

ATTILIO CARAPEZZA

ATRACTOTOMUS BRUNOMASSAI CARAPEZZA, 1982,
VALID SPECIES, AND DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE OF
ATRACTOTOMUS PERSQUAMOSUS SEIDENSTÜCKER, 1961
(Heteroptera: Miridae, Phylinae)

RIASSUNTO

Sulla base di una revisione del materiale tipico dei due taxa *Atractotomus brunomassai* Carapezza e *A. persquamosus* Seidenstücker viene evidenziato che si tratta di due specie vicine, ma chiaramente distinte, e pertanto non ha ragione di sussistere la sinonimia proposta da STONEDAHL (1990). Le principali differenze tra le due entità, come descritto ed illustrato nel lavoro, stanno nelle diverse dimensioni, nella forma del secondo articolo delle antenne e nell'edeago. Viene inoltre descritto il ♂, sinora sconosciuto, di *A. persquamosus*.

SUMMARY

Atractotomus brunomassai Caparezza is resurrected from synonymy with *A. persquamosus* Seidenstücker and the differences between the two species are indicated. They lie mainly in the shape of the second antennal segment and of the vesica. In addition the unknown male of *A. persquamosus* is described.

Atractotomus brunomassai* and *Atractotomus persquamosus

Atractotomus brunomassai was described by me (CARAPEZZA, 1982) from specimens collected on La Sila massif (Calabria, Southern Italy) on *Abies alba*. Later it was considered by STONEDAHL (1990) as a synonym of *Atractotomus persquamosus* Seidenstücker, described from four ♀♀ collected in Turkey (Taurus Mts., Namrun, Cilicia prov., Turkey) on *Abies cilicica*. However

neither I, at the time of my description, nor Stonedahl, during the preparation of his outstanding revision of the genus *Atractotomus*, had seen typical material of *Atractotomus persquamosus*, due to its inaccessibility. Stonedahl based his proposal of synonymy on the finding that paratypes of *Atractotomus brunomassai* collected in Southern Italy proved identical with supposed specimens of *Atractotomus persquamosus* collected in Greece.

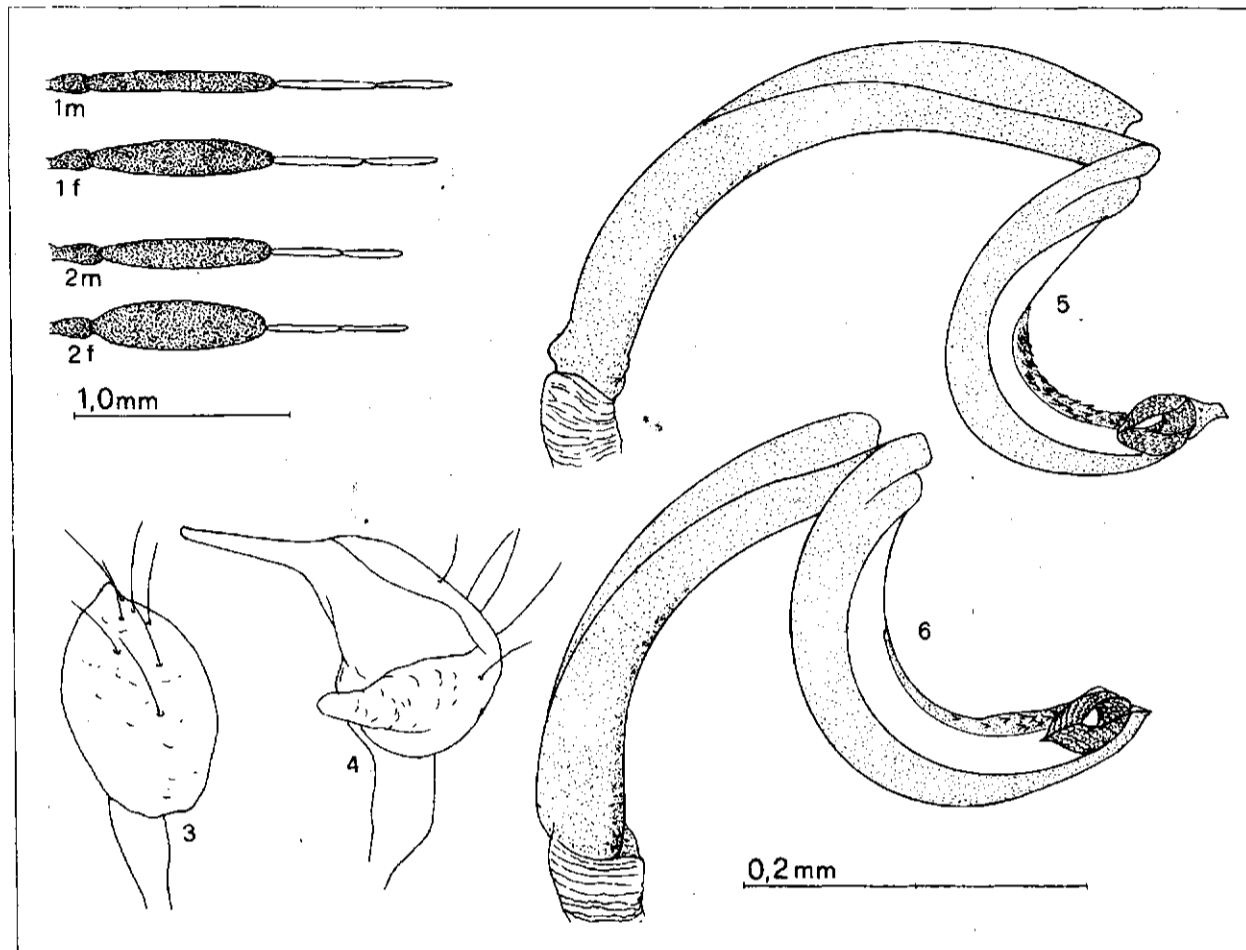
Recently, thanks to the kindness of Dr. M. Baehr, of the Zoologische Staatssammlung of München, where the Seidenstücker collection is preserved, I had the possibility of examining two paratypes of *Atractotomus persquamosus*. In addition I could study more specimens of the same species, including also some males, collected by Rauno Linnavuori in Turkey (Bolu, 1.VIII.1981) in a locality not far away from the typical one.

