



Fig. 11. *Tuponia lethierryi vulnerata* n.sp.: a – c vesica in different aspects. – *T. lethierryi* Pt. (specimen from Egypt): d – e apex of vesica; f theca. – *T. lethierryi carayoni* E. Wgn. (specimen from the South of France): g apex of vesica. – *T. nupta* n.sp.: h right stylus, median aspect; i left stylus; j theca. – Orig.

Vesica (fig. 10 h) relatively long and slender, strongly S-shaped curved, apex sharp-tipped and simple. This species likewise has light tibial spines.

Beer-Mashash, 1 spec., 23. VI. 1958,!; Revivim, 7 spec., 22. VI. 1958,!; Yotvata, 2 spec., 22. VI. 1958,!. – On *Tamarix* in desert conditions. – Eremian. Previously recorded only from Egypt (Sinai).

T. ?pallida Rt.

This species also has light tibial spines but differs from *T. tincta* and *T. tamaricicola* in the uniformly whitish ochraceous colouring without any red pigment. The Palestinian specimen differs from typical specimens in having a faint, dilute fuscous, transverse band across the apical part of the elytra. It is unfortunately a female, so that the male genital characters are unknown to me. Since, however, *T. pallida* has also been found in Libya, it seems to me rather probable that the Palestinian specimen also belongs to this species.

Revivim, 1 spec., 2. VIII. 1958,!. – On *Tamarix* in desert conditions. – Eremian. Previously recorded from Turkestan and Libya. I have seen specimens from Aschabad, Turkestan, Ahngerleg.

T. lethierryi Rt. complex.

The species shows considerable geographical variation. It is easily recognized, however, by the shape of the theca, which bears a small subapical tooth (fig. 10 l). There are scarcely any differences in the male genitalia between the different subspecies.

T. lethierryi Rt., nominate form.

Length 2.6 – 3.2 mm. The subspecies shows the most intensive reddish colouring. Apart from