On some new or little known Miridae species

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1. A new species of the subgenus *Apsinthophylus* WGN. of *Compsidolon* RT. from Spain.

Of the subgenus *Apsinthophylus* WGN. of the large genus *Compsidolon* RT. 10 species have hitherto been known. Most of them occur in the vast steppe and desert region stretching from North Africa to Central Asia. Only two species, *C. absinthii* (SC.) and *C. pumilum* (JAK.), are widely distributed in southern Europe. A material from Spain, recently sent for identification by Dr. J. RIBES, consisted besides several specimens of *C. balachowskyi* (WGN.), previously known from North Africa, also a new species, *C. nanno* n. sp., described below.

Key to species of *Apsinthophylus* WGN.

1 (8)	1st antennal joint pale, with one or two dark subapical dots on inner surface	2
2 (5)	Larger species, length > 3 mm. ♂, > 2,5 mm. ♀	3
3 (4)	3rd joint of hind tarsi shorter than 2nd. On *Artemisia absinthium*	*absinthii* (SC.) (Holomediterranean).
4 (3)	3rd joint of hind tarsi distinctly longer than 2nd, nearly as long as the other joints together. On *Artemisia* sp., probably *arborescens*	*eckerleini* WGN. (Tunisia).
5 (2)	Very small species, length < 3 mm. ♂, < 2,5 mm. ♀	6
6 (7)	2nd antennal joint with two faint dark basal spots. Length 2,25 mm. Pseudarolia (Fig. 2 c) small. Vesica (Fig. 2 e-f) robust, gonopore near apex	*nanno* n. sp.
7 (6)	2nd antennal joint immaculate. Length ♂ 2,75 mm., ♀ 2,25 mm. Tibial spines remarkably short. Pseudarolia (Fig. 3 b-c) unusually large. Vesica (Fig. 4) slender, gonopore far from apex	*saundersi* (RT.) (Algeria, Libya).
8 (1)	1st antennal joint dark	9
9 (10)	Head and anterior part of pronotum brown or blackish, upper surface otherwise pale. Semidecumbent hairs of upper surface mainly dark. Head in apical view only 1,15 x as broad as long	*scutellare* (RT.) (Morocco, Algeria).
10 (9)	Semierect hairs of upper surface pale. Colouring different. Head considerably broader	11
11 (12)	A large pale species, length ♂ 4,25 mm. Cuneus pale reddish. Eyes large, ocular index 1,43	*alcmene* LV. (Iran).
12 (11)	Usually smaller species. If cuneus reddish, then eyes much smaller	13
13 (16)	Very small species, length > 2,75 mm. ♂	14

14 (15) Length 2,12 mm. ♂, 2,2-2,3 mm. ♀. Lorae and apex of tylus black. Ocular index 1,8 (♂) or 2,4 (♀). On *Artemisia sahariense*..... *minutum* WGN. (Algeria).

15 (14) Length 2,5 mm. ♂. Head immaculate. Ocular index 1,63 (♂). On *Artemisia* sp. ..... *beduinum* LV. (Egypt).

16 (13) Larger species..... 17

17 (18) A small species, length 2,85-3,3 mm. (♂), 2,3-2,5 mm. (♀) (according to WAGNER & WEBER 1964, p. 491 ♂ 2,3-2,8 mm., ♀ 2,3-2,7 mm.). Colouring whitish grey, dark dotting scanty. Membrane milky, with indistinct brownish markings. 2nd antennal joint 0,70-0,83 x as long as basal width of pronotum. 2nd and 3rd joints of hind tarsi of equal length. On *Artemisia gallica*..... ..... *pumilum* (JAK.) (Holomediterranean).

18 (17) Larger species. Membrane largely brownish smoky. 2nd antennal joint longer..... 19

19 (20) Length 3,2-3,5 mm. ♂ ♀ f. macr., 2,5-2,75 mm. ♀ f. brach. Colouring often pale, dark dotting usually scanty. 3rd joint of ind tarsi distinctly shorter than 2nd. Vesica (Fig. 1 a-b)

