

apex of scutellum usually somewhat lighter. Hemelytra light-yellow-brown to dark-brown, especially near apex more or less tinged with red or orange-red. Central parts sometimes dark-brown to blackish, especially in males. Cuneus yellow-brown, red-brown to deep-red, basally more or less white along fracture. Wing membrane dark-grey to black, with a clear spot just behind the outer cell. Veins colourless to greyish, usually tinged with red. Femora dark-brown, apically broadly red to orange-red, sometimes with a few indistinct dark spots beneath. Tibiae light-yellow with black spines arising from distinct dark spots, especially on hind tibiae. Tarsi yellow, segment 3 dark apically. Claws yellow-brown, slender; pseudarolia very small.

Ventral surface. — Light-red-brown to dark-brown, with the same yellowish-white parts as in *perrisi*, sometimes with a red tinge.

Male genitalia. — Genital segment of male with a distinct ventral keel. Right paramere large and oblong (fig. 10). Left paramere large, with sensorial process broadly rounded apically (figs. 15, 20). Aedeagus oblong and robust, with two lateral processes; basal process short and apically hooked (fig. 26). Theca somewhat larger than in *perrisi* and *wagneri*, with a more distinct elevation just before the apex (fig. 30).

Length of body ♂: 3.5—4.4 mm, ♀: 3.3—4.3 mm.

Biology. — In the Netherlands common on oak, especially on *Quercus robur* L. Imagines are found from mid-May until early August. There is one generation a year and the eggs overwinter.

Distribution. — A widespread West Palearctic species, known from Finland, Sweden, Norway, the Baltic States, West Russia, Poland, Germany, Denmark, Scotland, Ireland, England, the Netherlands (fig. 35), Belgium, France, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, South Russia and Turkestan (Stichel, 1958; Zaytseva, 1969).

***Psallus (Hylopsallus) assimilis* Stichel, 1956**
(figs. 11, 16, 21, 25, 31)

Stichel, 1956: 289; Woodroffe, 1957: 258, 260, 262, 267, figs. 3, 27; Stichel, 1958: 795, fig. 973; Southwood & Leston, 1959: 221, 224, fig. 87; Wagner, 1967: 145, figs. 98b, 99F.

Remarks. — Woodroffe (1957) pointed out that *Apocremnus simillimus* Douglas & Scott, 1865 (nec Kirschbaum, 1856) represents a good species. Since the publication of Reuter (1878) *simillimus* Douglas & Scott, 1865, was considered a variety of *Psallus (Hylopsallus) variabilis* (Fallén, 1829), which was renamed f. *assimilis* by Stichel in 1956 since Douglas & Scott's name was a homonym of the earlier Kirschbaum species. Following Stichel (1956) Woodroffe (1957) used the name *Psallus (Hylopsallus) assimilis* Stichel, 1956, for the species originally described by Douglas & Scott. When I tried to establish the identity of the specimens after which Douglas & Scott described their *Apocremnus simillimus* it