



Fig. 57. *Psallopsis*, distribution: 1, *P. caspia*; 2, *P. similis*.

***Psallopsis haloxyli* Putshkov, 1976**
(Figs 40, 41)

Psallopsis haloxyli Putshkov, 1976: 371.

Material examined: 92 specimens from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (Bukhara Prov.), Kazakhstan (Ili River) and Mongolia (South Gobi Aimak).

Description. Whitish. All antennal segments light, in ♀ antennae covered with fuscous spots. Upperside covered with spots; their colour varies from pale fuscous to ochreous (last type of spots located at cuneus or, in some specimens on head and pronotum). Spots often fused on hemelytra, composing larger ones. Hind femora with fuscous stripe at fore margin in both sexes. Oblique grey macula at base of membrane absent. ♀ macropterous, apex of abdomen extending beyond middle of cuneus. Vesica peculiar (Figs 40-41), S-shaped, large and robust, two-branched at apex; largest branch forming apical hook.

♂. Body 3.5 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 2.1 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments 15 : 81 : 70 : 28. Second segment approximately as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.5 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.5 times as wide as long, 1.5 times as wide as head. Body length: 4.0-4.1 mm.

♀. Body 2.6 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 2.6 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments 16 : 75 : 52 : 27. Second segment 1.0-1.2 times shorter than basal width of pronotum, 1.3 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.4 times as wide as long, 1.5 times as wide as head. Body length: 3.2 mm.

Distribution (Fig. 55). Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia.

Host plants: *Haloxyton ammodendron*, *H. aphyllum*.

***Psallopsis basalis* Reuter, 1904**
(Figs 38, 39)

Psallopsis basalis Reuter, 1904: 7, 16.

Material examined: 4 specimens from Iran including a female with golden circle and labels "Duruh - Gezik, Nehbendan, Pers., 1-10.X.98 (Zarudny)" [in Cyrillic characters] and "*Graphymemus* [sic] *basalis* Reut. n. g. & sp." [Reuter's handwriting]. The latter is kept in the collection of the Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg and is designated here as lectotype.

Description. Pale yellow. Antennae pale with first antennal segment dark brown. Spots above antennal pits usually darkened. Fuscous spots on head, pronotum and scutellum absent. Hind femora practically without any spots in both sexes. Fuscous spots distinct on fore tibia, less distinct on middle and absent on hind ones. Spots on elytra pale and small, entirely absent at clavus and adjoining part of cuneus. Oblique grey macula and spot behind cells at membrane well developed. ♀ macropterous. Vesica (Fig 38-39) comma-like, large and robust, divided into two branches from the very base. Larger branch spoon-shaped, with teeth on inner margin; smaller branch needle-shaped, with secondary gonopore opening at its base. Apex of needle-shaped branch smoothly curved.

♂. Body 2.8-3.6 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 1.7-2.0 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments 14 : 73 : 61 : ?. Second segment approximately as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.1-1.2 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.7-2.9 times as wide as long, 1.3 times as wide as head. Body length: 3.2-4.0 mm.

♀. Body 2.8-2.9 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 2.6 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments 14 : 63 : 56 : ?. Second segment 1.3-1.4 times shorter than basal width of pronotum, 1.3 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.9-3.0 times as wide as long, 1.4 times as wide as head. Body length: 3.2-3.5 mm.

Distribution. Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Iran (Linnavuori, 1993).

Host plant: *Zygophyllum* (Linnavuori, 1993); these data require confirmation, as other species of the genus live on Chenopodiaceae.

***Psallopsis bisulcis* Linnavuori, 1961**
(Figs 36, 37)

Psallopsis bisulcis Linnavuori, 1961: 12; Wagner, 1975: 388 (as synonym of *P. basalis* Reut.); Linnavuori, 1993: 257 (as separate species).