

TABLE 1. Genera and taxa included in this treatment showing native distribution, host plant genus and host group affiliation within the Genisteae; CY – Cytisus group, GE – Genista group, OU – outlier.

species	native distribution	host plant genus and group	
<i>ARYTAINILLA</i>			
<i>Arytainilla sensu stricto</i>			
<i>A. algeriensis</i>	N Africa	<i>Cytisus</i>	CY
<i>A. barbagalloi</i>	Italy	<i>Genista</i>	GE
<i>A. cytisi</i>	Europe, N Africa, Middle East	<i>Calicotome</i>	CY
<i>A. delarbrei</i>	W Europe, N Africa	<i>Cytisus</i>	CY
<i>A. spartiicola</i>	W Europe	<i>Cytisus</i>	CY
<i>A. spartiophila</i>	W Europe, N Africa	<i>Cytisus</i>	CY
<i>A. serpentina</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Spartocytisus</i>	CY
<i>Arytainilla residual species</i>			
<i>A. gredi</i>	Spain	<i>Genista</i>	GE
<i>A. montivaga</i>	Spain, Morocco	<i>Adenocarpus</i>	OU
<i>A. sulci</i>	N Africa, Middle East	<i>Retama</i>	GE
<i>ARYTINNIS</i>			
<i>A. berber</i>	Morocco	<i>Genista</i>	GE
<i>A. canariensis</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. cognata</i>	Morocco	<i>Genista</i>	GE
<i>A. diluta</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. dividens</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Chamaecytisus</i>	CY
<i>A. equitans</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. fortunata</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. gomerae</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. hakani</i>	Mediterranean	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. hupalupa</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. incuba</i>	Madeira	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. menceyata</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. modica</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline, Chamaecytisus</i>	GE + CY
<i>A. nigrilineata</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Adenocarpus</i>	OU
<i>A. occidentalis</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE

<i>A. ochrita</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. pileolata</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. proboscidea</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Adenocarpus</i>	OU
<i>A. prognata</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. romeria</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Teline</i>	GE
<i>A. umbonata</i>	Madeira	<i>Genista</i>	GE
<i>ARYTAINA</i>			
<i>A. devia</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Chamaecytisus</i>	CY
<i>A. nubivaga</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Spartocytisus</i>	CY
<i>A. vittata</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Spartocytisus</i>	CY
<i>LIVILLA</i>			
<i>L. baetica</i>	Spain	<i>Adenocarpus</i>	OU
<i>L. caprifuga</i>	Morocco	<i>Adenocarpus</i>	OU
<i>L. complexa</i>	Spain, Portugal	<i>Adenocarpus</i>	OU
<i>L. ima</i>	Morocco	<i>Adenocarpus</i>	OU
<i>L. monospermae</i>	Canary Islands	<i>Retama</i>	GE
<i>PSEUDACANTHOPSYLLA</i>			
<i>P. improvisa</i>	Morocco	<i>Retama</i>	GE
<i>ACIZZIA</i>			
<i>A. uncatoides</i>	Australia	<i>Acacia</i>	—

