



Fig. 18. *Psallus galilaeus* n. sp.: a vesica; b apex of same. — *P. punctulatus* Pt.: c apex of vesica. — *Juniperia rubescens* n. gen. et sp.: d head and pronotum; e head, lateral view; f claw; g left stylus; h hypophysis of same in a different aspect; i right stylus; j theca; k vesica. — Orig.

*P. galilaeus* n. sp.

*P. punctulatus* LINNAVUORI 1961a, p. 20 nec Pt.

3.2—3.3 mm. Whitish grey. Head with faint fulvous markings. Antennae greyish ochraceous. Pronotum densely ( $\delta$ ) or sparsely ( $\varphi$ ) dotted with reddish in basal two-thirds. Scutellum ( $\delta$ ) red with a median line and basal angles whitish grey or ( $\varphi$ ) whitish with a few red dots. Elytra ( $\delta$ ) with corium and clavus red, cuneus white, membrane hyaline with some fuscous clouds and veins whitish or ( $\varphi$ ) clavus and corium whitish with numerous red dots, otherwise as in  $\delta$ . Undersurface with some fulvous or reddish markings. Femora dotted with fuscous; tibiae with black spines arising from round dots of the same colour.

$\delta$  elongate,  $2.75 \times$  as long as broad,  $\varphi$  ovate,  $2.1 \times$  as long as broad. Vertex ( $\delta$ )  $2 \times$  or ( $\varphi$ )  $2.2 \times$  as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints  $5 + 20 + 13 + 8$  ( $\delta$ ) or  $5 + 24 + ? + ?$  ( $\varphi$ ); 2nd joint  $0.62 \times$  ( $\delta$ ) or  $0.72 \times$  ( $\varphi$ ) as long as basal width of pronotum. Hair covering of upper surface dense, yellowish; also darker hairs present. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 17 l) narrowly ovate. Left stylus (fig. 17 m): sensory lobe with a relatively short and blunt dorsal projection. Theca (fig. 17 n) short and thick. Vesica (fig. 18 a—b) very thick, bearing a single apical spine.

Israel, Tivon, 1  $\delta$  type, 2. I. 1957, STERNLICHT; Shimron 1  $\varphi$  paratype, 11. IV. 1957, STERNLICHT. On *Quercus ithaburensis*.

Much as *P. punctulatus*, but cuneus white. In *punctulatus* the left stylus also has a strongly prominent dorsal projection in the sensory lobe (fig. 17 o) and the vesica is much longer and thinner, bearing two apical spines (fig. 18 c). *P. jeitensis* E. WGN. (known to me in the female sex