todes species. Since, however, the male genitalia of the new species *C. acacicola* are very dissimilar from those of any *Psallus* species known to me (see the description below), it seems to me best to regard *Compsidolon* as a valid genus. The connecting of *Plagiognathus spilotus* with the genus is, on the contrary, entirely incorrect. Even externally, there are great differences between *P. spilotus* and *Compsidolon* species: 1) The colouring is dissimilar. In colouring the *Compsidolon* species much resemble *Psallus* (*Coniortodes*) *parviceps* E. Wgn., *P. freyi* E. Wgn. and *P. pumilus* (Jak.), also having the typically marked membrane of the subgenus. In *P. spilotus* the elytra are not spotted with brown and the membrane lacks the whitish spots of *Coniortodes*. 2) The hair covering of *C. elegantulum* is entirely similar to that in *Coniortodes*: the elytra are provided not only with long yellow-brown hairs but also with short, dense silvery hair-tufts (Schuppenhaare), while *P. spilotus* has only long, dense, black or brownish hairs on the upper surface. 3) The claws are also dissimilar. In *Compsidolon* the claws are similar to those in *Psallus* (fig. 8 d, e), while *P. spilotus* has strongly curved and basally thickened claws. 4) The male genitalia of *P. spilotus* are dissimilar, resembling the common type of *Plagiognathinae*. If the species is not a *Plagiognathus*, a new genus should be established for *spilotus*.

(*C. elegantulum* Rt.) – Jericho, Transjordania, 3 spec., J. Sahlberg (!). – Endemic.

C. acacicola n.sp.

♂. Length 2.3 mm. Light grey. Head light grey, with numerous orangish and blood-red lateral arcs; basal margin of vertex with a transverse row of minute orangish spots. Antennae light greyish; 1st joint with a dark red subapical ring, 2nd and 3rd joints with a reddish subbasal and subapical ring, 4th joint orangish. Pronotum light grey; anterior part with 4 longitudinal orangish stripes; region of calli faintly tinged with fuscous; entire disk minutely and sparsely spotted with red and orange. Base of scutellum brownish, apex light grey; scutellum sparsely spotted with reddish, a pair of triangular, red basal spots present. Elytra light grey; corium rather densely spotted with reddish brown and orange, the spots partly confluent, the basal half with a large, roundish, dark reddish brown spot apically; spotting of clavus fuscous or orangish but much sparser than on corium, especially apically; cuneus with a conspicuous, triangular, dark reddish brown spot in each basal angle, other parts of cuneus densely spotted with reddish brown, apical angle blood-red; membrane dark smoky, apical part irrorate with hyaline, a pair of large, roundish, hyaline spots present in lateral margin; veins whitish, spotted with fuscous basally. Under surface light ochraceous, ± spotted with dark red. Legs light ochraceous; fore and middle femora with roundish purplish spots in apical part, hind femora densely spotted with purplish except in basal third; tibiae with round, reddish brown spots.

Small but relatively robust and parallel-sided. Body 2.5 × as long as broad. Head small, (seen from before) 1.45 × as broad as high, 0.7 × as broad as basal width of pronotum. Eyes unusually large, vertex only 0.9 × as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints 3 + 22 + 9 + 7 (1 unit = 0.038 mm.); 2nd joint 0.9 × as long as basal width of pronotum and 2.4 × as long as 3rd joint, 4th joint 0.8 × as long as 3rd. Pronotum short and broad, 2.2 × as long as broad basally; calli relatively prominent, limited by a short depression behind vertex anteriorly. Hair covering of elytra long, dense, erect, light brown. Tibial spines dark brown. 3rd joint of hind tarsi a little shorter than 2nd. Claws as in fig. 8 e. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 8 i) very small, provided with a short apical process. Left stylus (fig. 8 f, g) like a peaked cap (lateral aspect), hypophysis thin, hooked apically; sensory lobe strongly produced, bifid