

*Pilophorus erraticus* Linnavuori, 1962 = *P. alni* Josifov, 1987, syn. n. I examined the holotype of *P. erraticus* (RL) and 2 paratypes (male and female) of *P. alni* (ZIS). Specimens from Korea identified by Josifov (1987) as *P. erraticus* belong to a new species.

*Paralaemocoris anabasis* Linnavuori, 1984 (8.VI) = *P. anabasis* Kerzhner, 1984 (XII), syn. n. In the characteristic of the genus *Laemocoris* Reuter, Linnavuori (1984: 39) indicated: "in *P[aralaemocoris] anabasis* Krz. ... the female clytra are strongly reduced and strap-like as in *Mimocapsus*". This sentence made the name *P. anabasis* available some months before I (Kerzhner, 1984) published the formal description of this species (with a differing spelling of the specific name). Lectotype of *P. anabasis* (designated here): ♀, Kazakhstan, Zhezkazgan Prov., 40 km S of Zhana-Arka, Koksengir Mts (Kerzhner). The specimen was in the collection RL and later returned (together with type series of some other species) to ZIN.

*Macrotylus dimidiatus* Jakovlev, 1889 = ? *Macrocoelus soror* Reuter, 1875, syn. n. Descriptions of *M. soror* (Reuter, 1875d, 1879) were based on a damaged male from Irkutsk Gouvernement. The holotype is found neither in ZMH, nor in ZMT. The combination of characters indicated by Reuter (small size, greenish body, black pubescence, presence of a pattern on membrane, convex xyphus of prothorax) agrees only with a group of related species from East Siberia: *Macrotylus dimidiatus* Jakovlev, 1889 (its light form), *M. mundulus* Stål, 1868, and *M. zinovievi* Kerzhner, 1984.

Synonymy of *M. soror* with *M. dimidiatus* seems more substantiated because only in the pale specimens of the latter the clavus in its hind part along suture and corium in the inner apical corner are brownish, membrane with single glassy spot, and hairs on cunus and apex of clavus sometimes arising from brownish dots. On the other hand, the body length 2.5 mm is very rarely attained by males of *M. dimidiatus* (this size agrees better with two other species) and Reuter's indication (in 1875d, but not in 1879!) that the hairs of hemelytra are almost arranged in rows ("sub-seriatis") also contradicts synonymy with *M. dimidiatus* (hairs on hemelytra are evenly distributed in *M. dimidiatus* and concentrated in distinct rows in *M. mundulus* and *M. zinovievi*). Considering these contradictions, I establish the synonymy as presumable.

*Psallus* Fieber, 1858. The subgeneric classification of *Psallus* established for West Palaearctic species by Wagner (1952 and some later works) was based mainly on colour characters. His subgenera *Coniortodes*, *Nannopsallus*, *Parapsallus*, and *Stenopsallus*, some species of the subgenus *Apocremnus*, and some other species subsequently were excluded from *Psallus*. For the Palaearctic fauna the problem of the composition of the genus is nearly solved now, but the subgeneric classification is still inadequate and should be revised with special attention to the structure of the vesica of aedeagus.

*Psallus* subg. *Apocremnus* Fieber, 1858 = subg. *Mesopsallus* Wagner, 1970, syn. n. The same species, *Lygaeus ambiguus* Fallén, 1807, is the type species of *Apocremnus* by subsequent designation (Kirkaldy, 1906) and of *Mesopsallus* by original designation, hence both subgeneric names are objective synonyms.

In Wagner's (1975) work, *Apocremnus* included a mixture of unrelated species. Later, *P. kolenatii* Flor has been transferred to *Atractotomus*, *P. ancorifer* Fieber and related species are transferred to *Lepidargyrus* in this volume (see the paper by I.S. Drapolyuk) and two other species (*P. karakardes* and *P. hartigi*) should be placed in the subgenus *Phylidea*. The remaining species are living on Betulaceae, Salicaceae, and Rosaceae. By the structure of the vesica, they can be subdivided into two distinct groups. The first, for which the name *Apocremnus* should be retained, includes *P. ambiguus* Fallén, *P. pseudambiguus* Wagner, *P. tibialis* Reuter, and *P. samdzionicus* Josifov. The second group includes *P. betuleti* Fallén, *P. anatolicus* Wagner, *P. aethiops* Zetterstedt, *P. graminicola* Zetterstedt, *P. cognatus* Jakovlev, *P. stackelbergi* Kerzhner, *P. crataegi* Kulik, and *P. atratus* Josifov. They differ from species of the first group in having in the vesica a toothed plate near the secondary gonopore. Would further investigations show that these two groups are unrelated, the second of them should be described as a new subgenus.

*Psallus* subg. *Liops* Fieber, 1870, nom. valid. = subg. *Ilops* Stichel, 1958 (unnecessary new name). Stichel (1958) rejected the name *Liops* Fieber, 1870 on the erroneous assumption that it is preoccupied by "*Liops* Rondani, 1857 (Diptera, Syrphidae)". In fact, the original spelling of the dipteran name is *Lejops*; the emendation *Liops* was established much later by Verrill (in Scudder, 1882, p. 190).

*Psallus* subg. *Phylidea* Reuter, 1900 (= subg. *Asthenarius* Kerzhner, 1962). The taxonomy of this group is highly confused. In the past, some species of this subgenus were included in *Psallus*, some in *Sthenarus*, and one in a separate genus *Phylidea*. Seidenstücker (1962) placed *Phylidea* as a subgenus in *Psallus*; Kerzhner (1962) established in *Psallus* a new subgenus *Asthenarius* for species previously placed in *Sthenarus*, but later (Kerzhner, 1964b) placed *Asthenarius* in synonymy of *Phylidea*. Both authors regarded *Hyllopsallus* Wagner, 1952 as a junior synonym of *Phylidea*, which is only partly correct. Of the four species originally included in the subgenus *Hyllopsallus*, only one (*P. quercus*) belongs in fact to the subgenus *Phylidea*, one (*P. callunae*) is of unclear subgeneric position, and the remaining two, *P. variabilis* (the type species of *Hyllopsallus*) and *P. perrisi*, are not closely related to *Phylidea* and should be considered as representing a separate subgenus *Hyllopsallus*. Species of the subgenus *Phylidea* are mostly black and live on *Quercus*, but two Far Eastern species (*P. ulmi* Josifov & Kerzhner and *P. cinnabarinus* Kerzhner) are red and live on *Ulmus*, and in the Mediterranean *P. dichrous* Kerzhner (*wagneri* Carvalho) living on *Quercus* the head and fore half of pronotum are yellow. Usually the femora are black and the antennae yellow, but exceptions occur in both characters. The most characteristic of the subgenus is the structure of vesica: secondary gonopore subapical, apex of vesica with an untoothed spine-like process being a continuation of a sclerotized band toothed on the outer margin and strongly bent circularly or spirally (in *P. ulmi*, with a second apical process being an outgrowth of the vesica wall). Of the Mediterranean species, to the subgenus *Phylidea* certainly belong *P. dichrous* Kerzhner (*wagneri*