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NEW RECORDS OF TRUE BUGS (HETEROPTERA) OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA

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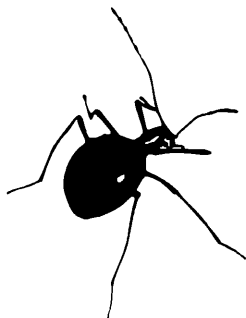
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Abstract – New records of the following species are provided: for Albania – *Opisthotaenia fulvipes* Reuter, 1901 and *Ulmicola spinipes* (Fallén, 1807), Croatia – *Phytocoris scitulus scitulus* Reuter, 1908, *Emblethis angustus* Montandon, 1890, and *Proderus bellevoeyi* Puton, 1874, Greece – *Psallus milenae* Josifov, 1974, Montenegro – *Arctocoris carinata carinata* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1819), *Sigara limitata limitata* (Fieber, 1848), *Pachyxyphus lineellus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1852), *Berytinus striola* (Ferrari, 1874), *Graptostethus servus servus* (Fabricius, 1787), *Scolopostethus cognatus* Fieber, 1861, and *Ischnocoris bureschi* Josifov, 1976, Romania – *Ischnocoris bureschi*, Slovenia – *Scolopostethus cognatus*, and European part of Turkey – *Sigara limitata limitata*. The occurrence of *Sigara dorsalis* (Leach, 1817) in Montenegro is confirmed. Additional records of rare species *Brachynotocoris cyprius cyprius* Wagner, 1961, *Heterocapillus cavinotum* Wagner, 1973, and *Homoscelis ruficollis* Horváth, 1884 in Greece are given.

KEY WORDS: faunistics, Heteroptera, Albania, Croatia, Greece, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Slovenia, Syria, Turkey.



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Izvešček – NOVI PODATKI O STENICAH (HETEROPTERA) BALKANSKEGA POLOTOKA

Sledeče vrste so bile prvič najdene: v Albaniji – *Opisthotaenia fulvipes* Reuter, 1901, in *Umicola spinipes* (Fallén, 1807), Hrvaški – *Phytocoris scitulus scitulus* Reuter, 1908, *Emblethis angustus* Montandon, 1890, in *Proderus belleveyei* Puton, 1874, Grčiji – *Psallus milenae* Josifov, 1974, Črni gori – *Arctocoris carinata carinata* (C. R. Sahlberg, 1819), *Sigara limitata limitata* (Fieber, 1848), *Pachyxyphus lineellus* (Mulsant et Rey, 1852), *Berytinus striola* (Ferrari, 1874), *Graptostethus servus servus* (Fabricius, 1787), *Scolopostethus cognatus* Fieber, 1861, in *Ischnocoris bureschi* Josifov, 1976, Romuniji – *Ischnocoris bureschi*, Sloveniji – *Scolopostethus cognatus*, in v evropskem delu Turčije – *Sigara limitata limitata*. Pojavljanje vrste *Sigara dorsalis* (Leach, 1817) v Črni gori je potrjeno. Navedeni so novi podatki o redkih vrstah *Brachynotocoris cyprius cyprius* Wagner, 1961, *Heterocapillus cavinotum* Wagner, 1973, in *Homoscelis ruficollis* Horváth, 1884, v Grčiji.

KLJUČNE BESEDE: favnistika, Heteroptera, Albanija, Hrvaška, Grčija, Makedonija, Črna Gora, Romunija, Slovenija, Sirija, Turčija.

Introduction

True bugs of the Balkan peninsula were comprehensively treated by Josifov (1986) for the first time. Additional information on Balkan fauna was included in the monographs from the series 'Faune de France' (e.g., Moulet 1996, Péricart 1999a, 1999b, 1999c), 'Catalogue of the Heteroptera fauna of Yugoslav countries' (Protič 1998, 2001), and 'Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Palaearctic Region' (Aukema & Rieger 1995, 1996, 1999, 2001). In spite of these valuable works, the true bug fauna of some Balkan countries still remains poorly known because of lack of local specialists and the fact that material collected by foreign collectors often remains unpublished. When determining Heteroptera from several collections deposited in the Czech Republic, we found specimens of 17 species being of particular interest. Some of them are reported here as new for the true bug faunae of Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Albania, Greece, and European part of Turkey. Notes on biology are added wherever possible.

