

TERRESTRIAL HEMIPTERA (HETEROPTERA) COLLECTED IN SOUTH-EAST ANATOLIA (DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN AND ELAZIĞ PROVINCES) (TURKEY): SECOND LIST

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ABSTRACT: The terrestrial true bugs Heteroptera collected in three provinces of the South-East part of Anatolia (Diyarbakır, Mardin, Elazığ) are listed. It is based on a short but intensive collecting trip made in May-June 2010. Two hundred eighty six species and subspecies belonging to 19 families and 178 genera are reported: Ochteridae (1), Saldidae (2), Leptopodidae (1), Tingidae (16), Miridae (103), Nabidae (5), Anthocoridae (5), Reduviidae (12), Aradidae (1), Berytidae (7), Lygaeidae (53), Pyrrhocoridae (2), Stenocephalidae (1), Alydidae (1), Coreidae (10), Rhopalidae (12), Cydnidae (6), Scutelleridae (10), Pentatomidae (37). The species list includes remarks on taxonomy, nomenclature, biology or distribution. Fourteen species are recorded from Turkey for the first time; all of them are mirid plant bugs except three species belonging respectively to anthocorid, reduvid and lygaeid families. Some of them are illustrated.

KEY WORDS: Heteroptera, south-eastern Turkey, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Elazığ, faunistic, Alydidae, Anthocoridae, Aradidae, Berytidae, Coreidae, Cydnidae, Leptopodidae, Lygaeidae, Miridae, Nabidae, Ochteridae, Pentatomidae, Pyrrhocoridae, Reduviidae, Rhopalidae, Saldidae, Scutelleridae, Stenocephalidae, Tingidae.

The Heteroptera fauna of the southeastern part of Turkey is still badly known compared to the one of other parts of Anatolia much more studied and investigated, like Turkish Thrace, Mediterranean, Aegean and Black sea regions, and even Central Anatolia. The recent work of Fent et al. (2011) gave an excellent review of the studies realized in this field. The papers dedicated to the Heteroptera fauna of Turkey are numerous, since the pioneer investigations of Puton (1892) and Puton & Noualhier (1895), followed by Horváth (1901, 1905), Gadeau de Kerville (1939), Hoberlandt (1956), Wagner (1966) and Seidenstücker (1957, 1958, 1961, 1962), until the major contributions of Lodos and Önder and the numerous faunistic studies realized during the last decades (among other: Lodos & Önder, 1982, 1983; Lodos et al., 1998, 2003; Önder et al., 2006; Serban, 2010).

Knowledge of the heteropteran species of the southeastern regions of Turkey is in fact scattered in various papers (such as Wagner, 1959; Linnavuori, 1965; Önder & Adiguzel, 1979; Önder, 1980; Lodos & Önder, 1982; Fent et al., 2010a; Yildirim et al., 2011), or is focused on Heteroptera of economic importance for agriculture (such as Akkaya, 2004; Çinar et al., 2004; Özgen et al., 2005a,b; Bolu et al., 2006). Apparently, southeastern Anatolian provinces have never been seriously prospected.

The present paper, is the continuation of a preliminary investigation done in 2009 (Matocq & Özgen, 2010) listing 58 species and subspecies collected in the Mardin and Siirt Provinces. We list here 286 species and subspecies of terrestrial

true bugs caught during a short but intensive collecting trip in May-June 2010, in Diyarbakır, Mardin and Elazığ provinces. Some other specimens given later to the authors for identification were also added to the list. The species previously recorded from Siirt and Mardin (Matocq & Ozgen, 2010) are included. From the sampling made in 2010 was discovered a new species of *Psallus* (Miridae) on *Fraxinus* (Oleaceae), *Psallus inancozgeni* Matocq & Pluot-Sigwalt, 2011. Other possible new or rare Heteroptera species are still studying and will be the purpose of a further paper.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Investigated area and localities prospected. Sampling was performed in three provinces Mardin, Diyarbakır and Elazığ. The prospecting sites included stations in different environments (urban, rural and sylvan). The name of the localities with the geographic coordinates and altitude in Table 1.

Period of collect. Sampling was carried out from 22 may to 1 June 2010.

Methods for capture. True bugs were mainly collected by hand and visual sampling. Specimens were caught by sweep-netting the herbaceous vegetation, or collected by beating the branches of trees and shrubs over a white net. Tree litter, bark of tree and grassclumps were also investigated. Light trap was not used but in rare occasions we have been able to collect some specimens at night around street lighting. Specimens were killed with ethyl acetate.

Identification material and depository of the specimens. More than 1000 specimens were collected by the three coauthors, then prepared and labelled. Identifications were performed by the first author using mainly the volumes of "Faune de France" (Wagner & Weber, 1964; Péricart, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1999, 2010; Moulet, 1995; Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Heiss & Péricart, 2007), the volumes on Mediterranean mirid fauna (Wagner, 1974a, b, 1975; Wagner & Weber, 1978), several recent generic revisions (Göllner-Scheiding, 1986, 1987; Drapolyuk, 1993; Matocq, 1993; Rosenzweig, 1997; Chérot, 1997; Lis, 2000, Matocq, 2004; Namyatova, 2009; Matocq & Pluot-Sigwalt, 2012). We have also used the Heteroptera collections in MNHN (Museum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris) where are housed, among others, the Puton, Noualhier, Gadeau de Kerville and Péricart collections. In several cases, mainly for the specimens belonging to the Anthocoridae, Miridae, Nabidae, Cydnidae, Scutelleridae families, examination of the genitalia was necessary.

Specimens are preserved into three collections: The Firat University Baskil Vocational School, Elazığ/Turkey), Museum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris, France), Matocq collection (Paris, France).

Nomenclature and classification are based on the five volumes of the Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Palaearctic Region (Aukema & Rieger, 1995-2006).

LIST OF SPECIES

Species and subspecies are shortly commented (general distribution, distribution in Turkey in particular in the South region, biological data when known). Only some species considered as new for Turkey are illustrated (Fig. 1).

1. General distribution: information is based on the Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the Palaearctic Region (Aukema & Rieger (1995-2006).

2. Anatolian distribution: data are mainly based on the Catalogue of Turkish Heteroptera by Önder et al. (2006). However, as stated by Fent et al. (2011), some of these data could be not entirely reliable or called into question, and they are given with caution especially for the groups for which examination of genitalia is necessary. Other more reliable sources have been also used, in particular the various volumes of the Faune de France, in which precise ascertained Anatolian localities can be occasionally found for several species. When possible, species distribution in the Southeast part of Turkey and adjacent provinces is precised. Anatolian localities found in the literature are given below only under the name of the corresponding province, not under the name of the locality. For example, "Namrun" and "Akbès" [= Ekbaz], two localities frequently cited in the ancient literature, are respectively indicated by "Mersin" and "Hatay".

3. Biological data: host plants or preys when known are mainly taken from different authors in the serie Faune de France (Péricart, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1999, 2010; Moulet, 1995; Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Heiss & Péricart, 2007).

In the list below, *asterisks indicate species not recorded from Turkey in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Aukema & Rieger, 1995-2006), even if subsequent papers recorded recently the species from this country; references of these papers are therefore given.

I. - NEPOMORPHA

Family OCHTERIDAE Kirkaldy, 1906 (1815)

Ochterus (Ochterus) marginatus marginatus (Latreille, 1804). ELAZIĞ (Station 11): 1 female.

Widely distributed (Euro Mediterranean, African, Asian regions) (see Polhemus, 1995). TURKEY: reported from Adana, Elazığ, Niğde (Önder et al., 2006; see also Fent et al., 2011).

II. – LEPTOPODOMORPHA

Saldoidea

Family SALDIDAE Amyot & serville, 1843

Saldula sp. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Saldula pallipes (Fabricius, 1794): DIYARBAKIR (Hazro-düzevler), 3-VIII-2010, M. Mehmet & I. Özgen leg.: 2 males.

Holarctic (Lindskog, 1995a). TURKEY: cited from several provinces, none located in southeast Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006; Fent et al., 2011). The most ubiquitous species of the genus (Péricart, 1990).

Leptopodoidea

Family LEPTOPODIDAE Brullé, 1836

Subfamily LEPTOPODINAE Brullé, 1836

Patapius spinosus (Rossi, 1790). SIIRT (Aydınlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Mediterranean extending to Middle Asia (Lindskog, 1995b; Péricart, 1990). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); Adana, Bursa, Izmir (Önder et al., 2006).

III. – CIMICOMORPHA

Tingoidea

Family TINGIDAE Laporte, 1832

Subfamily TINGINAE, Laporte de Castelnau, 1832

Agramma atricapillum (Spinola, 1837). DIYARBAKIR (çimar-Kuyuluhöyük), 6-VII-2010, M. Duman & I. Özgen leg.: 1 specimen (sex unknown).

Ponto-Mediterranean extending to Middle East and Mongolie (Péricart, 1983; Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: probably widely distributed according to Péricart (1983) who

reported the species from various provinces including Adana, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Sanliurfa, Kahramanmaras provinces; see also Seidenstücker (1954), Hoberlandt (1956), Önder et al. (2006).

Catoplatus crassipes (Fieber, 1861). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16): several specimens.

Ponto-East Mediterranean (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: widespread (Péricart, 1983; Önder et al., 2006); in South East part of Anatolia: Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Malatya, Mardin, Sanliurfa, Kahramanmaras.

Catoplatus hilaris Horváth, 1906. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 11, 17): 6 specimens.

Known from Iran, Near East, Transcaucasia, Turkey (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: mainly reported from southeastern provinces: Gaziantep, Hakkâri, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Mardin (Seidenstücker, 1954; Péricart, 1983; Önder et al., 2006).

Copium teucrui teucrui (Host, 1788). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 6, 16): 3 females.

Euro-Mediterranean extending to Sahara and Iran (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: reported from several provinces in Turkey (Péricart & Golub, loc.cit.), including Gaziantep, Malatya, Hakkâri, Elazığ, Siirt. A gallicolous species on *Teucrium polium* and *T. montanum* (Lamiaceae) (Péricart, 1983).

Dictyla echii (Schrank, 1781). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 8, 13, 16): several specimens.

Nearly Holopalaeartic (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: widely distributed (Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on Boraginaceae (Péricart, 1983). Considered as a potential agent of biological control against *Echium plantagineum* (Boraginaceae) an invasive weed pastures in Europe (see Neal & Schaefer, 2000).

Dictyla nassata (Puton, 1874). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 4, 7, 8, 9): several specimens.

Ponto-Holomediterranean, also present in Africa, India, meridional China (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: widespread in most parts of Anatolia (Péricart, 1983; Önder et al., 2006). A xerophilous species associated with various Boraginaceae (Péricart, 1983).

Dictyla sima Seidenstücker, 1975. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 8, 9, 18): 12 males, 5 females.

TURKEY: only known from Turkey (Péricart & Golub, 1996); recorded from the provinces of Ankara, Nigde (Seidenstücker, 1975), Tokat and Malatya (Péricart, 1983). Péricart (1983) expressed some doubts about the validity of the species which could represent a form of *D. echii* (Schrank, 1781); however, at the same time, he added that both taxa are quite distinct in Turkey.

* ***Elasmotropis testacea selecta*** (Horváth, 1891). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 1, 4, 14, 16): several specimens.

Known from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Syria (Péricart & Golub, 1996) and not recorded from Turkey. **New for TURKEY.** According to Péricart (1983) and Péricart & Golub (1996), this subspecies shows a more oriental and restricted distribution compared to the widespread nominal subspecies *E. testacea testacea* (Herrich-Scheffer, 1830) (Central Europe and Ponto-Mediterranean region). In southeastern Anatolia, the two forms (nominal and subspecies) could be sympatric. On various *Echinops* (Asteraceae) (Péricart, 1983).

Hyalochiton multiseriatus (Reuter, 1888). DIYARBAKIR (Station 4): 4 specimens.

Known from Armenia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Israel (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: widespread in Turkey and recorded among other provinces from Gaziantep and Hakkâri (Péricart, 1983); cited from central, south and south east Anatolia (Seidenstücker, 1957; Önder et al., 2006). On *Phlomis* (Lamiaceae) (Seidenstücker, 1957).

Kalama lugubris (Fieber, 1861). ELAZIĞ (Station 7): 1 male.

East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1983; Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: recorded from various provinces, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Istanbul, Mersin, Osmaniye (Péricart, 1983); from Istanbul (Önder et al., 2006) as *Dictyonota lugubris* (Fieber, 1861). According to Péricart (1983), this Mediterranean species is apparently rare and seems to form in Anatolia several local "races".

Monosteira unicastata (Mulsant & Rey, 1852). ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 10, 15): several specimens.

Mediterranean and Black see regions, and Middle East (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widely distributed (Önder et

al., 2006). A well known common pest to fruit trees (*Prunus*, *Pyrus*, etc...) (Péricart, 1983; Neal & Schaefer, 2000).

Physatocheila municeps Horváth, 1903. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 7, 16): 5 specimens.

Distributed in Maghreb, South Balkans, Asia Minor (Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordania) (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: Among other Anatolian provinces, Péricart (1983) recorded the specie from Mardin and Bingöl; widespread in Turkey according Önder et al. (2006). Usually collected on *Prunus amygdalus* and *P. armeniaca* (Rosaceae) in Turkey (Péricart, 1983).

Stephanitis (Stephanitis) oshanini Vasiliev, 1935. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 2, 7, 13, 14, 15): 23 specimens males and females.

S. oshanini can be easily confused with *Stephanitis pyri* (Fabricius, 1775) a very similar species. Moreover, it has been synonymized by Kiritschenko (1955) and rehabilited only recently as a valid species by Golub (2002); Golub recognized that former records of *S. pyri* from Tanscaucasia and Middle East, belong to *S. oshanini* (Hoberlandt 1953; Iraq; Hoberlandt, 1956 and Štusák, 1959; Turkey). The known distribution of *oshanini* is the following (see Golub, 2002; Lis, 2002, Kment & Jindra, 2005): Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel (Palestine), Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Turkey (Asian part), Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. TURKEY: Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979) as *Stephanitis pyri* (Fabricius, 1775); Gaziantep and Osmaniye (Önder et al., 2006). It is not known if *S. oshanini* is a pest as *S. pyri*, the most important tingid pest in Europe with *Monosteira uncostata* (Péricart, 1983). In the Péricart collection preserved in MNHN, a specimen from Israel is labelled "on *Crataegus aromia*" (Rosaceae).

Tingis (Tingis) angustata (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1838). DIYARBAKIR (Station 4): several specimens.

Euro-Mediterranean region and Transcaucasia (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: widespread (Péricart, 1983; Önder et al., 2006). Collected on *Anthemis* (Asteraceae) in Bulgaria by Štusák (Péricart, 1983).

Tingis (Tingis) auriculata (Costa, 1847). DIYARBAKIR (Station 5): 1 specimen.

Mediterranean and Black See regions, Tanscaucasia, Iran, Middle East (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: widespread (Péricart, 1983; Önder et al., 2006). The only known species of the genus living on various Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) (Péricart, 1983).

Tingis (Tropidocheila) hellenica hellenica (Puton, 1877). DIYARBAKIR (Station 16): 1 female.

East Mediterranean and Black See regions (Péricart & Golub, 1996). TURKEY: widely distributed and also recorded from southeastern Turkey (Diyarbakir, Mardin) (Péricart, 1983; Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on Lamiaceae.

Miroidea

Family MIRIDAE Hahn, 1833

Subfamily DERAECORINAE Douglas & Scott, 1865

Tribe Deraeocorini Douglas & Scott, 1865

Alloeotomus cyprius (Wagner, 1953). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2); SIIRT (Aydnlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010): 35 males, 6 females.

Only known from Cyprus and Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: Önder et al. (2006) reported the species as *Deraeocoris cyprius* Wagner, 1953 from Hatay and Mardin. Kerzhner & Matocq (1997) transferred the species *cyprius* Wagner to the genus *Alloeotomus*. All the known *Alloeotomus* species live on *Pinus* spp. (Pinaceae) (Schuh, 1995) but it is assumed that they are predator, as the other Deraeocorinae (Wheeler, 2001).

