Notes on synonymy, nomenclature, and distribution of some Palaearctic Coreoidea and Pentatomoidea (Heteroptera)

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The paper includes designations of type species for two nominal genera, lectotype designations for 7 nominal species, new records, new synonymy, and some other notes on nomenclature and distribution. The following new synonymies are established: RHOPALIDAE: *Leptocoris rufus* Hahn, 1833, sp. dist. (not syn. of *L. abdominalis* (Fabricius, 1803)) = *L. isolatus* (Distant, 1914); *Rhopalus distinctus* (Signoret, 1859) = *Rh. albicarinus* Liu & Nonnaizab, 1988; ACANTHOSOMATIDAE: *Cyphostethus tristriatus* (Fabricius, 1787) = *C. minitristriatus* Ahmad & Önder, 1993 = *C. pallidus* Ahmad & Önder, 1993; *Acanthosoma denticaudum* Jakovlev, 1880 = *A. d. japonica* Jensen-Haarup, 1931; SCUTELLERIDAE: *Odontoscelis hispanica* Gullner-Scheiding, 1987 = ? *O. fuliginosa* var. *dorsata* Kirkaldy, 1909; *Phimodera humeralis* (Dalman, 1823) = *Ph. hispanica* Fuente, 1971; *Eurygaster integriceps* Puton, 1881, nomen protectum = *E. cognatus* Westwood, 1837 = *E. orientalis* Westwood, 1837; *E. testudinaria testudinaria* (Geoffroy, 1785) = *E. sodalis* Horváth, 1895.

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Family **STENOCEPHALIDAE**

Dichomerus Stel, 1873. Type species (present designation): *Stenocephalus caffer* Dallas, 1852. *Dichomerus* is a junior subjective synonym of *Dicranocephalus* Hahn, 1826.

Stenocephalus adspersus Jakovlev, 1901. *Lectotype* (present designation; ZIN): ♂, golden circle, "Abis[sinia], 6.VI.97, Mana-bala, Babichev" [handwritten; in Cyrillic characters], "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]. *Paralectotypes* (ZIN): 1 ♀, same data as in lectotype, but with additional label "*adspersus*" [handwritten by Jakovlev]; 1 ♀, golden circle, "Abis[sinia], 6.VI.97, Choa, Babichev" [handwritten; in Cyrillic characters]", "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]. The above lectotype is cited as the holotype by Lansbury (1966: 80), but his action does not constitute lectotype designation (Code, Art. 74.5), as two localities were given in the original description. Current name: *Dicranocephalus caffer* (Dallas, 1852).

Stenocephalus dimidiatus Jakovlev, 1901. *Lectotype* (present designation; ZIN): ♀, golden circle, "gory Kale-Minar, V[ostochnyi] Khorasan, Persia, 12-14.VII.96, Zarudny" [printed; in Cyrillic characters], "*dimidiatus*" [handwritten by Jakovlev]. Current name: *Dicranocephalus putoni* (Horváth, 1897).

Stenocephalus robustus Jakovlev, 1901. *Lectotype* (present designation; ZIN): ♀, golden circle, green-stripped paper square, "Ordub[ad]", "*robustus*" [both labels handwritten by Jakovlev], "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]. Current name: *Dicranocephalus agilis* (Scopoli, 1763).

Family **COREIDAE**

Anoplocnemis dallasi Kiritshenko, 1916. *Lectotype* (present designation; ZIN): ♂, golden circle, "ot Tonchena do b[ukhty] Chogu-chon-dogu, 28.VI.00, P. Schmidt" [handwritten; in Cyrillic characters], "T. I, fig. 5" [handwritten by Kiritshenko; in Cyrillic characters], "*Anoplocnemis dallasi* n. sp. [handwritten by Kiritshenko] Kiritshenko det. [printed]". *Paralectotypes* (ZIN): 2 ♀, golden circle, "Palmak, 29.VI.00, P. Schmidt" [handwritten; in Cyrillic characters], "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]; 1 ♂, golden circle, "ot Ponchzhe do Hvadyn, 26.VI.00, P. Schmidt" [hand-

written; in Cyrillic characters], "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]; 1 ♀, golden circle, "Gensan, 4.VI.00, P. Schmidt" [handwritten; in Cyrillic characters], "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]; 1 ♀, golden circle, "Sich[uan], Lunanfu, Hodzigou, 6000 f., VII-VIII.1893, Berezov[skiy]" [printed; in Cyrillic characters].

