tions representing the genuine sahlbergi, originally described from Turkestan. I am not going to propose here a special taxonomic name for the Crimean population, since at present it is not known whether there is a gradual variability in the size of the eyes and in the antennal length from west to east or whether, according to the 75 % rule, a splitting into two geographical races is possible. Additional material is also desirable from areas between Macedonia and the Crimea to establish whether, according to the rule in question, *pinkeri* can be distinguished as a separate race, or has to be united, without a special taxonomic name, with sahlbergi.

P. incanus Fb. differs from sahlbergi, according to WAGNER(1968), in the ocular index (1.85 - 1.40 in 3, 1.75 - 1.80 in 9), in the length of the 1st antennal joint (in both sexes  $1.2 \times$  as long as the diatone) and in the spiculum of the vesica (narrow and furnished with 3 apical teeth).

## 3. Leptopterna dentifer sp.n. (Het., Miridae)

Of the genus Leptopterna Fb. four European species have been described: L. dolobrata (L.)

(Holarctic), L. pilosa Rt. (Iberian), L. ferrugata (Fn.) (Holarctic) and L. griesheimae Wgn. (Mediterranean, known from Sicily and southern France and Spain). An examination of a collection from Spain revealed another new species.

## Key to the European species

- (6) S: ocular index about 1.65 2.0. Q: 2nd antennal joint of nearly equal width throughout, only slightly narrowing apicad ...... 2
- 2 (3) Hairs of legs pale, remarkably long and erect *pilosa*
- 3 (2) Hairs of legs dark and rather short ..... 4
- 5 (4) Spicula of vesica (Fig. 4 a) shorter and thicker, the shorter one apically dentate and provided with a triangular lobe. Black pattern much less developed: vertex with a Y-shaped median spot, black longitudinal bands of pronotum present only in anterior half, scutellum only laterally darkened ...... dentifer
- 7 (8) Body more robust. 2nd antennal joint 2.5 (3) or
  2.9 (φ) × as long as diatone. In brachypterous

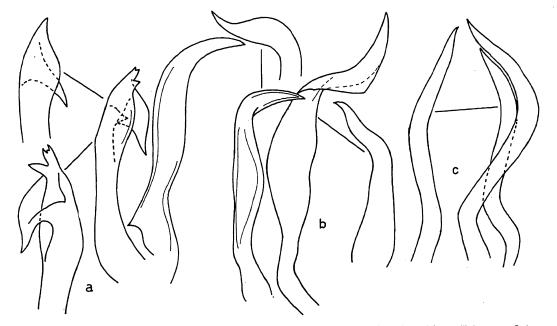


Fig. 4. Spicula of vesica of Leptopterna dentifer sp.n. a, L. pilosa Rt. (type) b, L. dolobrata (L.) c. — Orig.