the red markings of ssp. *vulnerata*, the elytra are more intensively marked with red, the greater part of the clavus and corium being red; the cuneus and the veins of the membrane are also red. The male genitalia illustrated in fig. 11 d – f.

Material studied: The Canary Islands, Lanzarote, Haria, some spec., 19. III. 1949, Lindberg; Algeria, Biskra, 2 spec., Noualhier; Egypt, Fayum, 2 spec., J. Sahlberg.

The subspecies occurs throughout North Africa. The record from Yugoslavia (STICHEL 1958, p. 823) seems to me very questionable. As pointed out above, the subspecies is easily recognized by the red membranal veins and the red markings on the cuneus.

T. lethierryi ssp. *vulnerata* n.ssp.

Length 2.6 – 3.2 mm. Whitish ochraceous. Base of pronotum sometimes tinged with reddish. Base of scutellum usually reddish. Elytra with a broad reddish transverse band in the apical part; sometimes the red colouring may also spread to the clavus and the corium or even the entire corium and clavus may be red; the cuneus is always without red pigment; the membranal veins are whitish. The male may be dirty greyish, the transverse band on the elytra then being fuscous as in ssp. *carayoni*. Under surface and legs yellowish ochraceous. Male genitalia as in the nominate form. Theca (fig. 10 l) with a small subapical tooth. Vesica (fig. 10 k, 11 a – c). relatively long and slender, roughly S-shaped curved, apex long and falcate.

Type, a male and 18 paratypes, Hula, 10. VII. 1958,!; allotype, a female, Tanninim, 26. VII. 1958,!; a paratype, Deganya, 23. VII. 1958,!; a paratype, 'Ein Gedi, 19. VI. 1958,!; a paratype, Haifa, Saalas; a paratype, Nabi Rubin, 1. V. 1958, Michaeli; 2 paratypes, Revivim, 22. VI. 1958,! a paratype, Tel-Aviv, 26. VI. 1958,!; a paratype, Greece, Piraeus, 10. VIII. 1958,!. Types in my collection.

Common on *Tamarix*, especially in the northern parts of Israel. – Pontomediterranean.

The subspecies differs from the nominate form in the pale cuneus and membranal veins. The red colouring is also elsewhere much less intense, being sometimes nearly absent in the males. The subspecies *carayoni* is considerably bigger and is only rarely marked with red. The subspecies (when marked with red) also bears a considerable resemblance to *T. elegans*, but the red markings are somewhat more dilute. The male genitalia of *T. elegans* are also dissimilar (the vesica is longer and narrower and the theca lacks the subapical tooth). The male genitalia of *T. elegans* have been illustrated by WAGNER (1955 a, p. 261).

T. lethierryi ssp. *carayoni* E. Wgn., n.comb.

Length ♂ 2.95 – 3.55 mm., ♀ 3.2 – 3.6 mm. Colouring dirty greenish with a broad, fuscous, transverse band across apical part of elytra. Cuneus white, only rarely a small fuscous spot present in lateral margin. Membranal veins whitish. Under surface green. Legs whitish yellow or whitish green. Rarely the female may be marked with red, the red colouring then occurring not only in the apical part of the corium but also basad along the claval suture, in the clavus and even in the base of the scutellum. Male genitalia as in the nominate form. Vesica (fig. 11 g).

Material studied: France, Arles-Bouchaud, Camargue, 2 spec., Weber.

West-Mediterranean. The record from Turkey (STICHEL 1958, p. 823) should possibly be referred to spp. *vulnerata*. The subspecies is easily distinguished by its bigger size and greenish colouring with fuscous markings. It was originally described as a valid species (WAGNER 1955 b, 446 – 447). The differences between it and the nominate form are, however, too slight to warrant this status. *T. carayoni* is certainly a geographical subspecies of *lethierryi*.

T. lethierryi ssp. *colorata* Popp., n.comb.

Length 2.4 – 2.6 mm. (♂), 3.1 mm. (♀). Colouring as in the nominate form, but red markings somewhat more dilute and veins of membrane pale yellowish. Body somewhat smaller than in the nominate form. Eyes a little smaller, vertex (♂) 1.6 × as broad as eye (in nominate form about 1.33 ×). Head (♂) 0.86 × as broad as basal width of pronotum (in nominate form about 0.66 ×). Male genitalia similar.

Material studied: The Cape Verde Islands, Maio, Pedro Vaz, 2 ♂♂, 3. II. 1954, Lindberg.