50(51). Lateral parts of pronotum brown, dots in this area dark brown. Dots in the middle part of pronotum significantly paler and sometimes absent. Apical part of hind femora darkened. Ocular index 1.9-2.5. . . . . **C. perirata**

51(50). Pronotum densely and irregularly covered with large dots. Femora and tibiae with large brownish dots. Ocular index 1.4 . . . . . **C. salsosa**

52(47). Medioapical spot insignificantly stretched out in transverse direction and subequal in length and width.

53(54). In addition to medioapical spot on corium, upper body surface with two longitudinal spots on pronotum, one spot on corium near base and usually one on clavus . . . . . **C. fuscomaculata**

54(53). Only medioapical spot on corium is present.

55(56). Eyes in males smaller, ocular index 1.8. Vesica of typical structure, with well developed opening of secondary gonopore (Fig. 75) . . . . . **C. fryne**

56(55). Eyes in males larger, ocular index 1.1-1.3. Vesica C-shaped (Fig. 84,) thin, with indistinct opening of secondary gonopore . . . . **C. flavescens**

Camptotylidea bipunctata (Reuter, 1901)
(Figs 5, 68)

Atomophora bipunctata Reuter, 1901: 179; *Camptotylidea bipunctata*: Linnavuori, 1990: 55.

Material examined: 4 ♂, 4 ♀ from Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Description. Body yellowish or greenish. Head, antennae, pronotum and scutellum pale, without any spots or dots. Clavus, corium and scutellum with fuscous roundish dots. Usually these dots brighter and larger on clavus and median part of corium. Dots on lateral parts of corium and cuneus paler and smaller, almost absent (Fig. 5) in the palest specimens (1 ♀ from Repetek with nearly completely reduced dotting on hemelytra). Medioapical area of corium with compact, brown, roundish or slightly oblong spot (approximately 4 times as wide as dots on clavus in diameter). Membrane usually slightly embrowned, with pale areas near apex of corium and at middle of lateral margin separated from each other by two connected spots. Under surface pale. Femora pale; tibiae with minute, sometimes invisible fuscous dots. Claws as in Fig. 68. Ocular index 1.3-1.4 in males, 2.2-2.3 in females. Body length 2.5-2.6 mm in males, 2.7-3.0 mm in females.

Note. In addition to undoubted specimens of *C. bipunctata*, in the collection of Zoological Institute there are 6 specimens from Turkmenistan collected on *Kochia odontoptera* (Repetek, leg. Kaplin) and 1 ♂ from Uzbekistan (Kyzylkum desert, 5 km E Dzhangil'dy, leg. Danilovitsh). These specimens have smaller eyes in males (ocular index 1.7-2.0), longer legs, antennae (second antennal segment in males 1.7-1.9 times as long as width of head, 1.2-1.3 times as long as width of pronotum, while in *C. bipunctata* these ratios are 1.1-1.2 and 0.9 respectively) and rostrum significantly surpassing hind coxae. Clavus, corium and cuneus are more regularly and densely covered with dots (as in *C. bast*) which are elsewhere equal in diameter, shape and colour. In addition, several dots, sometimes indistinct, are present on pronotum. Thus, there are apparently two different species of *C. bipunctata*-group in Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, but because of bad condition of most of the specimens mentioned and difficulties in distinguishing *C. bipunctata*, *C. bast* and *C. persica*, the series from *Kochia odontoptera* will not be described as a separate species in the present article.

Comparison. C. bipunctata, C. bast and *C. persica* form a group of species which are closely related and difficult to distinguish. These species (*C. bipunctata*-group), apart from small (3-4 times as wide as width of surrounding dots) distinct bright dark spot in medioapical area of corium, are characterized by the absence of dotting on pronotum and scutellum, more or less regular dotting on hemelytra, orange markings, and rather broad pulvilli (Figs 68, 69). Linnavuori (1990) in his revision wrote that *C. bipunctata* differs from two other species in the immaculate cuneus. Unfortunately, the syntype of this species is greatly damaged (Linnavuori, 1990), but it is clear from Reuter's description (1901) that the whole clavus, corium and cuneus (except very base) of *C. bipunctata* are covered with dots. In all examined specimens, dots on cuneus are present, but sometimes they are rather pale. There are some distinctions in the degree of development of eyes in males between these species (ocular index of *C. bipunctata* 1.3-1.4, while in *C. persica* 1.6 and in *C. bast* 1.9-2.0), dotting (see descriptions) and vesica structure.

Distribution. Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Iran (?) (Wagner, 1957).

Host plants. Horaninovia ulicina, Londesia eriantha, Kochia odontoptera (Kaplin, 1993), but records from the latter possibly refer to a separate species. Records from *Haloxylon aphyllum, H. persicum* and *Salsola kali* (Putshkov, 1975) are based on occasional findings or misidentifications of the host plant.