Centrocarenus coroniceps Jakovlev, 1879. *Lectotype* (present designation; ZIN): specimen with abdomen and antennae (except left 1st segment) missing, golden circle, "Armenia Ararat" [handwritten], "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]. *Paralectotype* (ZIN): ♀, golden circle, "Songar." [handwritten], "k. V. Yakovleva" [printed; in Cyrillic characters]. – *Note*. Since Jakovlev described the Songarian specimen as aberrant, I designated as lectotype the Turkish specimen, despite its bad preservation. Current name: *Centrocoris volxemi* (Puton, 1878).

Cercinthinus annulipes Kiritshenko, 1916. **Tadjikistan** (new record): 1 ♀, 35 km S of Dzhilikul, "Tigrovaya Balka" Nature Reserve, 27-28. V.1996 (M. Volkovitsh). **Turkmenistan** (new record): 1 ♀, Repetek, under *Haloxylon*, 27.X. 1972 (Kaplin). **Uzbekistan** (new record, based on notes by G.P. Tshernova): Kokand, 3.X.1975 (Putshkov), Institute of Zoology, Kiev.

Spathocera laticornis (Schilling, 1829). **Kazakhstan** (new record): 1 ♀, Alma-Ata, Aksay River, 26.V.1977 (Richter); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Dzhungar Alatau Mts, Topolevka, 11.V, 2.VII.1957 (Kerzhner).

Spathocera lobata (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840). **Turkmenistan** (new record): 14 specimens from Kopetdag (Kara-Kala, Ai-Dere, Chandyr River) and Atrek River (Ak-Yaila).

Mictis potanini Kiritshenko, 1916. *Lectotype* (present designation; ZIN): ♀, golden circle, "Sichuan, Tsali – Tapa, 16.VII.93, Potan[in]" [in Cyrillic characters], "T. I, fig. 4" [handwritten by Kiritshenko; in Cyrillic characters]. *Paralectotypes* (ZIN): 1 ♀, golden circle, "dol[ina] Heiho, 20.VII.85, Potanin" [handwritten; in Cyrillic characters]; 1 ♀, golden circle, "Sich[uan], dol[ina] Kusyor, Mungu – Chiuti, 12.VIII.93, Potan[in]". Current name: *Ochrochira potanini* (Kiritshenko, 1916).

Phyllomorpha lacerata (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835). **Turkmenistan** (new record): 90 specimens from various localities in Kopetdag and Badhyz.

Arenocoris fallenii (Schilling, 1829). **Georgia** (new record): 9 ♂, 8 ♀, Benara, 19 km W of Akhaltsikhe, vegetation with *Astragalus*, 7-12.VI.1949 (Kiritshenko).

Arenocoris intermedius (Jakovlev, 1883). **Azerbaijan** (new record): 2 ♂, 8 ♀ (part of the series recorded as *A. fallenii* by Kiritshenko, 1938), Disar near Ordubad, 20, 22.VII.1933 (Znoiko); 1 ♀, Baku, 20.XII.1934 (Bogachev); 1 ♀, Mashtagi, Apsheron Peninsula, 6.V.1946 (Bogachev); 6 ♂, 3 ♀, Shuvelyan, Apsheron Peninsula, 11.VII.1948 (Bogachev). All specimens are identified by G.P. Tshernova.

Arenocoris latissimus Seidenstьcker, 1960. **Georgia** (new record): about 150 specimens, Benara, 19 km W of Akhaltsikhe, vegetation with *Astragalus*, 7-25.VI.1949 (Kiritshenko).

