

## Key to the species

1. Rostrum extends to near apex of abdomen .... *hesione*  
— Rostrum much shorter ..... 2
2. Upper surface with distinct reddish tinge. Scutellum fuscous with two pale spots in basal margin. Clavus, corium and cuneus with very dense, often confluent minute reddish dotting ..... *puncticornis*  
— Color whitish or yellowish ochraceous. Scutellum pale. Elytra with fuscous unevenly distributed dotting ..... 3
3. 2nd antennal joint about as long as basal width of pronotum ..... *longicornis*  
— 2nd antennal joint distinctly shorter than basal width of pronotum ..... 4
4. Upper surface nearly uniformly pale, only traces of fuscous dotting seen on elytra. 3rd joint of hind tarsus shorter than 2nd. Vesica with two apical processes ....  
..... *ovatus*  
— Scutellum, clavus and base of corium with distinct fuscous dots. 3rd joint of hind tarsus longer than 2nd. Vesica without apical processes ..... *maculicornis*

***C. puncticornis* Reuter**

Figs. 1a–f, 3a–b.

*Compsonannus puncticornis* Reuter 1902:64*Compsidolon thymelaeae* Wagner 1968:109–110 (Wagner 1971:95–96).

Type studied: Morocco, Tan-Tan Oued Dra, male holotype of *thymelaeae*, 7.V.1967, H. Eckerlein, in Mus. Hamburg.

Diagnosis: Upper surface with reddish tinge. Scutellum fuscous with two pale basal spots. Elytra with very dense minute reddish dotting.

Length 3.75 mm. Ground color pale yellowish with reddish tinge. Head reddish ochraceous with faint reddish lateral arcs. Eyes pale gray. Antennae pale ochraceous, 1st joint with two conspicuous dark rings, 2nd with faint reddish spots. Pronotum slightly infumed, with faint and dense, often confluent, minute brown dots. Scutellum infumed, basal margin laterally orange, disk with dense minute dark irroration. Elytra: apical margin of mesocorium with irregular transverse purplish band; clavus, corium and cuneus with dense, often confluent minute reddish brown dots, dots on cuneus red; membrane with dense fuscous mottling. Legs yellowish. Fore and middle femora with abundant dark brown mottling. Hind femora with reddish tinge, anterior margin embrowned. Fore and middle tibiae with distinct, hind tibiae with very small and faint dark dots.

Body large, parallel-sided. Head  $0.67 \times$  as broad as pronotum, in lateral view as high as broad, in frontal view  $1.42 \times$  as broad as high; ocular index 1.87. Proportions between antennal joints 12:62:48:25, 2nd joint  $1.36 \times$  as long as diatone,  $0.91 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to apex of hind coxae. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 10:16:15.

Male genitalia in Fig. 11b.

Biology: On *Thymelaea hirsuta*.

Distribution: Known from Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

The species is very close to *C. ovatus*, but differs in the large size, very dense and  $\pm$  confluent reddish or reddish brown dotting on the upper surface and the smaller eyes.

***C. ovatus* Wagner**

Fig. 3c–g

*Compsonannus ovatus* Wagner 1974a:96–98.

Type studied: Israel, Negev, ca 10 km East of Dimona, male holotype (immature), 15.V.1972, H. Eckerlein, in Mus. Hamburg.

Material studied: Israel: Negev, Mt. Ramon, Es Saharonim, 7 exx, 13.VII.1986; Revivim, 1 ex, 4.VI.1986, Linnavuori.

Diagnosis: Upper surface yellowish ochraceous. Fuscous dots on elytra very indistinct. 2nd antennal joint shorter than basal width of pronotum. Vesica with two apical processes.

Length 3.0–3.25 mm. Yellowish ochraceous. Eyes reddish gray. Antennae pale yellowish; 1st joint with two distinct rings of dark spots, 2nd with faint dark dots. Anterolateral corners of pronotum with dark dots. Apical margin of corium tinged with red; dark dotting on elytra often indistinct or nearly absent; membrane with distinct dense dark mottling. Fore and middle femora and the corresponding tibiae with distinct dark spots. Hind femora with slight reddish tinge, anterior margin appearing dark owing to dense fuscous mottling. Hind tibiae with very small faint dark dots.

Hair covering on upper surface yellowish. Head about  $0.74 \times$  as broad as basal width of pronotum, in lateral view as high as long, in frontal view about  $1.52 \times$  as broad as high; ocular index 1.60–1.78. Proportions between antennal joints 14:62:47:25, 2nd joint about  $1.24 \times$  as long