

D. annulatus (W.) – Palestine (BODENHEIMER op.cit.). – Holomediterranean, also extending far into Central Europe.

D. ononidis E. Wgn. – Dan, 5 spec. 7. VII. 1958,!; Hadera, 6 spec., 1. VII. 1958,!; Hula, 3 spec., 10. VII. 1958,!; Nabi Rubin, 18 spec., 4. VII. 1958,!; Yarkon, 1 spec., 28. VI. 1958,! – Common on *Ononis* species. Pontomediterranean previously recorded from Italy, Greece and Morocco.

D. sedilloti Pt. – Nahariya, 1 spec., 6. VIII. 1958,!; Wadi Sukreir, 1 spec., 27. VI. 1958!; Yarkon, 42 spec., 5. VII. 1958,! – Common on *Silene succulenta* on coastal dunes. – Probably Eremian. Previously known only from Tunisia.

The Palestinian specimens agree externally with specimens from Tunisia. Unfortunately I have seen only females from Tunisia so that I have not been able to compare the male genital characters.

Campyloneura Fb.

C. virgula (H. S.) – Palestine (BODENHEIMER op.cit.). – European.

Plagiorrhama Fb.

P. concolor Rt. – Bat Yam, 1 spec., 3. VII. 1958,!; Beit Jubrin, 1 spec., 21. VII. 1958,!; Hulda, 1 spec., 15. VII. 1958,! – Among xerophilous vegetation on dry, sunny slopes. – Caspian, previously known from Caucasia and Turkestan.

Hallodapus Fb.

H. costai (Rt.), n.comb.

Laemocoris costai REUTER 1890, p. 257.

Allodapus longicornis REUTER 1904, p. 12, n.syn.

REUTER described the male of the species as *Laemocoris* and the female as *Allodapus*. In Revivim however, I found, both sexes together and could thus establish the above synonymy. Although the male somewhat resembles certain species within the genus *Laemocoris* (the antennae are longer than in typical *Hallodapus* species; the proportions between the joints are 8 + 26 + 26 + 20 (also in the female), the 3rd and 4th joints together being thus considerably longer than the 2nd joint, while the 3rd and 4th joints together are only a little longer than the 2nd in typical *Hallodapus* species), the female has a typical *Hallodapus*-like habitus (the pronotum tapering anteriorly, the upper surface of the pronotum even and dull and the elytra extending near to the apex of the abdomen), being thus decidedly different from the peculiar, myrmicomimous females of *Laemocoris*, so that I do not hesitate to regard the species as belonging to the genus *Hallodapus*. The species has recently been illustrated by LINDBERG (1958, p. 106).

Dan, 1 spec., 7. VII. 1958,!; Deganya, 3 spec., 23. VII. 1958,!; Gvuloth, 1 spec., 17. VII. 1958,!; Hula, 1 spec., 10. VII. 1958,!; Hulda, 1 spec., 15. VII. 1958,!; Ness Zionah, 2 spec., Carmin (!); Rehovot, 2 spec., 28. VII. 1958,!; Revivim, 6 spec., 2. VIII. 1958,!; Wadi Musrara, 1 spec., Carmin (!).

Under herbs in dry sandy places. Possibly myrmecophilous, since found together with *Monomorium* sp. in Revivim. Males often collected at lamps. – Eremian. Previously recorded from the Cape Verde Islands, Egypt and Palestine (BODENHEIMER op.cit.).

Laemocoris Rt.

L. reuteri (Jak.) – Herzliya, 1 spec., 26. VII. 1958,! – Myrmecophilous, found together with *Monomorium* sp. under *Thymus* on a dry slope. – Eremian, previously recorded from