

Fig. 15. Paralaemocoris strigifrons (Rt.). Left 3, right 9.

talia of the Laemocoris type, but right stylus larger.

Type: Laemocoris strigifrons Rt.

Ribautocapsus E. Wgn. (type: Laemocoris brucki Rt.) has also an unmargined vertex, but has, according to STICHEL (1956, p. 391 and 396-397), 1) the tylus not prominent and not separated from frons by a notch in lateral aspect, 2) scutellum conically upturned apically, and 3) colour pattern of the Laemocoris type.

Key to the species

P. strigifrons (Rt.)

Fig. 15. Easily recognized in the large size, in the frontal stripes and in the thick antennae. Male genitalia: Right

stylus (Fig. 14 h) well developed, narrow and sharp-tipped. Left stylus (Fig. 14 g) as in the genus *Laemocoris*. Theca (Fig. 14 i) thick, digitate, simple. Vesica very long and gracile as in *Laemocoris*, apex as in Fig. 14 f.

Material studied: Egypt, Cairo – Suez desert road, 2 33 and 1 9, 14. – 15. IX. 1962. From Haloxylon salicornicum. New to Egypt. Eremian.

P. ahngeri (Rt.)

Fig. 16. Vertex 1.2s (3) or 1.8 (?) \times as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints 9:38:30:14 (3) or 10:32:34:25 (?); 2nd joint 1.8 (3) or 1.8 (?) \times as long as basal width of pronotum. Male genitalia: Left stylus and theca as in *L. strigifrons*. Right stylus (Fig. 141) shorter and broader. Apex of vesica (Fig. 14 k) with a long subapical process.

Material studied: Iran, Schacrud, some, Kiritshenko.

P. macrophthalmus sp. n.

3 4 mm. As P. ahngeri, but 1) eyes much larger, vertex only as broad as eye, 2) proportions between antennal joints 11: 34: 22: ?, 2nd joint 1.1 \times as long as basal width of pronotum, 3) apex of scutellum somewhat more swellen, 4) hind tibiae brown (light ochraceous in P. ahngeri) and 5) apex of vesica (Fig. 14j) not sharp-tipped and provided with a small subapical process.

SSSR: Transcaspia, Repetek, 1 δ (type), Hohlbeck; Transcaspia, 2 $\delta\delta$ (paratypes), Ahnger.