

A new species of the genus *Compsidolon* Rt.  
(Het. Miridae) from Spain

by

R. LINNAVUORI

21220 Somersoja, Finland

INSTITUTO DE BIOLOGIA APLICADA

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### *Compsidolon (Apsinthophylus) ribesi* sp. n.

Length 3.5 mm. Pale grey. Tylus and genae embrowned, frons with distinct orangish lateral arcs, vertex with irregular reddish brown markings. Eyes brownish. 1st antennal joint black, other joints uniformly dark yellow-brown. Callal area of pronotum reddish brown, posterior part of disk with abundant dark brown irroration. Base of scutellum orangish, medially embrowned, basal lateral angles black; apical part of scutellum medially slightly embrowned and irrorate with brown. Clavus and corium densely and rather regularly spotted with dark brown, apical margin of corium with slight orangish tinge; cuneus minutely dotted with brown, base immaculate; membrane dark smoky with irregular slightly paler areas, veins pale, inner longitudinal vein rather dark. Under surface of thorax mainly dark brown. Venter with reddish brown irroration. Femora with abundant dark brown irroration, hind femora also otherwise embrowned; tibiae with dark dots, spines yellowish brown; tarsi slightly infumed.

Body largish, about  $3 \times$  as long as broad at base of pronotum. Hair covering longish, semidecumbent and pale, also short adpressed silvery hairs present. Head in apical view about  $1.33 \times$  as broad as high, eyes largish, ocular index 1.6. Proportions between antennal joints 5 : 22 : 15 : 19, 2nd joint incrassate, broadening apicad,  $12 \times$  as long as broad,  $1.22 \times$  as long as diatone,  $0.78 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum, also 3rd and 4th joints appearing remarkably incrassate. Rostrum ex-

tending slightly beyond hind coxae. Pronotum  $2.33\times$  as broad as long,  $1.6\times$  as broad as head. Elytra extending well beyond abdomen. 3rd joint of hind tarsi distinctly shorter than 2nd, proportions between joints 9:16:14. Claws as in *C. balachowskyi* (Wgn.). Male genitalia in Fig. 1 a-h.

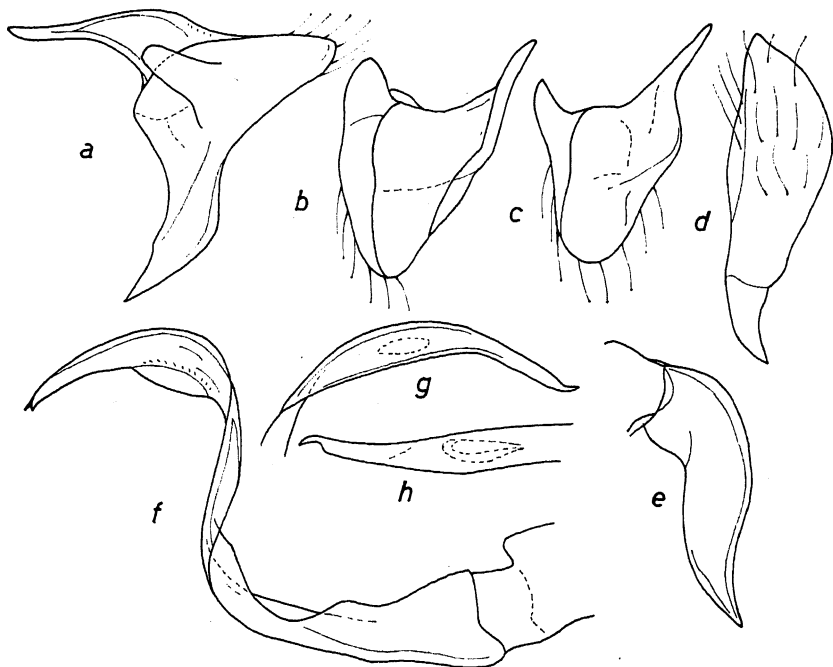


FIG. 1. — *Compsidolon ribesi* sp. n.: a, left stylus from side; b-c, same from above; d, right stylus, broad aspect; e, theca; f, vesica; g-h, apex of same in different aspect.

Material studied: Spain, Murcia, Totana, 1 ♂, type, 7.IV.1971, J. Ribes, in coll. Ribes.

Of the *balachowskyi* group. *C. balachowskyi* (Wgn.) is smaller, length (♂) 3.2-3.5 mm, considerably narrower, body  $3.4-3.5\times$  as long as broad at base of pronotum, and generally paler. The eyes are smaller, ocular index (♂) 1.73-2.0. The antennae are more gracile, the 2nd joint is distinctly paler than the apical joints, only indistinctly broadening apicad, about  $14.25\times$  as long as broad, and relatively longer,  $0.9-1.0\times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. The vesica is more strongly S-shaped curved. *C. atomosum* (Rt.) differs in the more gracile and longer antennae (2nd joint about  $0.9\times$  as long as basal width of pronotum). The

ocular index is 1.7-1.9 (♂) and the 3rd joint of the hind tarsi is only slightly shorter than the 2nd. The subgenus *Apsinthophylus* Wgn. has recently been treated by me (LINNAVUORI, 1971 a and b).

## REFERENCES

- LINNAVUORI, R. — 1971 a. On some new or little known Miridae species. Misc. Zool., 3 (1), 1-7.  
— 1971 b. A new species of the genus *Compsidolon* Rt. from Iran. Stuttg. Beitr. Naturk., 227, 1-4.