

tributed on membrane than on clavus, corium and cuneus and often forming fusions, but not large condensations, becoming denser to distal end. Fuscous spot behind cells of membrane absent. Spots inside cells usually smaller. Oblique fuscous macula at base of membrane always present. Apex of abdomen reaching middle part of cuneus. Legs uniformly light, with fuscous spots, denser on anterior margin of femora, especially of hind ones, but not fused into unbroken stripe. Vesica (Figs 32, 34) thin, secondary gonopore opening hidden by lateral margin. Apical process comparatively short. Apical lobe absent. Parameres as in Figs 48-50. Body length: 3.6-4.4 mm.

♀ (Fig. 7). Body pale greenish, robust, oblong-oval, 2.3-2.6 times as long as basal width of pronotum. Eyes with greenish facets. Head pale. Vertex 2.2-2.5 times as wide as eye. Antennae uniformly pale yellow. Ratio between antennal segments 14 : 77 : 60 : 26. Second antennal segment approximately as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.2-1.35 times as long as width of head. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae. Pronotum 2.5 times (rarely up to 2.7 times) as wide as long, 1.15-1.25 times as wide as width of head, without spots, as well as scutellum. Elytra uniformly coloured, without light belts, densely and evenly irrorated with spots, usually more bright on external margins of corium and cuneus. Membrane strongly shortened, its apex usually not reaching apex of cuneus. Oblique fuscous macula at base of membrane always present. Spots on membrane smaller than in the remaining part of hemelytra. Spots on legs evenly distributed, without condensations, even at femora. Body length: 2.6-3.2 mm.

Comparison. The new species is closer to *P. halostachydis*, especially in the structure of vesica (there are small distinctions in length and in the way of curving of apical process). But in males of *P. halostachydis* distinct dark stripes are developed at the anterior margin of the hind femora. These stripes are composed by condensation of fuscous spots, and not by darkening of the basic colour. It is apparent on the stripe margin, where the stripe is dissociated into separate spots. Besides, bases of hairs covering the stripe are surrounded by small light specks (in the case of darkening of the basic colour the whole surface is uniformly dark). ♀ of *P. halostachydis* in distinction from females of the new species have a dark stripe at the fore margin of hind femora as in males and the membrane is always well de-

veloped. The host plant is *Halostachys* in *P. halostachydis* and *Kalidium* in *P. kalidiicola*. *P. minima* is also feeding on the last plant genus but it has clear distinctions in the vesica structure, the fuscous spots on its hind femora are located separately, without fusions. From all the other representatives of the genus, *P. kalidiicola* has good distinctions in the size, peculiarities of the spot covering, genitalia structure of ♂ and in the development of ♀ membrane. The series from Issyk-Kul Lake collected on *Kalidium* is aberrant: females have no distinctions from the typical form, while in males all femora are darkened, the ventral side of thorax, scutellum and part of the pronotum completely or partly darkened or pronotum and scutellum with fuscous spots. Nevertheless, this series belongs to *P. kalidiicola* taking into account the structure of vesica and the appearance of females.

Distribution (Fig. 54). Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kirgizia, Mongolia.

Host plants: *Kalidium* spp. (*Kalidium caspicum* in Kazakhstan).

***Psallopsis rufifemur* Wagner, 1958** (Figs 24, 25)

Psallopsis rufifemur Wagner, 1958: 5.

Material examined: 6 specimens from Iraq (including 4 paratypes).

Description. Pale yellow. All antennal segments pale. Fuscous spots on head, pronotum and scutellum absent. Hind femora with very few fuscous spots; ventral side of femora in males often with light reddish stripe in the middle, apices of femora in females with fuscous spots. Middle part of hemelytra crossed by indistinct light grey belt, which is practically invisible in females. Apex of cuneus also lightly infuscated. Oblique grey macula and spot behind cells on membrane well developed. ♀ macropterous. Vesica (Figs 24, 25) S-shaped. Apical lobe very large, approximately equal in size to apical process and covered with small pins. Sclerotized stripes around secondary gonopore opening not hidden or partly hidden by lateral margin of vesica in lateral view.

♂. Body 3.0-3.2 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 1.6-1.7 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments 15 : 75 : 55 : 32. Second segment approximately as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.1-1.2 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 3.0-3.2 times as