without dots. Medioapical area of corium with rather large and irregularly shaped brown spot sometimes divided into two spots. Membrane whitish, with numerous, dense, confluent and irregularly shaped fuscous spots. Femora and tibiae immaculate. Claw as in Fig 47. Under body surface pale, in several specimens abdomen with few reddish dots. Ocular index 1.4-1.7 in males, 1.9-2.0 in females. Body length 3.0-3.5 mm in males, 2.9-3.3 mm in females.

Distribution. Tunisia (Carapezza, 1997), South Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan (recorded by Linnavuori, 1990 from Termez, found also in several localities in Bukhara Prov.), Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Mongolia (new record: Hovd, Gobi-Altai, Bayan-Hongor and South Gobi Aimaks), North China: Dunhuang and Ningxia (Zhao, 1996), Inner Mongolia (Qi et al., 1995).

Host plant. In the collection of the Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg, different series were collected from the following plants: Mongolia – *Goebelia alopecuroides, Nitraria* sp., *Halimodendron halodendron* (?); Uzbekistan – one series from *Artemisia* sp. Kaplin (1993) recorded *C. suturalis* in Repetek from *Nitraria schoberi*. Evidently, these data should be verified.

Camptotylidea kanduli sp. n.
(Figs 20, 33, 61, 93-98)

Holotype. ♂, **Mongolia**, *South Gobi Aimak*, Bain-Dzag, 30 km NNE of Bulgan, 26.VII.1967 (Kerzhner).

Paratypes. **Mongolia**: *Gobi-Altai Aimak*: 4 ♂, Ushiyin-Bulak, 30 km NW of Beger, 22.VIII.1970 (Kerzhner); *Bayan-Hongor Aimak*: 1 ♂, 55 km SSW of Shine-Dzhinst, 28.VIII.1970 (Kerzhner); *South Gobi Aimak*: 9 ♂, Bain-Dzag, 30 NNE Bulgan, 26.VII.1967 (Kerzhner); 2 ♂, 20 km NE of Aguit-Ula mount., 24.VI.1971 (Kerzhner); 15 ♂, Hara-Obo mount., 20 km ESE of Bayan-Obo, 8.VIII.1971 (Kerzhner); 5 ♂, Hushu-Sair, 25 km SW of Hailastyn-Huduk, 21.VI.1971 (Kerzhner); 1 ♂, near Dund-Gol, 20.VIII.1969 (Kerzhner & Kozlov); 3 ♂, 20 km ENE of Bayan-Dalai, 31.VII.1967 (Kerzhner).

Description. Body (Fig. 20) yellowish, covered with light hairs. Eyes with reddish or dark reddish facets. Antennae uniformly pale. Head yellow, usually with series of faint red dots on vertex. Pronotum without dark spots or bands, densely covered with small dark fuscous dots and usually darkened in median part, its apical and lateral margins paler. Anterior margin of pronotum often with a series of pale reddish dots. Scutellum and hemelytra irrorated with distinct fuscous dots. Basic shade of scutellum darkened, completely pale fuscous or yellowish, with pale apex, lateral angles and thin median line. Hemelytral colour pattern vary greatly. Usually whole clavus and inner part of corium darkened, with distinct dark fuscous dots, while remainder of corium yellow, with pale fuscous (often red on cuneus) dots; sometimes nearly whole clavus and corium with distinct dark brown dotting, only very margins of corium and cuneus with pale fuscous, sometimes pale reddish dots. Dots and ground shade slightly darker in medioapical area of corium. Membrane whitish, with abundant brownish mottling. Brown, irregularly shaped, fuscous spot above cell apex very faint or practically absent. Legs immaculate. Tarsus as in Fig. 98. Vesica (Figs 96, 97) very thin; sculpture around secondary gonopore opening rather faint. Parameres as in Figs 93-95.

In males, body 3.0-3.4 as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 1.2-1.8 times as wide as eye. Ratio between antennal segments 15 : 55 : 28 : 24. Second antennal segment 0.8-0.9 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.1-1.2 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.5-2.7 times as wide as long, 1.3-1.4 times as wide as head. Body length 2.9-3.1 mm.

Females unknown.

Comparison. The species is close to *C. flavida*, but there are some differences between these two species in sizes (body length of *C. flavida* 3.5-4.3 mm, of *C. canduli* 2.9-3.1 mm) and peculiarities of colour pattern (absence of dark bands on pronotum; entirely different figure on scutellum; commisural stripe on hemelytra much broader than in *C. flavida* and occupies nearly 2/3 of the corium width; fuscous-orangish dotting on cuneus and lateral parts of corium absent; brown-fuscous spot above cell apex rather faint or even absent). Vesica in both species quite similar. Both species were collected in the same places, but on different plants. *C. suturalis* which is similar with *C. flavida* in colour pattern and with *C. kanduli* in sizes differs greatly from both in vesica structure.

Distribution. Mongolia.

Host plant. Unknown.

Camptotylidea candida (Linnavuori, 1984)
(Fig. 56)

Atomophora candida Linnavuori, 1984: 40-41; *Camptotylidea candida*: Linnavuori, 1990: 59.