Abbreviations of collections

BMFC – coll. Beskydy Museum (Frýdek-Místek, Czech Republic); JBSC – coll. Josef Bryja (Studeneč, Czech Republic); MMBC – coll. Moravian Museum (Brno, Czech Republic); PKPC – coll. Petr Kment (deposited in National Museum, Praha, Czech Republic); PMSL – coll. Slovene Museum of Natural History (Ljubljana, Slovenia); ZJPC – coll. Zdeněk Jindra (Praha, Czech Republic).

List of records

Corixidae

Arctocoris carinata carinata (C. R. Sahlberg, 1819)

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List of records

Corixidae

Arctocoris carinata carinata (C. R. Sahlberg, 1819)

Montenegro or., Ivograd env., Bjelasica Mts., small mountain lake on the ridge, 1900-2000 m, 7.VIII.2004, 1 ♂, V. Syrovátka lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). Durmitor National Park, Jablan lake, 20.VIII.2004, 1 ♀, 3 larvae, P. Bogusch & K. Švehlová lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC).

Boreomontane species distributed in Andorra, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Faeroe Isles, France, Great Britain (incl. Shetlands), Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Norway, Russia (Central and North European Territory, Western Siberia), Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Morocco (Jansson 1995, Štys 1976, Gheit 1995, Protić 1998, Gogala 2003). According to Jansson (1979) it lives in a variety of habitats from small, more or less temporary rock pools on sea coast to permanent, relatively large and deep ponds and small lakes. In Norway it prefers large and deep lakes, but on the Atlantic coast it is also found in smaller water bodies under varying conditions, including brackish pools (Jastrey 1981). Results of experimental crosses of geographically isolated populations of *A. carinata* were published by Jansson (1978). New species for Montenegro.

Sigara (Retrocorixa) limitata limitata (Fieber, 1848)

Montenegro or., Ivograd env., Bjelasica Mts., small mountain lake on the ridge, 1900-2000 m, 7.VIII.2004, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, V. Syrovátka lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). **European Turkey**, Edirne province, Edirne env. (N 41° 37' E 26° 37'), flooded meadow, drain, 225 m, 16.VI.2001, 2 ♂♂, M. Fikáček, J. Hájek & J. Straka lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC).

Eurosiberian species known from Austria, Belgium, Bosnia Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Kazakhstan (European part), Finland, France, Great Britain, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldavia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia (North, Central, and South European Territory, Western Siberia), Serbia, Slovakia, ?Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, Kazakhstan (Asian part), Turkey (Asian part), and Georgia (Jansson 1995, Protić 1998, Gogala 2003). Generally rare species, preferring various types of small water habitats (e.g., Wróblewski 1980). New species for Montenegro and European part of Turkey.

Sigara (Sigara) dorsalis (Leach, 1817)

Montenegro, Vranjina env., Skadarsko jezero lake, 20.IX.2001, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, J. Hájek lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC).

Sigara dorsalis can unequivocally be distinguished from related species of the subgenus *Sigara* s. str., namely *S. striata* (Linnaeus, 1758) and *S. basalis* (A. Costa, 1843), particularly on the basis of shape of the parameres. *Sigara basalis* had been considered a synonym of *S. dorsalis* until Rizzotti Vlach et al. (1996) restored its status of a valid species. Correspondingly, the records published from Apennine peninsula and originally referred to *S. dorsalis* in fact belong to *S. basalis*. *S. dorsalis* s. str. has been reported from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy (northern part), Norway and Sweden (Jansson 1995, Rizzotti Vlach et al. 1996),

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Switzerland (Wiprächtiger 2000, Dethier 2001), and Montenegro (Grupče 1961). Josifov (1986) mentioned also Macedonia, but there is no published record from this country known to us (cf. Protić 1998). Grupče (1961) reported *S. dorsalis* in paper dealing with water bugs of Macedonia, he however cited only locality Skutari See (= Skadarsko jezero Lake) lying on the boundary between Montenegro and Albania. A confirmed occurrence in Montenegro.