Deraeocoris (Camptbrochis) pallens pallens (Reuter, 1904). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Known from south and southeastern Anatolia, and from Iran, Iraq, Syria, Israel, Afganistan. (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Kilis, Mardin among other provinces (Wagner, 1954b; Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). In Israel, *D. pallens* feeds on immature stages of the whitefly *Bemisia* (Aleyrodidae) (Wheeler, 2001).

Deraeocoris (Camptbrochis) punctulatus Fallén, 1807). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 4, 6, 7, 12): several specimens; SIIRT (Aydnlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Holarctic (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). Preys on whitefly and thrips (Wheeler, 2001).

Deraeocoris (Camptobrochis) serenus (Douglas & Scott, 1868). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 2 females.

Mediterranean extending to Central Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). Preys on whitefly and thrips (Wheeler, 2001) and collected on various plants (*Quercus*, *Juniperus*, *Olea*, *Salsola*, *Sarothamnus*, *Artemisia*) (Carapezza, 1997).

Deraeocoris (Deraeocoris) rutilus (Herrich-Schäffer, 1838). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 1, 2, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15): several specimens.

Ponto-Mediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006).

Deraeocoris (Deraeocoris) trifasciatus (Linné, 1767). ELAZIĞ (Stations 7, 8): 3 males, 2 females.

Euro-Mediterranean species; also known from Turkey and Georgia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from several provinces including Elazığ (Önder et al., 2006).

Deraeocoris (Knightocapsus) lutescens (Schilling, 1837). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 male.

Widely distributed (Europe, North Africa, Near East) (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from Ege, Marmara and Black Sea regions (Önder et al., 2006). Lives on various trees. In Iran, collected on *Ulmus* (Ulmaceae) and *Quercus* (Fagaceae) (Linnavuori, 2009).

Subfamily BRYOCORINAE Kirkaldy, 1903

Tribe Dicyphini Reuter, 1883

* ***Macrolophus epilobii*** V.G. Putshkov, 1978. MARDIN (Station 15): 3 females collected on *Epilobium* sp. (Onagraceae) along a small brook.

Known from Azerbaijan and Armenia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). Recently collected in Iran (Linnavuori, 2007). **New for TURKEY.** Several species of *Macrolophus* show well known predatory tendencies, some species preying on aphids, thrips, whitefly. Other species are strictly phytophagous, but most are omnivorous (Wheeler, 2001). Feeding habits of *M. epilobii* are unknown; however it is collected on *Epilobium hirsutum* (Putshkov V.G., 1978; Linnavuori, 2007).

Macrolophus melanotoma (A. Costa, 1853). MARDIN (Station 13): 1 female.

Euro-Mediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from Ankara, and also, as "*M. caliginosus* Wagner, 1950" a synonym (see Carapezza, 1997), from several provinces including Diyarbakir, Hatay, Mardin, Van (Önder et al., 2006). In Tunisia, collected on *Inula* (Asteraceae) (Carapezza, 1997). Predator on aphids, leafoppers, thrips and whitefly (Wheeler, 2001).

Macrolophus pygmaeus (Rambur, 1839). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 1, 3, 15): several specimens; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Widespread in Europe, North Africa, Near and Middle East (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: widely distributed, including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis provinces; Önder et al. (2006) cited the species under its previous name "*M. nubilus* (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835)". The original name *Capsus nubilus* H.S. being a junior primary homonym of *Capus nubilus* Say, 1832, the name was turned into *M. pygmaeus* (Rambur, 1839). Occasionally injures tomato flowers; however, it is also a predator on aphids and whitefly (Wheeler, 2001). The species can be found on *Saponaria* (Caryophyllaceae), *Geranium* (Geraniaceae), *Salvia* and *Stachys* (Lamiaceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Subfamily ISOMETOPINAE Fieber, 1860

Tribe Isometopini Fieber, 1860

Isometopus diversiceps Linnavuori, 1962. MARDIN (Station 13): 1 male, 1 female.

TURKEY: only known from Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999); described from the Hatay province, it is also cited from Gaziantep (Önder et al., 2006). Lives on various trees (Schuh, 1995). As other Isometopinae, the two collected *Isometopus* species could be predator of scale insects.

Isometopus mirificus Mulsant & Rey, 1879. DIYARBAKIR (Station 3): 1 male.

Known from Bulgaria, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from Izmir and Manisa provinces (Önder et al., 2006).

Subfamily MIRINAE Hahn, 1833

Tribe Mirini Hahn, 1833

Brachycoleus bolivari Horváth, 1901. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 4, 12, 16, 17): several specimens.

Only known from Turkey, Greece, Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: seems restricted to south Turkey: Adana, Bingöl, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Seidenstücker, 1962; Lodos et al., 2003; Önder et al., 2006).

Brachycoleus decolor Reuter, 1887. DIYARBAKIR (Station 16): several specimens.

Euro-Mediterranean extending to Siberia and Central Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: reported from Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces among other (Önder et al., 2006).

Brachycoleus lineellus Jakovlev, 1884. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 4, 12): several specimens.

Known from Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: cited from various provinces, including Nigde, Kayseri (Seidenstücker, 1958), Gaziantep, Kilis (Önder et al., 2006). On *Artemisia* (Asteraceae) and *Phlomis* (Lamiaceae) (Seidenstücker, 1958).

Brachycoleus thoracicus Puton, 1892. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 4, 11, 12): several specimens.

Only known from Iraq and Turkey (Hatay) (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: mainly cited from south and southeastern Turkey (Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin) (Lodos et al., 2003; Önder et al., 2006).

Calocoris roseomaculatus angularis (Fieber, 1864). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 6, 9, 12): 3 males, 4 females.

Ponto-Mediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). Recently recorded from Iran (Linnavuori, 2009). TURKEY: according to Önder et al. (2006) "*C. roseomaculatus* (De Geer, 1773)" is everywhere distributed; moreover, these authors cited also the species as "*C. angularis*" from numerous provinces including Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay. Rosenzweig (1997) revised the *Calocoris* complex and he concluded that *C. roseomaculatus* (De Geer, 1773) is a polytypic species including four subspecies.

* ***Calocoris roseomaculatus saucius*** Linnavuori, 1951. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 4, 7, 8): 6 males, 10 females collected by sweeping herbaceous vegetation.

Known from Iraq, Iran, Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). **New for TURKEY.** *C. roseomaculatus saucius* can be distinguished from the other subspecies by the coloration (pink color more pronounced), a smaller size and the genitalia.

Charagochilus gyllenhalii (Fallén, 1807). MARDIN (Station 13): 1 male; SHIRT (Aydınlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Holopalaearctic (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from various provinces including Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya (Önder et al., 2006). On *Galium* (Rubiaceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Closterotomus kroesus (Seidenstücker, 1977). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 6, 17): 5 males, 3 females.

TURKEY: only known from south Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999) and recorded from Adana, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin (Seidenstücker, 1977). On Apiaceae (Seidenstücker, 1977).

Closterotomus trivialis (A. Costa, 1853). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 6, 7): 3 males, 7 females.

Holomediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited as *Calocoris trivialis* (Costa) from several provinces, none in southeastern part of Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). Known as an occasional pest on citrus and olive trees in the Mediterranean region (Wheeler, 2001).

* ***Cyphodema humbaba*** Linnavuori, 1984. MARDIN (Station 12): 1 male.

Only known from Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). **New for TURKEY.** In Iraq, collected in "mountain meadows" by Linnavuori.

Cyphodema instabilis (Lucas, 1849). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 11, 16, 17): 1 male, 3 females.

Holomediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from various provinces (Horváth, 1901; Lodos et al., 2003; Önder et al., 2006). On *Helianthemum* (Carapezza, 1997).

* **Cyphodema rubrica** Seidenstücker, 1954. DIYARBAKIR (Station 3): 3 males collected by sweeping herbaceous vegetation.

Only known from Syria and Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: it was cited from Istanbul province (Önder et al., 2006), however this record needs verification. Seidenstücker (1954) described the species from Syria (Baniyas), he found it on *Hypericum russeggeri* (Clusiaceae).

Grypocoris (Grypocoris) fieberi Douglas & Scott, 1868. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 3, 4, 6, 11, 17): several specimens.

East Mediterranean (Azerbaijan, Turkey, Iran, Syria, Israel) (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: reported from several provinces, including Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Siirt, Van (Önder et al., 2006).

Horistus (Primihoristus) orientalis (Gmelin, 1790). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12): several specimens.

Holomediterranean; in Asia, only known in Turkey and Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: recorded from Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Gaziantep, Kayseri, Konya (Chérot, 1997); not cited by Önder et al. (2006).

Liocoris tripustulatus (Fabricius, 1781). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 13, 16): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe and Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: widespread (Önder et al., 2006). Specialized on inflorescences of herbs; feeds on the buds and fruits of *Urtica* sp. (Schuh, 1995; Wheeler, 2001; Linnavuori, 2009).

Lygus gemellatus gemellatus (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 2, 12, 15): several specimens; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Widely distributed in Europe, North-Africa, Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: cited as *Exolygus gemellatus* from numerous provinces, including Diyarbakir and Elazığ (Önder et al., 2006). On *Artemisia* (Asteraceae) and *Ononis* (Fabaceae) (Schuh, 1995). *Lygus* bugs are also facultative predator (Wheeler, 2001).

Lygus pratensis (Linné, 1758). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 1, 4, 13, 16): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe and Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: recorded by Hoberlandt (1956); reported as *Exolygus pratensis* (L.) from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979) and from most parts of Turkey (Önder et al., 2006). Wheeler (2001) indicated that the species is considered as an olive pest in Turkey, but he added that Önder (1972) was unable to find the species from olive trees. Collected on various plants (Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae, Polygonaceae, Solanaceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Phytocoris sp. SIIRT (Aydnlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

A damaged specimen unfit for identification.

Phytocoris (Exophytocoris) parvulus Reuter, 1880. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Station 2, 14): 8 females.

Euro-Mediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from three western provinces (Önder et al., 2006).

* **Phytocoris (Knetocoris) ulmi** (Linné, 1758). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 3, 17): 1 male, 1 female.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, only known from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: it is however reported by Lodos et al. (2003) and Önder et al. (2006) from five Anatolian provinces, none of them in the southeastern region. The large genus *Phytocoris* being in need of revision, these records should be verified. On Fagaceae (*Quercus*), Rosaceae (*Rubus*), Salicaceae (*Salix*) (Schuh, 1995).

Phytocoris (Leptophytocoris) extensus Reuter, 1904. DIYARBAKIR (Station 6): 1 specimen.

TURKEY: restricted to Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999) and only known from two provinces: Izmir (Hermos river) (Reuter, 1904) and Aydin (Madran) (Wagner, 1976). Wagner cited also the locality "Bordy" (not found by us).

* *Phytocoris (Stictophytocoris) meridionalis* Herrich-Schäffer, 1835. MARDIN (Station 13): 2 males.

Mediterranean and widely distributed; in Asia restricted to Georgia and (?)Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: it is however cited from Anatolia (Kahramanmaras) by Lodos et al. (2003) Önder et al. (2006); these records need verification. Lives usually on *Quercus* (Fagaceae) and *Corylus* (Betulaceae) (Reichling, 1985).

Polymerus (Poeciloscytus) vulneratus (Panzer, 1806). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Holopalaeartic (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: widespread but not cited from southeastern provinces (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). A pest of alfalfa seed crops during warm years in Hungary (Wheeler, 2001). In Iran collected on *Galium* (Linnavuori, 2009).

* *Rauniella ishtar* (Linnavuori, 1984). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 3, 7, 11): 7 males, 13 females collected by sweeping herbaceous plants.

Only known from Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). **New for TURKEY.** Originally described in the genus *Calocoris*, Rosenzweig (1997), erected the new genus *Rauniella* for the species.

Rhabdomiris striatellus wagneri Kerzhner & Schuh 1998. Station 8: several specimens on *Quercus* (Fagaceae).

TURKEY: the subspecies is only known from Turkey (Ankara province) (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). Not cited by Onder et al. (2006).

Tribe Herdoniini Distant, 1904

Camponotidea fieberi Reuter, 1879. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 4, 6, 7, 9, 16, 17): several specimens.

East Mediterranean: Greece, Turkey, Iraq, Israel(?) (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999); recently recorded from Iran (Linnavuori, 2009). TURKEY: widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006) and in southern Anatolia cited from Adiyaman and Hatay provinces (Hoberlandt & Jordan, 1944), Mersin (Seidenstücker, 1958). On *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) and *Vicia* (Fabaceae) (Seidenstücker, 1958).

Tribe Stenodemini China, 1943

Stenodema (Brachystira) calcarata (Fallén, 1807). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 2, 4, 6): several specimens.

Holopalaeartic (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from Mersin (Seidenstücker, 1961), from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widespread in Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). On Fagaceae (*Quercus*, *Ononis*) (Schuh, 1995).

Stenodema (Stenodema) turanica (Reuter, 1904). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

East Mediterranean and Irano-Turanian species extending to China (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widespread in Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006).

Trigonotylus pulchellus (Hahn, 1834). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010): 3 males, 3 females.

Palaeartic (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widely distributed and cited in particular, in south east part of Anatolia, from Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Osmaniye cited from Diyarbakir (Önder et al., 2006). On *Ononis* (Fabaceae), *Corynephorus*, *Cynodon* (Poaceae) (Schuh, 1995); a phytophagous and also occasional predatory mirid as other representatives of the genus (Wheeler, 2001).

* *Trigonotylus ruficornis* (Geoffroy, 1785). DIYARBAKIR (Station 5): 1 female; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

The species is widely distributed in Europe. According to Kerzhner & Josifov (1999) the Asian records (from Turkey, Cyprus, Iran, Israel, Syria) need confirmation; records from Transcaucasia and east Asia are based on misidentification. TURKEY: we can confirm here the presence of the species in southeastern Anatolia (Diyarbakir and Siirt provinces). The previous records must be confirmed: Hoberlandt (1956: Edirne, Ankara); Önder & Adiguzel (1979: Diyarbakir); Önder et al. (2006: numerous provinces). Usually collected on Poaceae (*Corynephorus*, *Cynodon*) (Schuh, 1995).

Trigonotylus tenuis Reuter, 1893. ELAZIĞ (Station 11): 1 specimen (lost).

Widely distributed (South Europe, North Africa, Middle East (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported as *T. pallidicornis* Reuter, 1899 (now a synonym) from the Ankara province (Önder et al., 2006). On Poaceae (*Chloris*, *Cynodon*, *Eleusine*) (Schuh, 1995). A phytophagous and predatory mirid (Wheeler, 2001).

Subfamily ORTHOTYLINAE Van Duzee, 1916

Tribe Halticini A. Costa, 1853

Barbarosia decalvata (Seidenstücker, 1962). ELAZIĞ (Station 7): several specimens (brachypterous).

TURKEY: only known from Turkey (Ankara and Nigde provinces) (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). According to Seidenstücker (1962), it lives on grass.

* ***Halticus saltator*** (Geoffroy, 1785). MARDIN (Station 15): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, only cited from Kazakhstan (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: Önder et al. (2006) reported the species from Izmir province. Known to cause possible foliar chlorosis on bean, potato, phlox (Wheeler, 2001).

Orthocephalus fulvipes Reuter, 1904. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 5, 12): several specimens.

Mediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported by Önder et al. (2006) and other authors as *O. tenuicornis* (Mulsant & Rey, 1852), a junior primary homonym of *Capsus tenuicornis* Say, 1832 (see Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999); cited among other provinces from Gaziantep and Sanliurfa.

Piezocranum corvinum Puton, 1895. DIYARBAKIR (Station 6): 1 male.

Known from Yugoslavia (Serbia, Montenegro), Turkey, Iran, Irak (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: described from Gaziantep and recorded from Adana, Agri, Erzurum, Kahramanmaraş provinces (Önder et al., 2006).

