



Fig. 12. *Tuponia nupta* n.sp. — Orig.

The subspecies has been found only in the Cape Verde Islands. WAGNER's record (1955 a, p. 263) of the Azores as the type locality is erroneous.

The subspecies (originally described as a valid species) (POPPIUS 1914, p. 107) differs from ssp. *vulnerata* in the red markings on the cuneus, the smaller size, the proportion between the vertex and the eye and the geographical distribution.

T. nupta n.sp.

Fig. 12. Length 2 mm. A small, brightly coloured species. Head whitish ochraceous; anterior part with orange, transverse lateral stripes; vertex with an orange spot near basal angle of either eye. Eyes reddish brown. 1st antennal joint orange basally, apex and other joints whitish yellow. Pronotum orange, lateral margins whitish yellow. Base and a median stripe of scutellum orange, sides of apical part yellowish. Clavus and corium bright orange; a transverse spot in clavus and lateral margin of corium whitish; apex of clavus with a minute, fuscous spot; cuneus orange, margins whitish;

membrane dark smoky with light hyaline spots; veins whitish. Dorsum of abdomen ochraceous. Under surface whitish ochraceous, sides \pm marked with orange. Legs whitish, upper surface of hind femora tinged with orange. Tibial spines dark, arising from small dark dots.

Body $2.1 \times$ as long as broad. Head very broad and short, nearly as broad as basal width of pronotum; vertex strongly declivous anteriorly, $1.58 \times$ (σ) or $2.2 \times$ (φ) as broad as eye. Antennae with slight, smooth hairs; proportions between joints $3.5 + 19 + 12 + 6$ (σ) or $4 + 18 + 12 + 7$ (φ) (1 unit = 0.038 mm.); 2nd joint $0.82 - 0.88$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Elytra longer than abdomen. Hair covering of upper surface long and light; dark, smoother hair also present, especially in apical part of elytra. Rostrum short, extending to middle coxae. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 11 h) small and narrow. Left stylus (fig. 11 i) with a thin, spiniform hypophysis and a stouter, also spiniform sensory lobe. Theca (fig. 11 j) broad basally, then suddenly narrowing into a thin apex. Vesica (fig. 13 a - b) arcuate, apical third biramose.

Type, a male; allotype, a female and 13 paratypes, Revivim, 22. VI. 1958, l.; 72 paratypes, Yotvata, 22. VI. 1958, l. Types in my collection. — On *Tamarix* in desert conditions.

Easily distinguished from *T. tamaricicola* and *T. tincta* by the dark tibial spines. *T. elegans* is much bigger, dissimilarly shaped and coloured. *T. roseipennis* Rt. is bigger (length 3 mm.), the corium and clavus have no white transverse spots, the rostrum extends a little beyond the hind coxae and the dorsum of the abdomen is black. *T. persica* E. Wgn. has light tibial spines, the theca is much slenderer and the vesica longer and sharp-tipped.

T. albomarginata n.sp.

Fig. 14. Length σ 2.4 mm., φ 1.95 - 2.4 mm. Head pale greenish yellow. Antennae yellowish, slightly infuscate. Pronotum pale greenish yellow, basal part of disk usually \pm green, caudo-