



New species and new records of Plant Bugs (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae) from Northwestern China

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Abstract

Two new species of Phylini, *Glaucopterus alborubrum* **sp. nov.** and *Compsidolon schrenkianum* **sp. nov.** are described from Xinjiang province of China. Illustrations of the male genitalia, tarsus and pretarsus, photographs of the dorsal habitus, known hosts, and distributional records are provided for each species. The following 13 species of Miridae are recorded for the first time from China: *Anonychiella brevicornis* (Reuter, 1879), *Atomophora mongolica* Konstantinov, 2000, *Blepharidopterus angulatus* (Fallén, 1807), *Compsidolon eximium* (Reuter, 1879), *Dichrooscytus consobrinus* Horváth, 1904, *Dichrooscytus kerzhneri* Josifov, 1974, *Hallodapus montandoni* Reuter, 1895, *Orthotylus nassatus* (Fabricius, 1787), *Orthotylus (Melanotrichus) schoberiae* Reuter, 1876, *Phaeochiton ebulum* Putshkov, 1977, *Pilophorus confusus* (Kirschbaum, 1856), *Tuonia (Chlorotuonia) prasina* (Fieber, 1864), *Tuonia (Tuonia) soongorica* Drapolyuk, 1980. Also, the following nine species of plant bugs are new records for Xinjiang Province: *Atomoscelis onusta* (Fieber, 1861), *Blepharidopterus diaphanus* (Kirschbaum, 1856), *Campylomma verbasci* (Meyer-Dür, 1843), *Europiella alpina* (Reuter, 1875), *Lygocoris rugicollis* (Fallén, 1807), *Orthops mutans* (Stål, 1858), *Phaeochiton caraganae* (Kerzhner, 1964), *Pilophorus clavatus* (Linnaeus, 1767), *Psallopsis kirgisisca* (Becker, 1864). Distributional areas and distinctive features of *Tuonia roseipennis* (Reuter, 1878) and *T. soongorica* Drapolyuk, 1980 are briefly discussed.

Key words: Phylini, taxonomy, new species, new records, Xinjiang, China

Introduction

The family Miridae, or plant bugs, represents a large, diverse, world wide group of principally host-specific phytophagous insects with more than 10 500 species worldwide or one-fourth of all Heteroptera (Schuh 1995). Although several groups have been subject of revision (e.g. Zheng *et al.* 2004), most of the plant bug fauna of China remains poorly known. The literature on plant bugs known from China has been summarized by Zheng (1995). His list of plant bugs described or recorded from China was updated twice by Qi *et al.* (2003; 2007) and currently contains 840 species, although some nomenclatural changes are missing in these updates. The number of plant bug species known from China increased by more than 40 percent during the last 15 years and subsequent studies of this rich fauna will evidently result in large numbers of new species and new records of previously described species.

The present paper based on the recent fieldwork of the junior author and Zhaohui Luo in Xinjiang Province, China. Xinjiang is the largest of China's provinces, representing about one-sixth of the total territory of the country and bordering Russia, Mongolia, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. It is an extremely large and species-rich landlocked region of varied geography, including high plateaus and mountains, vast deserts, semi-deserts and saline lands. Over the last decades, comparatively little attention has been paid to the plant bug fauna of Xinjiang and our study represents a contribution to existing knowledge.