Miridae

Brachynotocoris cyprius cyprius Wagner, 1961

Greece, W Crete, Lefka ori Mts., Floria (10 km N Káندانos), 700 m, polje, pasture and shrubs, 25.VI.1995, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. Bryja det. (JBSC, PKPC).

The nominotypical subspecies is known from Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Jordan (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999), and Greece: Peloponnese (Linnavuori 1999a). It lives on *Olea europaea* (Linnavuori 1961, 1999a). First record from Crete.

Heterocapillus cavinotum Wagner, 1973

Greece, Attiki, Poros Island, pasture, maquis, *Pinus* wood undergrowth, 2-50 m, 10.VI.1995, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. Bryja det. (PKPC). W Crete, Lefka ori Mts., Floria (10 km N Káندانos), 700 m, polje, pasture and shrubs, 25.VI.1995, 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. Bryja det. (JBSC, PKPC).

Endemic species of Greece. Originally described from Rhodes Island (Wagner 1973), and later recorded from additional localities of the Rhodes and Peloponnese peninsula (Linnavuori 1999a). The host plant is *Genista acanthoclada* (Linnavuori 1999a). First records from Attiki and Crete.

Opisthotaenia fulvipes Reuter, 1901

Albania, Korič env., 13.VI.1994, 1 ♂, O. Hovorka lgt., J. Bryja det. (JBSC). **Macedonia**, Katlanovo, 14.VI.1967, 1 ♀, P. Lauterer lgt., P. Kment det. (MMBC).

Known from Bulgaria, Macedonia, Ukraine, Turkey (both European and Asian part), Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). It lives on Boraginaceae: *Onosma simplicissimum* (Kiritshenko 1951, Putshkov 1961), *Echium*, and *Lithospermum* (Seidenstücker 1968). New species for Albania and additional record for Macedonia (for published Macedonian localities see Protić (1998)).

Pachyxyphus lineellus (Mulsant et Rey, 1852)

Montenegro occ., Budva (6 km NW), 5.VI.1967, 1 ♀, P. Lauterer lgt., P. Kment det. (MMBC).

Mediterranean species occurring in Albania, Bosnia Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Ukraine; Turkey (both European and Asian parts), Cyprus, Georgia, Israel, Jordan; Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia

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(Kerzhner & Josifov 1999, Carapezza 2002). It lives on *Cistus* species (Wagner 1975). New species for Montenegro.

***Phytocoris (Exophytocoris) scitulus scitulus* Reuter, 1908**

Croatia, Petrčane, 6 km NW of Zadar, on *Tamarix*, 16.VII.2000, 1 ♀, M. Mantič lgt., J. Bryja det. (JBSC).

The nominotypical subspecies is distributed in Bulgaria, Moldavia, Russia (Caucasus), Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999), and Iran (Linnavuori 1999b, Linnavuori & Modarres 1999). The subspecies *P. s. frater* Kerzhner, 1964 is endemic to Crimea (Ukraine). According to Putshkov & Putshkov (1983), *P. scitulus* (subspecies not distinguished) lives on many leafy shrubs and trees, often on *Crataegus* sp. and *Malus* sp., especially if they are infested with psyllids. Linnavuori (1962) reported it from *Taxus baccata*, Linnavuori (1999b) from *Cupressus*, *Juniperus polycarpus* and *Olea europaea*. New species for Croatia.

***Psallus (Psallus) milenae* Josifov, 1974**

Greece, NE Peloponissos, Korinthia distr., Drevenakia (9 km N of Mykenai), 200 m, pasture & maquis with *Pyrus amygdaliformis*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, and *Quercus coccifera*, 6.V.1999, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. Bryja det. (JBSC).

