On the genus *Pilophorus* HAHN (Hemiptera: Miridae) in Guilan province and adjacent areas

Reza HOSSEINI

Abstract

In plant bugs of miridae, the species in the genus of *Pilophorus* HAHN have been known as predators on mites, aphids, psyllids, leafhoppers, small lepidopterous larvae. Three species of genus *Pilophorus*, including *Pilophorus confusus* (KIRSCHBAUM 1856), *Pilophorus cinnamopterus* (KIRSCHBAUM 1856) and *Pilophorus perplexus* (DOUGLAS & SCOTT 1875) have been reported previously from Iran especially from Guilan province. These species have some similarities which make them difficult to correctly identify for non experts. In this article a brief morphological description and figures of male genitalia was provided for each species.

Key words: Hemiptera, Miridae, *Pilophorus*, identification.

Zusammenfassung

Introduction

The Plant bug family Miridae comprises many genera rich in species. Among them some are either harmful or beneficial. The harmful bugs are those that suck the plant sap and injure the plant or damage the reproductive organ. In contrast the beneficial bugs are those that prey on and destroy the harmful arthropods that feed on the plant (SCHUH & SLATER 1995). These predaceous species are not well known despite their economic importance. One such genus is Pilophorus HAHN which has been reported to prey on mites, aphids, psyllids, leafhoppers, small lepidopterous larvae and other soft-bodied arthropods that feed on plant (KELTON 1982). Phylinae subfamily comprise six tribes. Among 13 genera in Pilophorini, Pilophorus HAHN contains 105 species which are difference in size and color (SCHUH 2008).

The Guilan province enjoys a very diverse climate conditions. This remarkable aspect has prevailed the province with a variety of flora and fauna. Owing to the rich fauna of the province and the importance of insects as biological and ecological factors in an environment as a result identification of the harmful and useful species in the area are of the immense necessary.


Faunal studies and identification of species found in each environment is the first step before any biological or ecological studies. This paper is based on materials collected from Guilan province preserved in the Natural Museum of University of Guilan (Rasht, Iran).

Materials and Methods

Collection of specimens

The beating stick and bush net (50 cm diameter) was used for collecting mirids on branches of trees. This method was a very useful and productive method compare to other methods. For this method the bush net held under a branch (or branch kept inside the bush net) and the branch was sharply struck with the stick. The bugs felt on the bush net were quickly picked off by an aspirator. Then collected specimens were killed promptly in a small tube contains Ethyl acetate. Specimens after transferring to the laboratory were mounted on rectangular cards. Identification was done by relevant taxonomic keys (WAGNER 1973, WAGNER & WEBER 1964). Identified species were confirmed by mirid specialist Dr. R.E. Linnavuori. All species are kept in the insect collection of the Natural Museum of University of Guilan.
Results and Discussion

Genus Pilophorus HAHN

CASSIS & SCHUH (2012) in the new revision of Mirid bugs systematic proposed that subfamily of Phylinae comprises six tribes which Pilophorus genus belongs to Pilophorini.

Species in this genus are antlike. Body color usually is black or brown. Antennae robust. Article II long and thick, thicker than the other articles and longer than III and IV. Head oblique, base of head convex, overlapping apex of pronotum. Scutellum tumid with clump of sericeous pubescence. Hemelytra banded with transverse bars of sericeous pubescence. Pilophorus species are active predators on trees which feed on aphids and other small insects.

Key to species of Pilophorus

1 Head, pronotum and hemelytra with erected hairs, in addition to short hairs ........ P. confusus
1’ Head, pronotum and hemelytra without erected hairs, only in the apical part of the corium are sometimes a few long hairs ................................................................. 2
2 Article 4 of the antennas clear, except the top is brownish ................. P. cinnamopterus
2' Article 4 of the antennas not clear ........................................................................ P. perplexus

Pilophorus confusus (KIRSCHBAUM 1856)


Comments: On deciduous trees, often Salix, Quince and Plum. Pilophorus confusus occurs throughout Europe and extends into Siberia (CARVALHO 1958). Many countries in Asia and North America (AUKEMA & RIEGER 1999). This species has been found on Alnus, Populus, Salix and Rumex (STICHEL 1956 cited in KELTON 1982).

Body length 3.5-3.7 mm, width 1.4-1.5 mm. Vertex 2× wider than the eye. 2nd article of antenna 1.5× longer than wide of pronotum. Head between eyes black, below eyes brown. Pronotum and scutellum black. Hemelytra prunoise, mostly brown, short; Head between eyes black, below eyes brown. Pronotum and scutellum black. Hemelytra brown, cuneus and wing membrane abbreviated, pilose pubescence golden, long and erect, intermixed with short, sericerous hairs, apex of corium with row of long setae; wing membrane with large basal area brown. Ventral surface black, legs brown. Left paramer has a long upraised sensory lobe (Fig. 1B). Right paramer and vesica are shown in Fig. 2-4B.

The nymphs and adults were found abundant in Rasht on Quince and observed to be predaceous on aphids, mites and usually searching for small arthropods. Fig. 5 shows P. confusus nymphal stages. This species is easily separated from two other species by reduced hemelytra and by strongly pilose pubescence on the dorsum (Fig. 6A).

