



New records of Phylinae (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae) from the Palaearctic Region

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Abstract

The following 62 species of Phylinae are recorded for the first time from various Palaearctic countries: *Alloeomimus kurdus* (Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan), *Aspidacanthus myrmecoides* (Mongolia), *Hallodapus montandoni* (Iran, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Mongolia), *Omphalonotus quadriguttatus* (Kyrgyzstan), *Systellonotus triguttatus* (Kazakhstan), *Pilophorus cinnamopterus* (Kazakhstan and Mongolia), *Pilophorus clavatus* (Kazakhstan), *Pilophorus disjunctus* (Kazakhstan), *Pilophorus sinuaticollis* (Caucasus, Iran, and Mongolia), *Amblytylus jani* (Morocco), *Amblytylus peitho* (Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan), *Anonychiella brevicornis* (Ukraine, northern Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan), *Atractotomimus picturatus* (Turkmenistan), *Atractotomus magnicornis* (Caucasus), *Atractotomus morio* (Mongolia), *Boopidocoris salsolae* (Tajikistan), *Boopidocoris vitticollis* (Mongolia), *Camptotylus apanaskevichi* (Kazakhstan), *Campylomma nigrinasutum* (Kazakhstan), *Chlorillus pictus* (Georgia), *Compsidolon absinthii* (Armenia and Kyrgyzstan), *Compsidolon kerzhneri* (Mongolia), *Conostethus hungaricus* (Uzbekistan), *Conostethus roseus* (Iran), *Conostethus venustus* (Iran), *Criocoris crassicornis* (Kazakhstan and Mongolia), *Eurycolpus flaveolus* (southern part of European Russia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan), *Glaucopterum atraphaxidis* (Armenia), *Hadrophyes sulphurella* (northern Kazakhstan), *Leucodellus nathaliae* (Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan), *Lepidargyrus muminovi* (Uzbekistan), *Litoxenus tenellus* (Asian part of Kazakhstan and Turkey), *Lopidodenus bipunctatus* (Tajikistan), *Macrotylus dentifer* (Iran), *Macrotylus dimidiatus* (Mongolia), *Macrotylus paykullii* (Tajikistan), *Macrotylus cruciatus* (Uzbekistan), *Mauroidactylus fulvus* (Cyprus), *Megalocoleus chrysotrichus* (Turkmenistan), *Megalocoleus dissimilis* (Azerbaijan), *Megalocoleus lunula* (Ukraine), *Megalocoleus mellae* (Uzbekistan), *Megalocoleus molliculus* (Tajikistan and Turkmenistan), *Megalocoleus tanacetii* (Georgia and Uzbekistan), *Monocris griseolus* (Uzbekistan), *Oncotylus vitticeps* (Armenia and Turkmenistan), *Orthonotus fuscicornis* (Asian part of Kazakhstan), *Placochilus seladonicus* (Armenia), *Psallopsis kirgisica* (Armenia), *Psallus dichrous* (Algeria), *Psallus henshii* (Armenia), *Psallus corsicus* (Turkey), *Salicarus roseri* (Georgia), *Salicarus urnammu* (Armenia), *Tuponia kiritshenkoi* (Mongolia), *Tuponia prasina* (Turkmenistan), *Tuponia suturalis suturalis* (Tajikistan), *Tuponia arcuifera* (Uzbekistan), *Tuponia elegans* (Armenia), *Tytthus pygmaeus* (Central Asia), *Voruchia vittigera* (Central Asia), *Voruchiella dubia* (Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan).

Key words: Palaearctic Region, new records, Phylini, Hallodapini, Pilophorini, taxonomy

Introduction

The subfamily Phylinae represents a large, diverse, world wide group of principally host-specific phytophagous insects. The distributions of Palaearctic phylines were recently accumulated in the third volume of the “Catalogue of Palaearctic Heteroptera” by I.M. Kerzhner and M. Josifov (1999). More than 1000 phylinae species are known from the Palaearctic Region and this number keeps growing.

Examination, databasing, and geocoding of the extensive material housed in the collection of Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences and mainly sampled by the late I.M. Kerzhner and A.N. Kiritshenko,