1st and 2nd antennal segments in male are common in *Campylomma*.

Anonychiella Reuter, 1912 = *Reggania* Dispons, 1964, **syn. n.** Dispons (1964) described *Reggania pierrei*, the only species of *Reggania*, from a male and a female, the male was designated as lectotype (Kerzhner & Matocq, 1994). Both specimens are teneral and strongly shrunken (apparently they were first conserved in alcohol). The genitalia of the lectotype are not sclerotized, and the extreme apex of vesica, apex of theca and partly the right paramere are broken. The vesica is comma-like, with two apical processes. Such structure of vesica is typical of some species of the subgenus *Chlorotuponia* and species of the related genera *Aphaenophyes* and *Anonychiella*. *Aphaenophyes* is differentiated by the short, transverse head. In the types of *R. pierrei*, the head seems to be not so short. *R. pierrei* is surely not conspecific with the common North African species of *Tuponia (Chlorotuponia)*: *T. concinna* Reut. (in which the vesica is 1.5 times smaller) and *T. concinnoides* (in which the vesica is slightly S-shaped). According to Carapezza (1997), *Anonychiella* is distinguished from *Tuponia* by the presence of small pulvilli at claws and indistinct secondary gonopore, all species are living at herbs (most species of *Tuponia* are living on *Tamarix*). In *R. pierrei*, small pulvilli are present, the secondary gonopore is indistinct, and the species was collected from herbs. Based on these characters, *Reggania* is synonymized with *Anonychiella*.

Anonychiella pierrei (Dispons, 1964), **comb. n.** = *Reggania pierrei* Dispons, 1964. The new combination follows from the synonymy above. The possible synonymy of *A. pierrei* with other species of *Anonychiella* was not examined, but synonymy with *A. subannulata* (Wagner, 1973) seems very probable.

Tuponia (Chlorotuponia) concinna (Reuter, 1875). Reuter (1875) stated in the description of *Plagiognathus (Atomoscelis) concinnus*: "Habitat in Biskra Algeriae, D. Lethierry (Mus. Leth.)". L. Lethierry collected at Biskra with A. Puton (Lethierry & Puton, 1876). Lethierry's collection after his death was bought by M. Noualhier, and Noualhier's collection since 1898 is kept in the Paris Museum. Linnavuori (1986) designated as lectotype a male from Noualhier's collection labelled "Museum Paris, Algérie, Biskra, Coll. Noualhier, 1898" and "*Tuponia concinna* Reut. det. Reuter". Kerzhner & Matocq (1994) stated that this designation is incorrect because Reuter described the species from female(s) and because the specimen belongs to latter collected material. The first statement is incorrect (actually Reuter mentioned male in his description and did not mention female), but the second is valid, and is also supported by the fact that in the identification label the species name is given not in the original combination and neither "n. sp." nor "Type" are used. Specimens from Algeria (Biskra and other localities) with similar museum labels are numerous in the collection of Noualhier. The Miridae were partly re-examined by Reuter (1902) who described some new species.

Kerzhner & Matocq (1994) indicated that the true types are apparently among specimens of the Noualhier's collection with handwritten labels "Biskra". One of these specimens, a male with the label "Biskra" handwritten by Puton, is designated here as lectotype. The genitalia of this specimen were dissected, probably by E. Wagner, and glued at a card.

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