

spots; 2nd joint uniformly whitish, slightly infumated apically; 3rd joint dark with base narrowly whitish. Pronotum with apical ring marked with fulvous, basal margin with a sharply delimited blackish brown transverse band. Scutellum with basal margin and 2 very faint longitudinal median stripes fulvous, apex with 2 minute fuscous spots. Elytra with a sharply delimited oblique dark fuscous fascia starting from the medioapical angle of corium (fig. 15 f), cuneus faintly tinged with fulvous, apex and median margin with fuscous spots; membrane dark smoky with minute light irroration and a larger light area near apex of cuneus, veins light. Under surface greyish ochraceous, tinged with reddish. Anterior and middle femora with dark brown irroration. Hind femora apically dark fuscous with light spots; hind tibiae uniformly pale ochraceous.

Small, resembling *P. parvulus* Rt. in body form. Upper surface with black erect hairs and with smooth light tomentous hairs on elytra. Head $1.4 \times$ as high as long in lateral aspect. Vertex $1.6 \times$ as broad as eye. Proportions between the antennal joints $14 + 36 + 24 + ?$; 1st joint remarkably short, $0.7 \times$ as long as diatone, provided with black and relatively smooth hairs; 2nd joint $1.2 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum basally $1.6 \times$ as broad as diatone. Tibial spines light.

Gülek, 1 ♀ type and some ♀♀ paratypes, 6. VIII. 1963. On *Juniperus phoenicea*.

Of the *parvulus* group (*Ribautomiris* E. WGN.). Much as *P. parvulus* Rt., but 1st antennal joint much shorter ($0.9 \times$ as long as diatone in *parvulus*), vertex $1.6 \times$ as broad as eye ($1.8-2.0 \times$ in *parvulus*), with sharply delimited dark markings on pronotum and elytra and with a shorter haircovering on the upper surface. There is apparently also a difference in the biology, since I have collected *P. parvulus* from *Buxus sempervirens* in Czechoslovakia. *P. parvuloides* E. WGN. is much darker, with conspicuous fuscous irroration on upper surface, dark 2nd antennal joint, etc.

P. pseudinsignis E. WGN.? — Akçakoca road, 2 ♀♀, 12. VIII. 1963.

P. irroratus n. sp.

♂ f. macr. 5.6 mm, ♀ f. brach. 4.1–4.7 mm. Ground colouring whitish. Head with faint fulvous markings on either side. 1st antennal joint densely irrorated with dark fuscous, other joints unicoloured, whitish. Pronotum with traces of 4 faint, fulvous, longitudinal bands. Scutellum with a broad, median dark fuscous, longitudinal, irregular band, interrupted by a pale, narrow, longitudinal line in the middle; in ♀ the dark markings very reduced, often forming only faint dark irroration on either side of the pale median line. Elytra (♂): outer part of clavus, inner part of corium and cuneus with \pm intensive dark brown irroration, apical margin of corium with a bigger dark spot; membrane densely irrorated with dark brown, veins pale. In ♀ the elytra are nearly unicoloured with only traces on the dark irroration. Abdomen and under surface with reddish irroration. Femora with dark irroration, hind femora with 2 dark rings in apical part, hind tibiae with a subapical dark ring.

Parallel-sided, $3.7 \times$ as long as broad at elytra (♂) or narrowly ovate, $2.6 \times$ as long as broad at elytra (♀). Upper surface with yellowish hair covering. Head long, seen in anterior view as broad as high (♂, ♀), in lateral view distinctly longer than high with tylus prominent and separated by a distinct depression from the frons and nearly vertically sloping apically. Vertex $1.85-2.0 \times$ (♂) or $2.55 \times$ (♀) as broad as eye, frons globose. Proportions between the antennal joints $30 + 64 + 42 + 27$ (♂); 1st joint with white, relatively long and dense erect setae, $1.2-1.33 \times$ (♂) or $1.2-1.28 \times$ (♀) as long as diatone; 2nd joint (♂) $2.13 \times$ as long as 1st and $1.6 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae. Pronotum (♂) strongly broadening caudad, $1.7 \times$ as broad as head, lateral margins somewhat insinuated, or (♀) trapezoidal, $1.28 \times$ as broad as head, with lateral margins distinctly insinuated. Elytra (♂) much longer than abdomen, or (♀) with membrane totally reduced.