

an equally long labium, but is pale-haired, differs by many other somatic characters, and its secondary gonopore is situated much more proximally.

3. *Amblytylus concolor* JAKOVLEV, 1877 (Fig. 7)

Slovakia mer.: Čenkov (sands), 10. 6. 1962, 21♂♂, 46♀♀, and 29. and 30. 5. 1963, 47♂♂, 67♀♀; Chotín (sands), 29. 5. 1963, 10♂♂, 46♀♀.

Distribution: Pontic species, known (STICHEL, 1956, CARVALHO, 1958) from Czechoslovakia (S. Slovakia: Čenkov — HOBERLANDT, 1963), Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria (JOSIFOV, 1963). Yugoslavia, Turkey (HOBERLANDT, 1956), S. Russia and Turkestan. In Czechoslovakia a distinctly psammophilous species.

Among the repeatedly given (e. g. STICHEL, 1966) salient characters of this species are: dorsal pubescence uniform, pale; ground colour whitish green; tibial spines brown; anterolateral margins of pronotum without ridges; labium reaching the middle of abdomen. All these features are regarded as rather stable, and are widely used in diagnosing *Amblytylus*-species, but all have been found highly variable in Slovakian populations of *A. concolor*.

a) The dorsal pubescence is only rarely uniformly pale yellowish, usually a few longer and more erect dark brown hairs are scattered on clavus and corium and abundantly occur on the cuneus, particularly in its inner part. In the extremes (found in a sample from Čenkov only) the dorsum is covered with numerous dark brown to blackish setae intermixed with pale hairs, the former being the predominant type on the corium and cuneus, the pale hairs occurring abundantly along the outer margins of these regions only.

b) Ground colour ranges from white green to grey yellowish (most frequent) to light brown.

c) The colour of tibial spines ranges from pale yellow-brown to dark brown (most frequent) to very contrasting black-brown or black.

d) The anterolateral margins of pronotum are simple in well sclerotized individuals, without a marginal ridge alongside the calli. The propleuron is, however, deformed in teneral individuals, being concavely shrunken; this results in the formation of anteromarginal pronotal ridges resembling those characteristic of *A. nasutus* (KIRSCHB.) and *A. brevicollis* FIEBER, 1858. These three species can, of course, be readily identified by a different structure of the vesica (see Figs. 7, 8, and WAGNER (1958) for *A. brevicollis*).

e) The apex of labium in the Slovakian specimens may reach anywhere from the apices of hind coxae up to the apex of abdomen. The statistical evaluation is given in Table 1. The population from Čenkov is characterized by a greater range of variation and higher mean values, individuals with a