KINGHT (1924) reported the species praying on aphids. LORD (1949) observed the species preying on mites and MACPHEE & SANFORD (1954) reported the species preying on mites and codling moth larvae (cited in KELTON 1982).

**Pilophorus cinnamopterus (KIRSCHBAUM 1856)**


Body length 4.1-5.2 mm. Body color blackish brown, glabrous. top of 2nd segment of antennae black, base of 3rd article yellow and whole 4th article clear. Hemelytra cinnamon-brown, the apex darker. Base of cuneus equipped with a transverse silvery line. Vertex only 2 times wider than the eye. Article 2 antenna 1.5 times longer than the width of the head. Rostrum, extends up, hips intermediate. Figures of vesica and parameres are shown in Figs. 1-4 (C).

This species lives on the pine. Adults have been found from *Pinus* sp. In this species the posterior band is continuous across the forewings. However, *P. cinnamopterus* has rather more orange-brown forewings than *P. perplexus* and is associated with pine tree rather than deciduous trees. Hibernate as egg (WANGER & WEBER 1964).

**Pilophorus perplexus (DOUGLAS & SCOTT 1875)**


Comments: This species has been reported from Tehran: Shahrestenak, 10.-12.vii.1995 by LINNAVUORI (2007). On deciduous trees such as *Acer, Alnus, Fraxinus* and *Quercus* (KELTON 1982). Distributed all around Europe, many countries in Asia (West-Palaearctic) and North America (AUKEMA & RIEGER 1999).

Body size 4.5-5 mm. Color as *P. clavatus*, but slightly more brownish. Vertex almost two times larger than eye. Article 2 of antennae 1.3-1.4 times longer than the width of the head. The rostrum reaches the posterior hips. Posterior edge of the corium equipped with
a single row of hairs erected. Pronotum at least 1.2 times wider than the head. In its left paramere right-hand edge barely sinuate and sensory lobe is smaller than two other species.

This species also lives on deciduous trees (*Fraxinus, Alnus, Tilia, Acer, Quercus, Pirus, Salix*) (KELTON 1982). This species hibernate as egg (WAGNER & WEBER 1964).

Fig. 1: Left paramere in *Pilophorus* species. *P. perplexus* (A), *P. confusus* (B), *P. cinnamopterus* (C).

Fig. 2: Right paramere in *Pilophorus* species. *P. perplexus* (A), *P. confusus* (B), *P. cinnamopterus* (C).
Fig. 3: Vesica in *Pilophorus* species. *P. perplexus* (A), *P. confusus* (B), *P. cinnamopterus* (C).

Fig. 4: Apical part of vesica in *Pilophorus* species. *P. perplexus* (A), *P. confusus* (B), *P. cinnamopterus* (C).
Fig. 5: Nymphal stages in *P. confusus*. Instar 1 (A), Instar 2 (B), Instar 3 (C), Instar 4 (D).
Fig. 6: Pubescence on hemelytra in *P. confusus* (A), *P. perplexsus* (B).

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References


Author's address:

Reza HOSSEINI

Department of Plant Protection, College of Agricultural Sciences,
University of Guilan, Rasht, Iran

E-mail: Rhosseini@guilan.ac.ir, R_hosseini@yahoo.com
Buchbesprechung


Eulenfalter (Noctuoidea) sind mit weltweit 75.000 Arten eine der erfolgreichsten Organismengruppen unseres Planeten. Die Raupen einiger Arten sind Schädlinge in Wäldern oder landwirtschaftlichen Kulturen, die große Mehrheit liefert eher einen "positiven" Beitrag zur Ökologie unserer Umwelt, sei es als Futter für Vögel, Nagetiere und andere Wirbeltiere, als Makrokompostierer und Bestäuber.

Diese gewichtige "Monographie" behandelt über 800 Arten mit mehr als 2.100 Fotos von Raupen und Faltern der Familien Erebidae, Euteliidae, Nolidae und Noctuidae. Neben dem üblichen, einführenden Kapitel zur Biologie wird auch ein großes Augenmerk auf die Themen "wie finde ich Raupen", mit welchen Techniken kann ich sie fangen (Klopfen, Streifen, Ködern) und züchten - Themen, die in der europäischen Literatur eher verpönt sind. Hier soll nur darauf hingewiesen werden, dass "undercollecting is a greater peril to most Lepidoptera than overcollecting". Ob im Zuge diverser "DNA barcoding"-Projekte im europäischen Raum eine größere Akzeptanz in diesem Sinne erreicht wird, bleibt zu hoffen.

Die folgenden Artbeschreibungen (375 Seiten) beinhalten Erkennen (Bestimmungsmerkmale), Vorkommen, Futterpflanzen und Bemerkungen; sie sind manchmal mehr, manchmal weniger ausführlich - je nach Wissensstand. Die begleitenden Farbfotos sind von hoher Qualität und exzellenter Schärfe und nützen in der Regel das große Format des Buches voll aus (Bildbreite dann ca. 17 cm). Den Abschluss bilden Glossar, ausführliches Literaturverzeichnis sowie ein Index der Futterpflanzen und das Artenregister.

Eine sehr umfassende, fantastische Darstellung zur Raupenbiologie der Eulenfalter, die allerdings (aufgrund ihres Gewichtes) bei der Benutzung als Feldführer eine gute körperliche Kondition des Raupenforschers voraussetzt.

R. Gerstmeier