Platyporus dorsalis Reuter, 1890. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 6, 7): 3 females.

Known from Armenia, Iran, Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: described from Iğdir, widely distributed according to Önder et al. (2006); in South Anatolia cited from Kahramanmaraş province; and from Nigde and Adana (Seidenstücker, 1958).

Strongylocoris niger (Herrich-Schäffer, 1835). ELAZIĞ (Station 11): 4 females.

Widely distributed in Europe and Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from Edirne and Kars provinces (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). On Apiaceae (*Meum*, *Peucedanum*, *Falcaria*) (Rieger, 1996).

Tribe Orthotylini Van Duzee, 1916

* ***Brachynotocoris cyprius cyprius*** Wagner, 1961. MARDIN (Station 14): several specimens collected on olive trees (*Olea europaea*, Oleaceae).

Known from Cyprus, Iraq, Israel, Jordan; not from Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: however, the subspecies is cited from four provinces, including Gaziantep and Hatay (Önder et al., 2006). Also recorded from olive tree in Israel by Linnavuori (1961).

Dryophilocoris (Camarocypus) persimilis (Puton, 1895). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 male.

TURKEY: only known from Turkey and only recorded from the Hatay province by Kerzhner & Josifov (1999); however Seidenstücker (1958) recorded the species from the Konya province, and Önder et al. (2006) from nine other Anatolian provinces, none in southeastern regions. On *Quercus* (Seidenstücker, 1958). Predation is common within the genus (Wheeler, 2001).

Globiceps (Globiceps) sphaegiformis (Rossi, 1790). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 3, 4): 2 male, 1 female.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, recorded from Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from numerous provinces, none in southeastern Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). On *Quercus* and *Fagus* (Fabaceae) (Schuh, 1995). Predation is common within the genus (Wheeler, 2001).

Globiceps (Kelidocoris) syriacus syriacus Wagner, 1969. DIYARBAKIR (Station 17): 1 male, 1 female.

Only known from Turkey, Iraq, Syria (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: described from Mersin and reported from Hatay and Mugla provinces (Wagner, 1969; Önder et al., 2006).

Orthotylus (Parapachylops) junipericola armoricanus Ehanno & Matocq, 1990 or ***O. (P.) junipericola balcanicus*** Josifov, 1974. SIIRT (Aydınlı) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

The two subspecies cannot be accurately distinguished. Carapezza (1997) has shown that both possess very similar habitus and genitalia. Lives on Cupressaceae.

* ***Pseudoloxops sangrudanus*** Linnavuori, 2006. SIIRT (Aydınlı) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Recently described from Iran and collected on trees in mountain forests (Linnavuori, 2006, 2009). TURKEY: only known from Siirt province. Predation is common within the genus (Wheeler, 2001).

* ***Pseudoloxops coccineus*** (Meyer-Dür, 1843). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 1, 2): numerous males and females collected on *Fraxinus* sp. (Oleaceae).

Euro-Mediterranean; in Asia: only reported from Armenia and Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: recorded from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from Ankara and Izmir provinces (Önder et al., 2006). Lives on *Fraxinus* spp. (Schuh, 1995).

Reuteria sp. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

The *Reuteria* species live on various trees and have predatory tendencies as other Orthotylinae.

Subfamily PHYLINAE Douglas & Scott, 1865

Tribe Hallodapini Van Duzee, 1916 (1865)

* ***Acrorrhinium atricorne*** Linnavuori, 2006. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Recently described from Iran and collected in mountain forests (Linnavuori, 2006, 2009). TURKEY: only known from Siirt province.

Acrorrhinium conspersum Noualhier, 1895. SIIRT (Aydınlı) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Known from Bulgaria, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: described from Hatay province and cited from several other Anatolian provinces, none in southeastern region (Önder et al., 2006). Collected on *Juniperus* (Cupressaceae) by Linnavuori (1965) in Turkey (Mersin province).

* ***Glaphyrocoris ebikh*** Linnavuori, 1984. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Previously only known from Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: only known from the Siirt province. Collected at lamp (Linnavuori, 1984).

* ***Hallodapus pseudoconcolor*** (Linnavuori, 1984). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Previously only known from Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999) and Iran (Linnavuori, 2009). TURKEY: only known from the Siirt province. Collected at lamp (Linnavuori, 1984).

Tribe Phylini Douglas & Scott, 1865

Amblytylus concolor Jakovlev, 1877. DIYARBAKIR (Stations 4, 5, 6): several specimens.

Common and widely distributed in South East Europe, North Africa and in Asia extending to Tadzikistan (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from numerous provinces including Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş in the south Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). On various Poaceae as other species of the genus (Schuh, 1995; Matocq & Pluot-Sigwalt, 2012).

* ***Aphaenophyes richteri richteri*** (Wagner, 1957). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): several specimens on *Tamarix*.

A widely distributed subspecies (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999) extending from North Africa to the middle East Turcmenistan and Africa. **New for TURKEY**. In Iran and Iraq, it lives on *Tamarix* (Tamaricaceae) (Linnavuori 1993b, 2010).

* ***Asciodema obsoleta*** (Fieber, 1864). DIYARBAKIR (Station 7): 1 male, 2 females.

Widely distributed in Europe and Morocco; previously unknown in Asia. **New for TURKEY**. Lives on various Poaceae (*Calicotome*, *Sarothamnus*, *Ulex*) (Schuh, 1995). A facultative egg predator (Wheeler, 2001).

Atractotomus amygdali Wagner, 1960. ELAZIĞ (Station 11): 1 male, 1 female.

Only known from Turkey, Macedonia, Spain (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: described from Ankara; not cited by Önder et al. (2006). On *Amygdalus* (Rosaceae) (Wagner, 1975). A plant feeder and an occasional predator.

Atractotomus mali (Meyer-Dür, 1843). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 3, 4): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, only known from Turkey, Georgia, Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from numerous provinces including Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on various Rosaceae (*Crataegus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Malus*) (Schuh, 1995). As other representatives of the genus, it can be a pest and also a useful predator of plant pests occurring on the same host. The species is known as an apple and a pear pest, and also as predator of aphids, psyllids, larvae of Lepidoptera (Wheeler, 2001).

Auchenocrepis reuteri Jakovlev, 1876. ELAZIĞ (Station 9): 2 specimens; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Ponto-Mediterranean extending to Central Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from several provinces, including Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006). Strictly associated with *Tamarix* (Tamaricaceae) as the other species of the genus (Schuh, 1995).

* ***Badezorus signaticornis*** (Reuter, 1904). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

A widely distributed species (Asia Minor, Afrotropical and Oriental regions) (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: only recorded from the Siirt province. According to Schuh (1995) and Linnavuori (2010) mainly on Boraginaceae (*Arnebia*, *Heliotropium*).

Camptotylus lineae (Puton, 1881). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 2, 16): several specimens.

Eastern Europe (European Russia and Ukraine); in Asia: Azerbaidjan, Turkey, Georgia, Israel, Jordan (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from several provinces including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006).

Campylomma annulicorne (Signoret, 1865). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 1, 12): 1 male, 1 female.

Distributed in Europe and Middle East (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from five provinces, none in southeastern Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). On Salicaceae (*Salix*, *Populus*) (Schuh, 1995).

* ***Campylomma celatum*** Wagner, 1969. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Restricted to North Africa (Libya, Tunisia) (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: only known from Siirt province. On *Zizyphus* (Rhamnaceae) and *Ballota* (Lamiaceae) (Carapezza, 1997).

Campylomma verbasci (Meyer-Dür, 1843). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

A common species widely distributed in Europa, North Africa, Asia; introduced in North America (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widely distributed including in Gaziantep and Hatay (Önder et al., 2006); the species is also reported by Hoberlandt (1956), Önder & Adiguzel (1979), Önder et al. (2006) as *C. nicolosi* Puton & Reuter, 1883, a synonym (see Carapezza, 1997). Mainly on *Verbascum* (Scrophulariaceae) (Schuh, 1995). Considered as an occasional pest of apple, but also a predator on aphid, mealybug and psyllid (Wheeler, 2001).

* ***Chlorillus pictoides*** Wagner, 1963. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 6, 7, 8): several specimens.

Only known from Iraq, Israel, Syria (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). **New for TURKEY.** On *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) (Wagner, 1963, 1975).

Ectagela guttata Schmidt, 1939. MARDIN (Station 14): 1 female; SIIRT (Aydnlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Known from North Africa, Asia Minor and tropical Africa (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from three provinces including Gaziantep (Önder et al., 2006). In Iraq, collected on *Zizyphus* (Rhamnaceae) (Linnavuori, 1993b).

Eurycolpus aureolus Seidenstücker, 1961. DIYARBAKIR (Station 5): several specimens.

TURKEY: only known from Turkey (Nigde province) (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). It is also reported from Adana, Ankara, Kahramanmaraş, Kırşehir, Mersin, Nigde (Önder et al., 2006). Collected on *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) (Seidenstücker, 1961).

Eurycolpus enslini Seidenstücker, 1959. DIYARBAKIR (Station 3): 1 male, 1 female.

Only known from Turkey (Kahramanmaraş province) and Syria (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: Önder et al. (2006) reported also the species from Antalya, Kahramanmaraş and Nigde provinces.

Icodema infuscata (Fieber, 1861). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 6, 8): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, only known in Turkey and Syria (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from several provinces, but none from the southeastern region (Önder et al., 2006). On *Quercus* (Fagaceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Lepidargyrus ancorifer (Fieber, 1858). DIYARBAKIR (Station 1): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, only known in Turkey. TURKEY: cited by Önder et al. (2006) as *Psallus ancorifer*, widely distributed in Anatolia. Imported in North America where it is an occasional pest (onion, pistachio) (Wheeler, 2001).

Lepidargyrus syriacus (Wagner, 1956). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 2, 5, 13, 16): several specimens.

Ponto-East Mediterranean (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999); recently recorded from Iran (Linnavuori, 2010). TURKEY: Although recorded from Turkey by Kerzhner & Josifov (1999), the localities in Turkey are not known (Drapolyuk, 1993) or doubtful (Wagner, 1975); the species is not cited by Lodos et al. (2003) and Önder et al. (2006). On *Alyssum* (Brassicaceae) (Putshkov, 1959).

Macrotylus (Alloeonycha) ancyranus Seidenstücker, 1969. ELAZIĞ (Station 9): 4 males.

TURKEY: only known from the Asian part of Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999) and reported from Ankara, Mersin and Nevşehir provinces (Önder et al., 2006). On *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) according to Seidenstücker (1969) and the present authors.

Macrotylus (Alloeonycha) dentifer Wagner, 1969. ELAZIĞ (Station 9): 6 males, 3 females.

Restricted to Bulgaria, Macedonia, Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: described from Ankara province and only reported from this province by Önder et al. (2006). On *Silene* (Caryophyllaceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Macrotylus (Macrotylus) galatinus Seidenstücker, 1968. ELAZIĞ (Station 7): 5 males.

TURKEY: only known from Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999) and reported from Ankara and Corum provinces (Önder et al., 2006). Associated with *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) (Seidenstücker, 1968; present authors).

Macrotylus (Macrotylus) perdictus Kiritshenko, 1938. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13): several specimens on *Eryngium* (Apiaceae).

Distributed in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Iraq, Iran, Syria, (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from several provinces including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis and Mardin (Önder et al., 2006).

* ***Macrotylus (Macrotylus) syriacus*** Wagner, 1963. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 6, 8, 15): several specimens.

Only known from Syria (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). **New for TURKEY.** On *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) (Wagner, 1963).

* ***Megalocoleus molliculus*** (Fallén, 1807). DIYARBAKIR (Station 5): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, Kerzhner & Josifov (1999) recorded the species with doubt. Matocq (2004) confirmed the presence of the species in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Georgia, Iran, Israel and Kirgizia and Turkey. TURKEY: previously reported from Ankara and Kars (Hoberlandt, 1956); from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from numerous Anatolian provinces including Diyarbakir and Sanliurfa (Önder et al., 2006); from Gaziantep (Matocq, 2004). A pollen feeder (Wheeler 2001); on Asteraceae (*Achillea*, *Anthemis*, *Tanacetum*) (Schuh, 1995).

Nanopsallus carduelis (Horváth, 1888). MARDIN (Station 13): several specimens; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

East Mediterranean; in Asia known from Turkey, Cyprus, Iraq, Israel. TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from several provinces including Gaziantep and Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006). On *Cirsium* (Asteraceae) (Linnavuori, 1993b).

Oncotylus (Cylindromelus) setulosus (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1837). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 1 male.

A Ponto-Mediterranean species extending to Central Asia according to Linnavuori (2010) who found it in Iran; see also Kerzhner & Josifov (1999). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from numerous provinces including Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006). Known on *Centaurea* (Asteraceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Oncotylus (Oncotylus) viridiflavus longipes Wagner, 1954. DIYARBAKIR (Stations 5, 17): several specimens.

The subspecies *longipes* is known from Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999) and Iran (Linnavuori (2010). TURKEY: only known from southern Turkey according to Wagner (1954a) and Hoberlandt (1956). The nominal subspecies *O. viridiflavus viridiflavus* (Goeze, 1778), cited by Önder et al. (2006) from Hatay and Kahramanmaras provinces, could be the subspecies *longipes*; also it could be reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979) as *O. (O.) viridiflavus* (Gz). The two subspecies are found on *Centaureae* (Asteraceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Opisthotaenia (Opisthotaenia) fulvipes Reuter, 1901. DIYARBAKIR (Station 6): 1 female.

Ponto-Mediterranean species described from Turkey and in Asia also known from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from various Anatolian provinces, in particular Niğde (Seidenstücker, 1961), Malatya (Önder et al., 2006). On *Onosma* (Boraginaceae) (Schuh, 1995).

Orthonotus fraudatrix (Reuter, 1904). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 2, 6, 13, 15): several specimens.

East Mediterranean; in Asia: only recorded from Turkey and Lebanon (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: described from Mersin and also reported from Gaziantep among other provinces (Önder et al., 2006). On *Urtica* (Urticaceae) (Wagner, 1975). Several species of the genus are both phytophagous and predator on small arthropods (Wheeler, 2001).

Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) bipunctatus Reuter, 1883. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 5, 12): several specimens; SIIRT (Aydinlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Widely distributed in Europe and Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widespread (Önder et al., 2006). Collected on *Verbascum* (Scrophulariaceae) (Hoberlandt, 1956).

Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) chrysanthemii (Wolff, 1804). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 1, 2): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe and Asia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: also widely distributed including in Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Sanliurfa provinces (Önder et al., 2006).

Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) fulvipennis (Kirschbaum, 1856). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 1, 5, 16, 17).

Widely distributed (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: seems also widely distributed, and cited in particular from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979), Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras (Önder et al., 2006). Collected on *Echium* (Boraginaceae) (Hoberlandt, 1956).

* ***Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) marivanensis*** Linnavuori, 2010. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 1, 3, 4, 5, 7): several specimens, in sweeping dry herbs.

Recently described from Iran (West Azerbaijan: near Sardasht). **New for TURKEY.**

* ***Psallus inancozgeni*** Matocq & Pluot-Sigwalt, 2011. DIYARBAKIR (Stations 1, 2): several specimens on *Fraxinus* sp.

Presently only known from Diyarbakir.

* ***Psallus (Apocremmus) skylla*** Linnavuori, 1994. ELAZIĞ (Stations 7, 8): 6 males, 15 females.

Only known from Syria (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). Described from Israel (Mt. Hermon) and collected at 1500 m. **New for TURKEY.** On *Crataegus* (Rosaceae) (Linnavuori, 1994).

Psallus (Hylopsallus) perrisi (Mulsant & Rey, 1852). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 4, 6, 8): several specimens.

Widely distributed in Europe; in Asia, only known from Turkey, Georgia, Israel (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: reported from several provinces, not cited from southeastern Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on *Quercus* (Fagaceae) (Schuh, 1995). A facultative predator of small arthropods as other species of the genus (Wheeler, 2001).