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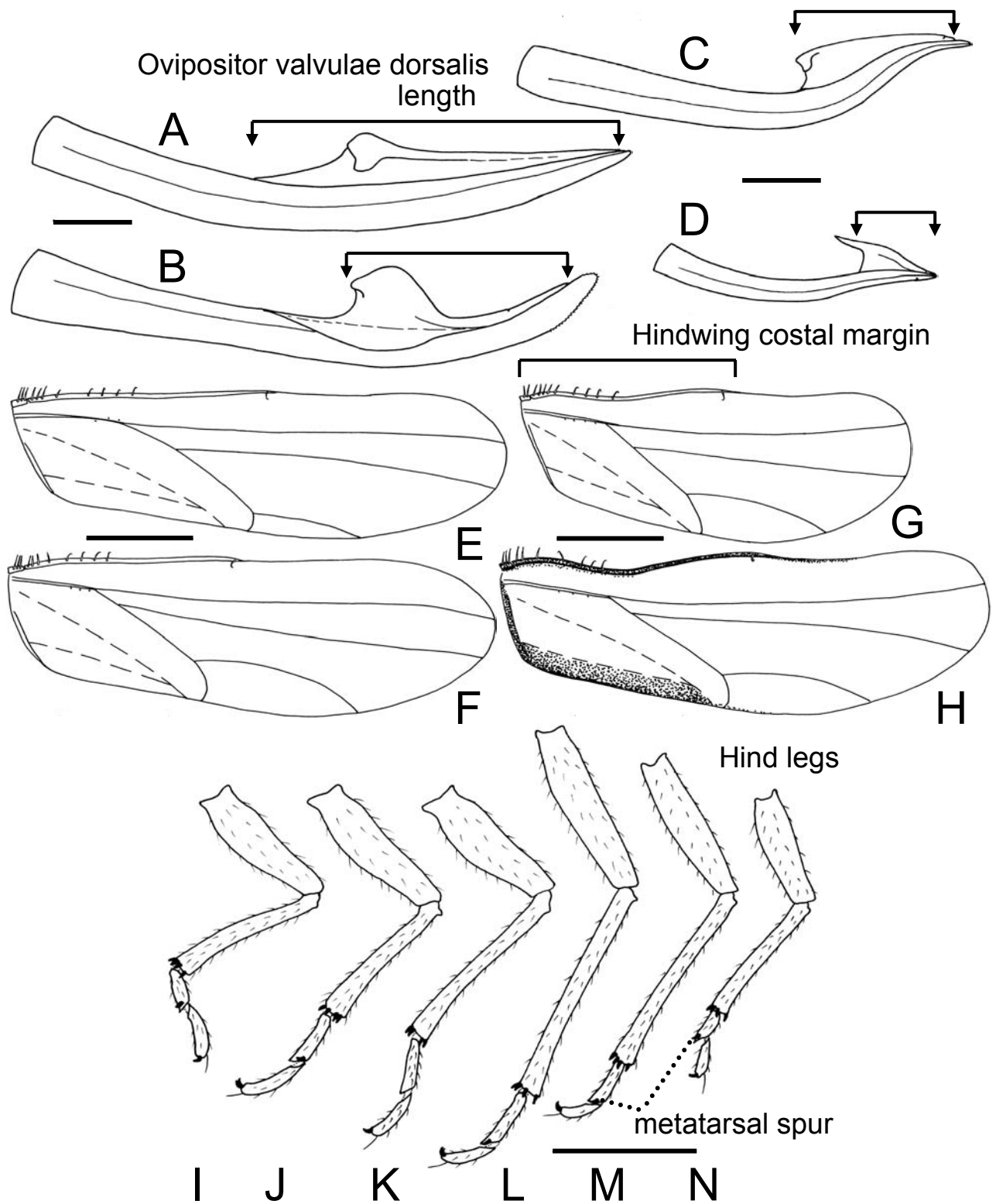


FIGURE 1. Examples of variation in adult ovipositors, hindwings and hind legs. A – *Arytainilla spartiophila*, B – *A. sulci*, C – *A. gredi*, D – *Acizzia uncatoides*, E – *Livilla monospermae*, F – *Arytainilla serpentina* sp. nov., G – *Arytinnis nigrilineata*, H – *Arytaina vittata* sp. nov., I – *Arytainilla serpentina* sp. nov., J – *Arytaina vittata* sp. nov., K – *Livilla monospermae*, L – *Arytinnis nigrilineata*, M – *A. canariensis* sp. nov., N – *A. romeria* sp. nov. Scale bars: A–D = 0.1 mm, E–N = 0.5 mm.

