

whitish, densely spotted with green apically; membrane white with an irregular transverse fuscous spot, base broadly white; veins white. Under surface ochraceous or yellowish. Legs yellowish grey; femora usually \pm densely spotted with green, tibiae with conspicuous black, spine-bearing spots.

Body $2.2 \times$ as long as broad, rather robust. Head $0.8 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum. Vertex $1.6 \times$ (σ) or $2.9 \times$ (φ) as broad as eye. 2nd antennal joint $0.8 - 0.9 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending near to hind coxae. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 17 g) elongately oval. Left stylus (fig. 18 a) rather slender, hypophysis long and sharp; sensory lobe produced as a sharp process. Theca (fig. 17 e) broad basally, then suddenly narrowing into a thin apex. Vesica (fig. 17 j) slender and rather straight, broadest at the middle, apical third split, forming two falcate appendages of equal length.

Material studied: Algeria, Biskra, 5 spec. (including 3 types), 1898, Noualhier. – Apparently Eremian with a western distribution.

The species has previously been confused with *T. concinnoides*. The types were females, but as in the undetermined material at Helsinki University I also found a topotypic male, I could separate the two species. *T. concinna* has also been recorded from Egypt, Turkey, South Russia and Turkestan. These records should, however, be revised.

T. conspersa Rt.

Length 1.5–2 mm. Whitish, whitish yellow or pale greenish yellow. Eyes dark brown. Elytra sparsely spotted with green, with two greenish or greenish fulvous transverse bands, the first at about the middle of the corium, the second in the apical margin of the same; membrane apically smoky. Sometimes nearly whole elytra tinged with greenish. Tibiae with conspicuous black spots.

Body form as in *T. concinna*. Vertex $1.09 - 1.18 \times$ (σ) or $2.57 \times$ (φ) as broad as eye. 2nd antennal joint $0.73 - 0.84 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 18 d) elongate. Left stylus (fig. 18 b) with hypophysis falcate and somewhat upturned, a rounded lobe present in upper margin of stylus behind hypophysis; sensory lobe sharp-tipped. Theca (fig. 18 c) sharp-tipped. Vesica (fig. 18 f–h) slender and straight, as in *T. concinna* but apical appendages scarcely upturned apically.

Material studied: Turkestan, Michailovo, 1 σ , the type, J. Sahlberg. Israel: Eilat, 4 spec., 20. VI. 1958, l.; Nahal Hiyon, 3 spec., 22. VI. 1958, l.; Revivim, 1 spec., 22. VI. 1958, l.

On *Tamarix* in deserts. – Irano-Turanian. Previously recorded only from Turkestan and Iran.

The species closely resembles *T. concinna*, but is much smaller, the eyes are much larger, the left stylus is dissimilarly shaped, the theca is less broadened basally and the vesica is straighter.

T. minutissima n.sp.

Length 1.5–1.9 mm. Whitish, greyish or greenish grey. Antennae greyish yellow. Elytra dirty pale greenish grey or yellowish grey; faint fulvous transverse band across corium and clavus at about apex of scutellum, sometimes also apical part of corium slightly fulvous. Under surface greenish grey. Legs greyish yellow; tibiae with conspicuous black spots.

A very small species. Body relatively robust, $2.4 \times$ as long as broad. Head $0.7 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum. Vertex $2.0 \times$ (σ) or $3.0 - 3.45 \times$ (φ) as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints $9 + 30 + 19 + ?$ (σ) or $8 + 26.5 + 19 + 13$ (φ) (1 unit = 0.015 mm.). Pronotum $1.3 - 1.4 \times$ as broad behind as length of 2nd antennal joint. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 18 e) very small, oval. Left stylus (fig. 18 l) with hypophysis somewhat directed ventrad; sensory lobe strongly produced. Theca (fig. 18 k) relatively thick up to the apex. Vesica (fig. 18 i–j) rather stout, straight, apical third split; the branches relatively thick.

Type, a male; allotype, a female and 7 paratypes, 'Ein Gedi, 19. VI. 1958, l.; Yotvata, 11 paratypes, 22. VI. 1958, l. The types in my collection. On *Tamarix* in southern parts of Israel.