P. gandalicus sp.n.

Length 8.75 mm. Pale greyish ochraceous, with abundant fuscous irroration. Apical part of head with brown markings on inner margin of lorae, tylus and antennal tubercles; frons with distinct dark lateral arcs. Eyes dark brown. Antennae yellow-brown; 1st joint with rich, ± confluent brown irroration; extreme base of 2nd and 3rd joints slightly paler. Pronotum with faint brown irroration, basal margin with a single row of dark spots. Scutellum largely embrowned, apex and sides paler. Elytra pale grey, with a fairly evenly distributed abundant brown irroration; apical part of corium with a more distinct longitudinal dark dash, costal margin and apical margin of corium with some dark spots; membrane milky, with dense dark irroration; veins pale. Meso- and metathorax largely dark brown. Legs yellow-brown. Apical part of fore and middle femora with brown irroration, that of hind femora denser and more spread, extending near to base; tibiae with narrow dark rings, even the pale areas finely irrorate; tarsi brown, 2nd joint pale.

Body long and elongate, about $4 \times as$ long as broad at base of pronotum. With dense double hair covering, pale hairs adpressed, dark hairs, present especially on pronotum, semidecumbent. Head (Fig. 13 f—g) in apical view $1.16 \times$ as broad as high, the apical part below eyes remarkably short, lorae prominent; head in profile 1.22 × as long as high, from rather weakly convex, tylus prominent, almost vertical; ocular index 1.5. Antennae long and gracile, proportions between joints 33:66:50:26, 1st joint gracile, provided with rather short and few pale bristles and dense adpressed pale hairs, 1.18 × as long as diatone, 2nd joint $1.32 \times as$ long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum to hind coxae. Pronotum 1.8 × as broad as head, twice as broad as long (incl. collar), lateral margins slightly insinuated. Tibial spines shortish, pale. Male genitalia in Fig. 13 h—l and ä. Pygophore with only a small knob on left side. Spiculum with 26 teeth in an undulating row.

Material studied: Egypt, Wadi Gandali, 1 &, type, in Mus. Leningrad, 1. II. 1916. On *Retama raetam*. Easily recognized by the large size, the shape of the head, etc.

P. mariut sp.n.

Length 7.5 mm. Colouring as in the preceding species, but general colouring somewhat more brownish; head pale, nearly immaculate; eyes paler brown. Dark irroration of 1st antennal joint more scanty. Basal margin of pronotum whitish, bordered with a narrow dark brown band, broken at middle. Elytra with a slight reddish brown tinge, pattern otherwise as in *gandalicus*. Also, pattern of under surface and legs as in *gandalicus*, dark rings of tibiae more

distinct. Apex of 1st joint, 2nd joint and base of 3rd joint of hind tarsi pale.

Body about 4.2 × as long as broad at base of pronotum. Hair covering dense and long, consisting of pale adpressed and longish semidecumbent black hairs. Head in apical view $1._{28} \times as$ broad as high, apical part below eyes rather short, although longer than in gandalicus; head in profile short, about as long as high, resembling that of salsolae, but frons flatter. Eyes large, ocular index 1.07-1.09. Antennae gracile, proportions between joints 33:55:35:21, 1st joint slender, with several pale long setae, distinctly longer than the cross section of the joint, length of the joint $1.25-1.27 \times \text{as long as diatone}$, 2nd joint $1._{16}$ — $1._{24}$ × as long as basal width of pronotum; hair covering of antennae distinctly longer than in salsolae, for example. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum 1.7 × as broad as head, twice as broad as long (incl. collar), lateral margins almost straight. Spinulation and pilosity of legs of the normal type of the group. Male genitalia in Fig. 13 a-e. Pygophore simple. Hypophysis of left stylus in lateral aspect only gradually expanding apicad (apex suddenly expanded in gandalicus). Spiculum with 26 teeth in a regular, curvate row.

Material studied: Egypt, Kinji Mariut, 1 &, type, in Mus. Leningrad and 1 & paratype, my collection, 12. III. 1923.

Easily recognized by the large eyes, the long pilosity, etc.

6. On the subgenus *Eriamiris* Wgn. of *Phytocoris* Fn.

The subgenus *Eriamiris* Wgn. is recognized especially by the long pale hair covering of the legs. The distribution is strictly Eremian, the range stretching from North Africa to Iran and the adjacent areas of USSR. The species of the subgenus can be distinguished with the following key:

- 3 (16) Large species, length at least 6.5 mm 4
- 4 (5) Head in apical view unusually short, apical part below eyes only 0.33 × as high as eye.

 Length of ♂ 7.25 mm. Ocular index (♂)

 1.4 desertorum Rt. (Algeria)
- 5 (4) Head in apical view considerably higher .. 6
- 6 (7) Tibiae without dark rings. Scutellum (♂) as long as broad, in ♀ slightly shorter. Length of body 6.6—7.0 mm. ♂, ♀ f.brach. 5.0 mm. Ocular index 1.45—1.50 (♂), 1.7 (♀) longiscutum Wgn. (Algeria)