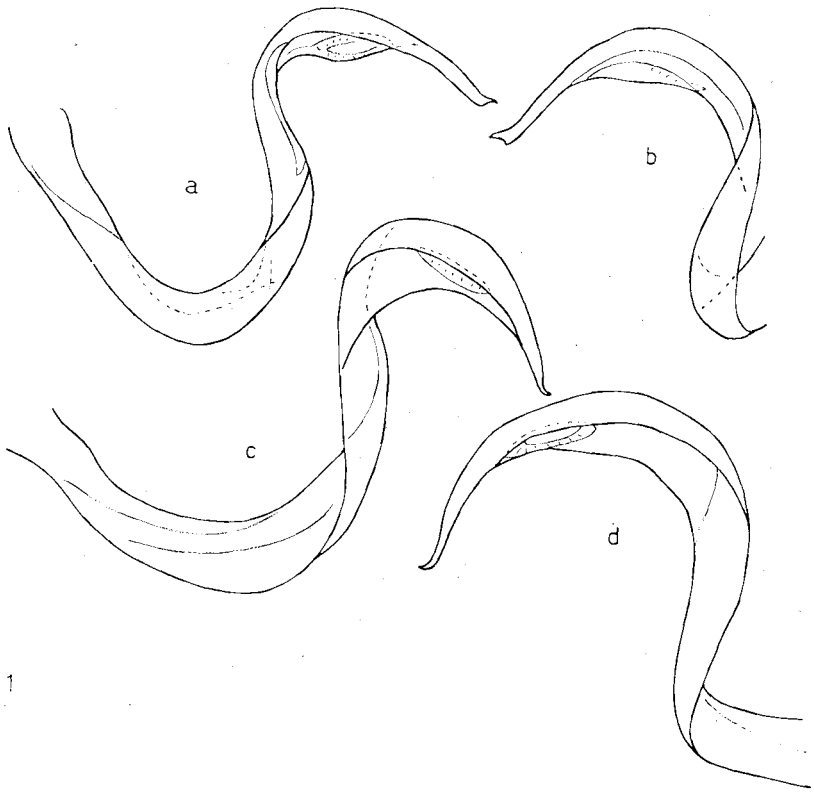

Fig. 1. *Compsidolon balachowskyi* (WGN.): *a* vesica; *b* apex of same in a different aspect. – *C. atomosum* (RT.) : *c-d* same.

more slender, its apical part straighter.....
..... *balachowskyi* (WGN.) (Spain, North Africa).

20 (19) Length ♂ 3,75-4,25 mm., ♀ f. brach. 2,75 mm. (according to WAGNER & WEBER op. cit. ♂ 3,3-3,4 mm.). Darker species, with dense dark dotting. 3rd joint of hind tarsi only slightly shorter than 2nd. Vesica (Fig. 1 c-d) broader and more strongly recurved apically.....
..... *atomosum* (RT.) (Pontomediterranean).

C. nanno n. sp.

Length 2,25 mm. Whitish yellow. Shiny. Frons with faint fulvous lateral arcs, also vertex with very indistinct fulvous markings. Eyes pale grey. Antennae (Fig. 2 b) yellow-brown, 1st joint whitish, with two small dark subapical spots; 2nd joint with two indistinct dark basal spots.

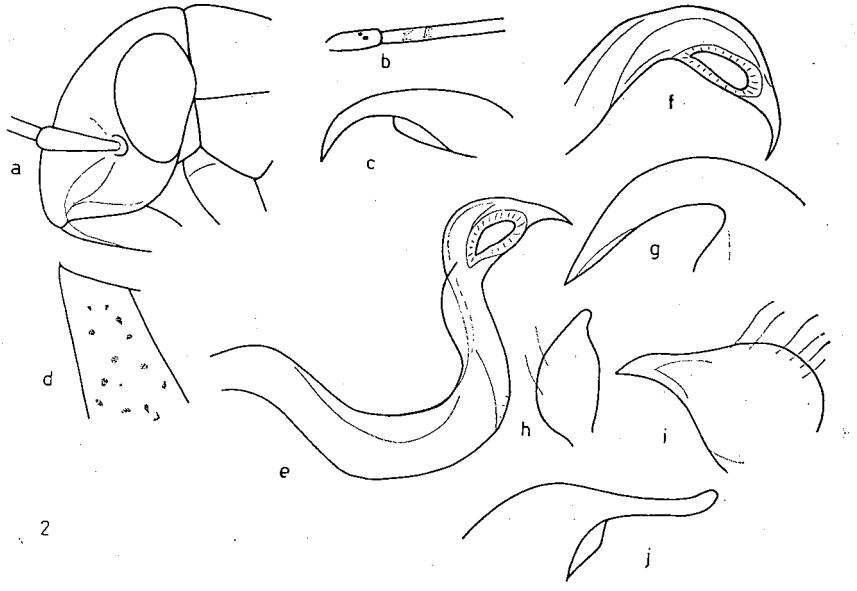

Fig. 2. *Compsidolon nanno* n. sp.: *a* head from side; *b* base of antenna; *c* claw; *d* pattern of elytra; *e-f* vesica; *g* theca; *h* right stylus; *i* sensory lobe of left stylus; *j* hypophysis of same.

