

Fig. 11. Oreocapsus immundus Linnavuori. a: vesica. - Psallomimus thama sp. n. b: male head in lateral view; c : male antenna; d: claw; e: right style; f : left style; g - h : theca in slide and in dry mount; i : vesica.
characters as in Ơ'. - Male genitalia (Fig. 10c- $^{\text {c }}$ j): Pygofer conical, ventral surface with a longitudinal score. Vesica robust, broadly arcuate, apex deeply bifid, with a long falcate sclerified process and a shorter dentate appendage.

Etymology: The species is dedicated to Dr. Antonius van Harten, of the Yemeni-German Plant Protection Project in Sana'a, for his valuable field work on the insect fauna of Yemen.

Discussion: The genus Oreocapsus Linnavuori (1975:98-102) contains six known species inhabiting high mountains in Ethiopia and Yemen. The new species is closely related to $O$. immundus Linnvuori (1975:100) known from Jebel Sumara in Yemen. The male of $O$. immundus is bigger, length 3.75 mm , and the vesica (Fig. 11a) is much longer and straighter, the shorter apical process is short and blunt, edentate; moreover, a claw-like process (marked with arrow) is found above the gonopore. The female sex of $O$. immundus is unknown.

## Psallomimus tihama sp. n.

Fig. 10k-l, 11b-i

Types: Yemen: Ta'izz, The Tihama, 20 km S of Hais, $\sigma^{7}$ holotype and numerous paratypes, 5.V.1992, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori (AMNH).

Diagnosis: Black. 1st and 2nd antennal joints and legs uniformly black.

Description: Length $2.25-2.50 \mathrm{~mm}$. Shiny. Black to blackish brown. Eyes reddish brown. 1st and 2nd antennal joints black, other joints whitish ochraceous. Membrane of elytra uniformly dark brown. Under surface and legs black, tarsi pale ochraceous, 3rd tarsomeres embrowned. Tibial spines black. - $O^{7}$ elongately, $\varnothing$ more broadly ovate. Body about $2.4 \times$ as long as broad at middle of elytra. Upper surface with long brown hair covering. Head $0.75-0.78$ ( $\left(^{\prime}\right.$ ) or $0.70-0.72$ ( Q$) \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view nearly $1.4 \times$ as broad as high, in lat-

