

New records of true bugs (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) from Serbia*

LJILJANA PROTIĆ

Abstract

This paper presents eleven species of Heteroptera new to the fauna of Serbia.

Kurzfassung

Nachweise neuer Wanzen (Hemiptera: Heteroptera) aus Serbien

In dieser Arbeit werden elf Wanzen-Arten beschrieben, die neu für die Fauna von Serbien sind.

Author

LJILJANA PROTIĆ, Natural History Museum, Belgrade, Serbia; E-Mail: ljilja.protic@gmail.com

Introduction

It is generally known that studies of fauna in one area or country are never-ending, as every field excursion brings either a new species that increases the number already recorded, or a species recorded again after several decades or even a century. The new data broaden the knowledge of the distribution of recorded species or changes their range boundaries. The old material stored in the Entomological Collection of the Natural History Museum in Belgrade was reviewed, and interesting specimens were discovered, and are published herewith. This paper presents eleven new species for the fauna of Heteroptera in Serbia: *Campylomma annulicorne* (SIGNORET, 1865), *Cremnorrhinus basalis* REUTER, 1880, *Harpo-cera hellenica* REUTER, 1876, *Psallus (Hylopsallus) wagneri* OSSIANNILSON, 1953, and *Tytthus pygmaeus* (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838) (Miridae), *Acalypta musci* (SCHRANK, 1781) (Tingidae), *Coranus niger* (RAMBUR, 1840) (Reduviidae), *Drymus (Sylvadrymus) ryeii* DOUGLAS & SCOTT, 1865, and *Trapez-notus (Trapezonotus) breviceps* JAKOVLEV, 1881 (Lygaeidae), *Orius (Heterorius) laticollis discolor* (REUTER 1884) (Anthracoridae), and *Chorosoma gracile* JOSIFOV, 1968 (Rhopalidae).

Species account

Tingidae

Acalypta musci (SCHRANK, 1781) (fig. 1)
Serbia: Krupanj, 24.V.1984, 3 ♀♀, leg. C. BESUCHET, det. J. HOLLIER (coll. ECKERLEIN in the Natural History Museum of Geneva). The species lives in moss and was recorded on the Balkan. It was also recorded from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia and Slovenia (PÉRICART 1996).

Miridae

Campylomma annulicorne (SIGNORET, 1865)
Serbia: Novi Beograd (New Belgrade), at the mouth of the Galovica canal, 03.7.1999, 1 ♂, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ, det. B. AUKEMA. The Galovica canal is situated in New Belgrade and is an artificial tributary of the Sava river. In neighboring countries this species was recorded in Croatia (PAJAČ & BARIĆ 2009) and Slovenia (GOGALA & GOGALA 1989). The record from Macedonia (JOSIFOV 1986, KERZHNER & JOSIFOV 1999) has to be confirmed.

Cremnorrhinus basalis REUTER, 1880

Serbia: Ljig, Kadina Luka, 15.6.2013, 2 ♀♀, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ. Kadina Luka is a mesophilous meadow situated between two hills, surrounded by forests of False Acacia, ash and oak, with an occasional fruit tree. *Cremnorrhinus basalis* is endemic to the Balkans and also recorded from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Macedonia (KERZHNER & JOSIFOV 1999, AUKEMA et al. 2013).

Harpo-cera hellenica REUTER, 1876

Serbia: Belgrade, garden of the Natural History Museum, 30.4.2004, 1 ♂, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ, det. B. AUKEMA. *Harpo-cera hellenica* is also known from Austria, the Czech Republic, Albania, Bulgaria and Greece, and in the Middle East from Turkey, Israel and Jordan (KERZHNER & JOSIFOV 1999, AUKEMA et al. 2013).

* I have the honor to dedicate this contribution to Dr. CHRISTIAN RIEGER, outstanding taxonomist and scholar of Heteroptera.



Figure 1. *Acalyta musci*, ♀, from The Netherlands, leg. v. d. WIEL, 14.-19.6.1923 (photo: T. HEJERMAN, Wageningen)

Psallus (Hylopsallus) wagneri OSSIANILSON, 1953
Serbia: Deliblato Sands, Devojački Bunar, 28.VI.2005, 1 ♂, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ, det. B. AUKEMA. The specimen was collected in an area with *Prunus padus*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Crataegus laevigata* and *Quercus robur*. In the Balkan Peninsula it has also been reported from Bulgaria, Greece and Slovenia (KERZHNER & JOSIFOV 1999, AUKEMA et al. 2013).

