Females macropterous. Legs whitish, with very faint and minute fuscous dots or immaculate. Tarsus as in Fig. 113, claw as in Fig. 62. Vesica as in Figs 79, 80; left paramere as in Fig. 119.

In males, body 3.1-4.0 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 1.8-2.3 times as broad as eye. Second antennal segment 0.8 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.2-1.3 times as long as basal width of head. Pronotum 2.4-3.0 times as wide as long, 1.4-1.6 times as wide as head. Body length 3.0-3.9 mm.

In females, body 2.8-3.1 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 2.7-2.8 times as broad as eye. Ratio of antennal segments 15 : 52-55 : 29-31 : 20-25. Second segment 0.9-1.0 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.3-1.4 times as long as basal width of head. Pronotum 2.3-2.6 times as wide as long, 1.4-1.5 times as wide as head. Body length 2.5-3.1 mm.

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Mongolia.

Host plant. Ceratoides papposa (Chenopodiaceae).

Comparison. C. ceratoides, together with *C. eremobia*, is apparently related with the *C. bipunctata* group, but these two species differ in the presence of dotting on pronotum, details of vesica structure and peculiarities of hemelytra dotting. *C. ceratoides* resembles greatly *C. incarnata* in colour pattern but the last species has pale brownish and not so distinctly bordered medioapical spot and larger vesica. For the distinctions of *C. ceratoides* and *C. eremobia* see key.

Camptotylidea eremobia (Putshkov, 1977)

Compsidolon eremobium Putshkov, 1977: 460-461; *Camptotylidea eremobium*: Linnavuori, 1998: 28.

Material examined. 26 specimens, including 4 paratypes, from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Iran.

Description. Whitish yellow. Head and especially vertex covered with reddish or fuscous dots. Antennae without any dots. Pronotum and scutellum irrorated with pale or dark fuscous (often reddish along apical margin of pronotum) dots. In specimens from Iran, dots on pronotum larger and distributed more densely than on hemelytra. Clavus, corium and cuneus regularly and densely covered with minute fuscous or brownish dots and, partly, with small irregularly shaped spots (2-4 times as large as surrounding dots in diameter) of the same colour or paler. Medioapical area of corium with comparatively small and usually roundish, distinct, dark brown or even black spot. Lateral margin of cuneus with pale orangish dots or without dots. Membrane in males with the common for the genus fuscous colour pattern, in females shortened, slightly surpassing apex of cuneus. Fore femora with sparse, minute fuscous dots or without dots; tibiae pale. Under body surface pale; in specimens from Iran, thorax slightly darkened. Vesica thin, with indistinct opening of secondary gonopore. Ocular index 1.1-1.5 in males, 2.0 in females. Body length 3.5-4.3 mm in males, 3.2 mm in females.

Distribution. Kazakhstan (new record: Shirykrabat ruins in NW Kyzylkum and Emel' River, 50 km SE of Makanchi), Turkmenistan, Iran (Khorasan).

Host plant. Artemisia santolina (Putshkov, 1977).

Camptotylidea alhagii (Linnavuori, 1986)

Atomophora alhagii Linnavuori, 1986: 155; *Camptotylidea alhagii*: Linnavuori, 1990: 58-59.

Material examined: 2 papatypes from Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Description. Body brightly yellow. Antennae pale, dot near base of first antennal segment very pale or absent. Head sometimes with several orangish dots hardly visible on ground colour. Pronotum and scutellum orange, only median line and small markings whitish. Basal half of pronotum and usually apex of scutellum with minute pale fuscous dots. Clavus, corium and cuneus very densely irrorated with confluent orange dots. Medioapical area of corium with contrasting, large, dark brown, confluent dots sometimes forming comparatively large dark spot. Membrane with irregularly shaped, dark fuscous, confluent spots. Tibiae with minute reddish or pale fuscous dots. Ocular index 2.0 in males, 2.2-2.5 in females. Body length 3.3 mm in males, 2.9-3.1 mm in females.

Comparison. See *C. incarnata*.

Distribution. Iraq, Saudi Arabia (Linnavuori, 1990).

Host plant. Alhagi maurorum (Fabaceae).

Camptotylidea incarnata sp. n.
(Figs 19, 38, 63, 106, 107, 114)

Holotype. ♂, **Kazakhstan**, *Chimkent Prov.*, Muyun-Kum sands, Kargaly-Kul Lake, 19.V.1910 (Kiritshenko).