Known from Bulgaria, Macedonia, Asian part of Turkey (Josifov 1974, 1986, Wagner & Weber 1978; Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). According to Josifov (1974), it lives on *Quercus pubescens*. Our specimens were most probably collected from *Quercus coccifera*. New species for Greece.

Berytidae

***Berytinus (Lizinus) striola* (Ferrari, 1874)**

Montenegro occ., Djuraševići → Delfin, maquis, cemetery, 50-150 m, 25.X.1982, 2 ♀♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. L. Stehlík det. (MMBC).

Mediterranean species occurring in Albania, Austria, Bosnia Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Russia (South European Territory), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine; Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia; Armenia, Turkey (Asian part), Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, and Syria (Péricart 2001a, Protič 2001). Josifov (1986) and Protič (1999) listed also Macedonia. Biology of this species is poorly known (see Péricart 1984). In Moravia (Czech Republic) it was collected on xerothermic sites on various substrates (limestone, granodiorites, diorites, loamy substrate, rarely also on sand) where it feeds on Fabaceae (Stehlík & Vavřínová 1990). New species for Montenegro.

Lygaeidae

***Graptostethus servus servus* (Fabricius, 1787)**

(Kerzhner & Josifov 1999, Carapezza 2002). It lives on *Cistus* species (Wagner 1975). New species for Montenegro.

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Greece, NE Peloponissos, Korinthia distr., Drevenakia (9 km N of Mykenai), 200 m, pasture & maquis with *Pyrus amygdaliformis*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, and *Quercus coccifera*, 6.V.1999, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. Bryja det. (JBSC).

Known from Bulgaria, Macedonia, Asian part of Turkey (Josifov 1974, 1986, Wagner & Weber 1978; Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). According to Josifov (1974), it lives on *Quercus pubescens*. Our specimens were most probably collected from *Quercus coccifera*. New species for Greece.

Berytidae

***Berytinus (Lizinus) striola* (Ferrari, 1874)**

Montenegro occ., Djuraševići → Delfin, maquis, cemetery, 50-150 m, 25.X.1982, 2 ♀♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. L. Stehlík det. (MMBC).

Mediterranean species occurring in Albania, Austria, Bosnia Hercegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Russia (South European Territory), Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Ukraine; Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia; Armenia, Turkey (Asian part), Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, and Syria (Péricart 2001a, Protič 2001). Josifov (1986) and Protič (1999) listed also Macedonia. Biology of this species is poorly known (see Péricart 1984). In Moravia (Czech Republic) it was collected on xerothermic sites on various substrates (limestone, granodiorites, diorites, loamy substrate, rarely also on sand) where it feeds on Fabaceae (Stehlík & Vavřínová 1990). New species for Montenegro.

Lygaeidae

***Graptostethus servus servus* (Fabricius, 1787)**

Montenegro occ., Radoviči, Plavi Horizont, maquis, 3-20 m, 13.-15.X.1982, 1 ♀, P. Lauterer lgt., P. Kment det. (MMBC).

A species widely distributed in the Old World, reaching its northernmost limit in Mediterranean: recorded from Albania, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Spain; Algeria, Egypt, Morocco; Turkey (Asian part), China (Southeastern and Southwestern Territories, Western Plateau), Cyprus, Israel, Japan, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tadjikistan, Yemen; Afrotropical and Oriental Regions, Australia, Polynesia, and Hawaii (Péricart 2001b, Protić 2001). A polyphagous species that lives on ground or the basis of vegetation and prefers field cultures and orchards. In the tropical parts of its distributional range it is known as a pest of several crops (e.g., *Gossypium*, *Sorghum vulgare*, *Ipomoea tuberosa*) (see Péricart (1999a) for details). New species for Montenegro.

