

The claw structure of *Atomophora* is obviously an advanced character, which is apparently somehow connected with the life on *Calligonum*, but since it is otherwise closely related to *Campotyliidea*, Wagner's establishment of the group *Atomophoraria* is not justified. The *Atomophora* complex belongs, in fact, to the *Phylus* group (see Wagner, 1975), resembling the genera *Solenoxyphus* Reuter and *Malthacosoma* Reuter in the maculate pattern, but being distinguished from these by the small size, coloring, shape of the head, pale hair covering, short and pale tibial spines, and the prominent pulvilli.

Diagnosis of the *Atomophora* complex: small pale ochraceous or greenish species with maculate pattern on upper surface. Tibiae usually with distinct dark spots. Hair covering on upper surface simple, pale. Head short and broad, in apical view broader than high with lower part below eyes very short. Tibial spines short and pale. Pulvilli prominent. Vesica slender, simple.

Key to the genera of the *Atomophora* complex

1. Claws (Fig. 3j) with nearly semicircular pulvilli arising from basal tooth and directed ventrad *Atomophora*
— Claws with long pulvilli 2
2. Head in lateral view distinctly longer than high. Hind tarsus (Fig. 6 r–s) short and incrassate, apex of 2nd joint bluntly oblique, pulvilli very broad and extending to near apex of claw *Taeniophorus*
— Head in lateral view higher than long. Hind tarsus (Fig. 6i–j) gracile, apex of 2nd joint sharply triangular, pulvilli smaller *Campotyliidea*

Genus *Atomophora* Reuter

Atomophora Reuter 1879:187.

Type species: *A. pantherina* Reuter.

Diagnosis: Maculate pattern usually well developed. Claws short, strongly broadening basad: pulvilli nearly semicircular, arising from basal tooth of claw and directed ventrad.

Color: Ground color pale ochraceous. Upper surface with abundant fuscous markings, as seen in Fig. 1a–c, f. Antennae pale, 1st joint with dark or reddish subapical spots or totally brown. Pronotum with ± confluent dark brown or reddish spots and irroration. Elytra with fuscous, often

confluent spots, pale areas with numerous dark or reddish dots, medioapical angle of corium with large dark spot; membrane whitish with abundant brown irroration. Under surface brown. Femora pale with dark spots or, hind femora especially, dark brown. Tibiae usually with distinct, rarely faint, dark spots.

Body small, length <5 mm, elongately ovate. Hair covering on upper surface simple, dense, semidecumbent and pale. Head short and broad, in apical view broader than high with lower part below eyes very short, in lateral view higher than long, frons moderately convex, separated by shallow depression from the prominent tylus; eyes large, in male voluminous, extending to ventral margin of head or nearly so. Antennal pits below middle of median margins of eyes; antennae long, 2nd joint in ♂ ± incrassate, hair covering of antennae short, ± adpressed. Rostrum extending to middle or hind coxae. Pronotum short, trapezoidal, lateral margins straight. Prosternal xyphus shallowly concave. Tibial spines pale. 3rd joint of hind tarsus as long as or longer than 2nd, apex of 2nd joint sharply triangular, as in Fig. 6j. Claws (Fig. 3j) short, strongly broadening basad, pulvilli nearly semicircular, arising from basal tooth of claw and directed ventrad.

Male genitalia of the common phyline type.

Vesica arcuate, ending in a falcate apical portion.

Biology: On *Calligonum*.

Distribution: Eremian.

Key to the species of *Atomophora*

1. Femora (Fig. 1c) pale, ornamented with dark spots ..2
— Femora dark brown, basally pale 4
2. Body gracile, about 3 × as long as broad. Antennae remarkably slender, 2nd joint in ♂ 1.51 × as long as diatone, Upper surface with dense ± confluent dark brown spots *eximia*
— Body robuster. Antennae thicker, 2nd joint considerably shorter 3
3. Entire upper surface, including cuneus, with abundant fuscous mottling. Scutellum with X-shaped fuscous figure extending from base on to apical part. 2nd antennal joint 1.30–1.35 × as long as diatone
..... *maculosa*
— Upper surface paler. Apex of scutellum immaculate, pale yellow; cuneus pale, immaculate or with very faint scanty orangish dots. 2nd antennal joint 1.05–1.09 × as long as diatone *oculata*