Pronotum with sparse and rather faint fuscous dotting, the most distinct spots in basal margin, disk also with traces of very indistinct fulvous irroration. Scutellum with faint minute fuscous dots. Elytra (Fig. 2 d) with rather sparse but distinct fuscous spotting in clavus, corium and cuneus, the spots larger than in pronotum; costal margin apically and apical half of cuneus tinged with yellowish; membrane with dense faint dark irroration save in basal margin, lateral margin with a larger dark spot, inner basal angle dark, veins pale. Under surface and legs pale yellow. Anterior surface of femora with dense fuscous spotting, spots on posterior surface concentrated mainly into apical part. Tibiae whitish, with distinct black spots, spines short, wihtish.

Small, rather parallel-sided, nearly 3 x as long as broad at base of pronotum. Hair covering pale and longish, semidecumbent hairs of elytra in places slightly darker than the adpressed hairs. Head (Fig. 2 a) 0,73 x as broad as pronotum, in frontal view broader than high (38:30), in lateral view higher than long (25:20), eyes small, ocular index 1,9. Proportions between antennal joints 9:40:28:20, 2nd joint longer than diatone (40:38), shorter than basal width of pronotum (40:52). Rostrum slightly beyond hind coxae. Pronotum about 2,5 x as broad as long. 2nd and 3rd joints of hind tarsi of equal length. Pseudarolia of claws (Fig. 2 c) small. Male genitalia in Fig. 2 e-j. Vesica remarkably robust, gonopore near apex.

Material studied: Spain, Segrià, Torres de Segre, La Llacuna, 1 ♂, type, in coll. Ribes, 2-VI-1963, RIBES.

2. *Compsidolon (Apsinthophylus) saundersi* (RT).

♂. Length 2,75 mm. Head yellowish brown, darker than the rest of the body, frons with faint brown lateral arcs. Eyes greyish brown. Antennae yellow-brown, 1st joint with two small brown subapical spots on inner surface. Anterior part of pronotum, including calli, brownish yellow, disk pale greyish, basal margin slightly tinged with yellowish, dark spotting nearly absent, only a few indistinct spots visible behind calli. Scutellum brownish yellow, base slightly darker, apical part with sparse and indistinct brown dotting. Elytra pale greyish ochraceous, brown spotting faint and rather dense; membrane pale brownish, veins

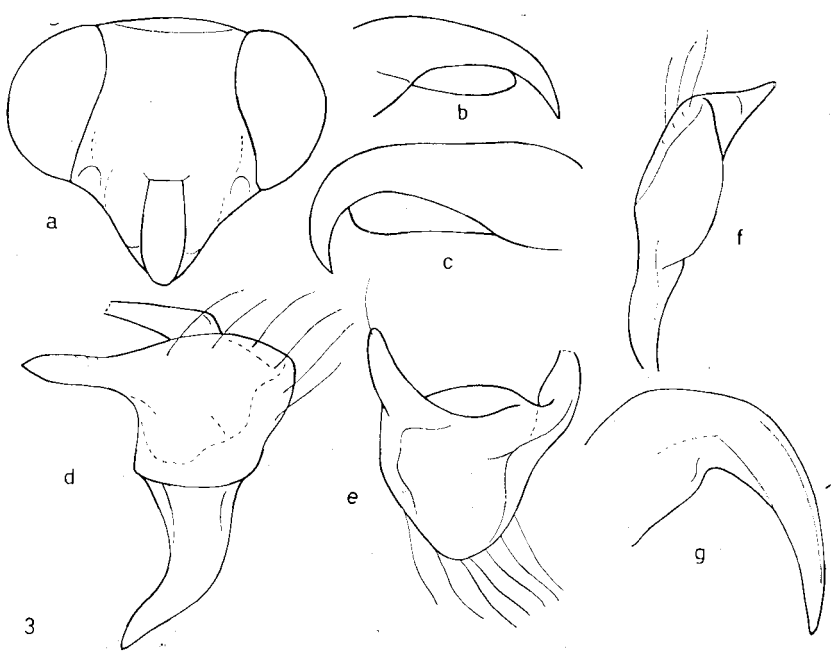

Fig. 3. *Compsidolon saundersi* (RT.) (lectotype): *a* head in apical view; *b* claw; *c* same (female from Libya); *d-e* left stylus (hypophysis broken); *f* right stylus; *g* theca.

