

Taxonomy of the genus *Compsonannus* Reuter (Heteroptera, Miridae) of the Eremian subregion

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The taxonomy of the genus *Compsonannus* Reuter of the Near East and North Africa is described. New species: *Compsonannus hesione* from Israel. New combination: *Compsidolon maculicorne* Linnavuori = *Compsonannus maculicornis* (Linnavuori).

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Compsonannus is closely related to *Compsidolon* Reuter. It differs from that genus in the maculate 2nd antennal joint. Moreover, the body is markedly more robust, and the membrane of the elytra are densely and conspicuously mottled with fuscous. In *Compsidolon* the membrane is uniformly whitish or infused with faint pale spots; only in certain species inhabiting the Canary Islands is the membrane ornamented with faint dark mottling. The vesica in *Compsidolon* is long and ends in a scythe-like apical part, and the gonopore is located far from the apex.

Compsonannus Reuter

Compsonannus Reuter 1902:63

Type species: *C. puncticornis* Reuter.

Color pale grayish or yellowish ochraceous, rarely (*puncticornis*) with reddish tinge. Elytra, sometimes also pronotum, with fuscous dotting (faint in *ovatus*); Membrane with distinct dense fuscous mottling, a small whitish spot at apex of cuneus. 1st antennal joint with one or two rings of blackish spots, 2nd ornamented with fuscous or blackish spots. Anterior and middle femora with abundant black mottling. Under surface, anterior

margin and apex of upper surface of hind femora with ± confluent dark mottling. Tibiae with black or fuscous spots, those on hind tibiae smaller and fainter than on the others; tibial spines delicate, pale.

Length 3.0–3.5 mm. Body robust, parallel-sided. Hair covering on upper surface dense, consisting of longish semierect yellowish or partially dark hairs and adpressed whitish pubescence. Head in frontal view nearly as high as broad or broader than high, dorsal margin of head in lateral view gradually sloping ventrad; eyes relatively small. Antennae long and slender. Rostrum long, extending at least slightly beyond hind coxae. Pronotum transverse, about 2.5 × as broad as long in middle. Claws (Fig. 3a, c) slender, provided with small pulvilli.

Male genitalia: Vesica robust, provided with one or two apical processes, in the latter case the lower process coarsely dentate; in *maculicornis* the apex of the vesica is triangularly expanded, simple; gonopore close to apex. Other genitalia of the common type.

Distribution: Eremian, extending from North America to the Middle East.

Remarks: Wagner (1965:87–88) incorrectly recorded that the genus has no pulvilli and consequently included it in the *Atomoscelis* group.