From the comparative study of all the available material I reached the conclusion that *Atractotomus persquamosus* Seidenstücker and *Atractotomus brunomassai* Carapezza are two closely related but clearly different species.

Atractotomus persquamosus is a bigger and more robust species than *Atractotomus brunomassai*, but the most relevant specific difference between them is in the shape of the second antennal segment (as shown in figs. 1 and 2), which exhibits a much more marked sexual dimorphism in the latter. In *A. persquamosus* (fig. 1) the second antennal segment is elongate, almost linear in ♂♂ and only weakly inflated in ♀♀ (its length is 0.88-0.91 in ♂♂, 0.80-0.83 in ♀♀; the ratio of length to width of the second antennal segment is 9.5-10.1 in ♂♂ and 4.8-5.4 in ♀♀); in *A. brunomassai* (fig. 2) it is inflated in ♂♂ and very strongly inflated, assuming a barrel-like shape, in ♀♀ (its length is 0.75-0.83 in ♂♂, 0.75-0.83 in ♀♀; ratio of length to width of the second antennal segment is 6.8-7.1 in ♂♂ and 3.5-4.0 in ♀♀). The vesicas of the two species are similar in shape, but there is a difference in the amount and extension of the spines along the gonopore sclerite (figs. 5 and 6). In *A. brunomassai* (fig. 6) there are very few spines restricted to a short terminal section of the sclerite; in *A. persquamosus* (fig. 5) the spines are more abundant and cover the whole length of the sclerite.

From the available data the two species, distinguished from all the other Palearctic *Atractotomus* by the presence of scalelike setae on the hemelytral membrane, have a different distribution: *Atractotomus brunomassai* occurs in Southern Italy and Greece, while *Atractotomus persquamosus* is known only from Turkey.

If my conclusions are correct, the description and the figures of *A. persquamosus* found in STONEDAHL (1990) should be referred to *A. brunomassai*.



Figs. 1-6. — 1-2. Antennae of *Atractotomus* species (m = male; f = female): 1. *A. persquamosus*, 2. *A. brunomassai*. 3-5. Genital structures of *A. persquamosus*: 3. right paramere; 4. left paramere; 5. vesica. 6. Vesica of *A. brunomassai*.

Description of the male of *Atractotomus persquamosus*

Length 3.4-3.5 mm. General coloration brown to dark brown; pronotum generally darker than emelytrae; vestiture with dark, simple setae and scalelike setae, few present also on the membrane but less abundantly than in ♀♀. Width of head across eyes 0.72-0.74; ratio of vertex width to eye 1.24-1.33. First and second antennal segments dark brown, third and fourth yellow; second antennal segment elongate, moderately inflated. Lengths of antennal segments: 0.20-0.21; 0.75-0.83; 0.45-0.48; 0.35-0.38. Ratio of second antennal segment to head width 1.08-1.16. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Basal width of pronotum 1.00-1.04. Hemelytra almost straight laterally; membrane fuscous, veins slightly paler, vaguely yellowish brown. Fore and middle femora brown with paler extremities; hind femora dark brown; fore and middle tibiae yellow, hind tibiae brownish, with fuscous spots at spine bases, spines of tibiae black, longer than tibia width. Lengths of tarsal segments 0.09; 0.19; 0.20; third segment darker than first and second. Genitalia shaped as shown in figs. 3-5.

REFERENCES

- CARAPEZZA A., 1982 — Il genere *Atractotomus* in Sicilia e in Calabria (Heteroptera, Miridae). — *Naturalista sicil.*, s. IV, 6 (1-2): 41-48.
- SEIDENSTÜCKER G., 1961 — Zwei neue Miriden-Arten aus Anatolien. — *Ent. Abh. Mus. Tierk. Dresden*, 26 (6): 47-51.
- STONEDAHL G.M., 1990 — Revision and cladistic analysis of the holarctic genus *Atractotomus* Fieber (Heteroptera: Miridae: Phyllinae) for western North America. — *Bull. am. Mus. nat. Hist.*, 198: 1-88.