Bothrostethus annulipes (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835). **Georgia** (new record): 3 ♂, 4 ♀, Benara, 19 km W of Akhaltsikhe, 8-19.VI.1949 (Kiritshenko). **Kyrgyzstan** (new record): 1 ♂, Issyk Kul, 9.XII.1895 (R. Tancre); 1 ♂, locality Ak-Terek, 5 km N of Gava, Fergana Range (Kiritshenko); 1 ♂, Arkit, Hodzha-ata River, Chatkal Range, 1.X.1950 (Grunin); 1 ♀, Hodzha-ata-su River, 21.VIII.1927 (Dzenslitovskaya). **Uzbekistan** (new record): 1 ♀, 6 km W of Baisun, 2200 m, 27.VI.1977 (G. Medvedev); 1 ♀, Amankutan S of Samarkand, 6.VII.1932 (Gussakovskij); 1 ♂, 7 ♀, same locality, 25.VI.1954 (Bogachev).

Ceraleptus lugens Horváth, 1898. Moulet (1995) recorded this species from "Ancienne Yougoslavie: Priakutor". No such a locality existed in the former Yugoslavia. Dr. Charles Lienhard (Natural History Museum, Geneva) informed me that the actual label is "Kotor, July 1953, leg. Zischeck". Kotor is situated in Montenegro. The record from Tadjikistan (Moulet, 1995) was based on misidentification of *C. sartus*, as presumed by me (Kerzhner, 2001) and confirmed by F. Faraci (personal communication), who examined the specimen. It is labelled "Hissar Geb., Auslдufer Jawros-Romit, 1500 m, 12/VII/1981, leg. W. Heinz Muche".

Ceraleptus sartus Kiritshenko, 1912. **Turkmenistan** (new record): 1 ♀, Kugitangtau Mts., 2000 m, 16.V.1959 (G. Medvedev). The record of *C. sartus* from Turkey (Wagner, 1959) was apparently based on misidentification (of *C. lugens* Horv.?).

Anoplocerus elevatus (Fieber, 1861). **Kazakhstan** (new record): Akyr-Tobe, Moin-Kum Desert, 4.VI-10.VII.1931 (Veltishchev). **Kyrgyzstan** (new record): 2 ♂, Frunze [= Beshkek], 13.V.1947, 7.X.1949 (Lyubishchev); 1 ♂, same locality, 27.IV-1.V.1930 (Shnitnikov); 1 ♀, from Kurday to Targap, 10-11.V.1926 (Dobrzhanski). **Uzbekistan** (new record): 1 ♀, Tashkent (Fedchenko); 1 ♀, Sretenskoe, S of Pskent, 30.VI.1931 (Zimin); 1 ♂, Golodnaya Step' [= Gulistan], 25.V[= 7.VI].1903 (Jacobson). **Turkmenistan** (new record): 19 specimens from Chulli, Iol-Dere, Kelyata and Mary.

Anoplocerus luteus (Fieber, 1861). **Uzbekistan** (new record): 1 ♀, Shakhimardan, 15.VI. 1926 (Gerasimov).

Family **ALYDIDAE**

Huphus Mulsant & Rey, 1870. Type species (present designation): *Alydus sareptanus* Baerensprung, 1859 (junior synonym of *Alydus ornaticeps* Stel, 1858). *Huphus* is a junior subjective synonym of *Megalotomus* Fieber, 1860.

Alydus rupestris Fieber, 1861. **Kazakhstan** (new record): 3 ♀, Karzhantau Mts., upper reaches of Su-Simpan River, fescue steppe with xerophytes, 7.VIII.1938 (Obukhova). This species was hitherto known only from the Alps (Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria). The record from Kazakhstan is very unexpected, but there is no doubt in the correctness of both the labels (one of them is handwritten by Obukhova) and the identification (G.P. Tshernova compared the specimens from Kazakhstan with those from Austria kindly sent by E. Heiss).

Family **RHOPALIDAE**

Leptocoris rufus Hahn, 1833, sp. dist. (not synonym of *L. abdominalis* (Fabricius, 1803)) = *L. isolatus* (Distant, 1914), **syn. n.** *L. rufus* was described from a single specimen sent by Herrich-Schaeffer. The type locality was given as Brasil, but Hahn (1835: 139) later published a correction: "Leptocoris rufus *mihi*, ist nicht aus Brasilien, sondern von der Insel Radack in der Südsee". "Insel Radack" is the Ratak (or Radak) Chain of Marshall Islands, Micronesia. The holotype of *L. rufus* is lost. *L. rufus* was placed in synonymy with *L. abdominalis* Fabricius by Stål (1871). However, according to Gross (1960, 1963), *L. abdominalis* does not occur in Micronesia and the only species of *Leptocoris* occurring on the Marshall Islands is *L. isolatus*. This fact allows me to place *L. isolatus* in synonymy with *L. rufus*. The synonymy is supported indirectly by the discovery of specimens from the Ratak Chain in old collections in Leiden and Halle (Gross, 1960, 1963). These specimens were gifted by the German botanist Chamisso or identified (with a nomen nudum) by the Russian zoologist Eschscholtz, respectively. Both naturalists participated in the Russian circumnavigation headed by O. Kotzebue in 1815-1817, and Eschscholtz also participated in the circumnavigation of 1823-1826. Apparently, the holotype of *L. rufus* was collected during these expeditions, which worked a long time at the Ratak Chain.

Corizus tetraspilus Horváth, 1917. The species was described from Siberia (Kyakhta), China (Kalgan, now Zhangjiakou) and India (Himalayas: Kulu). Kerzhner (1962) retained the name for the species occurring in Siberia and China, and stated that the Himalayan specimen is not conspecific with other syntypes and probably belongs to *C. fenestella subsimilis* Horváth, 1917. Gцllner-Scheiding (1983) cited the Himalayan specimen as "Holotype". Under the third edition of the Code, citation of a specimen as "the type" or "holotype" was considered to be lectotype designation, but the provision was changed in the fourth edition as follows (Art. 74.5): "When the original work reveals that the taxon had been based on more than one specimen, a subsequent use of the term "holotype" does not constitute a valid lectotype designation unless the author, when wrongly used that term, explicitly indicated that he or she was selecting from the type series that particular specimen to serve as the name-bearing type". Göllner-Scheiding (1983) cited holotypes for 10 nominal taxa in *Corizus*. These citations constitute valid lectotype designations for *Corizus fenestella* Horváth, 1917, *C. fenestella* var. *alternans* Horváth, 1917 (for both, the holotype and paratype were cited, thus selecting the former as the name-bearing type), *C. hyoscyami* var. *limbatus* Reuter, 1900, *C. monticola* Horváth, 1917, *Consivius collinus* Distant, 1909, and *Therapha diluta* Distant 1918 (the original descriptions do not reveal that these taxa had been based on more than one specimen). Her citations of the holotype did not constitute valid lectotype designations for *Corizus limbatus* var. *subsimilis* Horváth, 1917, *C. nigridorsum* var. *conviva* Horváth, 1917, *C. nigridorsum* var. *decolor* Horváth, 1917, and *C. tetraspilus* Horváth, 1917, but these "holotypes" were cited as "lectotypes" and thus validated as lectotypes for the first 3 taxa by Putshkov (1986). For *C. tetraspilus*, Putshkov did not follow Gцllner-Scheiding and expressly stated that consideration of the Himalayan specimen as lectotype contradicts to the accepted nomenclature. Hence, there is no valid lectotype designation for *C. tetraspilus*, and the Himalayan specimen should not be designated as lectotype in the future.

Rhopalus distinctus (Signoret, 1859) = *Rh. albicarinus* Liu & Nonnaizab, 1988, **syn. n.** The original description of *Rh. albicarinus* from Inner Mongolia fits well *Rh. distinctus*, which is recorded from adjacent regions of Mongolia and Siberia.

Family **ACANTHOSOMATIDAE**

Cyphostethus tristriatus (Fabricius, 1787) = *C. minitristriatus* Ahmad & Önder, 1993, **syn. n.** = *C. pallidus* Ahmad & Önder, 1993, **syn. n.** *C. tristriatus* is a widely distributed species. Its type locality is Italy. Ahmad & Önder (1993) described two new species, *C. minitristriatus* from Turkey and *C. pallidus* from Germany. I was unable to examine the types of these taxa. Examination of an extensive material from

Europe, Transcaucasia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan shows that only a single species of the genus occurs in the West Palaearctic and it is very constant in structure of the male genitalia and female genital plates. I consider therefore that both new species described by Ahmad & Önder are conspecific with *C. tristriatus* and that the differences in the genitalia illustrated by these authors are artifacts.

Acanthosoma forcipatum Reuter, 1881. The citation from "Turcomania" in Kirkaldy's (1909) catalogue is a mistake. The later record from Turkmenistan (Putshkov, 1965) is apparently based on specimens from the ZIN collection labelled "r. Besh-Tash, Turkm., 30.VII.1930, Bianchi"; the locality (river Besh-Tash, tributary of Talas) is actually in Kyrgyzstan, not in Turkmenistan. Hsiao & Liu (1977) misidentified this species: their figure and photograph show a male with caudal projections of the genital segment close to each other and parallel, whereas the projections in *A. forcipatum* are widely spaced and divergent (see Asanova & Iskakov, 1977: Fig. 39). Further records from southern China by Chinese authors are based on the same misidentification.

Acanthosoma denticaudum Jakovlev, 1880 = *A. denticauda japonica* Jensen-Haarup, 1931, **syn. n.** Kumar (1974), without substantiation, upgraded *japonica* to species rank. Ishihara (1950) commented on the characters used by Jensen-Haarup to distinguish the subspecies: "these characters are individually very variable, so I do not agree with him". I examined one male of *A. denticaudum* from Kunashir and several females from Hokkaido, they fall within the variability range of continental specimens.

Elasmostethus nubilus (Dallas, 1851). This species, often cited as *Dichobothrium nubilum*, was misidentified as *Elasmostethus scotti* Reuter by Kato (1933) and Hsiao & Liu (1977). Actually, *Clinocoris scotti* Reuter is a junior synonym of *Elasmucha putoni* Scott, as established by examination of types of both nominal species (Kerzhner, 1974).

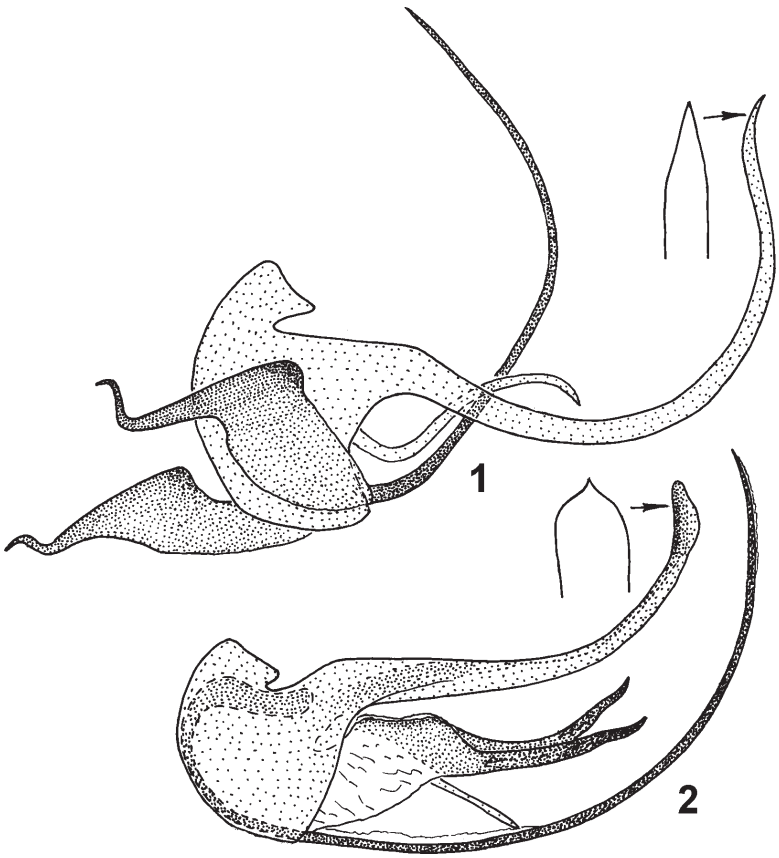
Elasmucha lateralis (Say, 1831) = *E. picicolor* (Westwood, 1837). *E. picicolor* was described from unlocalized specimen(s); the name was placed in synonymy with the Palaearctic *E. fieberi* Jakovlev, 1865 by Horváth (1898) and with the Nearctic *E. lateralis* by Distant (1900). Kirkaldy (1909) followed Horváth (1898). Reuter (1912) argued that *E. picicolor* is a synonym of *E. fieberi*, because Westwood described the antenna as black, whereas only the last segment of antenna is black in *E. lateralis*. However, this character is variable: for instance, antennae are almost entirely black in one male of *E. lateralis* from the ZIN collection. Horváth (1912) reported that he reexamined the type of *E. picicolor* and found that this name is a synonym of *E. lateralis*, not of *E. fieberi*. The latter paper was apparently overlooked by Froeschner (1988), who followed Kirkaldy (1909) and did not list *E. picicolor* among synonyms of *E. lateralis.*

