



Fig. 10. *Campylomma acaciae* n.sp.: a vesica; b left stylus from above; c right stylus. — *C. impicta* E. Wgn.: d and e theca of two Palestinian specimens; f apex of vesica. — *Tuponia tamaricicola* Ldb.: h vesica; i theca from above; j same, lateral aspect. — *T. tinctoria* Jak.: g vesica. — *T. lethierryi vulnerata* n.ssp.: k apex of vesica; l theca. — Orig.

A very common species in cultivated fields, e.g. on alfalfa, *Andropogon sorghum* and *Zea*. Also on various bushes and trees, e.g. *Acacia*, *Quercus ithaburensis*, *Zizyphus spina-Christi*, etc. — Probably Eremian. Recorded from Egypt and Iran.

C. acaciae n.sp.

Length 1.7–1.8 mm. Uniformly whitish ochraceous. Eyes light grey. Antennae pale ochraceous, unmarked. Elytra rarely somewhat darkened medially. Femora with several small, round, fuscous spots on the under surface (the larger, black subapical spot of the hind femora absent). Tibiae whitish with black spines arising from distinct black spots.

A very small species. Body short-oval, twice as long as broad. Head (fig. 9 j, k) $0.70 - 0.75 \times$ as broad as pronotum; vertex $1.75 \times$ (δ) or $1.85 \times$ (φ) as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints: $3 + 10 + 7 + ?$ (δ) or $2 + 9 + 6 + 5$ (φ) (1 unit = 0.033 mm.), 2nd joint $0.7 \times$ as long as width of the head. Pronotum $2.5 - 3 \times$ as broad as long. Upper surface with both longer, brownish hairs and shorter, silvery hairs. 3rd joint of hind tarsi nearly as long as 2nd. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Claw as in fig. 9 i. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 10 c) small, oval in outline, apex rather rounded. Left stylus (fig. 10 b) with a long, sharp-tipped hypophysis. Theca (fig. 9 l) sharp-tipped. Vesica (fig. 9 m, 10 a) with two falcate apical branches.

Type, a male; allotype, a female and 12 paratypes, Yotvata, 22. VI. 1958, l. The types in my collection. — On *Acacia* in a desert.

The new species is readily distinguished from the other species of the genus owing to its unusually small size. In the genitalia it resembles *C. nicolasi*, which, however is much bigger