

spot is composed by fusion of dots and basic colour of hemelytra is not darkened in this area. Membrane whitish, densely covered with irregularly shaped, frequently fused, brownish spots. Legs pale; under surface of hind legs with few small fuscous dots in apical part. Tibiae immaculate. Tarsus as in Fig. 114, claw as in Fig. 63. