

short, hook-shaped and strongly expanded before the apex, just reaching the denticulate tubercle (fig. 23). Theca small, triangular and more or less equally tapering apically, with a small elevation just before the apex (fig. 28).

Length of body ♂: 3.1—4.0 mm, ♀: 3.0—4.1 mm.

Biology. — In the Netherlands very common on *Quercus*, especially on *Quercus robur* L. Most records from other plants are probably due to stray specimens. Probably phytophagous as well as zoophagous. Imagines are found from mid-May until early August. There is one generation a year and the eggs overwinter in cracks in the bark of year-old oak wood (Southwood & Leston, 1959).

Distribution. — *Psallus perrisi* is a widespread West Palearctic species, thusfar recorded from Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, West Germany, England, the Netherlands (fig. 33), France, Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, South Russia, Asia Minor, Syria and Palestina (Coulianos & Ossiannilsson, 1976; Josifov, 1970; Stichel, 1958; Wagner, 1959, and Wagner & Weber, 1964).

***Psallus (Hylopsallus) wagneri* Ossiannilsson, 1953**
(figs. 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, 34)

Ossiannilsson, 1953: 2—3, figs. 1—5; Stichel, 1956: 288; Woodroffe, 1957: 258, 260, 262, 267, figs. 2, 24; Wagner, 1967: 146, figs. 98E, 99E; Wagner, 1975: 182, 186; Zaytseva, 1969: 526, 529—530, figs. 22—23.

Material examined. — Holotype: Uppland, Djursholm, Ösbysjön, 20.vi.1943, F. Ossiannilsson, ♂, coll. Zoological Institute, University of Lund (Mus. Lund). Paratypes: Uppland, Solna, 23.vii.1942, F. Ossiannilsson, ♂, coll. Mus. Lund; Östergötland, Tjänste, Haglund, ♂, coll. Swedish Museum (Natural History), Stockholm; Bohuslän, 15.vi, A. Tullgren, ♂, and Uppland, Experimentalfältet, 22.vi.1917, A. Tullgren, ♂, both in the coll. of the Swedish Plant Protection Institute, Solna; Bohuslän, Ljung, Lyckorna, B. Tjeder, ♂, and same data but 24.vi.1946, ♂, both in the coll. of B. Tjeder. The Netherlands: 39 males from 19 localities. Great Britain: 9 males from 9 localities, coll. British Museum (Natural History), London. Sweden: 3 males from 2 localities, coll. F. Ossiannilsson.

Description

This species is very similar to *perrisi*. Females are thusfar indistinguishable from those of *perrisi*. Males can only be separated from those of *perrisi* on account of the different shape and size of the apical process of the aedeagus. A description of these distinguishing features of the present species is given below. The measurements of *wagneri* are provided, since the range of variation in *wagneri* appeared to be somewhat different from those of *perrisi*.

Males.

Body 2.3—2.8 as long as wide, 3.1—3.9 mm long.

Head. — Width vertex/width eye: 1.5—2.0. Antennae: length segment 2/length