

lateral angles whitish. Scutellum greenish yellow. Elytra bright green; a spot in middle of clavus and lateral margin of corium broadly whitish; cuneus pale greenish; membrane smoky, veins whitish or greenish. Under surface greenish yellow. Legs yellow, tibiae without dark spots, spines black. Colouring variable, e.g. ♀ may be lighter, yellowish green. The whitish markings of the elytra are, however, always visible.

♂ elongate and parallel-sided, 2.6–2.7 × as long as broad; ♀ shorter, oval, 2.2 × as long as broad. Head 0.9 × (♂) or 0.8 × (♀) as broad as basal width of pronotum; vertex 1.2–1.3 × (♂) or 2.53–2.9 × (♀) as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints 5 + 23 + 15 + 8 (♂) or 4 + 18 + 13 + 6.5 (♀) (1 unit = 0.033 mm.); 2nd joint 1.0 (♂) or 0.8–0.9 × (♀) as long as basal width of pronotum. Elytra much (♂) or a little (♀) longer than abdomen. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 15 a) broad, oval. Left stylus (fig. 15 d) with hypophysis straight and rather stout; sensory lobe sharp, spine-like. Theca (fig. 13 h) rather slender. Vesica (fig. 13 c–e) arcuate, apex with only one falcate process.

Type, a male and 8 paratypes, Tanninim, 26. VII. 1958, !; allotype, a female and 27 paratypes, Deganya, 23. VII. 1958, !; 11 paratypes, Hula, 10. VII. 1958, !; 5 paratypes, Nahariya, 6. VIII. 1958, !; 15 paratypes, Tiberias, 21. VII. 1958, !. The types in my collection.

Common on *Tamarix* in northern parts of Israel.

The new species belongs to the *T. hippophaes* group. It closely resembles *T. hippophaes* (Fb.) itself in the shape of the vesica. *T. hippophaes* is much bigger, however, (length ♂ 2.6–3.2 mm., ♀ 2.5–3.0 mm.); the vertex of the male is broader, 1.67 × as broad as the eye; the 2nd antennal joint in the male is 1.16 × as long as the basal width of the pronotum; the elytra in the male are unicoloured green without a whitish lateral margin (in the female the lateral margin of the corium is, however, pale); the rostrum is shorter, extending to the middle coxae, and the right stylus (fig. 15 c) is much narrower. Moreover, *T. hippophaes* seems to have a more western distribution. It has been recorded from Egypt, Cyprus and Turkey (STICHEL 1958, p. 823) and from Palestine (BODENHEIMER op.cit.). PRIESNER and ALFIERI (1953) do not, however, report it from Egypt, BODENHEIMER's record is no doubt to be transferred to *T. albomarginata* and LINDBERG's (1948, p. 58) Cyprian specimens belong to *T. michalki*. *T. hartigi* E. Wgn., of which I have no material, has the vertex (♂) 2.4 × or (♀) 2.3–2.4 × as broad as the eye; the elytra are not margined with white; the rostrum extends to the middle coxae; the theca is much thinner apically and the vesica is somewhat thicker. *T. michalki* E. Wgn. resembles my species in the long rostrum and in the narrow vertex of the male, but differs in having 2 distinct falcate apical processes in the vesica (fig. 13 f–g). The specimen that I (LINNAVUORI 1952, p. 190) recorded from Israel as *T. michalki* belongs to *T. albomarginata*. *T. seidenstückeri* E. Wgn. also has 2 apical appendages in the vesica, the rostrum extends to the middle coxae and the tibial spines arise from small dark spots. *T. unicolor* (Sc.) has a much broader vertex (2.0 × (♂) or 3.2 × (♀) as broad as the eye) and the vesica is dissimilarly shaped.

T. longipennis Hv. complex

The species belongs to the group of species in which the tibiae are unicoloured, the spines not arising from any dark spots. It differs from the species of the *hippophaes* group in the shape of the vesica, which is provided with a serrate, broad apex bearing two falcate processes.

T. longipennis Hv., nominate form

The largest subspecies, length ♂ 3.0–3.3 mm., ♀ 2.7–3.0 mm. Colouring as in the other subspecies, but lateral margin of corium often (but not always) ± green. Vertex 1.2–1.23 × (♂) or 2.22 × (♀) as broad as eye. 2nd antennal joint 1.0 × (♂) or 0.9 × (♀) as long as basal width of pronotum. Apical part of vesica as in fig. 15 e. The species has been redescribed by WAGNER (1954, p. 19).

Material studied: The Canary Islands, Fuerteventura, Chilagua, 2 spec., 4–14. III. 1949, Lindberg; Fuerteventura, Gran Tarajal, 2 spec., 11–12. III. 1949, Lindbergi and Fuerteventura, Matural, 1 spec., 18. III. 1949, Lindberg. – The subspecies is endemic to the Canary Islands.