Rhyparochromidae

Emblethis angustus Montandon, 1890

Croatia occ., Brač Island mer., Bol env., environs of Gažul Šuma under Vidova Gora Mt. (43°18'N 16°38'E), 700-740 m, pastures, on ground, 7.IX.2002, 1 ♂, P. Kment lgt. et det. (PKPC); ditto, Vidova Gora Mt. (43°16'N 16°39'E), 740 m, pastures under the top, under stones, 10.IX.2002, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, P. Kment lgt. et det. (PKPC).

Mediterranean and Turanian species known from Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Macedonia, Portugal, Russia (South European Territory), Spain, Ukraine; Algeria, Canary Islands, Egypt, Lybia, Madeira, Morocco, Tunisia; Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan (Asian part), Turkey (Asian part), Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Outside Palaearctic region it occurs also on Cape Verde Islands (Péricart 2001b). Péricart (1999c) did not give any information on biology of *E. angustus*. Our Croatian specimens were collected on shortly grazed pastures on limestone, usually under stones. New species for Croatia.

Ischnocoris bureschi Josifov, 1976

Montenegro, Bečići near Budva, 4.V.1975, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, J. Strejček lgt., Z. Jindra det. (ZJPC). **Romania** mer., Bucura, 22.V.1993, 1 ♂ (brachypterous), O. Majzlan lgt., P. Kment det. (BMFC).

Described from Bulgaria (Josifov 1976), and subsequently recorded from Albania, Greece, Croatia, Macedonia and Asian part of Turkey (Péricart 1999b, 2001b). Biology of this species is unknown. New species for Montenegro and Romania.

Homoscelis ruficollis Horváth, 1884

Greece occ., Kerkira (= Corfu) Island bor., Kassiópi (39°47'44"N 19°55' 09" E), 3.V.2002, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, F. Št'áhlavský lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC).

Montenegro occ., Radoviči, Plavi Horizont, maquis, 3-20 m, 13.-15.X.1982, 1 ♀, P. Lauterer lgt., P. Kment det. (MMBC).

A species widely distributed in the Old World, reaching its northernmost limit in Mediterranean: recorded from Albania, Croatia, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Serbia, Spain; Algeria, Egypt, Morocco; Turkey (Asian part), China (Southeastern and Southwestern Territories, Western Plateau), Cyprus, Israel, Japan, Korea, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tadjikistan, Yemen; Afrotropical and Oriental Regions, Australia, Polynesia, and Hawaii (Péricart 2001b, Protić 2001). A polyphagous species that lives on ground or the basis of vegetation and prefers field cultures and orchards. In the tropical parts of its distributional range it is known as a pest of several crops (e.g., *Gossypium*, *Sorghum vulgare*, *Ipomoea tuberosa*) (see Péricart (1999a) for details). New species for Montenegro.

Rhyparochromidae

Emblethis angustus Montandon, 1890

Croatia occ., Brač Island mer., Bol env., environs of Gažul Šuma under Vidova Gora Mt. (43°18'N 16°38'E), 700-740 m, pastures, on ground, 7.IX.2002, 1 ♂, P. Kment lgt. et det. (PKPC); ditto, Vidova Gora Mt. (43°16'N 16°39'E), 740 m, pastures under the top, under stones, 10.IX.2002, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, P. Kment lgt. et det. (PKPC).

Mediterranean and Turanian species known from Bulgaria, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Macedonia, Portugal, Russia (South European Territory), Spain, Ukraine; Algeria, Canary Islands, Egypt, Lybia, Madeira, Morocco, Tunisia; Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan (Asian part), Turkey (Asian part), Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Syria, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Outside Palaearctic region it occurs also on Cape Verde Islands (Péricart 2001b). Péricart (1999c) did not give any information on biology of *E. angustus*. Our Croatian specimens were collected on shortly grazed pastures on limestone, usually under stones. New species for Croatia.

Ischnocoris bureschi Josifov, 1976

Montenegro, Bečići near Budva, 4.V.1975, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, J. Strejček lgt., Z. Jindra det. (ZJPC). **Romania** mer., Bucura, 22.V.1993, 1 ♂ (brachypterous), O. Majzlan lgt., P. Kment det. (BMFC).

