

Carvalho), *P. ocularis* Mulsant & Rey, *P. nigripilis* Reuter, *P. flavipes* Reuter, *P. henschii* Reuter, *P. karakardes* Seidenstücker, *P. hartigi* Wagner, *P. cerridis* Wagner, *P. quercus* Kirschbaum. They are placed by Wagner (1975) in *Sthenarus* (*Asthenarius*), *Phylidea*, *Psallus* (*Apocremnus*), and *Psallus* (*Hylopsallus*), but a number of species placed by him in *Heterocapillus*, *Psallus* (*Ilops*), and *Psallus* (*Psallus*) may also belong to the subgenus *Phylidea* (some of them differ in coloration from that typical of the subgenus). To the subgenus *Phylidea* certainly also belong *P. transcaucasicus* Zaitzeva from the Caucasus, *P. pseudoquerqus* Josifov from Bulgaria, and no less than 3 species from the Far East (*P. ussuriensis* Kerzhner, *P. ulmi* Josifov & Kerzhner, *P. cinnabarinus* Kerzhner).

*Psallus* subg. *Hylopsallus* Wagner. Species of this subgenus are similar in appearance to typical representatives of the subgenus *Phylidea*, but the secondary gonopore is far removed from the apex of vesica (lying nearly in its middle) and the apical process of vesica is an outgrowth of its outer wall. The species are living on *Quercus*. To this subgenus certainly belong *P. variabilis* Fallén, *P. perrisi* Mulsant & Rey, *P. wagneri* Ossiannilsson, *P. kiritshenkoi* Zaitzeva, and *P. tonnaichanus* Muramoto.

*Psallus haematodes* (Gmelin, 1790) = ? *Phytocoris* ? *raloris* Gistel, 1857, syn. n. Gistel's (1857, p. 73) description is: "P[hytocoris] obscure-flavescens, supra aureo-pilosus obscure roseus vel fuscus-ferrugineus; elytrorum apice concolore; femoribus apice nigro-punctatis. Germania". Reddish colour and golden pubescence of the dorsal side combined with black spots on apex of femora are typical of some species of *Psallus*. If "elytrorum apice concolore" means that the cuneus and membrane are of the same (whitish) colour, the description would fit *P. haematodes*.

*Campylomma annulicorne* (Signoret, 1865) = ? *Capsus coeruleascens* Scholtz, 1846, syn. n. Scholtz (1846) described his species from specimens collected in early September from *Salix* in botanical garden in Wrocław (Poland). The description is sufficiently detailed and fits well *C. annulicorne*, except black ventral side of thorax and abdomen, and fore margin of pronotum. Possibly, Scholtz examined an extremely dark male.

## Family PIESMATIDAE

*Piesma capitatum* (Wolff, 1804) = ? *Tingis apiaster* Gistel, 1857, syn. n. Gistel's (1857, p. 87) description is: "T[ingis] grisea, capite nigro, antennis luteis, thorace obscuro, elytris griseis, parum aut innubiosis, macula ad basin alba; antennis pedibusque luteis. — Germania. Membrana apicalis deficiente. Subtilissime impresso-punctata. Rudimentum villullum carinatum". This description fits well *Piesma* and, judging from the mention of carinae (elevated veins) on "rudiment" of membrane, it is based on macropterous or subbrachypterous specimens. It is difficult to conclude with certainty which species Gistel had. As in *P. capitatum* specimens with black head are more frequent, I placed Gistel's name in synonymy of this species.

## Family LYGAEIDAE

*Geocoris chinensis* Jakovlev, 1904, sp. dist. I (Kerzhner, 1979) placed *G. chinensis* in synonymy of *G. ochropterus* (Fieber, 1844), whereas Zheng & Zou (1981) considered these species as different. After re-examination of material at my disposal, I confirm the correctness of Zheng & Zou's view and of distinguishing characters indicated by them. In *G. chinensis*, the yellow marginal stripe of abdomen is interrupted by black spots on its dorsal side and narrowed towards the fore and hind margins of segments (looking as a row of yellow triangles) on the ventral side of abdomen. In *G. ochropterus* this stripe is not interrupted and is of equal width throughout. Besides, in *G. chinensis* the punctuation of pronotum is less dense than in *G. ochropterus*. *G. chinensis* is known from the mountains of provinces Sichuan and Yunnan only. *G. ochropterus* inhabits lowlands in China.

*Geocoris mongolicus* Horváth, 1901, sp. dist. Montandon (1907) placed *G. mongolicus* in synonymy of *G. lapponicus* Zetterstedt, 1838. I (Kerzhner, 1979) found that European specimens of *G. lapponicus* are always macropterous, whereas in Siberia and Mongolia both brachypterous and macropterous specimens occur. I concluded that *G. mongolicus* is an eastern subspecies of *G. lapponicus*. A re-examination of the material has shown that they are distinct and partly sympatric species. *G. mongolicus* is distributed in steppes of Siberia and Mongolia, it is nearly always brachypterous (only 1 ♀ of the 500 examined specimens is macropterous). *G. lapponicus* has a boreo-montane transpalaearctic distribution, and it is always macropterous. In *G. mongolicus*, the coloration is as a rule paler: pronotum always yellow or yellowish brown at least before and behind calli (in the most pale specimens only calli remain dark), scutellum as a rule partly yellowish or brownish. In *G. lapponicus*, pronotum is usually entirely black, rarely brownish or yellowish behind calli or on the hind margin, exceptionally also before calli, scutellum always entirely black.

In the Asiatic part of Russia, *G. lapponicus* is found in Polar Urals, in Tobol'sk, near Abakan, at Lake Baikal (Listvennichnoe, Bol'shie Koty), in Transbaikalia (near Chita), in Central (Arangastakh), West (Akhtara River) and North (Cherskiy) Yakutia, Magadan Prov. (upper part of Kolyma River), and Central Kamchatka. In Mongolia it is collected in the mountains only: Taishiryn-Ula (15 km SSW of Altai), Khangai (Gantsyn-Daba Pass), and Khentei (Sudzukte and sources of Kerulen River).

*G. mongolicus* is distributed in South Siberia from Tarbagatay to Transbaikalia, in Central Yakutia, and in Mongolia (from the extreme north to Azh Bogd Mts and Kerulen River).

*Artheneidea* Kirilchenko, 1914 = *Artheneis* subg. *Thenareis* Stichel, 1958, syn. n. The subgenus *Thenareis* was established for a single species, *Artheneis chlorotica* Bergevin, 1930. Examination of this species showed that it belongs to *Artheneidea*. It is extremely close to *Artheneidea tenuicornis* Kirilchenko, 1914 and differs from it in the shape of paramere only (Figs 1-4). It is not excluded that *A. chlorotica* will prove to be a subspecies of *A. tenuicornis*.