Psallus (Phylidea) nigripilis (Reuter, 1888). DIYARBAKIR (Station 3): several specimens.

Euro-Mediterranean species; in Asia, only known from Turkey (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: not reported by Önder et al. (2006) or reported as *Stenarus ocularis nigripilis* (Reuter, 1888).

Psallus (Phylidea) quercus (Kirschbaum, 1856). DIYARBAKIR (Station 6): 3 females collected on *Quercus* sp.

European species; in Asia, only known from Turkey and Georgia (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). TURKEY: cited from various Anatolian provinces by Önder et al. (2006) including Kahramanmaraş.

* ***Psallus (Psallus) pseudopunctulatus*** Linnavuori, 1984. DIYARBAKIR (Station 4): 2 males, 2 females collected on *Quercus*.

Previously only known from Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). **New for TURKEY.**

* ***Tinicephalus picticornis*** Wagner, 1966. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 13, 17): several specimens.

Previously only known from Cyprus (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999). Recently recorded from Aydin province (Matocq, 2007).

Tuponia (Chlorotuponia) hippophaes (Fieber, 1861). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Station 8, 9, 16): several specimens.

Holomediterranean species with numerous recognized synonyms (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999; Carapezza, 1997). This polymorphic species is reported from various Anatolian provinces by Önder et al. (2006) (also as *T. michalki* Wagner, 1951 and as *T. seidenstuckeri* Wagner, 1955, two synonyms) including Hatay and Kahramanmaraş. On Tamaricaceae (*Tamarix*, *Myricaria*, *Reaumuria*) (Hoberlandt, 1956; Schuh, 1995; Carapezza, 1997).

Tuponia (Tuponia) ayasensis Wagner, 1963. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Described from Turkey (Central Anatolia) and also known from Azerbaidjan, Iraq, Israel, Jordanie (Kerzhner & Josifov 1999). TURKEY: cited from four Anatolian provinces, none in the southeastern part of Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). On *Tamarix* (Tamaricaceae) (Wagner, 1963; Linnavuori, 1993b, 2010).

* ***Yotvata pulcherrima*** Linnavuori, 1984. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Known from Iraq (Kerzhner & Josifov, 1999) and recently recorded from Iran (Linnavuori, 2010). **New for TURKEY.** On *Quercus* (Fabaceae) and *Vitex* (Verbenaceae) (Linnavuori, 1993a, 2010).

Cimicoidea

Family NABIDAE A. Costa, 1853

Subfamily NABINAE A. Costa, 1853

Tribe Nabini A. Costa, 1853

Himacerus (Aptus) mirmicoides (O. Costa, 1834). ELAZIĞ (Station 7): 1 female.

Widely distributed in Europa, North Africa, Middle East (Kerzhner, 1996). TURKEY: Önder et al. (2006) cited the species as *Aptus mirmicoides* Costa, 1834 and widespread in Turkey. A rather polyphagous species (aphid, insect egg and larva) (Péricart, 1987).

Nabis (Aspilaspis) viridulus Spinola, 1837. ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 female.

Holomediterranean extending to Central Asia (Kerzhner, 1996). TURKEY: widespread (Önder et al., 2006). Strictly associated with *Tamarix* (Tamarindaceae) preying on jassids (Péricart, 1987).

Nabis (Tropiconabis) capsiformis Germar, 1838. MARDIN (Station 13): 1 female; SIIRT (Aydınlı) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Pantropical and subtropical, circummediterranean, common in North Africa, Middle East (Kerzhner, 1996). TURKEY: widespread including in south and southeastern Turkey (Önder et al., 2006). A thermophilous and migratory species (Péricart, 1987).

Nabis (Nabis) punctatus punctatus A. Costa, 1847. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 2, 11, 13): several specimens.

Mediterranean and Euro-Siberian (Kerzhner, 1996). TURKEY: a widespread (Önder et al., 2006), and useful predator of the larval stage of the pest *Ostrinia nubilalis* (Hübner) (Lepidoptera) (Kayapınar & Kornosor, 1993). A xerophilous species preying on various small insects (Péricart, 1987).

Nabis (Nabis) pseudoferus orientarius Remane, 1962. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 5, 13): 4 females; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

The subspecies is restricted to East Turkey, Cyprus, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon (Kerzhner, 1996). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adıguzel, 1979) as "*N. pseudoferus* Rm."

Family ANTHOCORIDAE Fieber, 1836**Subfamily LYTCORINAE Reuter, 1884****Tribe Xylocorini Carayon, 1972**

* *Xylocoris (Stictosynechia) lativentris* (J. Sahlberg, 1870). MARDIN (Station 15): 2 females.

Widely distributed in oriental Europe extending to the North, and toward the East reaching Mongolia (Péricart 1996a). In Asia, it was also cited from Azerbaijan, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan; suspected but not recorded from Turkey (Péricart, 1972). **New for TURKEY.**

Subfamily ANTHOCORINAE Van Duzee, 1916**Tribe Anthocorini Carayon 1958**

Anthocoris nemoralis (Fabricius, 1794). MARDIN (Station 14): 4 males.

Widely distributed in Europe, North Africa and Middle East (Péricart, 1996a). TURKEY: Péricart (1972) recorded the species from Bursa and Kayseri provinces.

* *Anthocoris minki minki* Dohrn, 1860. DIYARBAKIR (Stations 1, 2): 4 males, 6 females.

Widely distributed in occidental Europe. TURKEY: not recorded from Turkey by Péricart (1996a); however, *A. minki* is cited from almost all regions except Thrace by Önder et al. (2006) and other authors. Péricart (1972, 1996a) distinguished *A. minki minki* Dohrn and *A. minki pistaciae* Wagner, 1957, the later having smaller size and a more oriental distribution in the Middle East. However, on the basis of the Turkish material, Önder (1982) considered that there was no serious argument to distinguish a meridional subspecies. Our specimens from Diyarbakir fit well with the description of the nominal species. *A. minki* is usually associated with various species of *Populus* (Salicaceae) on which it preys on gallicolous aphids (Péricart, 1972). In Turkey, according to Yanik & Ünlü (2011) it preys on psyllid and aphid pests on pistachio orchards.

Tribe Oriini Carayon, 1958

Orius (Orius) laevigatus laevigatus (Fieber, 1860). MARDIN (Station 15): 1 female.

Holomediterranean, extending to Central Europe and Middle East (Péricart, 1996a).

Orius (Orius) niger (Wolff, 1811). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 1, 2, 4, 9): several specimens.

Holopalaeartic (Péricart, 1996a). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). A common predator living on various herbaceous plants searching aphids, thrips, acari, insect eggs (Péricart, 1972).

Reduvidae**Family REDUVIIDAE Latreille, 1807****Subfamily PEIRATINAE Amyot & serville, 1843**

* *Ectomocoris (Ectomocoris) caucasicus* Linnavuori, 1972. MARDIN (Ömerli) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Known from South Russia to Central Asia; present in Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Iran, Iraq (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996; Putshkov & Moulet, 2009). TURKEY: only known from Mardin province; not reported by Önder et al. (2006).

Peirates hybridus (Scopoli, 1763). SHIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-Mediterranean (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996; Putshkov & Moulet, 2009). TURKEY: Bursa (Horváth, 1883); Hatay (Puton & Noualhier, 1895); Eskisehir (Hoberlandt, 1956); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); cited from Diyarbakir, Gaziantep among other provinces (Önder et al., 2006). Preys mainly on heteroptera species, particularly on *Eurygaster integriceps* and *Dolicoris penicillum* (Stehlik & Vavrínova, 1997).

Subfamily REDUVIINAE Latreille, 1807

* *Holotrichius tenebrosus* Burmeister, 1835. DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 1 male (macropterous).

Known from the Balkan peninsula and Israel (Putshkov & Moulet, 2009). These authors added that the species would be probably encountered in Turkey; so, it is now done. **New for TURKEY.** As in other representatives of the genus, females are always apterous, males either apterous or macropterous.

Reduvius ciliatus Jakovlev, 1879. MARDIN (Ömerli) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

A Central Asia element (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: only reported from Agri, Gaziantep and Hatay provinces (Puton & Noualhier, 1895; Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder, 1980; Önder et al., 2006).

Reduvius pallipes Klug, 1830. SIIRT (Aydnlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

A Ponto-Mediterranean species (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: reported from: West Anatolia (Wagner, 1966); Gaziantep (Hoberlandt, 1956); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); south and southeastern Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006); Elazığ (Harput) (Yildirim et al., 2010).

Subfamily HARPACTORINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Tribe Harpactorini Amyot & Serville, 1843

Callistodema fasciata (Kolenati, 1857). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 4 females.

East Mediterranean species with limited distribution (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Seidenstücker, 1958; Önder et al., 2006) and recorded in particular from Adiyaman, Hakkari, Malatya provinces (Önder, 1980). Strictly associated to *Tamarix* (Tamarindaceae) on which it preys on small hemipterous and true bugs such as mirids (Putshkov & Moulet, 2009).

Covanus tuberculifer Reuter, 1881. DIYARBAKIR (Station 17): 1 male, 3 females.

East Mediterranean species, also present in Italy (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: described from Bursa and known from several provinces: Istanbul, Edirne (Putshkov & Moulet, 2009); Bursa (Reuter, 1881); Kahramanmaraş (Horváth, 1901); Afyonkarahisar (Hoberlandt, 1956); Izmir (Önder, 1980); from several provinces including Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006).

Nagusta goedelii (Kolenati, 1857). ELAZIĞ (Station 10): 1 female.

East Mediterranean species extending towards Central Europe and Turkmenistan (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: Bursa (Reuter, 1909); Artvin, Agri (Kiritchenko, 1918); Konya (Hoberlandt, 1956); widespread (Önder et al., 2006) and reported particularly from Hakkari, Mardin, Sanliurfa (Önder, 1980). Lives on the canopy of various trees (Putshkov & Moulet, 2009), and in Turkey on many fruit trees (Önder, 1980).

Rhynocoris iracundus (Poda, 1761). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 2, 6, 13, 17): 2 males, 2 females.

Widely distributed (Europe, Caucase, Central Asia) (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). A species showing a great variation of coloration and several "forms". TURKEY: widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder, 1980; Önder et al., 2006) and recorded in particular from Diyarbakir, Mardin, Malatya provinces; the subspecies *R. iracundus picta* Kolenati, 1857 also cited by Önder et al. (2006), as *R. iracundus pictus* Kolenati, 1856, is a synonym (see Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). The species preys on various insects including true bugs (*Graphosoma*, *Aelia*, *Eurygaster*, *Carpocoris*, etc.) (Putshkov & Moulet, 2009).

Rhynocoris punctiventris (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1846). DIYARBAKIR (Station 16): 1 male, 2 females.

East Mediterranean (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: widespread (Önder, 1980; Önder et al., 2006). Feeds on a variety of insects, and in captivity particularly on true bugs (Putshkov & Moulet, 2009).

Sphedanolestes pulchellus (Klug, 1830). DIYARBAKIR (Station 16): 1 male.

A pontic element, extending to Balkans and Algeria (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: reported from several provinces (Reuter, 1890b; Horváth, 1901, 1918; Hoberlandt, 1956; Linnavuori, 1969) including Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya provinces (Önder, 1980; Önder et al., 2006).

Vachiria natolica Stal, 1859. DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 1 male.

Saharo-Sudmediterranean (Putshkov & Putshkov, 1996). TURKEY: described from "Anatolia" and reported from various provinces, including Diyarbakir and Mardin (Önder et al., 2006). In North Africa and Turkey lives often on *Tamarix* (Tamarindaceae) but not exclusively (Hoberlandt, 1956; Putshkov & Moulet, 2009).

IV. – PENTATOMOMORPHA

Aradoidea

Family ARADIDAE Brullé, 1836

Subfamily ARADINAE Brullé, 1836

Aradus flavicornis Dalman, 1823. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Widely distributed: South Europe, North Africa, Afrotropical region (Heiss, 2001). TURKEY: reported from Edirne, Seyhan (Hoberlandt, 1956), Antalya provinces (Önder et al., 2006). Biology unknown; usually collected at light (Heiss & Péricart, 2007).

Coreoidea**Family BERYTIDAE Fieber, 1851****Subfamily BERYTINAE Fieber, 1851****Tribe Berytini Fieber, 1851**

Neides brevipennis Puton, 1895. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 7, 16): 4 males, 1 female.

Transcaucasia and adjacent regions (Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Turkmenistan) (Péricart, 2001a). TURKEY: widely distributed and reported in particular from Mardin and Elazığ provinces (Seidenstücker, 1958; Péricart, 1984). Erroneously considered as endemic to Anatolia by Önder et al. (2006). Collected on *Echium* and *Astragalus* in Turkey (Péricart, 1984).

Tribe Berytinini Southwood & Leston, 1959

Berytinus (Berytinus) hirticornis nigrolineatus (Jakovlev, 1903). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 1 female.

The nominal subspecies *B. hirticornis hirticornis* (Brullé, 1836) is an Euro-Mediterranean element, and this subspecies (pilosity of the antennae greatly developed forming four rows) is restricted to the Ponto-Mediterranean region (Péricart, 1984, 2001a). TURKEY: recorded as *B. nigrolineatus* Jak. 1903 from the Hatay province (Seidenstücker, 1957) and from "Turkey" without precise locality (Önder et al., 2006). Under *Artemisia* (Seidenstücker, 1957).

Berytinus (Lizinus) striola (Ferrari, 1874). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 1 female.

Mediterranean and Ponto-Pannonian (Péricart, 1984, 2001a). TURKEY: recorded from several provinces (Adana, Bursa, Hatay, Izmir, Kahramanmaraş, Mugla) (Péricart, 1984); not cited by Önder et al. (2006).

Berytinus (Lizinus) montivagus (Meyer-Dür, 1841). DIYARBAKIR (Station 6): 1 male.

Euro-Mediterranean species extending until Central Asia (Péricart, 1984, 2001a). TURKEY: common and recorded from several provinces (Adana, Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Balıkesir, Bursa, Canakkale, Içel, Izmir, Manisa, Sanliurfa, Tekirdag) (Péricart, 1984); and also from Denizli (Linnavuori, 1953), Ankara, Aydin, Izmir (Önder et al., 2006). Associated with Fabaceae (particularly *Medicago*).

Subfamily GAMPSOCORINAE Southwood & Leston, 1959**Tribe Gampsocorini Southwood & Leston, 1959**

Gampsocoris punctipes pallidus Hoberlandt, 1951. DIYARBAKIR (Station 4): 4 females by scratching the ground around the foot of plants (probably *Ononis* sp., Fabaceae).

According to Péricart (2001a), the subspecies is known from the Middle East (and particularly in Turkey, Syrie, Iraq) whereas the nominal form *G. punctipes punctipes* (Germar, 1822) is widely distributed in Europa, some Asian countries (Armenie, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan) and not recorded from Turkey. Nevertheless, of the four specimens, only one fits well with the description of Hoberlandt (1951), the other fits with the description of the nominal subspecies (see also Péricart 1984). Both subspecies can be distinguished by minute characters and could correspond to two forms of a variable species.

Subfamily METACANTHINAE Douglas & Scott, 1865**Tribe Metacanthini Douglas & Scott, 1865**

Metacanthus (Cardopostethus) annulosus (Fieber, 1859). ELAZIĞ (Station 10): 1 female.

Mediterranean (North and East) and Pannonian extending to Central Europe (Péricart, 2001a). TURKEY: Péricart (1984) considered the species as rare and recorded specimens from four provinces (Adiyaman, Hatay, Içel, Izmir); cited as *Cardopostethus annulosus* Fieber, 1859 by Önder et al. (2006).

Metacanthus (Metacanthus) meridionalis (A. Costa, 1843). MARDIN (Station 13): 1 male, 3 females.

