

do not belong to the nominate form but to one or other of the subspecies mentioned above. Moreover it is possible that the third subspecies of *P. ancorifer*, ssp. *vesicatus* E. Wgn., which is known from Syria and Turkey, could be found in Israel too.

*P. perrisi* Ms. R.

*Psallus perrisi* MULSANT & REY 1852, p. 120.

*P. anticus* REUTLER 1876, p. 22, n.syn.

Mt. Carmel, 2 spec., Saalas (!); Tivon, 3 spec., Sternlicht (!).

On *Quercus ithaburensis*. — European, the distribution still imperfectly known. Not previously recorded from Israel. REUTER (op.cit.) described *P. anticus* on the basis of female specimens from Greece. I cannot find any difference between these and the Palestinian specimens and so regard *P. anticus* as a synonym of *perrisi*. The male genitalia of the Palestinian specimens agree perfectly with my European material.

*P. albicans* Rt. — Tivon, 2 spec., 11. VIII. 1957, Sternlicht (!). — On *Quercus ithaburensis*. — Possibly Irano-Turanian. Previously known only from Turkestan. The Palestinian specimens agree well with the type, which is unfortunately a female, so that I have not been able to compare the male genitalia.

*P. punctulatus* Fb. Pt. — Shimron, 1 spec., 11. IV. 1957, Sternlicht (!); Tivon, 1 spec., 2. I. 1957, Sternlicht (!). — On *Quercus ithaburensis*. — Holomediterranean. Not previously recorded from Israel.

*P. salviae* n.sp.

Length 2.6–3 mm. A dull, pale species. Upper surface pale whitish or yellowish grey. Head unicoloured or with very faint brownish shadows. Eyes light grey. Antennae pale yellowish, 1st joint with a faint, darker subapical spot. Pronotum and scutellum unicoloured and sparsely and minutely spotted with fuscous. Entire elytra provided with sparse, faint, round, fuscous spots; spots of costal margin somewhat denser and more distinct. Membrane milky, densely irrorated with fuscous; a larger fuscous spot present in the inner basal angle and in the smaller cell as well as a semicircular, fuscous spot in the lateral margin; outer basal angle and middle of semicircular spot milky, unspotted. Under surface yellowish. Legs: femora yellowish, middle and hind femora densely and minutely spotted with fuscous apically; tibiae whitish with several distinct black, spine-bearing spots.

Body 2.2 × as long as broad. Head (seen from before) 1.1 × (♂) or 1.0 × (♀) as broad as high, sharply angled apicad, vertex 2.0 × (♂) or 3.0 × (♀) as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints 5 + 24 + 11 + 6 (♂) or 4 + 22 + 13 + 8 (♀) (1 unit = 0.033 mm.); 2nd joint 1.0 × (♂) or 0.88 × (♀) as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum 2.2 × (♂) or 2.5 × (♀) as broad as long. Hair covering of upper surface light. Rostrum very long, extending far beyond the hind coxae nearly to the genital segment. Tibial spines long and whitish. 3rd joint of hind tarsi about as long as 2nd. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 9 g) resembling the blade of a clasp-knife. Left stylus (fig. 9 e) with hypophysis long and nearly straight; sensory lobe strongly produced. Theca (fig. 9 f) sharp-tipped. Vesica (fig. 9 h) relatively thick, strongly curved, apex minutely serrate.

Type, a male; allotype, a female and 4 paratypes, Mt. Carmel, Haifa, 29. VI. 1958. On *Salvia* sp. on a dry, sunny slope. — The types in my collection.

The new species belong to the subgenus *Coniortodes* E. Wgn. *P. salicellus* (H. S.) and *P. crotchii* Sc. have an immaculate cuneus in the elytra. *P. atomosus* Rt. is light reddish grey with the entire upper surface densely spotted with reddish brown; the 1st antennal joint is at least basally brown and the anterior femora are apically dark brown. *P. scutellaris* Rt. and *P. pumilus* (Jak.) have the 1st antennal joint black. *P. pterocephali* Ldb. has the elytra with blood-red apical markings. In *P. saundersi* Rt. the tibial spines are short, while in *P. reraiensis* Ldb. they are black. *P. absinthii* (Sc.) is bigger, the head is broader and shorter, the eyes consider-