A new species of the genus *Ectagela* Schmidt from Iran (Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Miridae, Phylinae)

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**Abstract**

A new species of the genus *Ectagela* Schmidt (Phylinae) from Iran, *Ectagela kermanensis* sp. nov., is described and illustrated. The type specimens are deposited in the insect collection of the Natural History Museum of University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran.

**Key words:** Iran, new species, description, taxonomy, Miridae

**Introduction**

Schmidt (1939) described *Ectagela* with the Egyptian species, *E. guttata* Schmidt, 1939 recognized as the type species by monotypy. The genus mostly includes small whitish or whitish yellow species, with the dorsal surface, including the pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytron with a characteristic pattern of red or orange spots, the small cell of the membrane with a conspicuous dark fuscous spot, the antennae and legs uniformly pale however in some species such as *E. guttata* the first joint of antennae has an orange preapical spot, and the endosoma of the male genitalia usually with a flattened process opposite the secondary gonopore (Linnavuori 1993).

The genus remained monotypic at the time of the Carvalho (1958) world catalogue of the Miridae (also Carvalho 1952, 1955). Wagner (1969, 1970, 1974) described 5 new species and provided a key to the species. Linnavuori (1975, 1993) in studies on Hemiptera of Sudan, and west, central, and north east Africa, described 15 new species, revised the genus, and provided a key to the species.

*Ectagela* is a large genus inhabiting the savanna and rain forest zones of west, central and NE Africa. A radiation into the adjacent parts of the Eremian subregion also has taken place (Linnavuori 1993). Currently there are 20 species of *Ectagela* in the world (Schuh 2013), four known from the Palaearctic region (Aukema & Rieger 1999) with *E. guttata* Schmidt and *E. aspera* Linnavouri reported from Iran (Linnavouri 2010). So far there have been no published hypotheses of relationships among species of *Ectagela* and to other genera of Phylini, therefore in future studies this gap in taxonomical information should be filled.

In this paper a new species of *Ectagela* from Iran is described and illustrated.

**Material and methods**

Specimens were collected via light trap and bush net by beating trees branches inside a net. The bugs that fell on the net were quickly picked through an aspirator. Then the collected specimens were killed promptly in a small tube containing ethyl acetate. Specimens were later transferred to the laboratory and mounted on rectangular cards. Male genitalia were dissected in glycerol. Specimens were examined using an Olympus SZX 12 stereomicroscope. Illustrations of the genitalic structures were prepared using a drawing tube attached to the stereomicroscope. The holotype and paratypes were deposited in the insect collection of the Natural History Museum of the University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran.
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References


