

Q. Body 2.4-2.6 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 2.5-2.8 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments 15 : 60 : 43 : 27; 2nd segment 1.0-1.2 times shorter than basal width of pronotum, 1.0-1.2 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.6-2.7 times as wide as long, 1.3 times as wide as head. Body length: 2.7 mm.

Distribution. Algeria, Tunisia (Wagner, 1975). Host plant: unknown.

Psallopsis kirgisica (Becker, 1864) (Figs 19-21)

Capsus kirgisicus Becker, 1864 (August or September): 485. Agalliastes kirgisicus Frey-Gessner, 1864 (November): 261.

Solenoxyphus flavicans Qi & Nonnaizab, 1996: 293, syn. n.

Material examined: 306 specimens from Ukraine, south of European Russia, Caucasus, Central Asia, Kazakhstan, Iran and Mongolia, including the lectotype (Kerzhner, 1996), male from Sarepta (now Krasnoarmeysk nr Volgograd) kept in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, and paralectotypes, 11 females from the same locality in the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg.

Description. Pale yellowish, rarely whitish, 9 sometimes greenish. Antennae uniformly pale yellowish; darkest specimens with darkened apices of 2nd, 3rd and 4th segments. Red and fuscous spots spreading over head, pronotum and scutellum. Reddish and fuscous spots also present on hind femora, not condensed into large spots or stripes. Upper surface of hind femora often with a series of red (rarely fuscous) spots running from apex to hind margin. Oblique fuscous macula at base of membrane present. Fuscous spot behind membrane cells always present in macropterous specimens. Membrane of hemelytra well developed, extending far beyond apex of cuneus in brachypterous females, covering whole abdomen in small specimens. Vesica (Figs 19-21) Sshaped. Apical process comparatively large and smoothly curved, forming right angle with opening of secondary gonopore, the lat-