

# SOME DATA OF THE TRUE BUGS (MIRIDAE, HEMIPTERA) IN THE DIFFERENT ECOSYSTEMS

Eltjon Halimi<sup>1\*</sup>, Anila Papparisto<sup>1</sup>, Dritan Topi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Tirana; Faculty of Natural Science; Department of Biology

<sup>2</sup>University of Tirana; Faculty of Natural Science; Department of Chemistry

e-mail: eltjonhalimi@hotmail.com

## Abstract

This study aim to present a systematic and ecological analysis to the family Miridae, the true bugs, in the different ecosystems. The collection of biological material is performed during the period 2011- 2012. The study analyzed 67 individuals, which are represented by 16 genus and 26 species. By analyzing the collected material, the genera *Deraeocoris* is the most represented with 4 species and a frequency of 15.38%. Habitats of Golem station are represented by more species than the other stations, with 17 species and a frequency of 65.38%, with less species Kolonja station with 9 species and a frequency of 34.62%. Based on the "Jaccard index of similarity coefficient", Spille and Divjaka station have a higher similarity coefficient than the other stations, of 46.66%, with the lowest coefficient Divjaka and Kolonja by 10.52%. showing a similarity of the ecological factors between these stations, which means a similarity between these habitats. Zoogeographic regions of Palearctic, representing most of the species of the species Miridae, with 8 species and frequency 30.77%.

**Key words:** *hemiptera, miridae, ecosystems, dominance, habitats*