paler. Under surface and femora yellow-brown, the latter with rather dense faint brown spotting in apical part. Tibiae whitish, with small black setigerous dots, spines pale brown, tarsi whitish.

Small and robust, ovate. Hair covering of upper surface long, yellowish, semidecumbent. Head (Fig. 3 a) in apical view 1,35 x as broad as high, vertex broad, ocular index 1,83. Proportions between antennal joints 8:48:30:19, 2nd joint 1,09 x as long as diatone (48:44), 0,76 x as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum short and broad. Tibial spines remarkably short. Proportions between joints of hind tarsi 7:12:11. Claws (Fig. 3 b) with large pseudarolia. Male genitalia in Fig. 3 d-g and Fig. 4 a-c. Vesica long and slender, gonopore far from the falcate apex.

Material studied: Algeria, Biskra, ♂ cotype, designated here to the lectotype, 21-IV-1894, in coll. Reuter, Mus. Helsinki.

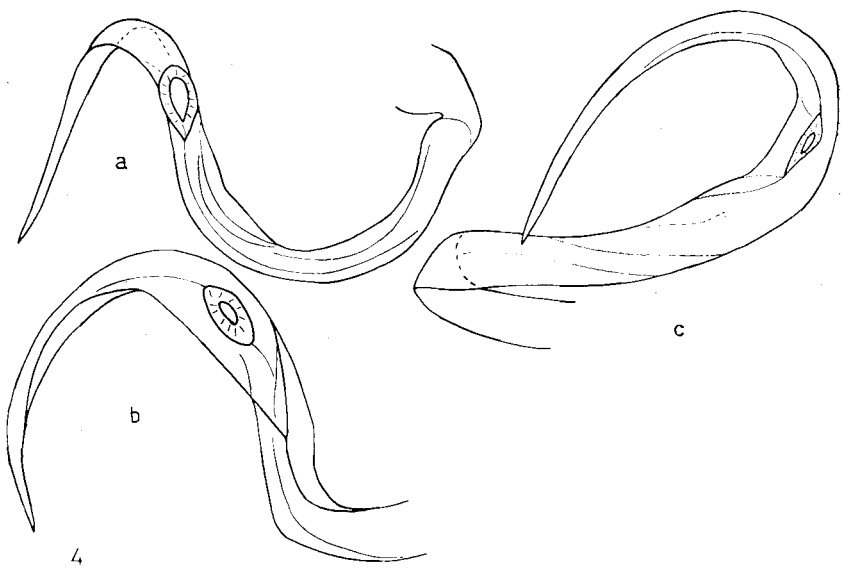

Fig. 4. *Compsidolon saundersi* (RT.): *a* vesica; *b* apex of same in a different aspect; *c* same (dry).

♀ (probably of this species). Length 2,25 mm. Whitish grey. Antennae yellow-brown, 1st joint with two small brown subapical dots on inner surface. Pronotum with a few indistinct dark spots in basal margin. Scutellum minutely spotted with dark apically. Dark spotting of elytra dense and distinct; membrane pale brownish, veins paler. Femora spotted with brown in apical part. Tibiae with small black dots, spines pale.

Small, broadly ovate. Hair covering pale. Head in apical view 1,42 x as broad as high, vertex broad, ocular index 2,53. Proportions between antennal joints 6:40:29:20, 2nd joint slightly shorter than diatone (40:43), 0,66 x as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum beyond hind coxae. Pronotum short and broad. Tibial spines remarkably short. Proportions between joints of hind tarsi 8:11:10. Claws as in Fig. 3 c, pseudarolia unusually large.

Material studied: Libya, 10 km. S of Tripolis, 1 ♀, 30-IV-1961, Eckerlein, in my collection. Identification tentative in absence of males.

