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On plant bugs of conifers in Xinjiang (Western China) (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae)

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Abstract

In the northern and central part of Xinjiang (Western China) are distributed 14 species of coniferous plant bugs of these, 10 species are recorded for the first time for China. In the Mongolian Altai are 9 species: 6 widely distributed in the Palearctic, *Deraeocoris annulipes* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1842), *Dichrooscytus intermedius* Reuter, 1885, *Pinalitus rubricatus* (Fallén, 1807), *Atractotomus morio* J. Sahlberg, 1883, *Plagiognathus vitellinus* (Scholtz, 1847), *Phoenicocoris obscurellus* (Fallén, 1829), and 3 Siberian *Psallus* (*Pityopsallus*) *laricinus* Vinokurov, 1998, *P. (P.) laticeps* Reuter, 1878, *P. (P.) sachaensis* Vinokurov, 1998. In Chinese Tian Shan and Jungar Alatau occur 5 mountain-Central Asian species: *Dichrooscytus consorbinus* Horváth, 1904, *D. josifovi* Kerzhner, 1997, *D. kerzhneri* Josifov, 1974 and *D. pseudosabinae* Reuter, 1896, and *Compsidolon schrenkianum* Konstantinov, Vinokurov, 2011. A key for 5 species of the subgenus *Pityopsallus* Wagn. is given.

Key words: Miridae, Heteroptera, China, Xinjiang, conifers

Introduction

In Western China coniferous forests occupy a limited area in Mongolian Altai, Saur, Tarbagatai, Jungar Alatau, and Tian-Shan (Grubov, 1963). In Mongolian Altai occurs the southern border of the Euro-Siberian taiga zone, and here grow grassy larch forests from *Larix sibirica* with a mixture of Siberian spruce (*Picea obovata*). Separate massifs and ribbons of spruce forests formed by *Picea schrenkiana* meet in Jungar Alatau and Tian-Shan on shadow slopes, deep gorges at heights of 1500–2500 m. There are extensive areas of stony slopes of southern expositions occupied by tangles of *Juniperus communis*, *J. pseudosabina*, and *J. sabina*.

The fauna of the coniferous heteropterans in Western China are studied poorly. Before our researches distribution of only five species from three families were known: flower bugs (Anthocoridae) *Tetrableps aterrima* (J. Sahlberg, 1878) and *T. pilosula* Bu et Zheng, 1991 (Bu & Zheng, 2001), plant bugs (Miridae) *Dichrooscytus pseudosabinae* Reut. (Zheng et al., 2004) and *Plagiognathus vitellinus* (Scholtz, 1847) (Li & Liu, 2010), land bug *Gastrodes grossipes* De G. (Rhyparochromidae) (Hua, 2001). In 2010 we investigated spruce forests in the central part of Xinjiang and added four species to this short list. They are *Loricula issykatenensis* Rosenzw. (Microphysidae) (Vinokurov et al., 2010) and plant bugs *Dichrooscytus consorbinus* Horv., *D. kerzhneri* Jos. and *Compsidolon schrenkianum* Konst. et Vin. (Konstantinov & Vinokurov, 2011).

The present paper contains data on distribution of 14 species of coniferous plant bugs in Xinjiang; of them, 10 species are recorded as new to the fauna of China.

- 8). ♂ 3.5–3.7, ♀ 2.8–3 mm *P. sachaensis* Vin.
4. Shorter than 3.7 mm. Lateral lamina of vesica narrow and smooth (Figs. 6), right paramere long and narrow, ridge under left paramere wavy (Fig. 6) *P. laticeps* Reut.
- Longer than 3.8 mm. Lateral lamina of vesica relatively narrow (Fig. 3). Keel of genital segment long, ridge under left paramere convex (Fig. 10). [Expected distribution in Altai]..... *P. luridus* Reut

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