

*Compsidolon (Coniortodes) salicellum* (Herrich-Schaeffer)

*Capsus salicellus* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1841:47, fig. 605.

*Psallus salicellus*: Fieber, 1861:305; Reuter, 1884:146; Stichel, 1933:272; Kiritschenko, 1951:206; Carvalho, 1958:130; Kelton, 1982:171-172; Kelton, 1983:140-142.

*Eurymerocoris salicellus*: Walker, 1873:151.

*Psallus (Coniortodes) salicellum*: E. Wagner, 1952:172; Southwood and Leston, 1959: 227, pl. 33, fig. 2.

*Coniortodes salicellum*: E. Wagner, 1954:9; Kerzhner, 1964:752, fig. 309, 328; Sanford and Herbert, 1967:693-696; Herbert and Sanford, 1969:62, 64-65.

*Psallus* sp., MacPhee and Sanford, 1961:671-673.

*Compsidolon salicellum*: E. Wagner and Weber, 1964:489, fig. 258a, 259a-e.

*Compsidolon (Coniortodes) salicellum*: E. Wagner, 1975:151, fig. 729a, 731, 734g.

*Compsidolon salicellum* keys to *Psallus* (couplet 183) in Slater and Baranowski (1978), but with some difficulty. Specimens are often badly rubbed, removing most of the pubescence, at least on the dorsal surface. The head is rather strongly deflexed downward and thus the tylus is not always visible from above. The tip of the rostrum attains the middle of the abdomen and the sexes are not dimorphic. The width of the vertex is greater than half the width of the head (4:7) and the length of antennal segment II is slightly greater than the basal width of the pronotum (12.5:11). The color pattern of small, regularly distributed brown spots on the clavi and coria of the hemelytra are distinctive, together with the pattern on the membrane. As Wagner and Weber (1964) and many others have pointed out, much work remains to be done in clarifying the generic limits of *Psallus* and closely related genera.

*Compsidolon* is a large genus and the host range of its known species is wide. It seems likely that additional species of this group of plant bugs will be detected in the North American fauna, either as introductions or as naturally occurring species. The western and southwestern portions of the United States, and particularly California, would seem appropriate areas for their occurrence. The planned investigations of the Phylinae of western North America by R. T. Schuh of the American Museum of Natural History should clarify the matter.

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