

Also the spiculi of the aedeagus (Fig. 12b) are more slender than in *crinitus* (Fig. 13b). I have examined male genitalia of specimens from Arizona, North Carolina, Texas, and Washington, D.C. and find that the form of the aedeagus is consistent throughout the entire range.

The spider most often associated with *contubernalis*, *A. studiosus* (Hentz), ranges from New England south into Argentina (Levi, 1963). Since the discovery of this mirid it has been taken (Wheeler, PDA) in the webs of *Agelenopsis pennsylvanicus* in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. These finds disturb my original conclusion that species of *Ranzovius* are specific to the webs of certain species of spiders. Further research is needed on the biology of these bugs to study their degree in spider specificity.

The Latin name *contubernalis*, meaning tent companion, is provided for J. McCaffrey and A. G. Wheeler, Jr., who are publishing on the life history and habits of this species (this issue).

### *Ranzovius crinitus* Distant

Figs. 4, 10, 13

*Ranzovius crinitus* Distant, 1893: 423; Carvalho 1954: 96.

*Nyctella lunifera* Reuter, 1908: 175 (Synonymized by Carvalho, 1954: 96).

Description.—*Lectotype* ♀: Length ca. 2.60 mm, apex of membrane folded (for paralectotype 2.68 mm), width 1.04 mm (1.08 mm). *Head*: Length 0.40 mm (0.38), width 0.54 mm (0.54 mm), vertex 0.32 mm, distorted (0.36 mm). *Rostrum*: Length 1.10 mm (venter obscured in glue). *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.22 mm (0.22 mm), apical width 0.06 mm (0.06 mm); II, length 0.46 mm (0.46 mm), greatest diameter 0.06 mm (0.06 mm); III, length 0.36 mm (0.40 mm); IV, length 0.26 mm (0.26 mm). *Pronotum*: Length 0.42 mm (0.44 mm), basal width 0.90 mm.

General coloration dark brown to fuscous, except for pale or whitish apex of cuneus, and a distinct band encircling base of cuneus from embolium to membrane; membrane smoky black or fumate with an apparent pale area near apex of cuneus (membrane curled and distorted); antennal segments I and II dark, III pale or whitish; IV, brown with base and apex pallid; venter dark brown or black; femora dark brown or black with apices whitish; tibiae whitish or yellowish brown with fuscous spots at bases of tibial spines.

Males (2 paralectotypes).—Length 2.32 mm (2nd specimen with wing membrane distorted, length ca. 2.28 mm), width 1.04–1.08 mm. *Head*: Length 0.38 mm, width 0.46–0.50 mm, vertex 0.30–0.32 mm. *Rostrum*: Embedded in glue. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.22 mm, apical width 0.06 mm; III, length 0.42–0.44 mm, greatest diameter 0.06 mm; III, length 0.36 mm; IV, length 0.26 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.40–0.44 mm, basal width 0.76–0.80 mm. *Genitalia*: Aedeagus (Fig. 13b).

Specimens examined.—Mexico: Lectotype ♀, 1 paralectotype ♂, Omilteme, Guerrero, 8000 ft., H. H. Smith (BM); 1 paralectotype ♂ and ♀, Orizaba, Veracruz, H. H. Smith (BM).

Remarks.—*Ranzovius crinitus* is most similar to *contubernalis* in the pale markings at the apex of the corium and base of the cuneus, but *crinitus* is consistently