

Closely related to *A. pantherina* Rt. (incorrectly recorded as *pantherina* by WAGNER 1957, p. 77 and ECKERLEIN & WAGNER 1965, p. 217). The genuine *A. pantherina* (Fig. 1 a) is much narrower, about 3 x as long as broad. The colour pattern is different: The head is pale yellowish, with dark brown lateral arcs. The 1st and 2nd antennal joints are dark brown. The pronotum is pale greyish, with dark brown, \pm confluent spots and irroration, the pale colouring dominant. The scutellum is apically and laterally largely pale. The fuscous spots of the elytra are much larger and evenly spread throughout and the cuneus is both apically and basally white. The eyes are somewhat smaller, ocular index 1.33–1.36 (σ^7) or 2.0 (f), and the 2nd antennal joint slightly longer, 1.18–1.19 x as long as diatone. The vesica (Fig. 3 b) is more slender and more shallowly curved.

8. *A. maculosa* Rt. ssp. *erato* n. ssp.

Fig. 1 c. Length 3.5 mm., breadth at base of pronotum 0.90–1.0 mm. Pale grey or greyish ochraceous. Entire upper surface with dense pattern of dark brown or red spots. Head with intensive brown and red markings, the pale ground colouring visible mainly only medially and at base of vertex. Antennae yellow-brown, 1st joint with subapical reddish ring. Pronotum densely marked with \pm confluent dark brown or reddish spots and irroration. Scutellum fuscous or reddish, with 3 irregular longitudinal pale bands. Elytra with evenly distributed, \pm confluent dense fuscous spots, inner apical angle of corium with a larger dark spot; membrane smoky, with faint pale irroration, veins whitish or partly reddish. Under surface yellow-brown, especially laterally marked with fuscous or sanguineous. Legs pale yellow-brown, fore and middle femora with a row of fuscous or red spots in ventral margin, hind femora densely spotted with same colour in apical half, tibiae with distinct dark spots, spines pale and long.

Elongately ovate. Hair covering long and pale. Eyes narrower than vertex, ocular index 1.21 (σ^7) or 1.9–2.1 (f). Antennae long, proportions between joints 5:25:11:? (σ^7) or 4:22:15:9 (f), 2nd joint 1.4 (σ^7) or 1.22–1.26 (f) x as long as diatone. Rostrum slightly beyond hind coxae. Lateral margins of pronotum faintly insinuated. Vesica in Fig. 3 f–g.

Material studied: Iran, Baluchistan, Iranshar, 800 m., 1 f , type, in coll. LINNAVUORI, 28.–31. III. 1954, RICHTER & SCHÄUFFELE, 5 paratypes from the same locality in Mus. Stuttgart and my collection. Recorded as *A. pantherina* and *A. bipunctata* by WAGNER (1957, p. 77).

The nominate form from Transcaspia is considerably more robust, length 4 mm., breadth at base of pronotum 1.10–1.14 mm. The eyes in f are somewhat larger, ocular index 1.15–1.24 (σ^7) or 1.51–1.83 (f) and the 2nd antennal joint (f) is slightly shorter, 1.25–1.42 (σ^7) or 1.31–1.35 (f) x as long as diatone. The vesica in Fig. 3 d–e.

9. *A. subpallida* Wgn.

Recently described by WAGNER (ECKERLEIN & WAGNER 1965, p. 227–228 and WAGNER 1970, p. 64–66).

Easily recognized in the unusually small eyes, ocular index 1.65 (σ^7) or 2.55 (f) and the scanty dark pattern.

Range: Algeria.