A NEW CROMPUS FROM NEW CALEDONIA
(Hemiptera-Heteroptera: Lygaeidae)

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Abstract: Crompus nesiotes is described from New Caledonia, and a new key to species is given.

The ischnorhynchine genus Crompus was described by Stål (1874) for Crompus oculatus Stål from Australia. Scudder (1958) added a second species, C. opacus Scudder, keyed the two forms, and (1962) summarized the genus in his revision of the Ischnorhynchinae of the world. Since the genus has been confined to Australia, a species from New Caledonia is of real interest. As might be expected, the aedeagus of the new Crompus (fig. 1) is very much like that of Neocrompus (See Ashlock & Scudder 1966: fig. 1 f. Neocrompus zimmermanni), differing in the shape of the phallothecal process and in the lack of a vesical lobe present on the Neocrompus.

All measurements are in millimeters.

Key to species of Crompus Stål

1. Labium not reaching metacoxae; lateral carina of pronotum narrow, width at widest point less than 1/2 diameter of a pronotal puncture; New Caledonia...
   Labium just surpassing metacoxae; lateral carina of pronotum wider, width at widest point about equal to diameter of a pronotal puncture; Australia...
   nesiotes*  

2. Vestiture of prothorax long and erect; preocular part of head elongate, antennal segment I not surpassing clypeus; veins of membrane opaque white ..............
   Vestiture of prothorax short and appressed; preocular part of head not especially elongate, antennal segment I surpassing clypeus; veins of membrane hyaline, inconspicuous.......................... opacus Scudder
   oculatus Stål

Crompus nesiotes Ashlock, new species  Fig. 1.

Head densely punctate, clothed with appressed golden hairs, length 0.70, width 0.80, antecocular length 0.29, eye length 0.27, eye width 0.19, interocular space 0.43; labium just surpassing mesocoxae, not attaining metacoxae, 1st segment just reaching base of head, segment lengths from base 0.37, 0.43, 0.36, 0.27; antennal segment I just surpassing cly-

* Described as new.
peus, segment lengths from base 0.26, 0.59, 0.46, 0.41.

**Pronotum** fairly uniformly punctate, except callosities impunctate, punctures contiguous to separated by diameter of a puncture, vestiture sparse, erect, each hair nearly as long as width of eye; lateral carina narrow, width about 1/2 diameter of a pronotal puncture; length 0.87, width 1.38. Scutellum moderately punctate, distance between punctures equal to 2× diameter of a puncture, vestiture of long erect hairs sparse; length 0.43, width 0.65.

**Hemelytron** nearly glabrous, but with a few long, erect hairs basally on clavus and corium; sparsely punctate, especially on apical 2/3 of corium; length of claval commissure 0.29, length of corium 1.55, length of membrane 1.29.

Fig. 1. Dorsal view of holotype; inflated aedeagus.
Color: Head reddish brown, darker basally, black ventrally, antenna reddish brown, segment IV darker; labium reddish brown, segment III and IV darker. Pronotum light yellowish brown, with humeral angles, confused median stripe, callosities, mottling on disk reddish brown. Scutellum yellowish brown, darker basally, frosted with white except on punctures. Hemelytron pale yellowish brown hyaline; clavus slightly frosted with white, darkened apically; corium frosted with white near claval suture, apical margin dark brown except near apex of clavus and 2 pale spots in middle; membrane including veins pale hyaline. Venter yellowish brown, thorax frosted with white, propleuron, mesopleuron, and mesosternum black; abdomen with segments III through V darkened. Legs yellowish brown, fore femur dark reddish brown, longest spine white, remaining spines, one long and many minute, dark; remaining femora darkened subapically.

Size: Holotype ♂, length 3.2 (3.2-3.7), width 1.4 (1.3-1.5); ♀, length (3.6-3.9), width (1.5-1.6).


REFERENCES