North Mediterranean and Pontic element, extending to Transcaucasia, Iraq, Iran, Yemen (Péricart, 2001a). TURKEY: recorded by Péricart (1984) from several provinces (Ankara, Balıkesir, Bitlis, Hakkari, İzmir, Kizilcahamam, Manisa, Mardin), and by Horváth (1883) and Reuter (1890) from the Bursa province. The species could be incorrectly cited by some authors under the name "*Megalomerium meridionale* (Costa, 1838)". It lives in damp places mainly on Onagraceae.

Family LYGAEIDAE Schilling, 1829

Subfamily ARTHENEINAE St 1, 1872

Tribe Artheneini St 1, 1872

Artheneis balcanica (Kormilev, 1938). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 8, 10, 16): several specimens.

A Pontic element extending to Central Asia (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: according to Péricart (1999) it is present in the peninsular part of Anatolia (except, maybe, along the wet northern coast); towards east, until the river Euphrates; Önder et al. (2006) reported the species from 6 provinces, including Gaziantep. Lives on *Tamarix* (Tamaricaceae).

Artheneis hyrcanica (Kolenati, 1845). ELAZIĞ (Stations 8, 10): several specimens.

A pontic element (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Ankara (Hoberlandt, 1956), Amasya, Tuneli and Kahramanmaraş (Péricart, 1999); Önder et al. (2006) cited six Anatolian provinces, none in the south east part of Turkey. Lives probably on *Salix* (Salicaceae).

Subfamily BLISSINAE St 1, 1862

Ischnodemus genei (Spinola, 1837). MARDIN (Station 15): 1 male.

Holomediterranean; in Asia, present in Turkey, Iraq, Syria (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Önder et al. (2006) cited the species without detailed localities. Collected on *Typha* (Typhaceae) (see Péricart, 1999).

Subfamily CYMINAE Baerensprung, 1860

Tribe Cymini Baerensprung, 1860

Cymus melanocephalus Fieber, 1861. DIYARBAKIR (Hazro-düzevler) 3-VIII-2010; (Ergani-demirli) 13-VII-2010, M. Duman & I. Özgen leg.: 1 female.

Turanico Euro Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widely distributed (Péricart, 1999; Önder et al., 2006), but not reported from southeastern provinces.

Subfamily LYGAEINAE St 1, 1862

Lygaeus creticus Lucas, 1853. MARDIN (Station 14): 1 male.

Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 2001b). TURKEY: Seidenstücker (1958), Péricart (1999) and Çagatay (1995) recorded the species from several Anatolian provinces including Adana, Malatya, Hatay, Hakkari; Önder et al. (2006) cited the species from various provinces including Gaziantep and Hatay. Collected on *Nerium* (Apocynaceae).

Lygaeus equestris (Linné, 1758). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 4, 6, 16, 17): several specimens.

Holopalaearctic (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread according Önder et al. (2006). Lives on various plants with some preferences for *Vincetoxicum* (Apocynaceae) and *Taraxacum* (Asteraceae) (Péricart, 1999).

Spilostethus pandurus (Scopoli, 1763). ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 10, 14): 2 males, 1 female.

Ponto-Mediterranean and Paleotropical (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread (Péricart, 1999); reported as *Lygaeus pandurus* (Scopoli, 1763) from various Anatolian provinces, including Antalya, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). On various plants.

Spilostethus saxatilis (Scopoli, 1763). DIYARBAKIR (Station 6): 1 male.

Turanico-Euro-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Çagatay, 1995; Önder et al., 2006), including in south east Anatolia (Gaziantep, Hatay; Hakkari). On various plants.

Subfamily GEOCORINAE Bärensprung, 1860

Geocoris (Geocoris) megacephalus (Rossi, 1790). DIYARBAKIR (çimar-Kuyuluhöyük), 6-VII-2010, M. Mehmet & I. Özgen leg.: 1 male.

Mediterranean extending to Central Asia (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Adana, Ankara, Hatay, Mersin (Hoberlandt 1956; Çagatay, 1989; Péricart, 1999), south and southeastern Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006).

Geocoris (Geocoris) phaeopterus (Germar, 1838). MARDIN (Station 12): 1 female.

A Saharo-Sindian element (East Mediterranean, North-Africa, probably present in most part of Africa and tropical Asia) (Péricart, 1999, 2001b); recently recorded from the Basque Country (North Spain) (Pagola-Carte & Zabalegui, 2009) and from South France (Maurel & Streito, 2012). TURKEY: recorded from Adana, Hatay and Sanliurfa provinces (Péricart, 1999); not cited by Önder et al. (2006). Predaceous as the other *Geocoris*. Collected on *Gossypium* (Malvaceae) in Anatolia (Péricart, 1999).

Geocoris (Piocoris) erythrocephalus (Lepeletier & Serville, 1825). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 4, 6, 9, 15, 16): several specimens.

Holomediterranean, extending to Iran and Kazakstan (Péricart, 2001b). TURKEY: widely distributed in Anatolia (Hoberlandt, 1956; Péricart, 1999); not cited by Önder et al. (2006). Preys on small insects on various plants (Lamiaceae, Fabaceae, Boraginaceae) (Péricart, 1999).

* ***Geocoris (Piocoris) luridus luridus*** (Fieber, 1844). ELAZIĞ (Stations 8, 9): 4 males, 3 females.

A Saharo-Sindian deserticolous element (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: not explicitly recorded from Turkey by Péricart; it must be remind that the Fieber's type specimen (lost) is known unprecisely from "Iraq or Anatolia" (Péricart, 2001b). However, Puton & Noualhier (1895) recorded it from Hatay (Ekbaz), Seidenstücker (1958), from Kahramanmaras and Osmaniye, Çagatay (1989) from Ankara, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Izmir, Mardin, Sanliurfa; and Önder et al. (2006) from south and southeastern Anatolia. Mainly on *Tamarix* (Tamaricaceae) or *Acacia* (Fabaceae) preying on aphids and small hemiptera (Péricart, 1999).

* ***Geocoris (Piocoris) putonianus*** Bergroth, 1892. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 3, 4, 8, 12, 13): 2 males, 6 females.

Previously only known in Armenia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Tadjikistan, Turcmenistan, Uzbekistan (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). **New for TURKEY:** not cited by Önder et al. (2006).

Subfamily ORSILLINAE Stål, 1872**Tribe Nysiini Uhler, 1876**

Nysius cymoides (Spinola, 1837). DIYARBAKIR (Station 17): 2 males, 2 female; SIIRT (Aydnlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-Mediterranean, extending towards Africa and Central Asia (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Iğdir (Kiritschenko, 1918); several provinces (Hoberlandt, 1956); Aksaray (Linnavuori, 1960); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); Sanliurfa (Péricart, 1999); numerous provinces including Hatay (Önder et al., 2006). On various plants; in Turkey, collected on *Gossypium* (Malvaceae) (Péricart, 1999).

Nysius thymi thymi (Wolff, 1804). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 male, 1 female.

Holopalaearctic, often confused with *N. ericae* (Schilling, 1829) (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: reported from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from many provinces, including Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras (Önder et al., 2006). Feeds on various seeds (Fabaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Asteraceae, Poaceae, etc.) (Péricart, 1999).

Tribe Orsillini Stål, 1872

Ortholomus carinatus (Lindberg, 1932). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 12, 13, 16): 3 males, 4 females.

South West Europe, North Africa; in Asia: Turkey, Iran, Iraq (Péricart, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Edirne (Hoberlandt, 1956); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979) as *Nysius carinata* (Lb); Balikesir (Péricart, 1999); five provinces, including Diyarbakir (Önder et al., 2006) as *Ortholomus carinatus* and as *Nysius carinatus* Lindberg, 1932.

Subfamily OXYCARENINAE St 1, 1862

Brachyplax tenuis (Mulsant & Rey, 1852): ELAZIĞ (Stations 7, 9): 1 male, 1 female.

Turanico-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Edirne (Hoberlandt, 1956); according to Péricart (1999) widely distributed in the peninsular part of the Anatolia until the river Euphrates; cited by Önder *et al.* (2006) from several Anatolian provinces, including Gaziantep and Hatay (Önder *et al.*, 2006). Mainly on Papaveraceae (Seidenstücker, 1958; Péricart, 1999).

Leptodemus minutus (Jakovlev, 1876). SIIRT (Aydınlı) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-South Mediterranean and Saharo-Sindian (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from: Gaziantep (Seidenstücker, 1961); Afyonkarahisar, Isparta, Manisa, Izmir, Sanliurfa (Çağatay, 1985); Önder *et al.*, (2006) reported the species from the Ege, Marmara and Mediterranean regions.

Macroplox fasciata fasciata (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835). MARDIN (Station 13): several specimens.

Holomediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread in the peninsular part of the Anatolia, except possibly along the Black sea coast (Önder *et al.*, 2006); cited from Elazığ among other provinces (Çağatay, 1985). On Cistaceae (*Cistus*, *Helianthemum*) (Péricart, 1999).

Metopoplax origani (Kolenati, 1845). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 4, 5, 13, 14): several specimens.

Turanico-Mediterranean extending to Central Europe (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread in Anatolia (Péricart, 1999; Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder *et al.*, 2006); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979). On Asteraceae.

Microplax interrupta (Fieber, 1837). MARDIN (Station 14): several specimens.

Turanico-Mediterranean, extending to Africa and India (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Edirne (Hoberlandt, 1956); especially distributed in the oriental part of the Anatolia (Péricart, 1999); reported from many provinces, including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder *et al.*, 2006). Mainly on Asteraceae (Péricart, 1999).

Microplax limbata Fieber, 1864. DIYARBAKIR (Stations 2, 4, 16): several specimens.

East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Adana, Ankara, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kayseri, Mersin, Niğde (Péricart, 1999); also from several provinces including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder *et al.*, 2006).

Oxycaenus (Euoxycarenius) pallens (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 16, 17): several specimens; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-Mediterranean extending in Africa and India (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Van, among other (Çağatay, 1985); from numerous provinces, including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder *et al.*, 2006). Mainly on Asteraceae (see Péricart, 1999).

Subfamily PACHYGRONTHINAE St 1, 1862

Cymophyes ochroleuca Fieber, 1870. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 5, 7): 1 male, 1 female.

East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Konya, Mersin, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay (Péricart, 1999); from various provinces, including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder *et al.*, 2006). On Poaceae (Péricart, 1999).

Subfamily RHYPAROCHROMINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Tribe Antillocorini Ashlock, 1964

Tropistethus lanternae Linnavuori, 1960. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-East Mediterranean extending to Tadzhikistan (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: reported from: Seyhan as *T. fasciatus* Ferrari, 1874 (Hoberlandt, 1956); Diyarbakir as *T. holocerius* (Scholtz, 1846) (Çağatay, 1985); Adana, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Karaman, Mersin (Péricart, 1999); not cited by Önder *et al.* (2006). According to Péricart (*loc. cit.*), the species is often confused with other species of the genus.

Tribe Drymini St 1, 1872

Drymus (Drymus) pilipes Fieber, 1861. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 15, 17): 1 male, 1 female.

Euro-Mediterranean and Pontic (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from: Adana, Hatay (Seidenstücker, 1961), Mugla (Çağatay, 1985) (Péricart, 1999); not cited by Önder et al. (2006). On moss and litter (Péricart, 1999).

Drymus (Sylvadrymus) brunneus confinis Reuter, 1893. DIYARBAKIR (Station 16): 1 male, 2 females.

Restricted to Maghreb, Cyprus, Turkey, Pakistan (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: from the map distribution given by Péricart, 1999, the subspecies is confined to the south east peninsular part of Anatolia; reported as *D. brunneus* (Sahlberg, 1848) from Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces (Önder et al., 2006).

Eremocoris fenestratus (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1839). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 5 males, 4 females.

Turanico-Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Ankara, Bitlis, Karaman (Hoberlandt, 1956), Mersin, Mugla (Péricart, 1999); cited from Adana, Antalya, Izmir, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006). Often at the foot of *Juniperus* and *Cupressus* (Cupressaceae) (Péricart, 1999).

Scolopostethus thomsoni Reuter, 1875. ELAZIĞ (Station 15): 3 males, 2 females.

Holarctic (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Ankara, Bitlis, Van (Péricart, 1999); not cited by Önder et al. (2006). Polyphagous with preference for some plants, *Urtica* (Urticaceae), *Mentha* (Lamiaceae), *Calluna* (Ericaceae), etc. (Péricart, 1999).

Scolopostethus sp. Mardin (Ömerli) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Tribe Gonianotini St 1, 1884

Aphanus rolandri (Linné, 1758). MARDIN (Station 13, 14): 2 males, 6 females.

Euro-Mediterranean and Pontic (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: reported from: Aksehir, Ulukishla, Adana, Pozanti, Kayseri, Konya, Kizilcahamam, Samsun, Bingöl, Fethiye, Yanklar, Engizek dag, Sarikanis (Péricart, 1999); Ankara (Hoberlandt, 1956), Malatya (Çağatay, 1987), Kars (Kiritschenko 1918); from several provinces, including Elazığ, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006); these authors cited also *A. rolandri aethiops* (Douglas & Scott, 1868), now a simple form without any taxonomic signification (Péricart, 1999).

Emblethis angustus Montandon, 1890. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread in Anatolia (Seidenstücker, 1963; Çağatay, 1987; Péricart, 1999); cited from nine provinces, none in the south east Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006).

Emblethis denticollis Horváth, 1878. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Holopalaearctic (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Ankara, Hatay, Kayseri, Konya (Péricart, 1999); cited from 15 provinces including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006).

Emblethis setifer Seidenstücker, 1966. MARDIN (Station 13): 1 male, 1 female.

Known from Turkey, Transcaucasia, Iraq, Iran, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Ankara, Konya, Ereğli, Ulukishla, Nigde, Gaziantep, Malatya, Kayseri (Péricart, 1999); only cited from Adana (Önder et al., 2006). In Armenia, collected at the foot of *Atraphaxis* (Polygonaceae) (Seidenstücker, 1967).

Emblethis verbasci (Fabricius, 1803). MARDIN (Station 13): 1 male, 2 females.

Europe, Asia Minor, Kazakhstan (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); from the European part of Turkey, Adana, Artvin, Bursa (Péricart, 1999); cited from 11 Anatolian provinces, including Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006). Polyphagous, on Lamiaceae, Asteraceae, Scrophulariaceae, and other plants (Péricart, 1999).

Emblethis sp. DIYARBAKIR (Station 4): 3 females.

Females of the genus *Emblethis* cannot be accurately identified.

Ischnopeza pallipes Puton, 1892. MARDIN (Station 13): 1 male.

South and East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Ankara, Gaziantep, Hatay, Tokat, Malatya (Péricart, 1999); Adana, Hatay, Mersin (Önder et al., 2006), and also cited from Adana as *I. taborskyi* Hoberlandt, 1956 synonymized by

Péricart (1996b). Péricart (1999) expressed some doubts about the specific status of *I. pallipes*, very similar to *I. hirticornis* (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850).

Neurocladus brachiidens (Dufour, 1851). DIYARBAKIR (city center): several specimens (at light), 1-VI-2010, A. Matocq leg.; DIYARBAKIR, Silvan Dibalew (Kögek Mountain [N38°11' E41°00'], alt.1184 m, 15-IV-2010, I. Özgen leg.): 4 females.

Turanico-Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from several provinces, including Elazığ, Hatay, Malatya (Péricart 1999; Önder et al., 2006). Biology unknown.

Tribe Lethaeini St l, 1872

Camptocera glaberrima (Walker, 1872). Siirt (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Saharo-Sindian (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Adana and Hatay provinces (Seidenstücker, 1958), from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979; Çagatay, 1985); widespread in the peninsular part of the Anatolia (Hoberlandt, 1956; Péricart, 1999); reported from 7 provinces, including Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006).

Lethaeus cribratissimus (Stål, 1859). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 1 male.

