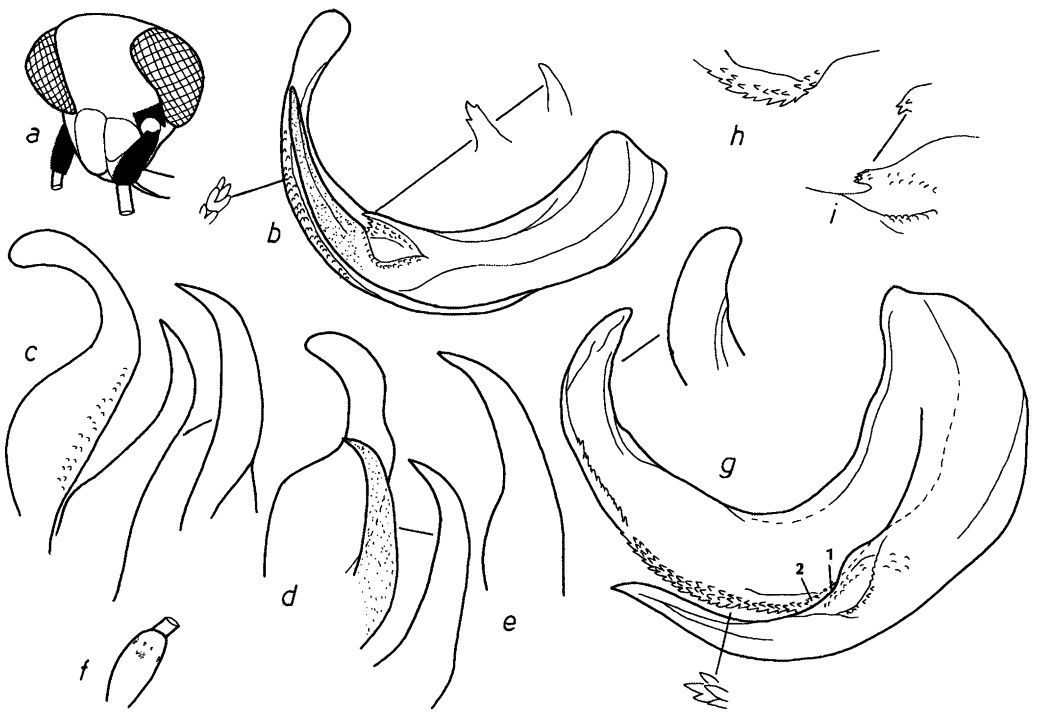

Fig. 4. *Psallopsis basalis* Reuter. a: head in anterolateral view; b: vesica (ex from Abu Ghar), lateral view; c–d: apex of vesica (exx from Abu Ghar and Al Hasa) in ventral view; e: lower sclerified process of vesica (ex from Suweima). — *P. bisulcis* Linnavuori. f: 1st antennal joint; g: vesica (ex from Tharthar lake) in lateral view; h–i: processes marked with 1 and 2 in fig. g.

Abu Ghar, 1 ex, 31.III.1981; Rutba-Al Qaim, 2 exx, 4.V.1980; Tharthar lake, 7 exx, 13.IX.1979, Linnavuori. Israel: many exx from Nahal Arugot, 22.VII.1986; Neot Hakikkar, 16–20.VII.1986, Linnavuori. Turkestan: Turkmenskaya SSR, Zahmjet, 3 exx, 24.IX.1975, Puchkov.

Wagner (1975a:388) regarded *P. bisulcis* as a pale form of *P. basalis*. Both taxa are, in fact, closely related, but nevertheless separate sister species. The main differences are:

1) *P. bisulcis*: Head and 1st antennal segment uniformly pale, the latter at most with a few indistinct brownish spots. — *P. basalis*: 1st antennal segment and a spot above antennal pits extending from base of clypeus to inner margin of eye blackish brown.
2) *P. bisulcis*: Lower sclerified process of vesica longer, straight, sharply needle-like. — *P. basalis*: Lower sclerified process of vesica shorter and thicker, apically curved. The upper, weakly sclerified process of vesica is variable in shape, although it is often broader in *P. basalis*.

Both taxa are sympatric and occur even in same localities (Neot Hakikkar, Nasiriya-Abu Ghar). Since no intermediates are known, crossbreeding between them apparently does not occur.

Biology: In salt marshes on halophytes. At Thartar lake found on *Aellenia subaphylla*.

Distribution: Eremian, extending from Palestine to Turkestan.

Psallopsis rufifemur Wagner, 1958

Material: Many exx from Ain Al Tamar-Ramadi, 20.IV.1980; Basra, 12.IV.1980; Nasiriya-Abu Ghar, 15.IV and 29.VI.1980; Safwan, 30.III.1980; Sawa lake, 30.III. 1981, Linnavuori.