

larger in overall body length and has the 3rd antennal segment (Fig. 10) longer in proportion to segment II (0.08 or more the length of II) than does *contubernalis* (0.71 or less the length of II). As discussed under *contubernalis* and in the key, the male genitalia also differ.

*Ranzovius crinitus* has not been associated with any spiders.

***Ranzovius fennahi* Carvalho**

Figs. 9, 15

*Ranzovius fennahi* Carvalho, 1954: 93; Carvalho, 1958: 136.

**Description.**— $\delta$  ( $n = 4$ ): Length 2.32–2.64 mm, width 1.00–1.12 mm. *Head*: Length 0.40–0.44 mm, width 0.54 mm, vertex 0.32–0.34 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.18–1.20 mm, reaching near base of genital segment. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.24–0.26 mm, apical width 0.06–0.08 mm; II, length 0.44–0.48 mm, greatest diameter 0.06–0.08 mm; III, length 0.38–0.40 mm; IV, length 0.28–0.30 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.44–0.46 mm, basal width 0.76–0.80 mm. *Genitalia*: Aedeagus (Fig. 15b), left paramere (Fig. 15c), right paramere (Fig. 15d).

General coloration dark brown or black; antenna black, segment III and IV brown with bases and apices whitish; hemelytra uniformly blackish, except for an occasional indistinct, very narrow, pale line at apex of embolium along cuneal fracture; venter dark, ventral margin of propleura and anterior lobe of ostiolar evaporatum pale or whitish; femora black with apices pale; tibiae pale or whitish with indistinct dark spots at bases of metatibial spines.

**Female** ( $n = 2$ ).—Length 2.64–2.68 mm, width 1.12–1.32 mm. *Head*: Length 0.44–0.48 mm, width 0.52–0.54 mm, vertex 0.32–0.40 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.32–1.38 mm, reaching 6th abdominal segment. *Antenna*: Segment I, 0.26–0.30 mm, apical width 0.10 mm; II, length 0.46–0.48 mm, greatest diameter 0.06–0.08 mm; III, length 0.40–0.44 mm; IV, length 0.28–0.30 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.50–0.52 mm, basal width 0.92–0.98 mm.

Female very similar to male in color and pubescence.

**Specimens examined.**—1 paratype ♀, Santa Cruz, Trinidad, 19 Mar. 1949, R. G. Fennah coll. (USNM); 1 ♂, Panama, Cerro Jefe, 11 Oct. 1974, D. Quintero, ex.: spider web of *Anelosimus eximius* (USNM); 10 ♂, 5 ♀, and nymphs, Touenke Island, French Guiana, 20 Nov. 1975, M. Boulard, taken in webs of *Anelosimus eximius* (MNHP; 3 in USNM); 4 ♂ and nymphs, Suriname, Saramacca Prov., along Coppename River, Voltzberg-Raleighvallen Reserve, Feb. 1982, Deborah R. Smith (USNM).

**Remarks.**—Boulard (1979) observed a phlyne mirid from South America in webs of social spiders “. . . in the manner of the African Plokiophilidae.” I have examined his specimens and find them to be the species *fennahi*. *Ranzovius fennahi*, described from Trinidad and Brazil, and now known from French Guiana and Panama, probably will be found wherever its spider-associate *A. eximius* occurs. According to Levi (1963), this theridiid ranges from Panama into southern Brazil.

*Ranzovius fennahi* can be recognized by the totally dark dorsum without white markings at the apex of the corium and cuneus, and by the long 2nd antennal segment that is subequal to or longer than the width of the head. A few of the Boulard specimens (in alcohol) have narrow, indistinct, white markings at the apex of the cuneus and embolium. This is the only species having a hooked spiculum on the aedeagus.