Ponto-East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Istanbul province and almost all peninsular part of Anatolia (Péricart, 1999); cited from 10 provinces, including Gaziantep, Hatay and, as *L. syriacus* Horváth, 1883, from Adana, Aydin, Bursa (Önder et al., 2006).

Lethaeus picipes (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850). Siirt (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Hatay (Puton & Noualhier, 1895); Mardin (Reuter, 1890); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); Artvin, Hatay, Konya, Malatya, Mardin, Nigde (Péricart, 1999); cited from Hatay, Mardin (Önder et al., 2006).

Tribe Megalonotini Slater, 1957

Lamprodema maura (Fabricius, 1803). Siirt (Aydinlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Hatay (Puton & Noualhier, 1895); Kars (Kiritshenko, 1918); Erzincan (Kiritshenko, 1924); Ankara (Hoberlandt, 1956); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); Ankara, Balikesir, Izmir, Diyarbakir (Çagatay, 1988); Kayseri, Konya (Péricart, 1999).

Lasiocoris anomalus (Kolenati, 1845): DIYARBAKIR, SILVAN, Dibalew, Kocaş Mountain, N 38° 11, E 41° 00 ; alt.1184 m,15-IV-2010, I. Özgen leg.: 1 male.

Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Ankara, Aksehir, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hakkari, Iğdir, Karaman, Malatya, Nigde, Tokat (Péricart, 1999); cited from Adana, Agri, Elazığ (Önder et al., 2006).

Megalonotus colon Puton, 1874. DIYARBAKIR (Station 2, 16): 2 males, 4 females; Siirt (Aydinlar) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: reported from: Adana and Hatay province (Seidenstücker, 1958); Diyarbakir, Izmir (Çagatay, 1988); Adana, Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Bingöl, Bursa, Canakkale, Gaziantep, Hatay, Sanliufa (Péricart, 1999); Ankara, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006).

Megalonotus maximus (Puton, 1895). Siirt (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

East Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from East and South-East Anatolia (Bingöl, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Sanliurfa) (Péricart, 1999); from Ankara, Hatay, Konya (Önder et al., 2006).

Megalonotus praetextatus (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835). DIYARBAKIR (Station 16): 1 female.

Turanico-Euro-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread, extending to Armenia (Péricart, 1999); cited from 12 provinces, including Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş (Önder et al., 2006). A polyphagous species.

Tribe des Rhyparochromini Amyot & Serville, 1843

Aellopus atratus (Goeze, 1778). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 2 males, 1 nymph.

Turanico Ponto Euro-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Hatay province (Puton & Noualhier, 1895); European Turkey (Sienkiewicz, 1964); Aydin, Bursa, Ankara, Adana, Kayseri, Tokat, Ulukishla (Péricart, 1999); Afyonkarahisar

(Hoberlandt, 1956); cited from Afyonkarahisar, Ankara, Aydin, Hatay (Önder et al., 2006). Associated to various Boraginaceae, in particular to the genus *Echium* (Péricart, 1999).

Beosus quadripunctatus (Müller, 1766). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 9, 13, 17): 4 males, 2 females. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-Ponto-North Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: cited from Ankara (Hoberlandt, 1956); from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widespread including in the eastern part of Anatolia (Péricart, 1999; Önder et al., 2006).

Peritrechus flavicornis Jakovlev, 1877. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Middle East, Arabia (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Adana (Hoberlandt, 1956); from Adana and Hatay (Önder et al., 2006).

Peritrechus rhomboidalis Puton, 1877. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Ankara, Hatay provinces (Péricart, 1999); not cited by Önder et al. (2006).

Rhyparochromus (s. str.) sanguineus (Douglas & Scott, 1868). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 12, 16, 17): several specimens.

Ponto-Euro-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: recorded from Ankara, Eskisehir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kayseri, Kizilcahamam, Ulukishla (Péricart, 1999); not cited by Önder et al., 2006; Péricart (1999) indicated that *R. sanguineus* and *R. phoeniceus* (Rossi, 1794), are two very similar species, often confused, even in the recent literature.

Xantochilus minusculus (Reuter, 1885). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010): 1 female.

Ponto-Mediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: widespread, recorded from Adana, Ankara, Aksehir, Aydin, Balikesir, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Istanbul, Izmir, Kayseri, Kizilcahamam, Malatya, Mersin, Ulukishla (Péricart, 1999); cited from Ankara as *Rhyparochromus minusculus* (Reuter, 1885) (Önder et al., 2006).

Xantochilus saturnius (Rossi, 1790). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Turanico-Holomediterranean (Péricart, 1999, 2001b). TURKEY: Izmir (Hoberlandt, 1956); Diyarbakir (Wagner, 1959); Adana, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Istanbul, Osmaniye (Péricart, 1999); cited in addition from Elazığ, Kahramanmaraş, Mersin, as *Rhyparochromus saturnius* (Rossi, 1790) (Önder et al., 2006).

Family PYRRHOCORIDAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Pyrrhocoris apterus (Linné, 1758). MARDIN (Station 15): 1 female.

Palaearctic (Kerzhner 2001). TURKEY: widespread (Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on Malvaceae and Tiliaceae (Moulet, 1995).

Scantius aegyptius aegyptius (Linné, 1758). MARDIN (Station 13): 1 female.

North Africa and Middle East (Kerzhner, 2001). TURKEY: According to Carapezza *et al.* (1999), the nominal subspecies is present in south east Turkey, whereas *S. aegyptius rossii* Carapezza *et al.*, 1999 is present in north and west Turkey. Associated with Malvaceae as other Pyrrhocoridae.

Family STENOCEPHALIDAE Dallas, 1852

Dicranocephalus albipes (Fabricius, 1781). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 2 males.

Euro-Mediterranean, also known in the Near East and Caucasia (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Önder et al., 2006). Lives on *Euphorbia* (Euphorbiaceae) (Moulet, 1995).

Family COREIDAE Leach, 1815

Subfamily PSEUDOPHLOEINAE Stål, 1868

Tribe Pseudophloeini Stål, 1868

Anoplocerus luteus (Fieber, 1861). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 female.

West Mediterranean, also known in Morocco, Tunisia and the Pontic region (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: probably widely distributed; the species is erroneously considered as endemic to Anatolia by Önder et al. (2006), and it is also cited by these authors as *A. subinermis* (Puton, 1888) now a synonym (see Dolling, 2006).

Arenocoris waltlii (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1835). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 2, 4, 5): 3 males, 1 female.

Holomediterranean and also known in the Middle East and Caucasia (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: probably widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). On *Erodium cicutarium* (Geraniaceae) (see Moulet, 1995).

Coriomeris affinis (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1839). DIYARBAKIR (Hazro-düzevler), 3-VIII-2010, M. Duman & I. Özgen leg.: 1 male.

Ponto-Euro-Mediterranean (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: cited from Hatay and Mus provinces (Puton & Noulhier, 1995, Kiritschenko, 1924; Önder et al., 2006).

Coriomeris hirticornis (Fabricius, 1794). DIYARBAKIR, Silvan Dibalew Kocaş Mountain, 1184 m, 15-IV-2010. I. Özgen leg.: 1 female.

Euro-Mediterranean (Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed, and cited in particular from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979) and Elazığ provinces (Önder et al., 2006).

Coriomeris subglaber Horváth, 1917. ELAZIĞ (Stations 7, 11): 2 males.

Only known from Greece, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed and cited among other provinces from Gaziantep, Malatya (Moulet, 1995) and Elazığ (Önder et al., 2006).

Coriomeris vitticolis Reuter, 1900. DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 1 male.

Mediterranean, also known in Middle East (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: only cited from Erzincan, Izmir and Mus provinces (Önder et al., 2006). Usually collected on Asteraceae (Moulet, 1995).

Subfamily COREINAE Leach, 1815

Tribe Coreini Leach, 1815

Centrocoris spiniger (Fabricius, 1781). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 4, 6, 12): 5 males, 2 females.

Holomediterranean (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed, and in south east Anatolia only cited from Hatay province (Hoberlandt, 1956, Önder et al., 2006).

Coreus marginatus (Linné, 1758). ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 9, 15): 1 male, 2 females.

Holopalaearctic (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: cited from various provinces including: Elazığ, Hatay, Mus (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). A polyphagous species (Asteraceae, Polygonaceae, Rosaceae, etc.) (Moulet, 1995).

Tribe Gonocerini Mulsant & Rey, 1870

Gonocerus insidiator (Fabricius, 1787). ELAZIĞ (Station 9): 1 female.

Holomediterranean and present in Anatolia (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: not recorded by Önder et al. (2006). Mainly on Cistaceae, Fagaceae, Thymelaeaceae, Lamiaceae (Moulet, 1995).

Tribe Prionotylini Puton, 1872

Prionotylus brevicornis (Mulsant & Rey, 1852). ELAZIĞ (Station 7): 1 female.

Holomediterranean and present in Anatolia (Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: recorded from Hatay (Puton & Noulhier, 1895); not recorded by Moulet (1995) and Önder et al. (2006). On various plants (Moulet, 1995).

Family ALYDIDAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Subfamily ALYDINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Camptopus lateralis (Germar, 1817). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 2 females.

South Palaearctic extending to the Oriental Region (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed and reported from various provinces (Önder et al., 2006) including in south east Anatolia (see Dursun et al., 2010). On various plants (Moulet, 1995); on *Hypericum* (Hypericaceae), *Astragalus* (Fabaceae), *Sambucus* Adoxaceae) (Dursun et al., 2010).

Family RHOPALIDAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Subfamily RHOPALINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Tribe Rhopalini Amyot & Serville, 1843

Brachycarenum tigrinus (Schilling, 1829). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 7, 17): 4 males.

Holopalaeartic (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widely distributed (Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on Brassicaceae (Moulet, 1995).

Corizus brevicornis Horváth, 1917. DIYARBAKIR (Station 17): 1 male.

TURKEY: Only known from Turkey (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). Described from the Ezurum province by Horváth and recorded from Konya (Göllner-Scheiding, 1980), Malatya and Kayseri provinces (Seidenstücker, 1961; Moulet, 1995). Lives on *Morina persica* (Dipsacaceae) (Moulet, 1995).

Corizus hyoscyami hyoscyami (Linné, 1758). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 2, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17): several specimens.

Holopalaeartic (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). On various plants; *Hyoscyamus niger* (Solanaceae) being the true host plant (see Moulet, 1995).

Liorhyssus hyalinus (Fabricius, 1794). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 15): several specimens; MARDIN (Ömerli) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Cosmopolitan (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006); cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979). On various plants.

Maccevethus errans caucasicus (Kolenati, 1845). DIYARBAKIR (Station 5): 1 male; SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Euro-Mediterranean, also present in Middle East (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). Kerzhner (1998) considered this taxon as a subspecies of *M. errans* (Fabricius, 1794); however Kment & Baňář (2010) considered that it should be upgraded to species rank. TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); widely distributed (Önder et al., 2006). On Asteraceae (Moulet, 1995).

Maccevethus sp. DIYARBAKIR (Stations 5, 17): 6 females.

Within this genus, females cannot be accurately identified.

Rhopalus (Aeschyntelus) maculatus (Fieber, 1837). DIYARBAKIR (Station 16): 2 males, 4 females.

Palaeartic (Europe, Middle East) (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed including in Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep and Siirt provinces (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). Lives mainly on *Epilobium* (Oenotheraceae) and other various plants (Moulet, 1995).

Rhopalus (Rhopalus) parumpunctatus Schilling, 1829. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 2, 9, 11, 12): 3 males, 2 females.

Holopalaeartic (Europe, Middle East) (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). A polyphagous species living on various plants, mainly on Asteraceae and Fabaceae (Moulet, 1995).

Rhopalus (Rhopalus) subrufus (Gmelin, 1790). ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 7, 8, 13, 15): 2 males, 2 females.

Palaeartic (Europe, Middle East) (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). A polyphagous species (Moulet, 1995).

Stictopleurus abutilon (Rossi, 1790). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 2, 4, 12): 3 males, 2 females.

Euro-Siberian extending to Central Asia (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). A polyphagous species (Moulet, 1995).

Stictopleurus subtomentosus (Rey, 1888). ELAZIĞ (Station 9): 1 male.

Euro-Mediterranean extending to Middle East (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: cited as *Stictopleurus riveti* (Royer, 1923) from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979) and several Anatolian provinces including Diyarbakir, Hakkari, Siirt, Sanliufra, Van (Önder et al., 2006). *S. riveti* is now a synonym of *S. submentosus* (see Göllner Scheiding, 1975; Moulet, 1991).

Tribe Chorosomatini Fieber, 1860

Chorosoma schillingii (Schilling, 1829). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 6, 9, 12): 2 males, 3 females.

Euro-Mediterranean extending to Central Asia (Moulet, 1995; Dolling, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Moulet, 1995; Önder et al., 2006); cited from Hatay (Putton & Noualhier,

1895); Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979); among other provinces, Moulet (1995) cited also Malatya and Diyarbakir. On Poaceae and various other plants.

Pentatomoidea

Family CYDNIDAE Billberg, 1820

Subfamily SEHIRINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Tribe Sehirini Amyot & Serville, 1843

Ochetostethus sp. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Females cannot be accurately identified, even when genitalia are examined (see Magnien, 2006; Magnien & Ponel, 2011).

Legnotus limbosus (Geoffroy, 1785). MARDIN (Station 15): several specimens.

Euro Mediterranean extending to Uzbekistan (Lis, 2006). TURKEY: reported from various provinces (Lodos & Önder, 1980; Önder et al., 2006), including Hatay (Puton, 1892), Gaziantep, Osmaniye. Mainly on *Galium* (Rubiaceae) (Magnien, 1998).

Tritomegas delagrangi (Puton, 1888). ELAZIĞ (Station 11): 1 male.

Only known from Azerbaidjan, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey (Lis, 2006). TURKEY: reported as *Sehirus delagrangi* (Puton) by Lodos & Önder (1980), Önder et al. (2006) and other authors; described from Izmir and recorded from several provinces: Hatay (Horváth, 1901), Gaziantep (Hoberlandt, 1956), Diyarbakir, Mardin (Lodos & Önder, 1980).

Tribe Geotomini Wagner, 1963

Geotomus sp. SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Female specimens of the genus *Geotomus* cannot be accurately identified.

Macroscytus brunneus (Fabricius, 1803). DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): several specimens (at light).

Widespread in Europe, Africa, Middle East, Central Asia (Lis, 1994, 2006). TURKEY: reported from several provinces, most in the south and southeast part, including Hatay (Puton & Noualhier, 1895), Adana (Hoberlandt, 1956), Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979), Gaziantep, Diyarbakir (Lodos & Önder, 1980), Sanliurfa (Lis, 2000).

Tribe Amaurocorini Wagner, 1963

Amaurocoris curtus (Brullé, 1838). SIIRT (Merkez) (Matocq & Özgen, 2010).

Eremian, from North Africa to the Middle East, Central Asia and Pakistan (Lis, 1994, 2006). TURKEY: reported from South Turkey: Hatay (Puton & Noualhier, 1895), Gaziantep (Hoberlandt, 1956), Adiyaman (Lodos & Önder, 1980). The tribe Amaurocorini has been recently upgraded to a separate subfamily Amaurocorinae (Pluot-Sigwalt & Lis, 2008).

Family SCUTELLERIDAE Leach, 1815

Subfamily ODONTOSCELINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Odontoscelis (Odontoscelis) litura (Linné, 1775). ELAZIĞ (Station 7): 1 male.

Only known from Egypt, Turkey, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: Göllner-Scheiding (1986, 1987) indicated "eastern Turkey"; not cited by Önder et al. (2006).

Subfamily EURYGASTRINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Tribe Eugastrini Amyot & Serville, 1843

Eurygaster integriceps Puton, 1881. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 1, 4, 5, 13, 14, 16, 17): several specimens.

Ponto-Mediterranean extending to the Middle East, Central Asia and Pakistan (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: widespread (Önder et al., 2006), particularly in southeastern region. On Poaceae; one of the most important Sunn Pest (Javahery et al., 2000).