Described from Bulgaria (Josifov 1976), and subsequently recorded from Albania, Greece, Croatia, Macedonia and Asian part of Turkey (Péricart 1999b, 2001b). Biology of this species is unknown. New species for Montenegro and Romania.

Homoscelis ruficollis Horváth, 1884

Greece occ., Kerkira (= Corfu) Island bor., Kassiópi (39°47'44"N 19°55' 09" E), 3.V.2002, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, F. Št'áhlavský lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC).

H. ruficollis was described from Kerkira (= Corfu) Island by Horváth (1884). Linnavuori (1953) recorded it from Corfu again (two specimens collected in 1896), and also from the Lesbos Island (one specimen collected in 1904). Few other localities are known from the Asian part of Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956, Péricart 1999b). Biology is poorly known (see Péricart 1999b). Seidenstücker (1960) gave the following characteristics of the Turkish localities: 'On wet soil. Near Bursa among group of *Castanea* sp. under ferns on the red loamy ground of a spring horizon. Near Gölbaşı in floodplain forest (*Populus*) under *Genista* sp. at a lake margin' Our specimens are the first ones collected in Greece after nearly a century.

Proderus bellevoeyi Puton, 1874

Croatia occ., Brač Island or., Sumartin (43°17'N 16°52'E), 40 m, abandoned gardens at the village, under stone, 5.IX.2002, 1 ♀, P. Kment & M. Horsák lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). Additional records: **Greece** occ., Kerkira (= Corfu) Island bor., Agrafoi (39°45'N 19°44'E), 8.V.2002, 1 ♀, F. Št'áhlavský lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). **Syria** bor. occ., Homs env., castle Qalaat al Hosn, 30.III.-4.IV.2001, 1 ♀, M. Rezáč lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). **Turkey** mer., Antalya province, Beldibi near Kemer, 1.-17.VII.1998, 1 -, P. Bulirsch lgt., Z. Jindra det. (ZJPC). Turkey occ., İzmir province, Antique Ephesos, 29.IV.1991, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Z. Jindra lgt. et det. (ZJPC). Turkey or., Sivas province (39°53'N 37°37'E), Demiryurt, Tödürge Gölü lake env., gypsum hills, rocky steppe, in litter, 28.VI.2002. 1 ♀, P. Kment lgt. et det. (PKPC).

East-Mediterranean species known from scattered localities in Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Russia (Daghestan), Ukraine (Crimea); Azerbaijan (incl. Nakhichevan), Armenia, Asian part of Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria (Péricart 1999b, 2001b). It was described from Syria, but there is no published exact Syrian locality (Péricart 1999b). The biology is almost unknown (cf. Péricart 1999c). Kiritshenko (1908, as *P. crassicornis* Jakovlev) reported its finding under stones along a moist garden wall in Crimea (Ukraine), Putshkov (1969) mentioned other Crimean localities, including those on the sea coast, but without ecological details. In Nakhichevan it was recorded under stones on dry slopes (Putshkov 1969). The condition of our Croatian and Turkish (Sivas) records are similar to those characteristics. Adults occur from March to late autumn (Putshkov 1969, our records), not from September to late autumn as erroneously indicated by Péricart (1999c). New species for Croatia and first exactly located record from Syria after the description.

Scolopostethus cognatus Fieber, 1861

Montenegro, Lovčen, Štirovnik, 1 km SW, polje and hill, 1300-1400 m, 20.X.1982, 2 ♀♀, P. Lauterer lgt., J. L. Stehlík det., P. Kment revid. (MMBC). **Slovenia** mer. occ., Kozina env., Kastelec, 30.IV.2002, Z. Malinka lgt., P. Kment det. (PMSL).

