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The genus *Campylomma* Reuter, 1878 (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae: Phylinae): two new synonyms and discussion of the diagnosis

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Abstract

The diagnostic characters of the phylina plant bug genus *Campylomma* Reuter, 1878 are discussed based on examination of Western Palearctic species. *Nigrocapillocoris* Wagner, 1973 is synonymized with *Campylomma* and *Campylomma celatum* Wagner, 1969 is synonymized with *C. annulicorne* (Signoret, 1865). Illustrations of the male genitalia, photographs of the dorsal habitus, micrographs of selected structures are given for discussed species and a redescription of *C. ochraceum* (Scott, 1872) comb. nov. is provided.

Key words: taxonomy, diagnosis, Palearctic, Mediterranean, Nasocorini, Phylini, genitalia

Introduction

With almost 140 currently recognized species, *Campylomma* Reuter, 1878 remains one of the biggest plant bug genera. The genus is widely distributed in the Old World, with just two New World species, viz. introduced *C. verbasci* Meyer-Dür (Wheeler & Henry 1992) and *C. citrinum* Carvalho. The latter species was described from the Galapagos Islands and judging from the original description (Carvalho & Gagne 1968) may belong to a different genus. Several regional reviews of the genus have been published over the last 40 years including Wagner (1975) on the Mediterranean region, Schuh (1984) on the Indo-Pacific, Linnavuori (1975, 1993a) on Sudan, West and Central Africa, Malipatil (1992) on Australia, Carapezza (1997) on Tunisia, Duwal *et al.* (2010) on Nepal, and Duwal *et al.* (2013) on Korea.

The present paper represents part of a larger effort to improve our knowledge of the still poorly known fauna of Western Palearctic, which contains 20 known *Campylomma* species exclusive of 10 more species restricted to southern Saudi Arabia and Yemen. Recent study of *Campylomma* spp. from the collection of E. Wagner kept in the Zoological museum, University of Hamburg, Germany, has revealed one new synonym for a species and one for a genus, which are discussed below. We also provide a discussion on the generic diagnosis and features distinguishing *Campylomma* from the related genera.

Material and methods

Digital images of habitus and selected structures were taken using a Keyence VHX-500F digital microscope (University of Hamburg) and a Nikon SMZ1500 stereomicroscope equipped with Nikon D700 camera. Images of male genitalic structures were taken with a Leica DM2500 microscope equipped with Leica DFC 450 digital camera. Illustrated structures were macerated in a potassium hydroxide, cleared in distilled water and then transferred to glycerin jelly for proper orientation. Partially focused images of each specimen or structure were stacked using the Helicon Focus 5.3.14 software. Scanning electron micrographs of selected structures were taken using a Quanta 250 scanning microscope. All measurements are in millimeters (see Table 1).