

Two new synonymies in Holarctic Phylini (Heteroptera: Miridae)

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The following new synonymies are established: *Atomoscelis onusta* (Fieber, 1861) = *A. modesta* (Van Duzee, 1914), *Compsidolon pumilum* (Jakovlev, 1876) = *Psallus fuscopunctatus* Knight, 1930.

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Atomoscelis onusta (Fieber, 1861) = *A. modesta* (Van Duzee, 1914), syn. n. *A. onusta* is a widely distributed Palaearctic species living on Chenopodiaceae, especially *Chenopodium* and *Atriplex*. *A. modesta* lives on host plants of the same genera, many of them introduced ruderal plants, in the USA and Canada. Comparison of large American and Palaearctic material shows that the two taxa are synonymous. *A. modesta* was described, originally in the genus *Tuponia* (Van Duzee, 1914), from specimens collected in 1912-1913 in the city park of San Diego, California. Knight (1927) recorded it from Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona based on specimens collected in 1917-1924. Later North American records demonstrate successive spreading of this species, undoubtedly introduced from the Western Palaearctic, in northward and eastward directions.

Compsidolon (Apsinthophylus) pumilum (Jakovlev, 1876) = *Psallus fuscopunctatus* Knight, 1930, syn. n. *C. pumilum* is distributed from W Europe to Transbaikal; it lives on various species of *Artemisia*, in Siberia mostly on *A. frigida*. *Psallus fuscopunctatus* was described from Colorado (Knight, 1930), we examined also specimens from Wyoming (new record: Carbon Co., Parkside Cmpgrd., 11 mi. S Red Lodge, 7250 ft, 12.VIII.1986, on *Artemisia frigida* Willd., Schwartz & Stonedahl leg.); it lives in the Rocky Mountains on *Artemisia frigida*. The North American specimens are similar to the Siberian ones, but the male genitalia are by about 20% larger and the right paramere more elongate. However, the size of the male genitalia and the shape of the right paramere are quite variable in the Palaearctic specimens and in some populations, e. g. from North Tajikistan, almost identical to those of *P. fuscopunctatus*. We consider therefore *C. pumilum* and *P. fuscopunctatus* as synonyms. As *C. pumilum* is found only in the inner part of North America, its occurrence in

America cannot be explained by recent introduction. *Compsidolon* is a Palaearctic genus most speciose in the Western Palaearctic. The current distribution of *C. pumilum* is disjunct, it is not found in Yakutia, Northeastern Russia, Alaska and Canada. *Artemisia frigida* is a plant of Siberian origin (Krashennikov, 1958, p. 88), hence we may assume the spreading of the bug species with its host plant through the Beringian bridge from Siberia to North America.

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