Mediterranean species distributed in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, and

H. ruficollis was described from Kerkira (= Corfu) Island by Horváth (1884). Linnavuori (1953) recorded it from Corfu again (two specimens collected in 1896), and also from the Lesbos Island (one specimen collected in 1904). Few other localities are known from the Asian part of Turkey (Hoberlandt 1956, Péricart 1999b). Biology is poorly known (see Péricart 1999b). Seidenstücker (1960) gave the following characteristics of the Turkish localities: 'On wet soil. Near Bursa among group of *Castanea* sp. under ferns on the red loamy ground of a spring horizon. Near Gölbaşı in floodplain forest (*Populus*) under *Genista* sp. at a lake margin' Our specimens are the first ones collected in Greece after nearly a century.

Proderus bellevoeyi Puton, 1874

Croatia occ., Brač Island or., Sumartin (43°17'N 16°52'E), 40 m, abandoned gardens at the village, under stone, 5.IX.2002, 1 ♀, P. Kment & M. Horsák lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). Additional records: **Greece** occ., Kerkira (= Corfu) Island bor., Agrafoi (39°45'N 19°44'E), 8.V.2002, 1 ♀, F. Št'áhlavský lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). **Syria** bor. occ., Homs env., castle Qalaat al Hosn, 30.III.-4.IV.2001, 1 ♀, M. Rezáč lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC). **Turkey** mer., Antalya province, Beldibi near Kemer, 1.-17.VII.1998, 1 -, P. Bulirsch lgt., Z. Jindra det. (ZJPC). Turkey occ., İzmir province, Antique Ephesos, 29.IV.1991, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Z. Jindra lgt. et det. (ZJPC). Turkey or., Sivas province (39°53'N 37°37'E), Demiryurt, Tödürge Gölü lake env., gypsum hills, rocky steppe, in litter, 28.VI.2002. 1 ♀, P. Kment lgt. et det. (PKPC).

East-Mediterranean species known from scattered localities in Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Russia (Daghestan), Ukraine (Crimea); Azerbaijan (incl. Nakhichevan), Armenia, Asian part of Turkey, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria (Péricart 1999b, 2001b). It was described from Syria, but there is no published exact Syrian locality (Péricart 1999b). The biology is almost unknown (cf. Péricart 1999c). Kiritshenko (1908, as *P. crassicornis* Jakovlev) reported its finding under stones along a moist garden wall in Crimea (Ukraine), Putshkov (1969) mentioned other Crimean localities, including those on the sea coast, but without ecological details. In Nakhichevan it was recorded under stones on dry slopes (Putshkov 1969). The condition of our Croatian and Turkish (Sivas) records are similar to those characteristics. Adults occur from March to late autumn (Putshkov 1969, our records), not from September to late autumn as erroneously indicated by Péricart (1999c). New species for Croatia and first exactly located record from Syria after the description.

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Mediterranean species distributed in Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, and

?Turkey (Asian part) (Péricart 2001b). Péricart (1999b) did not include any information on its biology. The Hoberlandt's (1956) specimen was found on the ground in wooded land formation. Josifov (1964) characterized its habitat as moist detritus on river banks. According to Rampazzi & Dethier (1997) it lives on heathlands of *Calluna vulgaris*; they found one specimen on margin of peatbog and mixed broadleaved forest with predominant *Castanea sativa*. New species for Slovenia and Montenegro.

Coreidae

Ulmicola spinipes (Fallén, 1807)

Albania bor., Bogë env. (42° 24' N 19° 38' E), 19.-21.VI.1994, 1 ♀, O. Hovorka lgt., P. Kment det. (PKPC).

A species of European distribution, known from Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Ukraine (Moulet 1995). Josifov (1986) considered it as a boreomontane Eurosiberian element. *U. spinipes* is known from various host plants: *Trifolium*, *Melilotus*, *Medicago*, *Lamium*, *Chenopodium*, *Alnus*, *Carpinus* (Moulet 1995). In southern Moravia (Czech Republic) an adult was found on a dry cadaver (head of *Ovis musimon*) together with *Ceraleptus lividus* Stein, 1858 (Coreidae). New species for Albania.

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