



**Figs 19-25.** *Psallus (Pityopsallus) laticeps* Reut. (Central Yakutia), male genitalia: 19, 20, vesica; 21, 22, left paramere, left and right views; 23, left paramere, dorsal view; 24, right paramere; 25, theca, lateral view.

**Biology.** The new species lives in the Lena valley forests on *Picea obovata*.

**Etymology.** The name "sachaensis" is formed from the original name of Sakha (Yakutian) people inhabiting East Siberia.

***Psallus (Pityopsallus) laticeps* Reuter, 1878**  
(Figs 19-25, 30)

*P. laticeps* Reuter, 1878: 180 (Yenisei: Verkhne-Imbatskoe); ? Kulik, 1974: 30 (Irkutsk; SW coast of Lake Baikal; Yakutia).

*P. picicola*: Vinokurov, 1985: 30 (Central Yakutia).

**Material examined. Russia: Central Yakutia:** 11 ♂, 8 ♀, Lena R., Kharyalakh Island near Edei village, 200 km SW of Yakutsk, 11.VII.1980 (Gavrill'eva), 5.VII.1985 (Vinokurov); **West Yakutia:** 2 ♀, 11 km SW of Toibokhoi vill., 50 km W of Suntar, 24.VIII.1996 (A. Stepanov).

Specimens in the Heteropteran collection of IBPCZ from Central Yakutia determined previously as *P. picicola* (Vinokurov, 1985) were re-examined. After careful comparison

with Reuter's description of *P. laticeps* and specimens of true *P. picicola* in coll. ZISP, I have concluded that characters of these specimens fit the first species. Also several distinctions between both Reuter's species were found in the male genital structures. Some additions to the original description of *P. laticeps* are given below.

**Description.** Body yellow to brown. Rostrum short or of middle length, usually reaching and sometimes surpassing metacoxae. Legs yellow or brownish; femora with minute brown spots; tibial bristles light, with minute brown spots at their bases. Ventral side of male genital segment with short keel near its base; lateral keel projected as narrow crest; the ridge under left paramere slightly wavy (Fig. 30). Vesica with narrow lateral lamina and wide and flattened apical appendix (Figs. 19, 20); left paramere segment-like in lateral view (Figs. 21, 22), with narrowed posterior part in upper view (Fig.