Eurygaster maura (Linné, 1758). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 female.

Palaeartic (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: widespread (Önder et al., 2006). On Poaceae; causes damage to wheat and barley (Javahery et al., 2000).

Tribe Psacastini Mulsant & Rey, 1865

Psacasta (Cryptodontus) tuberculata (Fabricius, 1781). ELAZIĞ (Station 9): 1 female.

Holomediterranean (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: reported from several provinces, including Gaziantep, Hatay (Önder et al., 2006). On *Echium* (Boraginaceae) (Hoberlandt, 1956).

Psacasta (Psacasta) exanthematica exanthematica (Scopoli, 1763). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 6, 8, 15): several specimens.

Holomediterranean extending to Central Europe, Middle East and Central Asia (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: widespread and also reported as *P. herculeana* (Horváth, 1891 and *P. pallida* Reuter, 1902, two synonyms (see Göllner-Scheiding, 2006); cited in particular from Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş provinces (Önder et al., 2006). On *Anchusa* (Boraginaceae) (Hoberlandt, 1956).

Subfamily ODONTOTARSINAE Mulsant & Rey, 1865

Tribe Odontotarsini Mulsant & Rey, 1866

Odontotarsus impictus Jakovlev, 1886. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 8, 17): 3 females.

Irano-turanian extending to Central Asia (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: reported from several provinces, including Diyarbakir, Hatay, Mardin, Siirt, Sanliurfa, Sirnak (Önder et al., 2006).

Odontotarsus crassus Kiritshenko, 1966. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 6, 13): 2 males, 5 females.

Restricted to Iran in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). However, *O. latissimus* Göllner-Scheiding, 1990 described from Diyarbakir was recently synonymized with *O. crassus* by Carapezza (2008); thus, the general distribution is now: Greece (Crete), Iraq, Iran, Syria, Turkey (Carapezza, 2008). TURKEY: Only recorded from the European part of Turkey (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006) and Diyarbakir (Göllner-Scheiding, 1990).

Odontotarsus plicatulus Horváth, 1906. MARDIN (Station 12): 3 males.

East Mediterranean (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: cited from several provinces, including Elazığ, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Mardin, Siirt (Önder et al., 2006). *O. confraginosus* Hoberlandt, 1956, described from Ankara is a synonym of *O. plicatulus*. On Centaureae (Hoberlandt, 1956).

Odontotarsus robustus Jakovlev, 1884. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 8, 12, 13, 17): several specimens.

Holomediterranean extending to Turkmenistan (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006), including in south east Anatolia, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin. On Centaureae (Hoberlandt, 1956; Linnavuori 2008).

Odontotarsus rufescens Fieber, 1861. ELAZIĞ (Station 10): 3 males, 1 female.

Ponto-Mediterranean (Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). *O. irroratus* Horváth, 1906 described from Bursa and *O. karatasensis* Hoberlandt, 1956 described from Seyhan are two synonyms of *O. rufescens* (see Göllner-Scheiding, 2006). TURKEY: reported from numerous provinces including Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin (Önder et al., 2006). On Centaureae (Hoberlandt, 1956).

Family PENTATOMIDAE Leach, 1815

Subfamily ASOPINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Jalla dumosa (Linné, 1758). DIYARBAKIR (Station 3): 1 male; (Silvan Dibalew, Kocası Mountain), 1184 m, 15-IV-2010, I. Özgen leg.: 1 female. Transpalaearctic (Rider, 2006; Péricart, 2010). TURKEY: cited from several provinces, none in south east part of Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006). Preys on various larvae of coleoptera and lepidoptera (Péricart, 2010).

Subfamily PENTATOMINAE Leach, 1815

Tribe Aeliini Douglas & Scott, 1865

Aelia acuminata (L., 1758.). DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 2, 5, 14, 16): several specimens.

Holopalaearctic (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widespread (Önder et al., 2006), also recorded as *A. turanica* Horváth, 1895 synonymized by Voegelé (1968); cited from Diyarbakir, Mardin and Sirnak provinces on wheat (Özgen et al., 2005a). Mainly on wild Poaceae and a pest on cereal crops (Panizzi et al., 2000; Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005).

Aelia abovittata Fieber, 1868. DIYARBAKIR (Station 6, 8): 2 males, 3 females.

TURKEY: only known from Turkey (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). Collected in various provinces (see Hoberlandt, 1956; Brown, 1962b; Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Önder et al., 2006) including Hatay, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep. On Poaceae (*Heterantherium*, *Aegilops*, *Taeniatherum*) (Brown 1962a).

Aelia alticola Kiritshenko, 1914. ELAZIĞ (Station 11): 1 male, 1 female.

A turanico-caucasian species extending to Iran and Turkmesnistan (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). In the literature often identified under the name *A. satunini* Kiritshenko, 1930, now a synonym of *A. alticola* (see Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005). TURKEY: it is cited as *A. satunini* by Hoberlandt (1956) and Önder et al. (2006) from Konya and Iğdir provinces.

Aelia rostrata Boheman, 1852. ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 3 females.

Palaeartic (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widespread (Önder et al., 2006); also recorded as *A. cognata* Fieber, 1868 and as *A. syriaca* Horváth, 1903 synonymized by Derjanschi & Péricart (2005); cited from Diyarbakir, Mardin and Sirnak provinces on wheat (Özgen et al., 2005a). A dangerous pest particularly in southeastern part of Turkey (Panizzi et al., 2000; Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005); on wild and cultivated Poaceae (cereal crop).

Tribe Carpocorini Mulsant & Rey, 1866

Carpocoris coreanus Distant, 1899. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 13, 16): 2 males, 1 female.

Asia Minor, Eastern Palaeartic Asia extending to Southern Russia and Pakistan (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: reported as *C. iranus* Tamanini, 1958, a synonym, only from south and southeastern Turkey (Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Mardin, Sanliurfa) (Önder et al., 2006).

Carpocoris pudicus (Poda, 1761). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 6, 10): 2 males, 2 females.

Central and South Europe, Egypte, Middle East extending to Pakistan (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006); cited from Mardin, Sanliurfa, Diyarbakir and Elazığ provinces on wheat (Özgen et al., 2005a), cherry tree (Özgen et al., 2005b) and almond tree (Bolu et al., 2006); on Asteraceae (Linnavuori 2008).

Codophila varia varia (Fabricius, 1787). MARDIN (Stations 12, 13): 6 males, 1 female.

Holomediterranean, Central Europe, Middle East, Central Asia (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed in Anatolia and cited in particular from several southeastern provinces: Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Mardin, Siirt (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). On Apiaceae (Hoberlandt, 1956).

Dolycoris baccarum (Linné, 1758). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 3, 4, 6, 11, 13, 16, 17): several specimens.

Holarctic (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widespread in Anatolia (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006); cited from Elazığ, Sanliurfa and Diyarbakir provinces on pistachio and cherry tree (Özgen et al., 2005b), and almond tree (Bolu et al., 2006). On *Lonicera* (Caprifoliaceae), *Genista* (Fabaceae), *Styrax* (Styracaceae) (Hoberlandt, 1956). When the populations are high, can cause damage on a variety of crops (cereal, sunflower, tobacco, cherry, bean, potato, artichoke) (Panizzi et al., 2000).

Holcogaster exilis Horváth, 1903. ELAZIĞ (Station 7): numerous specimens.

Mediterranean (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from several provinces (Önder et al., 2006) including Hatay; these authors and others (Puton, 1892; Horváth, 1918; Hoberlandt, 1956) cited also *H. fibulata* (Germar, 1831) from Istanbul, Gaziantep and Hatay, a probable misidentification: *H. fibulata* is not recorded from Turkey (Rider, 2006) and could be confused with *H. exilis*. On *Juniperus*, *Cupressus* (Cupressaceae).

Holcostethus (Holcostethus) strictus strictus (Fabricius, 1803). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 5, 13, 15): 4 males, 4 females.

Holomediterranean extending to Central Europe and Middle East (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: Önder et al. (2006) reported *H. strictus* from several provinces, including Gaziantep, Hatay, Mardin; they reported also *H. strictus vernalis* (Wolff, 1804). Both subspecies are sympatric in Turkey, *strictus* inhabits preferably in plain, *vernalis* in highland.

Staria lunata (Hahn, 1835). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 2, 3, 8, 17): several specimens.

Holomediterranean species extending to Central Europe and Middle East (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from various provinces (Önder et al., 2006) including Gaziantep and Hatay. On *Verbascum*, *Scrofularia* (Scofulariaceae), *Thymus* (Lamiaceae), *Galium* (Rubiaceae), *Centaurea* (Asteraceae) (Hoberlandt, 1935; Linnavuori, 2008).

Tribe Piezodorini Atkinson, 1888

Piezodorus lituratus (Fabricius, 1794). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 1, 2, 5, 10, 16): several specimens.

Holomediterranean extending to Central Europe, Middle East, Central Asia and China (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Önder et al., 2006); cited from Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Elazığ, Malatya and Mardin provinces on wheat (Özgen et al., 2005a), apricot and cherry tree (Özgen et al., 2005b) and almond tree (Bolu et al., 2006). Mainly on wild and cultivated Fabaceae (*Lupinus*, *Medicago*, *Melilotus*, *Sarothamus*, *Trifolium*, *Ulex*) (Panizzi et al., 2000).

Tribe Eysarcorini Mulsant & Rey, 1865

Eysarcoris ventralis (Westwood, 1837). DIYARBAKIR (Çınar-Kuyuluhöyük), 6-VII-2010, M. Duman & I. Özgen leg. On rice: 1 male, 1 female.

Euro-Siberian and Afro-Turanico-Mediterranean extending far into the Ethiopian and Oriental regions (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: reported as *E. inconspicuous* (H.-S.), from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979) and from numerous provinces, including Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Sirkak (Wagner, 1966; Önder et al., 2006).

Stagonomus (Stagonomus) amoenus (Brullé, 1832). ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 2 males.

Euro-Mediterranean and Ponto-Turanian, extending in Asia to Oriental Kazakstan (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from various provinces, in particular Hatay and Gaziantep (Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on *Salvia* spp. (Lamiaceae).

Tribe Halyini Amyot & Serville, 1843

Apodiphus amygdali (Germar, 1817). MARDIN (Station 14): 2 females.

Ponto-Mediterranean extending to the Middle East (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir, Mardin, Sanliurfa, Elazığ and Malatya provinces on apricot and cherry trees (Özgen et al., 2005b) and almond tree (Bolu et al., 2006). Lives on various trees and may produce some damage in orchards (on *Prunus*, *Pistacia*, *Olea*, *Ficus*, etc.). Widespread in Turkey, see the general distribution and the numerous host plants in Fent et al. (2010a).

Mustha vicina Hoberlandt, 1997. (Station 3): 3 females.

Previously only known from Iran (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: recently recorded from Turkey (Gaziantep) by Fent et al. (2010a). According to Fent et al. (loc. cit.), the specimens identified as "*M. longispinis*" Reuter, 1890 recorded from Şanlıurfa province by Özgen et al. (2005) and from Diyarbakir, Elazığ and Mardin by Bolu et al. (2006) belong in reality to *M. vicina*. The distribution in Turkey is until now restricted to South East Turkey.

Mustha spinosula (Lefebvre, 1831). (Station 3): 3 males.

Ponto-East Mediterranean (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: Widespread (Fent et al., 2010a) including in south east Anatolia (Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaras, Kilis, Malatya, Hatay, Mardin). Host plants: see Fent et al. (2010a).

Tribe Pentatomini Leach, 1815

Acrosternum breviceps (Jakovlev, 1889). (Station 1): 1 female.

Irano Touranian, from Middle East to Central Asia (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from Diyarbakir (Önder & Adiguzel, 1979; Önder et al., 2006) and possibly restricted to southeastern Anatolia.

Rhaphigaster nebulosa (Poda, 1761). MARDIN (Station 15): 1 male.

Euro-Mediterranean and Turanian (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: recorded from several provinces, none from south east Anatolia (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006), except Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Kilis (Lodos et al., 1998).

Tribe *Sciocorini* Amyot & Serville, 1843

Dyrodres umbraculatus (Fabricius, 1775). ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 7, 10, 15): several specimens.

Ponto- and Holomediterranean (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widespread in Anatolia (Önder et al., 2006), but apparently more rare in the East according to Derjanschi & Péricart (2005). On *Galium* spp. (Rubiaceae).

Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) luteolus Fieber, 1861. ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 female.

Mediterranean extending to Iran and Afganistan (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from various provinces (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Önder et al., 2006), in particular from Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, and Mardin.

Sciocoris (Aposciocoris) macrocephalus Fieber, 1851. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 12, 16): 2 males, 3 females.

Euro-Siberian and Ponto-Mediterranean (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006); recently recorded from Iran (Linnavuori, 2008). TURKEY: widely distributed, and in south east Anatolia known from Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaras, Siirt, Van (Önder et al., 2006). Host plants: *Knautia* and *Scabiosa* (Dipsacaceae) (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005).

Sciocoris (Sciocoris) cursitans cursitans (Fabricius, 1794). ELAZIĞ (Station 7): 1 female.

Euro-Siberian, reaching in the South, Caucasia, Transcaucasia, Cyprus (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006); recently recorded from Iran (Linnavuori, 2008). TURKEY: cited among other provinces from Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Hatay (Önder et al., 2006). A polyphagous species (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006).

Sciocoris (Sciocoris) deltocephalus Fieber, 1861. DIYARBAKIR, MARDIN (Stations 13, 17): 1 male?, 1 female.

Ponto-Nord East Mediterranean (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed and present in Diyarbakir and Van provinces (Önder et al., 2006).

Sciocoris (Sciocoris) ochraceus Fieber 1861. DIYARBAKIR (Station 2): 2 females.

East and South-Mediterranean (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from several provinces (Seidenstücker, 1958; Önder et al., 2006), in particular from Hatay, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Elazığ, Siirt, Sırnak and Van.

Tribe *Strachiini* Mulsant & Rey, 1865

Bagrada (Nitilia) abeillei Puton, 1881. DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 1, 4, 8, 9, 17): 8 males, 11 females.

East-Mediterranean species (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: only recorded from south and southeastern provinces (Önder et al., 2006; Fent et al., 2010b): Adiyaman, Batman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis; Siirt, Sanliurfa.

Bagrada (Nitilia) stolidia (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1839). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 1, 2, 8): 4 males, 3 females.

Mediterranean (Northeastern part), Black sea regions, Middle Asia (Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited from Izmir by Hoberlandt (1956) as *B. confusa* Horváth, 1936 and, *B. stolidia* var. *quadrinaculata* Horváth, 1936; and by Önder et al. (2006) as *B. cicur* Horváth, 1936 and *B. stolidia* Horváth, 1936, now synonymized (see Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). On *Artemisia* spp. (Asteraceae) (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005).

Eurydema (Eurydema) laticollis Horváth, 1907. DIYARBAKIR (Station 17): 2 males, 9 females.

Restricted to South Russia, Turkey (Asian part), Iran (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: Wagner (1959) cited the species from Diyarbakir, and Önder et al. (2006) from Diyarbakir and Iğdir.

Eurydema (Eurydema) ornata (Linné, 1758). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 13, 15, 17): several specimens.

Holopalaearctic, North Africa, Middle East (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005, Rider, 2006). TURKEY: widely distributed (Önder et al., 2006) and cited particularly from Gaziantep and Hatay; in southeastern Anatolia also cited from Batman province on wheat (Özgen et al., 2005a). Host plant: mainly Brassicaceae.

Eurydema (Eurydema) putoni (Jakovlev, 1877). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ, MARDIN (Stations 3, 7, 13): 4 males, 16 females.

Middle East (Azerbaijan, Afghanistan, Armenia, Turkey, Iran, Israel, Iraq, Syria) (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: only cited from southeastern Turkey (Diyarbakir, Hatay, Gaziantep, Mardin) by Önder et al. (2006) as *E. formosum* (Puton, 1895) synonymised by Péricart (2004).