3. *Atomoscelis atthis* n. sp.

Compsidolon saundersi WAGNER 1965 nec REUTER 1901.

Length 2,25-2,5 mm. Pale greyish yellow. Frons with faint darker lateral arcs. Eyes pale grey. Base of vertex with a faint orangish median spot. Antennae pale yellowish, 1st joint with two small dark subapical dots. Pronotum with sparse fuscous dotting, nearly absent at middle, and with three very faint longitudinal orangish spots in anterior part. Scutellum with sparse fuscous dotting and with a faint orangish median spot, a continuation of the corresponding stripes on vertex and pronotum. Elytra with distinct fuscous spotting in clavus, corium and cuneus as in *Compsidolon nanno;* membrane milky, apical part slightly smoky, with

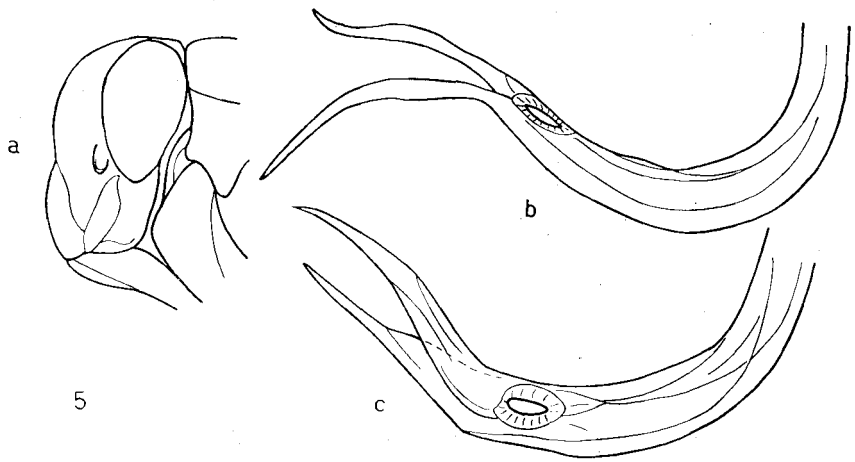

Fig. 5. *Atomoscelis atthis* n. sp.: *a* head from side; *c* vesica. – *A. noualhieri* RT. : *b* same.

a large pale spot in lateral margin, cells faintly darkened apically, veins pale. Under surface and legs pale, femora with sparse dark dotting, tibiae with distinct black spots, spines pale.

Small, ♂ rather parallel-sided, ♀ ovate. Hair covering of upper surface longish, pale. Head (Fig. 5 a) about 0,73 x as broad as pronotum, short and broad, in apical view distinctly broader than high, in profile higher than long (29:20), strongly sloping ventrad, tylus vertical, its apex recurved caudad; eyes small, ocular index 2,44 (♂) or 2.56-2,74 (♀). Proportions between antennal joints 12:49:31:23 (♂) or 13:43:30:20 (♀), 2nd joint 1,23 (♂) or 1,02 (♀) x as long as diatone, shorter than basal width of pronotum (49:55 ♂, 43:57 ♀). Rostrum to hind coxae. Pronotum about 2,5 x as broad as long. Hind tarsi rather short, with 3rd joint longer than 2nd. Claws as in *A. noualhieri* RT., with very reduced and indistinct pseudarolia. Male genitalia (illustrated by WAGNER 1965, p. 125) as in *A. noualhieri*, but vesica (Fig. 5 c) robuster and provided with thicker apical processes.

Material studied: Algeria, 40 km. E of Beni Ounif, Oued Dermel, 1 ♂, type and some ♀ paratypes, 6-V-1964, ECKERLEIN, in my collection. Host: *Atriplex halimus*.

The species was recorded as *Compsidolon saundersi* by WAGNER (op. cit.). It differs from *Compsidolon*, however, in the structure of the head, the very reduced pseudarolia of the claws and the shorter hind tarsi. On the contrary it agrees in all points with the genus *Atomoscelis* RT. being, in fact, closely related to *A. noualhieri* RT. Both species are very alike in the general habitus and in the structure of the claws and the male genitalia. *A. atthis* has even traces of the characteristic orange pattern of *noualhieri*. Moreover both species are monophagous on *Atriplex halimus*. *A. noualhieri* differs from the species described above in the black tipped scutellum and cuneus, the more distinct orange pattern of the upper surface, etc.

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