

1st joints slightly darker. — Body robust,  $2.6 \times$  as long as broad at base of pronotum, ovate. Head  $0.7 \times$  as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view  $1.3 \times$  as broad as high, in lateral view  $1.35 \times$  as high as long; ocular index 2.3. Antennae long and gracile, hair covering semierect and pale, proportions between joints 18:67:54:31; 1st joint  $0.4 \times$  as long as diatone, 2nd  $1.5 \times$  as long as diatone,  $1.03 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to base of venter. Pronotum transverse,  $2.7 \times$  as broad as long in middle. Hind tibia  $1.6 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 9:15:14. Claws as in Fig. 8e.

Biology: On *Suaeda monoica* in a coastal salt marsh.

Discussion: Readily distinguished by the abundant dark pattern, dense and confluent black spotting of the 2nd antennal segment, maculate 3rd antennal joint (uniformly pale in the other species, and the blackish femora).

### *C. atricornis* sp. n.

Figs. 7d–e, 8j–k, 9a–c

Material studied: Yemen: Shabwah, Shabwah, ♂ holotype, 3 ♂ and 2 ♀ paratypes, 23–24.IV.1992, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori (AMNH).

Diagnosis: 2nd antennal segment in ♂ uniformly black, in ♀ black with a pale ring.

Length 2.75 mm. Whitish gray with sparse purplish spotting. Lateral arcs on frons and a few small spots near eyes and in basal margin of vertex purplish; eyes gray. 1st and 2nd antennal segments black, 2nd in ♀ with a pale ring, 3rd and 4th joints pale brownish, base of 3rd whitish. Callal area and sides of pronotum with purplish dots, basal part of disc largely immaculate. Base of scutellum with 4 dark brown spots, apical part with a few purplish dots. Elytra with sparse purplish dotting, apical margin of corium more or less infumed; membrane grayish with dense dark mottling, veins pale. Sides of head and under surface of thorax sanguineous; venter sanguineous with pale mottling. Legs whitish ochraceous. Femora with dense, confluent dark brown mottling, tibiae with distinct black setigerous spots and fine purplish dots, spines pale. 1st and 3rd tarsomeres a little embrowned. — Small.

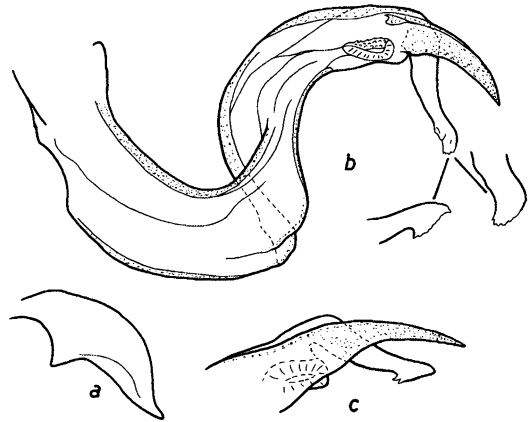


Fig. 9. *Compsonannus atricornis* sp. n. a: theca; b: vesica in slide mount; c: apex of vesica in glycerine.

Body nearly parallel-sided, about  $2.5 \times$  as long as broad at base of pronotum. Upper surface with pale appressed pubescence and longish semierect yellowish and dark hairs. Head about  $0.7 \times$  as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view  $1.35 \times$  as broad as long, in lateral view  $1.23 \times$  as high as long; ocular index 1.11–1.20 (♂), 2.0 (♀). Proportions between antennal joints 14:48:25:20 (♂), 11:44:24:20 (♀); hairs of 1st and 2nd joints black, on other joints pale, 1st joint  $0.30\text{--}0.33 \times$  as long as diatone, 2nd segment in ♂ remarkably incrassate, cylindrical, in ♀ more gracile and slightly expanding apicad,  $1.10\text{--}1.14$  (♂) or  $1.16$  (♀)  $\times$  as long as diatone,  $0.76\text{--}0.81$  (♂♀)  $\times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending a little beyond hind coxae. Pronotum  $2.3$  (♂) or  $2.5$  (♀)  $\times$  as broad as long in middle. Hind tibia about  $1.4 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 8:13:9. Claws in Fig. 8i. — Male genitalia in Figs. 8j–k, 9a–c. Pygofer broadly conical. Vesica robust, with two apical processes, the upper falcate, the lower finely dentate apically.

Biology: On an unidentified tree in a desert wadi.

Discussion: Differing readily from the other known species of the genus in the coloring of the antennae. Erroneously resembling *Yotvata picticornis* (Horvath), which was also found in the same habitat. But the male genital structure clearly proves it to belong to *Compsonannus*. The genus