

$2.33 \times$ as broad as the eye. *A. brevicollis* is robuster and provided with black tibial spines. *A. delicatus* (Pr.) is bigger, length 4.6 – 4.7 mm., the vertex (δ) is a little more than twice as broad as the eye, and the species has a western distribution (Germany, England and France). *A. scutellaris* Hv. has the scutellum rose-red with a yellow median stripe and the vertex (δ) is scarcely more than twice as broad as the eye.

A. gregarius n.sp.

δ . Length 4.4 mm. Whitish grey. Head slightly infusate and fulvous laterally. Eyes light grey. Antennae fuscous. Pronotum with a faint, broad, fuscous longitudinal band on either side (nearly absent in the other, probably immature specimen). Scutellum whitish grey or pale yellowish. Elytra whitish grey; corium with two faint, longitudinal fuscous bands; membrane uniformly light smoky. Under surface and legs light greyish ochraceous. 1st and 2nd tarsal joints brownish, 3rd joint dark.

Elongate, body $4.5 \times$ as long as broad. Head $1.3 \times$ as broad as long, in lateral view steeply sloping ventrad apically (fig. 7 g); vertex $2.04 - 2.2 \times$ as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints $9 + 28 + ? + ?$ (1 unit = 0.033 mm.); 1st joint $0.94 \times$ as long as width of vertex, 2nd joint $1.1 \times$ as long as breadth of pronotum. Pronotum twice as broad as long, $1.4 \times$ as broad basally as breadth of head, lateral margins slightly insinuated and sharp. Hair covering of upper surface light. Rostrum extending a little beyond hind coxae. Tibial spines black. Claw as in fig. 7 f. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 8 c) ending in a produced process. Left stylus (fig. 8 b) with hypophysis relatively thick and straight; sensory lobe strongly produced, bearing an apical hair. Theca (fig. 7 e) rather stout. Vesica relatively short and robust, bearing a pair of falcate apical processes of equal length. ♀ unknown.

Type, a male, Rehovot, 20. IV. 1958, Swirski; a paratype from the same locality, 20. X. 1958, Swirski. Types in my collection.

The new species closely resembles *A. albidus*, but is much smaller. *A. albidus* is 5.2 – 5.9 mm. long, the 2nd antennal joint is $0.90 - 0.93 \times$ as long as the basal width of the pronotum and the vertex (δ) is $2.4 \times$ as broad as the eye. The vesica has only one apical process, as is also the case in *A. binotatus*, *A. jani* and *A. inscriptus*. *A. longicornis* is bigger, length 5.2 – 5.5 mm., the vertex (δ) is $2.6 \times$ as broad as the eye, the 2nd antennal joint is $1.23 \times$ as long as the basal width of the pronotum, the sensory lobe of the left stylus lacks the apical hair and the apical processes of the vesica are shorter. *A. nasutus* is much robuster, the hair covering of the upper surface is black and the apical appendages of the vesica very short. *A. concolor* is also much robuster and lighter, the vertex (δ) is $3.1 - 3.3 \times$ as broad as the eye, the sensory lobe of the left stylus lacks the apical hair and the vesical appendages are conspicuously broad and short. *A. macedonicus* is robuster, the body is $3.3 - 3.6 \times$ as long as broad, the vertex (δ) is $2.3 - 2.4 \times$ as broad as the eye, the rostrum extends to the apex of the abdomen and the one vesical appendage is shorter than the second. *A. amoenus* is dissimilarly coloured: the pronotum has no dark stripes, the cuneus and two spots on the corium are marked with small red dots, the membrane with blackish markings, the sensory lobe of the left stylus has several hairs and the vesica is thinner. Of the species whose genitalia are unknown to me, *A. tarsalis* has all tarsal joints black and the rostrum extends to the apex of the abdomen. *A. scutellaris* is smaller, length 3.5 – 3.75 mm., the scutellum is rose-red with a yellow median stripe and the tibial spines are lighter. *A. delicatus* also has light tibial spines and in addition the membrane is not unicoloured. *A. brevicollis* is robuster, the vertex (δ) is $2.33 \times$ as broad as the eye, the 1st and 2nd antennal joints are light yellow and the pronotum lacks the dark longitudinal stripes. *A. testaceus* has light tibial spines. *A. vittiger* has the vertex (δ) $1.5 \times$ as broad as the eye and the colouring is dissimilar.

Macrotylus Fb.

M. atricapillus (Sc.) – Aqua Bella, 5 spec., 14. VI. 1958,; Ashqelon, 2 spec., 2. VII. 1958,; Dan, 2 spec., 7. VII. 1958,; Geshar Haziv, 2 spec., 6. VIII. 1958,; Hagoshrim, 3 spec., 8. VII.