



Fig. 2. *Campylomma fallaciosa* sp. n.: a–d) vesica (a ex from Dawran-Al Abeed, b–d of two exx from Mayfa’ah) in lateral view; e) apex of vesica in dorsal view. — *C. acaciae* Linnavuori: f) vesica in lateral view; g–h) apex of vesica in dorsal view.

as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum about 2.3 (♂) or 2.5 (♀) × as broad as long in middle. — Male genitalia (Fig. 2a–e): Vesica more slender than in *C. oreophila*, distinctly thicker than in *C. acaciae*, basal part U-shaped, apical process long, falcate; subapical appendage with a distinct sclerified claw-like terminal process, basal portion broad, only marginally sclerified.

Biology: At lamp.

***Campylomma rivulorum* sp. n.**

Fig. 3a–i

Type material: Yemen: Ta’izz, Wadi Warazan, ♂ holotype, several paratypes, 22.III.1992; Dhamar, Wadi Siham, Al Hajila-Uban, several paratypes, 12.III.1992, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori (AMNH).

Diagnosis: Resembling *C. angustior* Poppius, 1914 (= *longicornis* Odhiambo, 1959) (East African) in the large size, coloring and long antennae. Distinguished by smaller eyes, thicker hind femora and shape of vesica. In *C. angustior* the vesica is provided with three long apical processes (Linnavuori 1975:106–107).

Description: Length 3.0–3.25 mm. Uniformly pale green. Eyes brownish gray. Antennae yellowish, 1st segment (Fig. 3a) with two small dark setigerous subapical spots and slight basal infuscation. Membrane of elytra pale brownish smoky, veins pale. Under surface pale, immaculate. Legs pale ochraceous. Femora with black and brown spots, pattern on under surface of hind femur as in Fig. 3b. Tibiae with distinct black setigerous spots, spines pale. — Body large, elongately ovate, about 2.4 × as long as broad at