



Fig. 6. *Psallopis bisulcis* n.sp.: a left stylus; c right stylus; d theca; b claw. — *P. longicornis* (Jak.) (type): f left stylus; g right stylus; i vesica. — *P. longicornis* (specimen from Bukhara): e left stylus; h right stylus. — *Amblytylus inscriptus* n.sp.: j right stylus; k claw. — Orig.

tions between antennal joints 6 + 27 + 20 + 10 (1 unit = 0.038 mm.); 2nd joint $0.96 \times$ (the type) — $1.0 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum (not longer, as stated in the previous descriptions!) and $1.23 \times$ (the type) — $1.4 \times$ as long as width of head; 3rd joint $0.74 \times$ as long as 2nd, twice as long as 4th. Pronotum $1.3 \times$ as broad as head. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 6 g, h) small and thick, apex \pm angled. Left stylus (fig. 6 f, e) with hypophysis relatively long and curved; sensory lobe with a produced angle. Vesica (fig. 6 i) long and very thin, ending in a thin, somewhat claw-like process. In all other known species of the genus the vesica is much stouter.

WAGNER (op.cit.), in describing *P. similis*, compares his species with *P. longicornis* as follows: »The new species differs from *P. longicornis* in the shorter antennae. In *P. longicornis* the 2nd antennal joint is somewhat longer than the basal width of the pronotum and the head is relatively broader.» The results of my measurements do not, however, show any notable differences from WAGNER's description. In view of this and the similarity in the male genitalia I must regard *P. similis* as a synonym of *P. longicornis*.

Material studied: Eupatoria, 1 ♂, the type, Jakovleff; Bukhara mer., Termez, 2 ♂♂, 19. V. 1912, Kiritshenko.

WAGNER (op.cit., p. 7) reports *P. similis* from the following localities in Israel: 'Ein Gedi, 3 spec., 16. VIII. 1957, Wahrman; Sedom, 3 spec., 15. VII. 1957, Wahrman; Timna, 2 spec., 21. IX. 1957, Wahrman.

Irano-Turanian. Recorded from South Russia, Turkestan, Iran and Israel.

P. bisulcis n.sp.

♂. Length 3 mm. Dull, uniformly whitish or yellowish grey (probably tinged with greenish in life). Antennae uniformly pale yellowish. Elytra: clavus, corium and cuneus minutely spotted