

Hemelytra longer than abdomen. Hind tibia 1.34 (♂) or 1.3 (♀) x as long as basal width of pronotum, tibial spines gracile, longer than breadth of tibia. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 10:12:15. Claws long and gracile, pulvilli small.

Male genitalia: Pygofer gracile, narrowly conical. Styles and theca as in Fig. 2 D–F. Vesica broadly curved, provided with three apical processes, two of them short, claw-like, the third one long, apically dentate and provided with two upcurved basal lamellae; secondary gonopore near apex.

Habitat: On *Pteropyrum aucheri* in gravelly valleys in slopes of a hill.

Differential diagnosis: The genus *Glaucopterym* WAGNER, 1963 has been treated by KERZHNER 1984: 41–62, LINNAVUORI 1986: 175 and 1993: 262–265, and PUTSHKOV 1975 and 1977. *P. pteropyri* is easily recognized by the very broad head, variegated color pattern of the upper surface, dark extremities, and shape of the vesica. It is apparently related to *G. deserticola* (WAGNER, 1951) (redescription as *Psallus deserticola* in LINNAVUORI 1993a: 262–265), which also has a variegated general coloring. But that species is much longer, length 3.25–4.0 mm. The general color is pale grayish or orangish, the antennal segments 2–4 are yellowish, the legs are pale ochraceous with only the hind femora darkened, and the head is much narrower.

***Camptotylidea rubropicta* sp.n. (Figs 3 A–J, 5 D)**

Types: Iran, Fars, 15 km E Sa'adatshahr, alt. 1680 m, ♂ holotype, 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ paratypes, 6–7.VI.1996, LINNAVUORI, in Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran, 2 paratypes in coll. LINNAVUORI.

Description: Length (♂ ♀) 2.75–3.0 mm. Pale ochraceous with sanguineous pattern. Genae and sides of tylus sanguineous, frons with faint reddish transverse lateral arcs; eyes reddish gray. Antennae pale yellow, 1st segment sanguineous. Pronotum with sanguineous irroration as indicated in Fig. 3 A. Base of scutellum sanguineous. Clavus and corium with faint fulvous or reddish dotting, a spot in inner basal angle of cuneus and the adjacent mesocorium and irroration on other parts of cuneus sanguineous or orangish; membrane dark gray with hyaline irroration, lateral margin with major basal and subbasal hyaline spots, veins reddish. Under surface largely sanguineous. Fore and middle femora pale ochraceous with apical thirds red-spotted. Hind femora dark purplish, ventral surface somewhat paler with reddish spots and irroration. Tibiae pale ochraceous with small setigerous red dots diminishing in size towards the apex, basal half of hind tibiae with purplish tinge; tibial spines pale and tarsi pale.

Body parallel-sided (♂) or elongately ovate (♀), about 3 (♂) or 2.7x (♀) as long as broad at base of pronotum. Upper surface with longish pale hair-covering. Head 0.7 (♂) or 0.64–0.7 (♀) x as broad as basal width of pronotum; ocular index 1.5–1.7 (♂), 2.5–2.8 (♀). Antennae gracile, proportions between segments 12:50:34:21 (♂), 13:45:31:20 (♀), 2nd segment 1.28–1.3 (♂) or 1.25–1.28 (♀) x as long as diatone,