only) is smaller, elytra red (also cuneus), hair covering of upper surface denser and longer with the darker hairs longer and more numerous, and pronotum much more transverse.

*Juniperia* n. gen.

Very small species, resembling *Psallus* in general habitus and in colouring. General colouring pink. Upper surface with long yellowish hair covering. Head small but distinctly produced apicad with tylus clearly visible in lateral aspect; vertex distinctly convex. Facets of eyes distinctly globose. Antennae arising from near the eyes, gracile, completely pale, with light hair covering. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum strongly transverse, lateral and basal margins straight, disk flat. Femora reddish, knees and tibiae uniformly pale with light spines. Hind tarsi long, proportions between the joints 5:8:10, i.e. 3rd joint distinctly longer than 2nd; claws long, only slightly curved, arolia very small, scarcely visible (fig. 18 f). Male genitalia: Vesica simple, S-shaped curved, ending in one curved apical spine; secondary gonopore near the apex.

Type: *J. rubescens* Lv.

Of the *Psallus-Plagiognathus* group. Differing from *Psallus* in the simple hair covering of the upper surface and in the structure of the claws, which are distinctly curved and provided with well developed arolia in *Psallus*. Moreover the *Psallus* species have, at least usually, the femora dark spotted apically, the tibial spines dark and arising from dark dots and the vesica dissimilarly shaped (U-shaped) and often bearing a dentate apical process. In the genus *Plagiognathus* the new genus most nearly resembles the subgenus *Parapsallus* E. Wgn. in the long 3rd joint of the hind tarsi and in the rather straight claws with small arolia as well as in the globose facets of the eyes. *Juniperia* differs from *Plagiognathus*, however, in the red colouring, in the unspotted legs (in *Plagiognathus* the femora are apically dark spotted or in some species uniformly blackish and the tibiae are always provided with black setae arising from distinct blackish dots that are clearly developed even in the pale-coloured species; usually the knees are also blackish. Moreover, the 1st antennal joint and the base of the 2nd are usually provided with black markings). The vesica in *Plagiognathus* ends in two apical spines and the secondary gonopore is located relatively far from the apex.

*J. rubescens* n. sp.

1.9—2.1 mm. Pale red. Head, pronotum and scutellum tinged with yellowish. Antennae uniformly yellowish. Elytra with costal margin tinged with whitish; membrane lighter or darker smoky, veins reddish. Under surface and femora bright red, other parts of legs pale yellowish.

Very small. Head small, about 0.6 × as broad as basal width of pronotum (fig. 18 d—e). Vertex 1.25 × (♂) or 2 × (♀) as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints about 3.25 + 15.5 + 9 + ?; antennae thicker in male; 2nd joint about 0.78 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Elytra somewhat longer than abdomen. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 18 i)