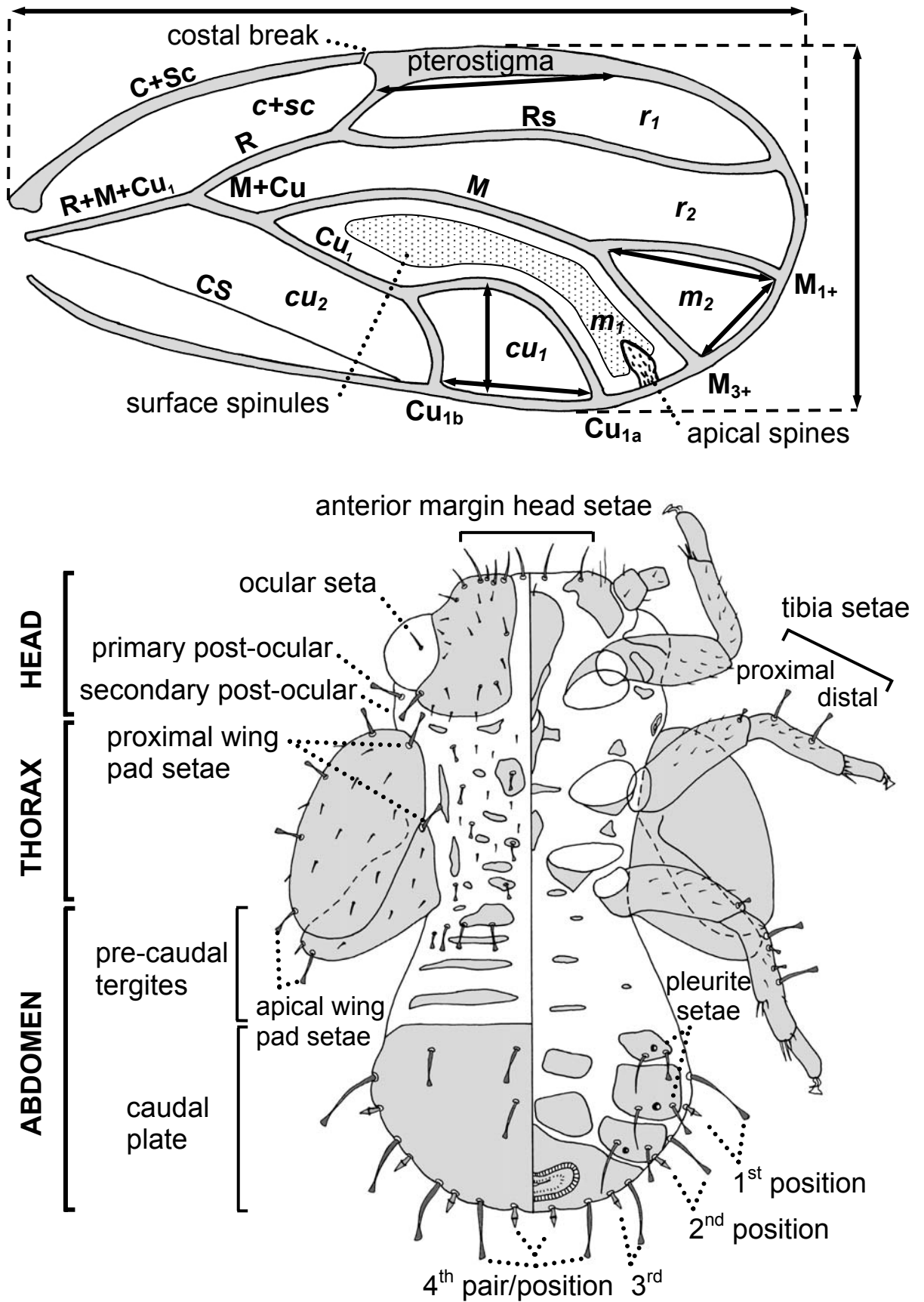


FIGURE 2. Adult forewing (above) and 5<sup>th</sup> instar nymph (below): guide to measurements, terminology and nymphal chaetotaxy. 5<sup>th</sup> instar nymphs can be distinguished from the preceding four instars by the number of antennal segments and the differentiation of the tibia and tarsal segments.