following 12 species: *Euthetus humilis* Horv., *Euthetus pallescens* Dist., *Euthetus pulchellus* (Dall.), *Megalotomus obtusus* Ghauri, *Mirperus demetrii* (Kirit.), *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunb.), *Riptortus aegyptiacus* Lindb., *Riptortus linearis* (Fab.), *Namausus simplex* Horv., *Nariscus spinosus* (Burm.), *Tenosius tangircus* (Saund.), *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum). The remaining five species are connected to the biotops characteristic to the Central Iranian plateau — *Camptopus illustris* Horv., *Camptopus lateralis* (Germ.), *Camptopus bifasciatus* (Fieb.) and *Camptopus tragacanthae* (Kol.) and to the biotops of Alburz-Caspian zone in North Iran — *Alydus calcaratus* (Lin.).

A small area within Issin, slopes of Kuh-e Genu and Bagh-e Tang in north is a typical semi-desert zone (photo 2) with sparse vegetation among which, on low plants, predominate *Tephronia persica*, *Ochradeus baccatus*, *Salvia aegyptiaca*, *Convolvulus leptoclaidus*, *Convolvulus virgatus*, *Convolvulus oxysepalus*, *Convolvulus glomeratus*, *Pergularia tomentosa*, *Halophyllum tuberculatum*, *Tarniera glabra*, *Sericostoma pauciflorum*, *Abutilon muticum*, *Abutilon hirtum*, *Acorellus distachys*, *Periploca aphylla*, *Euphorbia larica*, *Moricandia persica*, *Comates surattensis* and this association was most favourable for abundant occurrence of 10 species of Alydidae: *Euthetus pallescens* Dist., *Euthetus pulchellus* (Dall.), *Euthetus humilis* Horv., *Mirperus demetrii* (Kirit.), *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunb.), *Riptortus linearis* (Fab.), *Tenosius tangircus* (Saund.), *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum), *Namausus simplex* Horv. and *Nariscus spinosus* (Burm.).



Map showing the distributional data of Alydidae occurring in hot area „Garmsir“ of South Iran. Solid line giving northern limit of date-palm cultivation.

1: zone of tree and shrubsteppe of the Girmsir on Persian Gulf-area with occurrence of *Euthetus humilis* Horv., *Euthetus pulchellus* (Dall.), *Tenosius tangiricus* (Saund.), *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum) and *Nariscus spinosus* (Burm.).

2: zone of tree and shrubsteppe and desert of the Girmsir in Hormozgan — area with occurrence of *Euthetus humilis* Horv., *Euthetus pallescens* Dist., *Euthetus pulchellus* (Dall.), *Mirperus demetrii* (Kirit.), *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunb.), *Riptortus linearis* (Fab.), *Tenosius tangiricus* (Saund.), *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum), *Namausus simplex* Horv. and *Nariscus spinosus* (Burm.).

- 3: zone of tree and shrubsteppe and desert of the Garmsir on Oman Gulf — area with occurrence of *Euthetus pulchellus* (Dall.), *Mirperus demetrii* (Kirrit.), *Riptortus aegyptiacus* Lindb., *Riptortus linearis* (Fab.), *Tenosius tangircus* (Saund.), *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum) and *Nariscus sponosus* (Burm.), [*Camptopus tragacanthae* (Kol.)].
4: zone of Pistachio-Almond high steppe with occurrence of *Megalotomus obtusus* Ghauri.
5: enclave of dry Pistachio-Almond-Maple forest with occurrence of *Tenosius proletarius* (Schaum). [*Camptopus tragacanthae* (Kol.)].
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LUDVÍK HOBERLANDT

VÝSLEDKY ČESKOSLOVENSKO-ÍRÁNSKÝCH ENTOMOLOGICKÝCH EXPEDIC DO ÍRÁNU V LETECH 1970, 1973 a 1977. HETEROPTERA: ALYDIDAE

Podkladem pro zpracování čeledi Alydidae (Heteroptera) vyskytující se na území Iránu byl materiál získaný na třech sběrných expedicích Národního muzea v Praze do Iránu v letech 1970, 1973 a 1977. Čeleď Alydidae tvoří ve fauně ploštic Iránu velmi charakteristický prvek a zahrnuje několik druhů se zajímavým africkým a asijským rozšířením. V materiálu byly zjištěny všechny z Iránu dosud známé druhy (11) a dalších 6 druhů z této oblasti je poprvé uváděno v této práci.

Většina druhů (58,87 %) čeledi Alydidae v íránské fauně patří k druhům s palearktickým rozšířením [*Alydus calcaratus* (Lin.), *Camptopus lateralis* (Germ.), *Tenosius tanggicus* (Saund.), *Camptopus illustris* Horv., *Camptopus bifasciatus* (Fieb.), *Camptopus tragacantheae* (Kol.), *Euthetus humilis* Horv., *Riptortus aegyptiacus* Lindb., *Namausus simplex* Horv. a *Nariscus spinosus* (Burm.)]. Druhy s africkým rozšířením [*Euthetus pallescens* Dist., *Mirperus jaculus* (Thunb.) a *Tenosius proletarius* (Thunb.)] tvoří 17,63 %. Druhy s orientálním rozšířením [*Euthetus pulchellus* (Dall.) a *Riptortus linearis* (Fab.)] tvoří pouze 11,75 % z celkového počtu druhů čeledi Alydidae žijících v Iránu. Dva druhy [*Megalotomus obtusus* Ghauri a *Mirperus demetrii* (Kirit.)], tj. 11,75 % možno zatím považovat za druhy zjištěné pouze na území Iránu nebo v íránsko-pakistánském pomezí.

Z celkového počtu druhů čeledi Alydidae žijících v Iránu bylo zjištěno, že 70,58 % druhů žije v nejteplejší oblasti jižního Iránu — Garmsiru, v provincích Kuzistan, Fars, Kerman, Hormozgan a Balučestan. Čtyři druhy, tj. 23,53 % jsou vázány na biotopy charakteristické pro středoíránskou náhorní plošinu a jeden druh (5,89 %) vyskytuje se pouze na biotopech elburzsko-kaspické zony severního Iránu.

V práci byly provedeny následující taxonomicko-nomenklatorické změny:

Genus *Mirperus* Stål, 1859

Eremoplanus Reuter, 1882, syn. n.

Dolichocamptomus Kiritshenko, 1963, syn. n.

Mirperus demetrii (Kiritshenko, 1966), comb. n.

Dolichocamptopus Kiritshenko, 1963, syn. n.

Mirperus jaculus (Thunberg, 1783)

Eremoplanus mucronatus Reuter, 1882, syn. n.

Mirperus xerophilus Linnauvori, 1978, syn. n.

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