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Two new species of Phylinae from China

(Insecta, Heteroptera: Miridae)

With 13 Figures

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Salicarus bimaculatus sp. n.

Oval, body length about 3.0x (♂) or 2.6x (♀) pronotum width. General coloration blackish brown. Head, pronotum and scutellum weakly shining, hemelytra dull. Pubescence with light-colored reclining setae-like hairs and silvery recumbent sericeous scale-like hairs.

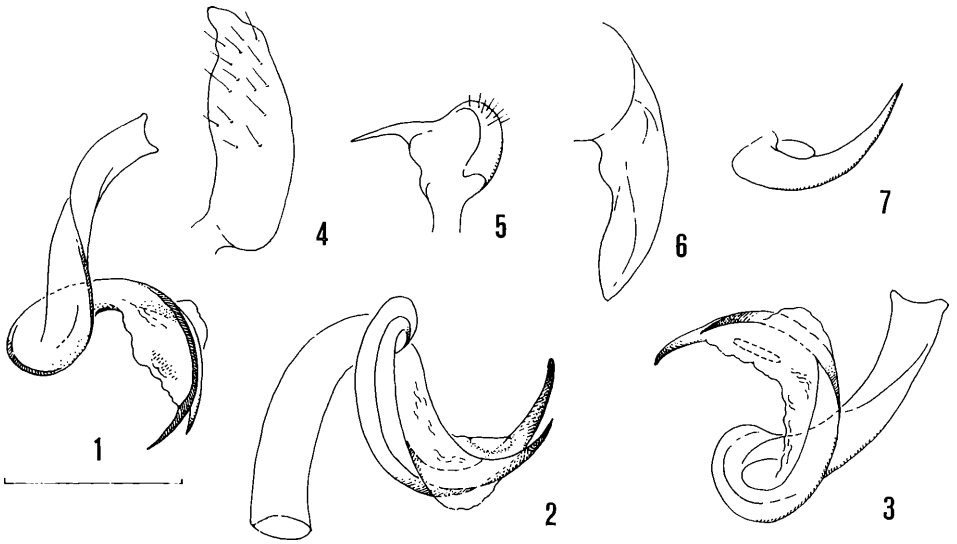
Head transverse, head length width = 1 1.3, hind margin slightly and roundly elevated. Vertex laterally with a large yellow spot broadly touching eyes, width = 2.0x (♂) or 3.0x (♀) eye width. Antennal segments length = 0.27 0.90 0.77 0.43 mm (♂) or 0.28 0.83 0.61 0.42 mm (♀), segments II weakly subclavate, segment I & II black, III & IV dull yellowish brown; segment pubescence including sparse, concolorous reclining setae-like hairs, subequal or slightly longer than segment width. Rostrum yellow with dark apex, attaining meso-coxae. Pronotum and scutellum unicolorous. Exposed part of mesoscutum laterally yellowish brown. Scutellum very shallowly rugulose. Areas along claval suture and cuneal suture (♀) narrowly pale greyish brown, in male apex of corium, a basal large spot and apex of cuneus yellow. Membrane (including veins) blackish brown. Body beneath blackish brown. Ostiolar peritreme dull greyish brown to blackish brown. Distal half of coxa and trochanter of all legs, front and middle femora yellowish brown to blackish brown, hind femora blackish brown to dull greyish brown, tibial spines black, with large black spot at base, spine length = 2x tibial width. Comparative length of tarsal segments = 5 8 10. Claws slender, smoothly bending, pulvillus small, not attaining to middle of claw (fig. 7). Vesica sharply bending, somewhat S-shaped (figs. 1–3), claspers and theca as in figs. 4, 5 & 6.

Body length: 2.09–3.5 mm.

Holotype ♂ and paratypes 1 ♂ 5 ♀♀, Pao-shing, Szechwan Prov., 18. VI. 1963, L. Y. ZHENG leg. (Nankai Univ.). Paratypes 2 ♀♀, locality and date as above, S. L. LIU leg. (Tianjin Nat. Museum).

We consider this species as a member of *Salicarus* mainly on account of the general structure of vesica, raised hind margin of vertex, light-colored body pubescence and black spotted tibia; though its sharply defined 2-typed pubescence seems somewhat aberrant from other known species of this genus.

The structure of vesica of this new species is close to *S. roseti* (H.-S.), but the membranous lobe at the area of secondary gonopore is more extensive as shown in figs. 1, 2 & 3. In *roseti* the head is less transverse and vertex much narrower, 1st antennal segment light-colored, dark spot at the base of tibial spine small, claws sharply bent, rostrum extending to meta-coxae, and without large lateral yellow spot on the head.



