

***Psallus (Hylöpsallus) perrisi* (Mulsant, 1852)**
(figs. 2—3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, 33)

Mulsant & Rey, 1852: 139—140; Wagner, 1952: 90—94, figs. 1—2; Wagner, 1952a: 176—177, figs. 108, 109a; Stichel, 1956: 287—288, figs. 741—742; Woodroffe, 1957: 258, 260, 262, 267, figs. 1, 23, 43b, 46b; Southwood & Leston, 1959: 221, 224, figs. 76, 85; Wagner, 1967: 145—146, figs. 98F, 99D; Wagner, 1975: 181, 186, figs. 751d, 752b, 753d. — *Apocremnus anticus* Reuter, 1876: 22; Wagner, 1959: 348—349.

Material examined. — The Netherlands: 246 specimens from 58 localities (159 ♂/49 loc., 87 ♀/29 loc.). Great Britain: 17 specimens from 13 localities (8 ♂/6 loc., 9 ♀/8 loc.), coll. British Museum (Natural History), London.

Description

A rather small-sized species, oval in shape (figs. 2—3), body of males and females 2.2—2.6 as long as wide. Black-brown to black, only immature specimens lighter. Pubescence consisting of both shiny golden scales, which are easily rubbed off, and semi-erect black hairs.

Head. — Dark-brown to black, hind margin of vertex often yellowish-brown. Width vertex/width eye ♂: 1.5—2.1, ♀: 1.7—2.4. Antennae light yellow-brown, basal one fourth of segment 1 dark-brown to black; length segment 2/length segment 1 ♂: 3.8—4.7, ♀: 4.0—5.0; length segment 2/length segments 3 + 4 ♂: 0.9—1.3, ♀: 0.9—1.2; length segment 2/width pronotal base ♂: 0.6—0.9, ♀: 0.7—0.9. Rostrum dark-brown to black, segments 2 and 3 often yellow-brown and base of segment 1 ventrally reddish; length ♂: 1.2—1.4 mm, ♀: 1.3—1.5 mm.

Thorax. — Pronotum dark-brown to black. Mesoscutum dark-brown, outer margins often with a reddish tinge. Scutellum dark-brown, sometimes yellow-brown. Hemelytra dark-brown to black. Anterior parts of clavus, corium and embolium more or less brown and tinged with red. Corium near fracture tinged with red and along fracture sometimes whitish. Cuneus red-brown to dark-brown, its central part often darker, basally broadly and apically narrowly whitish. Wing membrane dark-grey with a clear spot just behind outer cell; base and central part sometimes colourless too; veins colourless, sometimes tinged with light-yellow-brown. In females basal part of hemelytra usually totally yellow-brown, sharply contrasting with the darker pronotum and head. Femora red-brown to dark-brown, or black, their extreme apices often yellowish. Hind femora sometimes with a few obscure dark spots beneath. Tibiae yellow, with black spines which arise especially on hind tibiae from dark-brown to black spots. Tarsi yellow, segment 3 dark. Claws yellow-brown, slender; pseudarolia very small.

Ventral surface. — Dark-brown to black, but sometimes more reddish-brown, especially in females. Margins of propleura, sternum and episternum, basalar plate, thoracic spiracle and hind margin of ostiolar peritreme yellowish-white, sometimes tinged with red.

Male genitalia. — Genital segment of male with distinct ventral keel. Right paramere small, oblong (fig. 8). Left paramere small, with sensorial process acutely angled apically (figs. 13, 18). Aedeagus long and slender, its apical process