

***Acrorrhinium* Noualhier and *Compsonannus* Reuter (Heteroptera, Miridae) in the Middle East**

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The article contains descriptions of four new taxa: *Acrorrhinium elegans* sp. n., *A. minutissimus* sp. n., *Compsonannus umbrosus* sp. n., and *C. atricornis* sp. n. from Yemen. The male genitalia of *Acrorrhinium conspersus* Noualhier are also illustrated.

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The article is based on field work carried out by the senior author in Iraq in 1979–1981 and in the Republic of Yemen in 1992. The biology, distribution and taxonomy of the Palearctic genus *Acrorrhinium* Noualhier (Phylinae, Hallodapini) are covered. A new unexpected disjunct distribution in SW Arabia was detected. The Eremian genus *Compsonannus* Reuter was also found as new for SW Arabia.

The collected material is the property of the American Museum of Natural History, but at present kept in the author's collection.

Genus *Acrorrhinium* Noualhier

Acrorrhinium Noualhier 1895:176. Type species: *A. conspersus* Noualhier.

Cinnamus Distant 1909:441. Type species: *C. rhinoceros* Distant (Schuh 1974:66).

Lutheriella Poppius 1913:248. Type species: *L. oecophylloides* Poppius (Schuh 1984:103).

Seversyia DeLattre 1950:152–153. Type species: *S. lupa* DeLattre (Carvalho 1958:160).

Easily separated from all other hallodapine genera by the horn- or plug-like frontal process

and the nearly vertical, laterally compressed clypeus. Completely described in Schuh 1974:66–69.

The genus has a Palearctic distribution from South and East Africa and Madagascar (10 known species, descriptions in Odhiambo 1959: 673–676 and Schuh 1974:70–80) to the Indo-Pacific (8 known species, descriptions in Schuh 1984:103–110). One species is known from the Ivory Coast (DeLattre 1950:153). The only known Palearctic species *A. conspersus* Noualhier (Anatolian) undoubtedly represents a recent radiation from the Oriental Region, since it resembles several Oriental species of the genus in the short head and the long winding vesica with serrate apical processes. The South and East African species have a longer head with relatively small eyes, which are distinctly removed from the anterior margin of the pronotum. Moreover, the vesica is short and stout, broadly arcuate. The two new species from Yemen differ greatly from the other known representatives of *Acrorrhinium* in a number of derived characters (small size, pale coloring, reduction of pale setigerous tubercles on upper surface, presence of lateroapical process of theca, and long, gracile, apically falcate vesica), but since they otherwise display the