Figs. 1–7 *Salicarus bimaculatus* sp. n.
1, 2, 3: Vesica (different views) – 4: right clasper – 5: left clasper – 6: theca – 7 claw and pulvillus. (Scale = 0.2 mm)

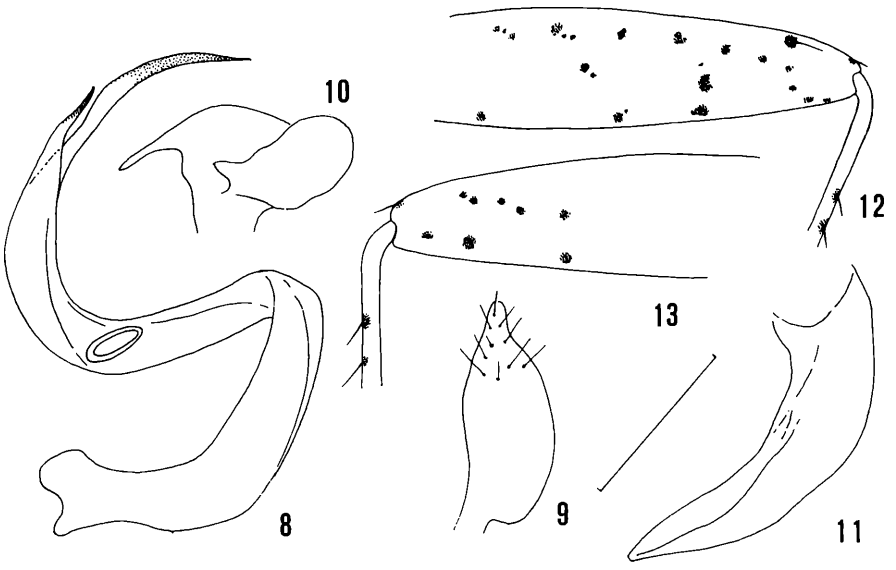
Plagiognathus pallescens sp. n.

Elongate oval, body length = 3.5x (♂) or 2.9x (♀) pronotum width. General coloration pale whitish yellow, almost unicolorous. Body surface dull. The reclining setae-like pubescence pale-colored, moderately long. Without dark hairs. Vertex width = 1.3x (♂) or 2.2x (♀) eye width. Eyes distinctly granulate, covered with minute hairs. In lateral view the frons somewhat flat, obliquely declining, tylus well visible, eyes high, almost occupy all the height of head. In front view the length of ante-ocular portion = 0.5x eye length. Antennae ochraceous, segment I with basal ring and ventral part of apex brown; vestiture of segment II pale-colored, with short reclining hairs, the latter moderately dense; segment III & IV distinctly more slender. Antennal segment length = 0.28 1.14 0.67 0.39 mm (♂) or 0.26 0.95 0.63 0.38 mm (♀). Rostrum with dark apex, extending to apex of meso-coxae. Pronotum short, smooth, without any trace of rugosities. Pronotum width = 1.02–1.17 mm. Hemelytra unicolorous. Membrane pale greyish, sometimes with a faint greyish brown longitudinal stripe behind the apex of large cell, small cell usually with a large faintly dark discal spot. Body beneath and legs whitish yellow. Femora with dark brown small spots as shown in figs. 12 & 13. Tibiae with dark brown spines and rows of fine dark spinules, length of spines = 1.5x tibial diameter, with large dark spot at base. Vesica S-shaped, apex strongly attenuated and sharp-pointed, with a much shorter and attenuated sub-apical appendage. Secondary gonopore elliptical, far removed from the apex of vesica (fig. 8). Claspers and theca as in figs. 9 & 10.

Body length: ♂, 3.30–4.28 mm; ♀, 3.02–3.22 mm.

Holotype ♂, paratypes 3♂♂, 13♀♀, Pao-shing (alt. 950–1360 m), Szechwan Prov., 17 VI. 1963, L. Y. Zheng leg. Paratypes 2♂♂, Hsiao-chin (alt. 2350 m), Szechwan Prov., 25. VIII. 1963, H. G. Zou leg. (Nankai Univ.).

Somewhat close to *P. (s. str.) zuvandiensis* PUTSHKOV, 1978, described from Talysh Mountains of Transcaucasus (USSR), but body coloration much paler, head, pronotum and hemelytra without any dark hairs, rostrum shorter, tibial spines without dark spot at base.



Figs. 8–13: *Plagiognathus pallescens* sp. n.
8: Vesica – 9: right clasper – 10: left clasper – 11: theca – 12: outside view of hind femur – 13: inside view of hind femur. (Scale = 0.2 mm)

Vesica similar in general pattern but differs in details on the lengths of apical appendages. All of the type series were collected on an unidentified species of *Artemisia* with thick white tomentose pubescence. The coloration of this bug is highly protective when sitting on this plant.

The individuals from Hsiao-chin are distinctly more elongate, but as the vesica is identical with those of Pao-shing material, they were treated here as conspecific with the latter.

References

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