

**2nd INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS  
CONCERNING THE RHYNCHOTA FAUNA  
OF BALKAN AND ADJACENT REGIONS**

**PROCEEDINGS**

(Edited by SAKIS DROSOPOULOS)

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## Heteropteran fauna of Slovenia: present state and characteristics

By A. GOGALA

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Slovenia is the northwestern republic of Yugoslavia. Because of its geographical position, it has a great variety of biotopes, Alps in the north-western part, Pannonia flatlands on the east, and the Mediterranean sea on the south-west. This is the reason for a rich and diverse entomofauna. The Heteroptera fauna has been insufficiently examined until now, although some pioneers of entomology working here described new taxons from this country. The first list of Heteroptera in Slovenia was published by M. Gogala and A. Moder (1960). It contained 346 species. We now have published a new list of bug species recorded in Slovenia (Gogala A. and Gogala, M. 1986). The majority of the data is of the last 7 years, but data from old collections from the Museum of Natural History in Ljubljana are included as well. The list contains 500 species. But the number of species living in this territory is probably much higher, although some may disappear because of urbanization. We have already found an additional six species this year.

A considerable portion of the taxons present in Slovenia are particularly interesting in that they represent findings at the geographical limits of their distribution. We found two species described by Josifov from Bulgaria (*Heterocordylus cytisi*, *Psallus balcanicus*). The highest number of bug species is found near the coast, of course. In the riverbed of Dragonja, the most mediterranean river of Slovenia, we found this year

*Cryptostemma alienum* and *Hebrus pusillus*. One of the mediterranean species found near our coast, is *Camponotidea saundersi*. It is very antlike, sucking on *Spartium junceum* where also very similar ants were taking care of aphids. It is possible that the similitiry evolved to protect the bug against birds, which do not eat nonpalatable ants but can see clearly insects on leafless *Spartium*.

In abandoned salt flats near Portoroz lives an isolated population of a *Myrmus* species, different from *Myrmus miriformis* from the Pannonian region. Specimens of this population are uniformly slimmer but the main difference is in their pilosity (very long hairs, some even 10 times longer than the typical *M. miriformis*).

The finding of *Brachyarthrum limitatum* in Slovenia is also very interesting. Two males were caught on a light trap near Kočevje. This species was known until now only from central and northern Europe.

### Literature

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