

Figs 7-14. 7-8, Psallopsis kalidiicola, general view: 7, female; 8, male; 9-10, P. longicornis, female, hind femur (9, from upper side; 10 , from inner side); 11-14, $P$. halostachydis, hind femur (11-12, male, from upper (11) and inner (12) side; 1314, female from upper (13) and inner (14) side.

26(25). Eyes usually green or pale grey. Weakly sclerotized apical lobe adjoining vesica invisible in lateral view (Figs 28, 31). Females brachypterous. On Halocnemum strobilaceum
P. longicornis (part)

Psallopsis femoralis Reuter, 1901
(Figs 22, 23)
Psallopsis femoralis Reuter, 1901: 199; Eckerlein \& Wagner, 1965: 230.

Material examined: 3 specimens from Algeria.
Description. $\sigma$ yellowish grey; basal part of pronotum and scutellum darker than elytra. $\rho$ with yellowish head and apical and lateral parts of pronotum; basal part of pronotum, scutellum and elytra darker. First antennal segment darkened, with small reddish spots and reddish base. Head, pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra with fuscous spots, in $\sigma^{\prime}$ head also with reddish spots.

Thorax darkened. All femora dark; the very apices of hind and middle femora pale. In $\sigma^{\prime}$, hind margin of hind femora pale with reddish spots at apex (hidden by tibia when adjoining femur); similar spots present also on tibia. Oblique fuscous macula on membrane and spot behind membrane cells well developed. o macropterous. Vesica (Figs 22, 23) S-shaped, rather thin, hardly differing from vesica of $P$. caspia and $P$. neglecta, but apical process larger in $P$. femoralis. Secondary gonopore opening partly hidden by lateral margin. Sclerotized stripes around secondary gonopore opening well developed.
$\sigma^{\prime}$. Body 2.9-3.0 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 1.8 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments $15: 62: 48: 28$; 2nd segment 1.2 times shorter than basal width of pronotum, 1.1 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.6-2.7 times as wide as long, 1.3 times as wideas head. Body length: 3.1 mm .