Eurydema (Horvatheurydema) fieberi Fieber, 1837. ELAZIĞ (Station 8): 1 male, 5 females.

Holomediterranean (rare in North Africa) extending to Middle Asia (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005, Rider, 2006). TURKEY: cited as "*E. fieberi* (Schummel, 1836)" from various provinces, in particular Gaziantep, Hatay (Önder et al., 2006).

Eurydema (Horvatheurydema) rugulosa (Dohrn, 1860). DIYARBAKIR, ELAZIĞ (Stations 3, 7): 2 males, 2 female.

East-Mediterranean extending to Iran, Afghanistan, Ethiopia (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: recorded from various provinces (Horváth, 1901; Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006), in particular from Hatay (Puton, 1892), Diyarbakir (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005), Hatay and Gaziantep (Önder et al., 2006).

Trochiscocoris hemipterus (Jakovlev, 1879). DIYARBAKIR (Station 5): 1 male.

South West Europe, North Africa, Anatolia and Caucase (Derjanschi & Péricart, 2005; Rider, 2006). TURKEY: recorded from Adana, Karaman, Konya by Önder et al. (2006) (in Adana province as *T. sanguinolentus* Horváth, 1895, synonymized by Kerzhner, 1964).

Subfamily PODOPINAE Amyot & Serville, 1843

Tribe Graphosomatini Mulsant & Rey, 1865

Ancyrosoma leucogrammes (Gmelin, 1789). DIYARBAKIR (Stations 4, 16): 3 males, 1 female.

Ponto Turanian and circummediterranean, extending to the East (Caucase, Middle East, Mongolia) (Rider, 2006; Péricart, 2010). TURKEY: widespread (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006). Mainly on Apiaceae (Péricart, 2010).

Derula flavoguttata Mulsant & Rey, 1856. ELAZIĞ (Station 10): 2 males, 1 female.

North and East-Mediterranean, extending to Turkey, Transcaucasia, South Russia (Rider, 2006; Péricart, 2010). TURKEY: cited from several provinces including Hatay and Gaziantep (Önder et al., 2006). Somewhat polyphagous (Apiaceae, Rubiaceae) (Péricart, 2010); collected on *Nigella* (Ranunculaceae) in Turkey (Hoberlandt, 1956).

Graphosoma semipunctatum (Fabricius, 1775). ELAZIĞ (Station 10): 2 males, 1 female.

Holomediterranean Turanian (Rider, 2006; Péricart, 2010). TURKEY: cited from numerous provinces including Diyarbakir, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay and Mardin (Hoberlandt, 1956; Önder et al., 2006); also cited from Elazığ on almond tree (Bolu et al., 2006). According to Péricart (2010), the species lives on various Apiaceae and the numerous forms and varieties described until now do not have any systematic value.

COMMENTS

A total number of 286 species and subspecies belonging to 178 genera and 19 families are reported from the three prospected provinces (Mardin, Diyarbakir, Elazığ); the list also includes some 40 species previously recorded from Siirt and Mardin (Matocq & Ozgen 2010) and not collected again in 2011. This list brings, for the first time, some indications on the terrestrial heteropteran fauna in southeastern part of Turkey. However, given that our results have been mostly obtained in just two weeks during the spring, they remain obviously very incomplete and cannot lead to any serious conclusions. Here we can make only some general remarks.

We must first point out that, in our sample, adult representatives of the following families are missing (Plataspidae, Acanthosomatidae) or very poorly represented (Nabidae, Anthocoridae, Aradidae, Stenocephalidae, Alydidae) (Table 2). This is probably due to the fact that most of the representatives of these families are not yet in activity in the spring period. It is the case for some families (Alydidae, Stenocephalidae, Plataspidae, Acanthosomatidae), for which

development and reproduction usually take place more late. It is true also for most predators (Nabidae, Anthocoridae, Reduviidae) much more abundant in late summer or even in autumn when preys are common. The phytophagous Lygaeidae, Scutelleridae, and Pentatomidae, mostly seed-feeders, are also more abundant later, in summer and autumn.

It is not surprising to note that Miridae constitutes the most abundant species group collected (Table 2). As we know, Miridae is the largest heteropteran family (with more than 10 000 described species) (Schuh & Slater, 1995); in addition, many plant bugs species are active and present right from early spring.

We must also notice that most of the species collected are common, widespread and previously recorded in other parts of Turkey. However some 35 species and subspecies appear to be not recorded in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Aukema & Rieger, 1995-2006) (Table 3). More than half of these taxa were indeed not taken into account in the Catalogue being described or recorded from Anatolia only recently; other records were probably deliberately ignored, the corresponding specimens being not available for further verifications. At least, we believe that 14 species and subspecies are here new for Turkey (Table 3).

Plant bug mirid species represent the most part of the species considered as new for Turkey. Once again, it is not surprising: compared to other families, for instance pentatomoid families, Miridae is still a badly known heteropteran family, a taxonomically difficult group in great need of generic revisions, and for this reason not frequently collected and identified. To tell the truth, in Anatolian faunistic studies, it is often a neglected family, with however some notable exceptions such as Önder (1981) and Lodos et al. (2003).

Thirteen species collected are considered until now as endemic for Turkey (Table 4), most of them are just mirid plant bugs.

Several species, known from different parts of Turkey, seem recorded from south or south east Anatolian region for the first time. Once more, it is the case for various mirid species (see for instance species belonging to the genera *Closterotomus*, *Polymerus*, *Barbarosia*, *Dryophilocoris*, *Globiceps*, *Acrorrhinium*, *Campyloma*, *Eurycolpus*, *Icodema*, *Macrotylus*, *Psallus*, *Tuponia*). It is also the case for some Lygaeidae (*Artheneis*, *Cymus*, *Emblethis*), one Coreidae (*Coriomeris*), two Pentatomidae (*Jalla*, *Raphigaster*). If we consider their distribution in Turkey, some of these species and other as well are probably restricted to southeastern region (see Table 5 species in bold). This hypothesis needs of course to be confirmed by further faunistic Anatolian investigations.

The present list of true bugs, gives a first insight into the heteropteran fauna in south east Anatolian region during spring. This fauna consists mainly of Euro-Ponto- and Mediterranean faunal elements; East Mediterranean elements are also well represented. A group of some 50 species shows a clear Irano Anatolian distribution being present in Turkey and adjacent countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iraq, Iran, Turkmenistan); some of these species are also Touranian elements, extending their distribution to Central Asia. As we know, the Irano Anatolian region is considered as a biodiversity hotspots and it is important to continue the faunistic investigations in the southeastern Anatolian region.

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Table 1. List of the prospected localities.

Station number:	Localities, geographic coordinates, date, altitude (m)
Station 1	DIYARBAKIR: Diyarbakir, Plant Protection Institute [37°56'56N 40°15'30E], 22-23 May 2010, 598 m
Station 2	DIYARBAKIR: Diyarbakir, Plant Protection Institute [37°56'45N 40°15'30E], 29-30 May 2010, 628 m
Station 3	DIYARBAKIR: Egil [38°10'04N 40°04'66E], 23 May 2010, 832 m
Station 4	DIYARBAKIR: Ergani Boraz [38°17'24N 39°56'42E], 24 May 2010, 977 m
Station 5	DIYARBAKIR: Diyarbakir, Dicle University [37°56'56N 37°56'56E], 24-25 May 2010, 610 m
Station 6	DIYARBAKIR: Hazro [36°14'43N 40°47'72E], 25 May 2010, 953 m
Station 7	ELAZIĞ: Harput castle [38°42'62N 39°15'95E], 26-27 May 2010, 1407 m
Station 8	ELAZIĞ: Keban çakmak [38°42'39N 38°56'17E], 26 May 2010, 1395 m
Station 9	ELAZIĞ: Birvan [38°43'92N 38°49'82E], 26 May 2010, 1000 m
Station 10	ELAZIĞ: Hazar lake [38°27'22N 38°27'76E], 27 May 2010, 1247 m
Station 11	ELAZIĞ: Maden [38°22'59N 39°41'22E], 27 May 2010, 916 m
Station 12	MARDİN: Ömerli [37°25'32N 40°59'00E], 28 May 2010, 1070 m
Station 13	MARDİN: Mazıdağı [37°32'94N 40°32'32E], 31 May 2010, 940 m
Station 14	MARDİN: Derik [37°22'05N 40°15'76E], 31 May 2010, 821 m
Station 15	MARDİN: Gürgözekküdü [37°29'16N 40°31'06E], 31 May 2010, 948 m
Station 16	DIYARBAKIR: Çüngüş [38°13'34N 39°14'89E], 01 June 2010, 954 m
Station 17	DIYARBAKIR: Çermik Artukluköyü [38°08'86N 39°31'33E], 01 June 2010, 775 m

Table 2. Heteropteran families and number of species collected in the present study.

Family	Nb of species or subspecies
Ochteridae	1
Saldidae	2
Leptopodidae	1
Tingidae	16
Miridae	103
Nabidae	5
Anthocoridae	5
Reduviidae	12
Aradidae	1
Berytidae	7
Lygaeidae	53
Pyrrhocoridae	2
Stenocephalidae	1
Alydidae	1
Coreidae	10
Rhopalidae	12
Cydnidae	6
Scutelleridae	10
Pentatomidae	37

Table 3. Species and subspecies of Heteroptera new for Turkey or recently cited or described in the literature and not recorded from this country in the Palaearctic Catalogue (Aukema & Rieger, 1995-2006).

Tingidae	
<i>Elasmotropis testacea selecta</i>	present record
Miridae	
<i>Macrolophus epilobii</i>	present record
<i>Calocoris roseomaculatus sauchus</i>	present record
<i>Cyphodema humbaba</i>	present record
<i>Cyphodema rubrica</i>	recorded by Önder <i>et al.</i> (2006)
<i>Phytocoris (Knetocoris) ulmi</i>	recorded by Önder <i>et al.</i> (2006)
<i>Phytocoris (Stictophytocoris) meridionalis</i>	recorded by Önder <i>et al.</i> (2006)
<i>Raumiella ishtar</i>	present record
<i>Trigonotylus ruficornis</i>	recorded by Önder & Adiguzel (1979)
<i>Halticus saltator</i>	recorded by Önder <i>et al.</i> (2006)
<i>Brachymotocoris cyprinus cyprinus</i>	recorded by Önder <i>et al.</i> (2006)
<i>Pseudoloxops sangrudamus</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
<i>Pseudoloxops coccineus</i>	recorded by Önder & Adiguzel (1979)
<i>Acrorrhinum atricorne</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
<i>Glaphycoris ebikh</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
<i>Haliotapus pseudoconcolor</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
<i>Aphanophyes richteri richteri</i>	present record
<i>Asciotema obsoleta</i>	present record
<i>Badezorus signaticornis</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
<i>Campylomma celatum</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
<i>Chlorillus pictoides</i>	present record
<i>Macrotylus (Macrotylus) syriacus</i>	present record
<i>Megalocoleus molliculus</i>	recorded by Matocq (2004)
<i>Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) marivanensis</i>	described by Linnavuori (2010)
<i>Psallus mancozgeni</i>	described by Matocq & Pluot-Sigwalt (2011)
<i>Psallus (Apocrenmus) skylla</i>	present record
<i>Psallus (Psallus) pseudopunctulatus</i>	present record
<i>Tinicephalus picticornis</i>	recorded by Matocq (2007)
<i>Torvata pulcherrima</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
Anthocoridae	
<i>Xylocoris (Stictosymechia) lativentris</i>	present record
<i>Anthocoris minki minki</i>	recorded by Önder <i>et al.</i> (2006)
Reduviidae	
<i>Ectomocoris (Ectomocoris) caucasicus</i>	recorded by Matocq & Özgen (2010)
<i>Holotrichus tenebrosus</i>	present record
Lygaeidae	
<i>Geocoris (Plocoris) luridus luridus</i>	recorded by numerous authors
<i>Geocoris (Plocoris) putontianus</i>	present record
Pentatomidae	
<i>Mustha vicina</i>	recorded by Fent <i>et al.</i> (2010a)

Table 4. True bugs species collected considered as endemic to Turkey.

Tingidae
<i>Dicycla sima</i>
Miridae
<i>Alloeotomus cyprius</i>
<i>Isometopus diversiceps</i>
<i>Closterotomus kroesus</i>
<i>Phytocoris (Leptophytocoris) extensus</i>
<i>Rhabdomiris striatellus wagneri</i>
<i>Barbarosia decalvata</i>
<i>Dryophilocoris (Camarocyphus) persimilis</i>
<i>Eurycolpus aureolus</i>
<i>Eurycolpus enslini</i>
<i>Macrotylus (Alloeoonycha) ancyranus</i>
<i>Macrotylus (Macrotylus) galatimus</i>
Rhopalidae
<i>Corizus brevicornis</i>

Table 5. List of collected true bugs showing a Touranian or Irano Anatolian distribution. In bold: species presumably restricted, in Turkey, to the south east part of Anatolia.

Tingidae
<i>Catoplatus hilaris</i>
<i>Elasmotropis testacea selecta</i>
<i>Hyalochiton multiseriatus</i>
<i>Stephanitis (Stephanitis) oshanini</i>
Miridae
<i>Deraeocoris (Camptobrochis) pallens pallens</i>
<i>Isometopus diversiceps</i>
<i>Macrolophus epilobii</i>
<i>Brachycoleus lineellus</i>
<i>Brachycoleus thoracicus</i>
<i>Calocoris roseomaculatus saucius</i>
<i>Cyphodema humbaba</i>
<i>Cyphodema rubrica</i>
<i>Grypocoris (Grypocoris) fieberi</i>
<i>Rauniella ishtar</i>
<i>Platyporus dorsalis</i>
<i>Brachynotocoris cyprius cyprius</i>
<i>Globiceps (Kelidocoris) syriacus syriacus</i>
<i>Pseudoloxops sangrudanus</i>
<i>Acrorrhinium atricorne</i>
<i>Acrorrhinium conspersum</i>
<i>Glaphyrocoris ebikh</i>
<i>Hallodapus pseudoconcolor</i>
<i>Camptotylus lineae</i>
<i>Chlorillus pictoides</i>
<i>Eurycolpus enslini</i>
<i>Macrotylus (Macrotylus) perdictus</i>
<i>Macrotylus (Macrotylus) syriacus</i>
<i>Oncotylus (Oncotylus) viridiflavus longipes</i>
<i>Plagiognathus (Plagiognathus) marivanensis</i>
<i>Psallus inancozgeni</i>
<i>Psallus (Apocremmus) skylla</i>
<i>Psallus (Psallus) pseudopunctulatus</i>
<i>Tinicephalus picticornis</i>

Tuponia (Tuponia) ayasensis

Yotvata pulcherrima

Nabidae

Nabis (Nabis) pseudoferus orientarius

Reduviidae

Ectomocoris (Ectomocoris) caucasicus

Reduvius ciliatus

Berytidae

Neides brevipennis

Gampsocoris punctipes pallidus

Lygaeidae

Geocoris (Piocoris) putonianus

Emblethis setifer

Cydnidae

Tritomegas delagrangei

Scutelleridae

Odontoscelis (Odontoscelis) litura

Odontotarsus impictus

Pentatomidae

Aelia alticola

Carpocoris coreanus

Mustha vicina

Acrosternum breviceps

Bagrada (Nitilia) abeillei

Eurydema (Eurydema) putoni



Eurydema putoni



Holotrichius tenebrosus



Opistholaenia fulvipes



Ramiella ishatar



Stephanitis oshanini



Rhabdomiria striatellus wagneri



Xlocoris lativentris



Acrosternum breviceps



Calocoris roseamaculatus saicus



Elasmotrophis testacea

*Chlorillus pictoides**Brachynotocoris cyprius**Eurycolpus aureolus**Geocoris putonianus**Macrotylus syriacus**Plagiognathus marivanensis*