



Fig. 21. *Psallus (Compsidolon) sinaiticus* sp. n.: a vesica; b right stylus; c-d left stylus; e theca; f hind femur. — *P. (C.) balachowskyi* E. Wgn.: g-h vesica; i left stylus, lateral aspect; j same from above; k sensory lobe of same; l right stylus; m theca. — *P. (C.) scutellaris* Rt.: n vesica; o sensory lobe of left stylus.

of the disk. Corium and clavus with only very scanty dark dotting, only apical margin against cuneus with distinct dark fuscous spots, sometimes coalescent, then forming a transverse dark band; cuneus whitish; lateral margin of corium and of cuneus with some small red spots; membrane with dense smoky irroration. Femora with only scanty dark dotting, hind femora (Fig. 21 f) only with an apical transverse band of dark spots. Tibiae with only very faint dark spots or nearly unicoloured.

Small, delicate species. Vertex 2.0 (♂) or 3.3 (♀) × as broad as eye. 2nd antennal joint as long as basal width of pronotum. Upper surface with light hair covering. Tibial spines light. Rostrum extending slightly beyond hind coxae. Male genitalia: Right stylus (Fig. 21 b) small, ovate, bearing a short apical tooth. Left stylus (Fig. 21 c-d): sensory lobe with a strongly produced process, hypophysis curved ventrad in lateral aspect. Vesica (Fig. 21 a) thick, nearly semicircularly curved, finely serrate subapically and ending in a thin apex. Theca as in Fig. 21 e.

Sinai, Wadi Feiran, 1 ♂ (type), 2 paratypes, 25. — 29. IX. 1962. On *Haloxylon salicornicum*.

Near *P. sabviae* Lv., which is, however, somewhat bigger, has a sharper head with the vertex 2.0 (♂) or 3.0 (♀) × as broad as the eye, the upper surface with more developed dark dotting, the tibiae with distinct black spots, etc.

*P. (Compsidolon) balachowskyi* E. Wgn.

Originally described as a subspecies of *P. scutellaris* Rt. (WAGNER 1958, p. 209). Certainly a valid species, differing from *scutellaris* in the pale colouring, the smaller size and in the considerably thinner vesica (Fig. 21 g-h) bearing the secondary gonopore much farther from the apex than in *scutellaris* (Fig. 21 n); also the sensory lobe of the left stylus is much thicker than in *scutellaris* (Fig. 21 i-k). Right stylus as in Fig. 21 l, theca as in Fig. 21 m.

*P. pumilus* Jak. is also closely related, but differs in the somewhat bigger size, in the dissimilar colouring (ground colouring greyish, head darker, femora, especially hind femora, darker), the whitish hair covering of the upper surface (yellowish in *P. balachowskyi*), the membrane extending much farther beyond the abdomen and the considerably robuster vesica. The tibial spines are light in *pumilus* also, not black as erroneously reported by WAGNER (1954, p. 9). *P. absinthii* Sc. is much bigger, usually (but not always) has light 1st antennal joint, the dark dotting on the elytra is well developed and dense. The male genitalia of *P. absinthii* resemble those of *P. balachowskyi* but the vesica is somewhat robuster and the sensory lobe of the left stylus longer and thicker.

Sinai, Wadi Feiran, 2 spec., 25. — 29. IX. 1962. On *Artemisia* sp.