

glauca, *S. lapponum*) as host plants in Finland. Ossiannilsson (1967a, 1967b) designated as lectotype a male from Inari (Finland) collected by J. Sahlberg, figured its genitalia and indicated *Picea abies* as the host plant in Sweden. The lectotype designation is invalid, as the specimen does not belong to the type series. Judging by the various host plants indicated in the literature, there is very possible that several species were confused under the name *P. lapponicus*. As the types were not re-examined, the identity of *P. lapponicus* remains more or less doubtful.

Josifov (1983) described a new subspecies, *P. lapponicus kimi*, from specimens collected from *Salix* in high mountains of North Korea. I compared the original description with the specimens from Yakutia and Kamchatka mentioned above and with specimens of *P. salicicola* Schwartz & Kelton from North America and found that they belong to one species. It differs from the original description of *P. lapponicus* in the short rostrum (in *P. lapponicus*, the rostrum reaches the middle of abdomen in female and surpasses it in male). I consider therefore *P. kimi* as a separate species. It belongs to the *luridus-yasunagai* group.

Contrary to other species of the subgenus *Pityopsallus*, inhabiting coniferous trees, *P. kimi* was recorded from *Salix* in North Korea and North America. In Yakutia, the species was swept by entomological net from canopy of *Salix* and, maybe occasionally, from *Dusheckia fruticosa* as well as from *Larix*. In Kamchatka, the species was collected on grasses growing under *Salix* and *Alnus*. Adults in July and early August.

***Psallus (Pityopsallus) nipponicus* sp. n.**

(Figs 5-9, 27)

Holotype. ♂ (ZISP). **Japan, Hokkaido**: 4-bangawa River, 15 km south of Mt. Shokanbetsu, Ishikari District, 15.VII.1997 (Vinokurov).

Paratypes (HUE, ZISP, IBPCZ). **Japan, Hokkaido**: 3 ♂, 4-bangawa R., 15 km south of Mt. Shokanbetsu, 15.VII.1997 (Vinokurov); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Aoyama, 10 km north of Tobetsu Town, 14-16.VII.1997 (Vinokurov, Endoh).

Description. Dorsum covered with dense and easily rubbed off scale-like hairs longer on head and pronotum, and with sparser simple black hairs.

♂ darker than ♀. Antennae with short and long whitish hairs; segments I and II yellow, III and IV brown; inner side of segment I beyond middle with 2 long erect setae, with dark

spots at their bases. Rostrum yellow or yellow-brown, with black apex, very long, surpassing middle of abdomen.

♂ elongate, 2.6-3 times as long as wide. Head between eyes and mandibular and maxillary plates yellow-brown; clypeus brown; eyes large; ventral side of head yellow or whitish. Pronotum brown, with irregular, scattered, sparse brown spots behind calli; anterior part paler. Scutellum brown, sometimes with dark red base. Clavus and corium brown-yellow to reddish brown. Outer margin of corium red; cuneus red, with white base. Membrane grey, with dark smoky pattern in outer part and round white spot near apex of cuneus; veins unicolourous with corium; interior cell grey. Genital segment (caudal view), in addition to median keel, laterally with outstanding smoothed out crest (Fig. 27). Vesica with reduced number of teeth on apical appendix; lateral lamina large (Fig. 5); parameres and theca as in Figs 6-9.

♂ oval; body 2.2-2.4 times as long as wide; dorsum dirty green to brown. Head and pronotum with sparse brown spots. Ventral side of head, thorax laterally, lateral part of abdomen mostly greenish. Thorax laterally brown, with greenish meso- and metapleura. Coxae and trochanters whitish or greenish. Femora green, with large black spots on ventral, anterior and posterior sides; on upper side spots present only in distal third. Tibiae yellow, with short light hairs and long black bristles, with black spots at bases of bristles. Tarsi brown.

Measurements - ♂ (♀): body length 4.3-4.5 (3.8-4.1); body width 1.7-1.8 (1.7-1.8); head width 0.99-1.00 (1.00-1.04); vertex width 0.50-0.51 (0.50-0.54); eye width 0.24 (0.20-0.21); length of antennal segments I-IV: 0.29 (0.29-0.31), 1.14-1.21 (1.09-1.17), 0.71-0.83 (0.64-0.76), 0.42-0.50 (0.42-0.50); length of rostrum 2.5 (2.6); basal width of pronotum 1.31-1.36 (1.21-1.36); ratios: vertex width / eye width 2.00-2.12 (2.07-2.59), antennal segment II length/ head width 1.14-1.21 (1.29-1.51); antennal segment II length/ pronotum width 0.84-0.92 (0.86-1.01).

Biology. The new species lives on *Abies sachalinensis*; adults in middle of July.

***Psallus (Pityopsallus) yasunagai* sp. n.**

(Figs 10-13, 28)

Holotype. ♂ (HUE). **Japan, Hokkaido**: Kyowa-Nakasono, Etanbetsu, Asahikawa C., 5.VII.1997 (T. Yasunaga).