Tytthus pygmaeus (ZETTERSTEDT, 1838)
Serbia: Stari Slankamen, Koševac, 03.VI.2012, 1 ♀, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ. *Tytthus pygmaeus* is a Holarctic species, its distribution in Europe is limited to the northern and central European countries (KERZHNER & JOSIFOV 1999). The record in Serbia is currently the most southern.

Anthocoridae

Orius (Heterorius) laticollis discolor (REUTER, 1884)
Serbia: Stari Slankamen, Koševac, 28.6.2003, 1 ♀, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ, det. B. AUKEMA. From the

Balkans it has only been recorded from Macedonia (GÖLLNER-SCHIEDING 1978), but according to the Catalogue of Palearctic Heteroptera (PÉRICART 1996), it has been recorded in Europe from Romania, the southern part of Russia, Spain and Ukraine.

Reduviidae

Coranus niger (RAMBUR, 1840)
Serbia, Stari Slankamen, Koševac, 03.6.2012, 1 ♂, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ. The specimen was collected on a small plot on loess with a Pannonian steppe-meadow vegetation, becoming overgrown with blackberry, rose and sloe. According to the Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Palearctic Region, in Europe this species is present in Corsica (France), Sicily and Sardinia (Italy) as well as in Portugal and Spain. In North Africa it is widespread in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. In the Middle East it occurs in Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia (PUTSHKOV 1996, AUKEMA et al. 2013).

Lygaeidae

Drymus (Sylvadrymus) ryeii DOUGLAS & SCOTT, 1865
Serbia: Lazarevac, Stubica, Stubički Vis, 14.6.2013, 1 ♂, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ. *Drymus ryeii* is widely distributed in Europe and recorded in the Balkan from Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece and Slovenia (PÉRICART 2001).

Trapezonotus (Trapezonotus) breviceps
JAKOVLEV, 1881

Serbia: Rudnik Mt., Mali Šturac, 1000 m, 09.7.2011, 1 ♂ leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ. This specimen was collected on warm terraces facing the sun, formed by depositing waste material from lead and zinc mines, with grassland vegetation and a few caespitose plants of family Caryophyllaceae, characteristic of rocky ground, *Silene*, as well as *Teucrium* and *Thymus*. The terraces are enclosed by forests of black pine and beech, while at the highest altitudes there is degraded forest of oak and black ash. In July and August everything on these terraces is dry as if burnt.

According to Catalogue of Palearctic Heteroptera, this species is distributed in Russia (South European Territory) and Georgia (PÉRICART 2001). NEIMOROVETS (2006) introduced a new status as *Trapezonotus dispar breviceps* JAKOVLEV, 1881, citing the distribution as countries of the Caucasus, as well as Turkey, Algeria, Morocco and probably Syria.

Rhopalidae*Chorosoma gracile* JOSIFOV, 1968

Serbia: Deliblatski Pesak [= Deliblato Sands], 05.8.1952, 1 ♀, 23.9.1953, 1 ♀, 24.7.1953, 1 ♂, 25.6.1954, 1 ♀, 08.9.1954, 1 ♀, 16.10.1958, 1 ♀, leg. Z. GRADOJEVIĆ; *Ibid.*, 25.5.1985, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, leg. M. ŽIVKOVIĆ; *Ibid.*, Tilva, 16.6.1988, 1 ♀, leg. L. PROTIC; *Ibid.*, Kravan, 14.7.1988, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, leg. L. PROTIC; *Ibid.*, Devojački Bunar, 07.6.2003, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ; *Ibid.*, 19.6.2004, 1 ♂, 25.6.2005, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 19.8.2006, 4 ♀♀ and 12.7.2008, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, leg. A. STOJANOVIĆ. The Deliblato Sands are situated in southeast Banat. The locality Devojački Bunar is dominated by the plant association *Chrysopogonetum pannonicum ischaemetosum*. Hitherto the species was overlooked in the museum collection.

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