

ish black spots, the setigerous ones larger than the others. Hair covering of upper surface simple or consisting of both dark and pale hairs (in *imitans* also some smooth whitish hairs present), without a distinct silvery pubescence.

✓ *C. impicta* Wgn.

Apex of vesica as in Fig. 69 j. As I have pointed out previously (LINNAVUORI 1961:21), the antennae of the species are not always uniformly pale, since, especially in the males, small dark spots may exist on the 1st and the base of the 2nd joint, as in *nicolasi* Pt. In the Sudanese material studied, the males of the populations from the Red Sea area always have dark markings on the antennae. I have seen similar specimens also from Arabia and Israel.

3-4, several exx.; 1, several exx.; 6, many exx.; 6-7, many exx.; 2, many exx.; 15, 1 ex.; 17, numerous exx.; 11, 1 ex.; 21, 2 exx.; 46-45, several exx. (unusually small specimens). Common in the northern parts of the Sudan on cultivated fields, but also in natural vegetation on *Acacia*, *Zizyphus* etc. Also at lamp. Eremian (Egypt, Israel, Iran, Arabia).

✓ *C. unicolor* Pop.

*Campylomma unicolor* POPPIUS 1914: 103. - *Campylomma livida* Rt. s. LINDBERG 1958:120, syn. n.

Very similar to the preceding species (also in genitalia) and differing mainly in the larger eyes, as indicated in the key. The dark markings of the antennae are overemphasized in the original description by POPPIUS: they are, in fact, very faint in ♂ and nearly absent in ♀. Ocular index of the types: 1.00 (♂) and 1.40 - 1.50 (♀). If LINDBERG's identification of *C. livida* REUTER (1884:199) is correct, then of course, this name has priority. *C. livida* is known from Australia, Oceania and E.S. Asia.

Types studied: E. Africa, Kilimatinde, 1 ♀, type, 1 ♀ paratype and 1 ♂ paratype, Claus, Mus. Helsinki.

19, 1 ex.; 9, many exx.; 21, several exx.; 35, several exx.; 35-36, several exx.; 40, several exx.; 33-34, many exx.; 30-31, 1 ex.; 52, several exx.; 72, several exx.; 70-72, 1 ex.; 81-82, 1 ex.; 60, several exx. On *Acacia* and other plants, at lamp. Apparently widely distributed in Africa (E. Africa, Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, Cameroon, Senegal). *C. impicta* is possibly a northern race of *unicolor*.

✓ *C. zizyphi* Rt.

Closely related to the two preceding species and differing as indicated in the key. Vesica as in Fig. 69 k-1.

10, 1 ex. Previously known from Egypt, I have specimens also from the Red Sea mountain area of Eritrea. On *Zizyphus*.

✓ *C. mundrica* sp. n.

Length 2.5 mm. Like *C. unicolor*, but 1) antennae completely pale, 2) upper surface with both dark and yellowish hairs and 3) vesica (Fig. 69 p-q) much robuster, with falcate apical appendages of equal length.

Ocular index 1.04 - 1.20 (♂) or 1.7 (♀). Male genitalia as in Fig. 69 m-q.

Equatoria: Mundri, 1 ♂, type and 3 paratypes, 24. II. 1963. At lamp.

✓ *C. somalica* sp. n.

Length 2.5 mm. Yellowish ochraceous, with the same infumation on scutellum and elytra as in *zizyphi*, also cuneus

somewhat infumed. Under surface yellowish. Dark spotting of hind femora consisting only of small brown dots, otherwise of the same pattern as in the related species. Black tibial spines arising from distinct dark dots.

Resembling *C. zizyphi*. Hair covering of upper surface consisting of long dark hairs and partly (in elytra) of shorter pale hairs. Ocular index 1.1. Proportions between antennal joints 4 : 15 : ? : ?, 2nd joint 0.8 × as long as diatone. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Theca (Fig. 69 t) sharp-tipped. Vesica (Fig. 69 r-s) strongly expanded at the gonopore, apex with two sharp processes of unequal length. Other genitalia of the shape common in the group.

Somalia, Hargeisa, 1 ♂, type, 23-28. VI. 1963. At lamp.

✓ *C. imitans* sp. n.

Length 2.5 mm. A small, yellow species. Antennae yellow-brown. Medio-apical angle of corium with an obscure darker spot. Membrane brownish smoky. Legs yellow-brown, hind femora with the common pattern of smaller and larger brown spots, tibiae with black spots and spines.

Elongately ovate. Hair covering brownish, elytra also with some smooth whitish hairs. Eyes large, ocular index 0.95. Proportions between antennal joints 3 : 14 : 8 : 6, 2nd joint 0.9 × as long as diatone. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Theca sharp-tipped (Fig. 69 w). Vesica (Fig. 69 u-v) robust, apical part elongately triangular, provided with two somewhat undate processes, one of them minutely dentate. Other genitalia of the common shape.

French Sudan, 1 ♂, type, in my collection.

✓ *C. montana* sp. n.

Length 2.5 mm. Greyish ochraceous, with a slight greenish tinge. Antennae uniformly pale. Apical part of scutellum, clavus and medio-apical area of corium broadly somewhat infumed, membrane brownish smoky. Under surface greenish. Legs yellow-brown, dark spotting of hind femora of the common type, well developed. Black tibial spines arising from distinct dark spots.

Resembling *C. zizyphi*. Hair covering yellowish. Ocular index 1.14. Proportions between antennal joints 4 : 16 : ? : ?, 2nd joint nearly as long as diatone. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Theca (Fig. 69 y) sharp-tipped. Vesica (Fig. 69 x) long and robust, provided with 3 long, falcate apical processes. Other genitalia of the common type.

Equatoria: Kateri - Gilo, 1 ♂, type, 18. III. 1963. Swept from mountain meadows.

Easily recognized by the partly infumed elytra, the long 2nd antennal joint, the shape of the vesica etc. Differs from the following species in the smaller size, the slightly shorter 2nd antennal joint, the infumed elytra and the robuster vesica.

✓ *C. angustior* Pop.

*Campylomma angustior* POPPIUS 1914: 103. - *C. longicornis* ODHIAMBO 1959: 425-427, syn. n.

The shape of the vesica (Fig. 70 a-b) is characteristic. *C. longicornis* Odh. is apparently a synonym. The types of *angustior* are teneral.

Material studied: E. Africa, Langenburg, 1 ♂, type and 3 paratypes, Fülleborn, Mus. Helsinki.

✓ *C. citrinella* Odh.

Apex of vesica as in Fig. 70 c.

26, 1 ex.; 72, 2 exx. At lamp. Previously known from Uganda.