Family **PLATASPIDIDAE**

Coptosoma chinense Signoret, 1881. Montandon (1896) examined the type of *C. chinense* (a specimen from China kept at the Museum of Natural History, Vienna) and placed this name in synonymy with *C. biguttulum* Motschulsky, 1860. Josifov & Kerzhner (1978) discovered that two species were confused under the name *C. biguttulum* and restored *C. chinense* for one of them, but did not explain why this name was used for the species under consideration and erroneously placed the statement "Verbreitung: Fernes Osten der UdSSR, Nordost-China (Mandschurei, Gansu), Korea" under *C. biguttulum* instead of *C. chinense.* Actually, *C. biguttulum* is represented in the collection of Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg, by numerous specimens from the Russian Far East and Korea, whereas all specimens from China belong to another species. This was the reason to accept the name *C. chinense* for this species. The following specimens from China are kept at the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg: *Heilongjang*: 1 ♂, 3 ♀, "San-Sina", 20.VI.1987 (Grombchevski); *Liaoning*: 9 ♂, 9 ♀, 30 km E of Mukden [= Shenyang], 27.VII.1952 (Rubtsov); *Tianjin*: 7 ♂, 9 ♀, Tianjin City, "N. China" (some specimens labelled only "N. China"), 6-7, 13-26.VII.1914, 12-25.VII.1916 (Vasiliev); *Shandong*: 11 ♂, 10 ♀, Jiao-shan-si, 20.VI-3.VII.1916 (Vasiliev); *Gansu*: 4 ♂, 4 ♀, Hoixian, 3000 ft, 10-20.VI.1892 (Berezovski); *Guizhou*: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, "Kweitschou". Apparently, most of the published records of *C. biguttulum* from China concern *C. chinense.*

Family **SCUTELLERIDAE**

Odontoscelis hispanica Göllner-Scheiding, 1987 = ? *O. fuliginosa* var. *dorsata* Kirkaldy, 1909, **syn. n.** Hahn (1834) published a description and colour figure of a species identified by him as "*Ursocoris dorsalis* Fabricius". His material included several specimens collected by J. Waltl in Spain (it is known that Waltl collected in the extreme south of Spain). Hahn's collection is lost, but it is clear from the indicated body length alone that Hahn misidentified the Fabricius's species. This fact was recognized by Germar (1839), Fieber (1861) and Schouteden (1904), who considered Hahn's species to be a variety to *Odontoscelis fuliginosa* (Linnaeus,



Figs 1-2. *Hotea*. **1**, *H. gambiae,* Ethiopia, inflated phallus; **2**, *H. subfasciata,* Côte d'Ivoire, non-inflated phallus.

1761). Kirkaldy (1909) established the name *O. fuliginosa* var. *dorsata* for the form described by Hahn. Hahn's description and figure fit very well the species from the southern part of Portugal and Spain described subsequently by Gцllner-Scheiding (1987) as *O. hispanica*. However, as the types of *O. fuliginosa* var. *dorsata* are lost and the types of *O. hispanica* are not examined by me, I publish the synonymy as presumable and retain the name *O. hispanica*.

Phimodera humeralis (Dalman, 1823) = *Ph. hispanica* Fuente, 1971, **syn. n.** The difference in the development of coxal tubercles indicated as the main distinguishing character of *Ph. hispanica* is within the variability range of *Ph. humeralis*.

Eurygaster maura (Linnaeus, 1758). Old records of this species from the eastern part of the Palaearctic Region (China, Japan, East Siberia and Far East of Russia, most of Central Asia) and „India" (apparently, Pakistan) are erroneous. The easternmost verified records are from Western Kazakhstan (Mugodzhary Hills), Turkmenistan (Kara-Kala) and Iran (environs of Gorgan: Brown & Eralp, 1962). Specimens from SE Azerbaijan (Talysh Mts.), Iran and Turkmenistan are relatively large, but do not differ in the structure of the genitalia.

