

Glaucopterum (in *Chlamydatus* always with one). The sexual dimorphism in the structure of antennae does not occur in other species of *Glaucopterum* and the black coloration of the body and antennae is shared with *G. muminovi* only.

Heterochlorillus amygdali (Linnavuori, 1965), **comb. n.** (*Chlorillus*). According to the structure of the aedeagus, Linnavuori's species should be placed in *Heterochlorillus* V. Putshkov. As other species of this genus, it is living on shrubs; species of *Chlorillus* inhabit herbaceous Lamiaceae.

Maurodactylus albidus (Kolenati, 1845) = *M. alutaceus* var. *discifer* Reuter, 1901, **syn. n.** The variety was described from 2 ♂ collected by Hauser in "Transcaspien" (Turkmenistan or SW Uzbekistan), they were examined and one of them designated lectotype (Kerzhner, 1996). *M. alutaceus* is a species distributed in Spain and South France, the variety should be referred to the closely related *M. albidus*.

Orthonotus Stephens, 1829 = *Eucharicoris* Reuter, 1906, **syn. n.** The type species of *Eucharicoris* belongs to *Orthonotus* (see below).

Orthonotus pallidipennis (Reuter, 1906), **comb. n.** (*Eucharicoris*). Lectotype (designated here): ♂, labelled "Sich., r. Fubyankho, Lamasy - Fubyen, Potan., 3.VIII.93" [in Russian], "*Eucharicoris pallidipennis* Reut. n. g. et sp. Typ." [Reuter's handwriting] (ZISP). In addition, 2 ♀ paralectotypes (ZISP) are examined. The vesica (Fig. 2) is typical of *Orthonotus*, with a hook at apex.

Orthonotus alpestris (Reuter, 1906), **comb. n.** (*Psallus*). I examined the holotype ♂ (ZISP). Also in this species the structure of vesica (Fig. 3) is typical of *Orthonotus*. *O. alpestris* differs from other species of the genus in the black spots on tibiae.

Phoenicocoris opacus (Reuter, 1906), **comb. n.** (*Psallus*). Lectotype (designated here): ♂, labelled "Sich., les sev. skl. perv. Khunchyao, Potan., 11.VIII.93" [in Russian; label not mentioned in the original description in error!], "*Psallus opacus* Reut. n. sp. Typ." [Reuter's handwriting] (ZISP). In addition 10 ♀ paralectotypes are examined. The lectotype is teneral, with the vesica (Fig. 4) not sclerotized (its very base was broken during preparation). The species definitely does not belong to *Psallus*, but it is placed in *Phoenicocoris* with some doubt. It is similar to *Ph. kyushuensis* Lnv. in some external characters, but the eyes are much smaller, femora pale with dark spots (as in *Psallus*) and the vesica with two unequal apical processes.

Psallus subgen. *Mesopsallus* Wagner, 1970. When considering the names *Apocremnus* and *Mesopsallus* as isogenotypic, Kerzhner (1993: 100) overlooked the fact that the type species of *Apocremnus* was misidentified by Fieber. This circumstance gives formal reason to refer the case to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for designation of the type species of *Apocremnus* (better to fix *betuleti* Fallén) under the plenary powers. Accordingly, *Mesopsallus* will be saved as a separate subgenus.

Psallus (*Mesopsallus*) *holomelas* Reuter, 1906. Lectotype (designated here): ♂, labelled "Sich., r. Fubyankho, Lamasy - Fubyen, Potan., 3.VIII.93" [in Russian], "*Psallus holomelas* Reut. n. sp. Typ." [Reuter's handwriting] (ZISP). In addition, 1 ♂ and 4 ♀

paralectotypes (ZISP) are examined. The vesica (Fig. 1) of the lectotype is illustrated.

Psallus (*Phyllidea*) *ulmi* Kerzhner & Josifov, 1966 = *P. (Ph.) kerzhneri* Qi & Nonnaizab, 1994 (junior primary homonym of *P. kerzhneri* Josifov, 1992), **syn. n.** = *P. (Ph.) innermongolicus* Qi & Nonnaizab in Qi, 1995 (new name for *kerzhneri* Qi & Nonnaizab, 1994). *P. ulmi* is a common species on *Ulmus pumila* in Mongolia (including its southern part), Transbaikal, Russian Far East and Korea, it was also recorded from China. The species is very variable in coloration. I did not examine the type specimens of *P. kerzhneri* Qi & Nonnaizab, but judging from the original description accompanied with good figures of the male genitalia, it is a synonym of *P. ulmi*.

Salicarus fulvicornis (Jakovlev, 1889), **comb. n.** (*Agalliates*) = *S. flagellatus* (Wagner, 1967), **syn. n.** Lectotype of *Agalliates fulvicornis*, designated here: ♀, with the following labels: golden circle, "Khara - Boro" [in Cyrillic characters; Jakovlev's handwriting], "k. V. Yakovleva" [in Cyrillic characters], "*fulvicornis*" [Jakovlev's handwriting] (ZISP). Both *Agalliates fulvicornis* (later placed in *Chlamydatus*) and *Phoenicocoris flagellatus* (transferred to *Salicarus* by Vinokurov & Kanyukova, 1995) were described from N Mongolia, the species occurs also in South Siberia. It is living on *Caragana*.

Tuponia arcuifera Reuter, 1879 = *T. elegantulus* Zheng & Li, 1992, **syn. n.** Differences indicated for *T. elegantulus* are within the limits of individual variability. The synonymy was confirmed by examination of paratypes of *T. elegantulus*.

Tuponia mongolica Drapolyuk, 1980 = *T. tamaricicola* Hsiao in Hsiao & Meng, 1963 (junior primary homonym of *T. tamaricicola* Lindberg, 1939), **syn. n.** = *T. hsiaoi* Zheng & Li, 1992 (new name for *T. tamaricicola* Hsiao, 1963), **syn. n.** Drapolyuk (1980) suspected synonymy of *T. tamaricicola* Hsiao with *T. arcuifera* Reut. Zheng & Li (1992) correctly indicated that these species are not synonyms, but Hsiao's species is a synonym of *T. mongolica*. The latter synonymy is confirmed by examination of Chinese specimens received from L.Y. Zheng.

Acknowledgements

I am thankful to Prof. L.Y. Zheng of Tianjin for sending me Chinese species of *Tuponia* for examination.

References

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