

23); right paramere narrow (Fig. 24); theca and genital segment as in Figs 25 and 30.

Measurements – ♂ (♀): body length 3.0-3.7 (2.5-3.2); body width 1.1-1.3 (1.2-1.3); head width 0.70-0.77 (0.73-0.76); vertex width 0.33-0.34 (0.37-0.40); eye width 0.19-0.21 (0.18-0.19); length of antennal segments I-IV 0.20-0.24 (0.21-0.24), 0.84-1.00 (0.79-0.86), 0.49-0.64 (lost), 0.31-0.39 (lost); length of rostrum 1.21-1.36 (1.4-1.5); basal width of pronotum 0.98-1.08 (0.97-1.07); ratios: vertex width/ eye width 1.47-1.78 (1.92-2.24), antennal segment II length/ head width 1.18-1.35 (1.06-1.18), antennal segment II length/ pronotum width 0.84-0.95 (0.80-0.88).

Notes on the Asian species of the subgenus *Pityopsallus*

Some characters differentiating the three new species from other species of the subgenus are shown in the Table.

The Holarctic species *P. kimi* is similar to the Euro-Siberian *P. luridus* and East Siberian *P. laricinus* in the body length and coloration of legs. Moreover, some specimens of the latter two species may be red-coloured. But *P. kimi* can be readily distinguished by its short rostrum which only sometimes slightly surpasses the metacoxae. Three species (*P. kimi*, *P. luridus* and *P. yasunagai* sp. n.) are similar in the segment-like left paramere (in lateral view) and the shape of the lateral lamina of vesica, but the outer margin of lamina is smooth only in *P. kimi* (in two other species it is finely jugged). *P. laricinus* differs in the narrower lateral lobe of vesica and lanceolate left paramere (in lateral view). In the structure of the male genitalia, this species is more closely related to the European *P. chrysopsilus* Reut. and probably is vicarious to it.

P. yasunagai sp. n. resembles brown specimens of *P. luridus* and *P. laricinus*. It is similar to both species in the long rostrum and to the first species in the finely jugged outer margin of lateral lamina of vesica. The males of the new species can be readily distinguished by the structure of the left paramere: its posterior part is very wide in upper view and abruptly sharply in lateral view. In two other species, the posterior part of the left paramere is narrow in upper view and triangular in lateral view.

P. nipponicus sp. n. due its very long rostrum almost reaching the apex of abdomen and very wide lateral lamina of vesica is

closely allied to the East Palaearctic *P. ermolenkoi*. But it is distinguished by some peculiarities of the male genitalia (reduced number of teeth on the apical appendix of vesica, shape of lateral ridge under left paramere, shape of parameres), black, large and numerous spots on femora and different host plants. *P. ermolenkoi* Kerzh. lives on *Pinus pumila*, and the dark spots on its femora are brown.

Two East Palaearctic species, *P. sachensis* sp. n. and *P. laticeps*, have similar body length, dorsal pubescence, coloration of femora and pale bristles on tibiae, but are readily distinguished by the peculiarities of the male genitalia. As mentioned above, both species are vicarious to the European *P. piceae* Reut. and *P. pinicola* Reut. respectively. *P. piceae* differs from *P. sachensis* in the wider and shorter lateral lamina of vesica and trapezoidal form of the left paramere in lateral view (see Ossiannilsson, 1967a, Figs 4 and 5). In *P. pinicola*, the body of the left paramere is narrower, the right paramere wide and short (see Vinokurov, 1979, Figs 447-448). They are distinguished from other Asian species in the shorter body and pale bristles on tibiae. Another small species, *P. vittatus*, differs in the dark body and legs, low lateral keel on the male genital segment, left paramere lanceolate in lateral view and lateral lamina of vesica very narrow, as in *P. chrysopsilus* and *P. laricinus*.

Key to Palaearctic species of the subgenus *Pityopsallus*

1. Rostrum short, reaching only metacoxae or slightly surpassing them. Lateral lamina of vesica narrow 2
- Rostrum long, reaching or surpassing the middle of abdomen. If rostrum short and surpassing slightly metacoxae (in some *P. laticeps*), body length less than 3.7 mm, dorsum yellow to brown, and left paramere segment-like in lateral view ... 5
2. Head and pronotum for the most part black; hemelytra from dirty yellow to black. Bristles on tibiae black, dark spots at their bases absent or barely visible. Left paramere narrow in lateral view, lanceolate (Fig. 31); lateral keel of male genital segment not developed. 3.3-3.8 mm *P. vittatus* Fieb.
- Dorsum uniformly yellow, brown, dark brown or rust-coloured; head and pronotum never black. Bristles on tibiae light or dark brown, with black or brown spots at base 3
3. Left paramere more or less segment-like in lateral view; lateral and median keels of male genital segment distinct (Fig. 26). Dorsum reddish, in pale individuals whitish green, in dark individuals to