Eurygaster integriceps Puton, 1881, nomen protectum = *E. cognatus* Westwood, 1837, nomen oblitum, **syn. n.** = *E. orientalis* Westwood, 1837, nomen oblitum, **syn. n.** *E. cognatus* and *E. orientalis* were described from "India orientalis". They were placed in synonymy with *E. maura* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Walker (1867). However, the only species of *Eurygaster* recorded from Pakistan (Brown & Eralp, 1962) is *E. integriceps*, and no confirmed records of the genus are known from India. The two Westwood's names have not been used as valid after 1899, whereas *E. integriceps* was used as a valid name for an important pest of cereals in hundreds of works (see partial bibliography in Areshnikov & Starostin, 1982). In accordance with Art. 23.9 of the Code, precedence is given here to *E. integriceps* over the two other names.

Eurygaster testudinaria testudinaria (Geoffroy, 1785) = *E. sodalis* Horváth, 1895, **syn. n.** *E. sodalis* was described from Tashkent (Uzbekistan). Kiritshenko (1964) listed it from many localities in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan. The examination of specimens identified by him revealed that they belong to *E. testudinaria*. The colour pattern is clearly pronounced in all Central Asian specimens, but similar individuals are known from other regions as well.

Hotea gambiae (Westwood, 1837), **sp. dist**. Stål (1865) indicated that *H. gambiae* and *H. subfasciata* (Westwood, 1837) differ in the shape of the anterior margin of abdominal sternites V and VI: their middle part is angulately produced forward in *H. gambiae* and almost straight in *H. subfasciata*. Schouteden (1903) has noted that intermediate forms exist and downgraded *H. gambiae* to a subspecies of *H. subfasciata*. Kirkaldy (1909) reduced *H. gambiae* to a variety. My examination shows that, despite some variability in *H. gambiae*, the difference in the abdominal sternites is clear, and that the two species also clearly differ in the structure of the phallus (Figs 1-2): the apical portion of thecal process is gradually pointed in *H. gambiae*, but with sides parallel up to the very end and with small apical denticle in *H. subfasciata*; the apices of conjunctival processes are hook-like in *H. gambiae* and not hook-like in *H. subfasciata*. Linnavuori informed me that the record of *H. subfasciata* from Yemen (Linnavuori & van Harten, 2002) concerns *H. gambiae*.

Family **PENTATOMIDAE**

Hybocoris brachypterus Kiritshenko, 1913. **Turkmenistan** (new record): 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 larva, Bakharden, semidesert with *Artemisia*, 14.VII. 1978 (Sugonyaev); 1 ♀, Yoroylanduz Lake, Badhyz, salinized sands, from *Salsola*, 8.VIII. 1973 (Emeljanov). **Tadjikistan** (new record): 1 ♀, 20 km SW of Garavuti, Artemisietum, 12.VIII.1979 (Emeljanov); 1 ♀, 15 km NW of Ayvadzh, sands and *Artemisia* on loess, 16.VIII. 1979 (Emeljanov); 1 ♀, 20 km SSW of Shaartuz, 16.VIII.1979 (Emeljanov). The species was hitherto known only from the two type specimens collected at Shirabad, Uzbekistan.

Bagrada stolata var. **quadrimaculata** Horváth, 1936. *Lectotype* (present designation; ZIN): ♀, "Sarepta, Becker". *Paralectotypes*: 1 ♀, "bliz Ber-Chogur, Mugodzh[ary], Turg[ay Prov.], 8.VII.932, Lukjanovitsh"; 1 ♀, "Przhevalsk, 1910, Pedashenko"; 1 ♀, "prist[an'] Karakol, Przhev[alskiy] u[ezd], Semirech['e], 22.VII. 1928, M. Berg". All cited labels are printed, in Cyrillic characters. All cited specimens bear an additional handwritten label "*Bagrada stolata* Horv. *4-maculata* Horv. Horváth det.". The syntype from Sevastopol' is missing.

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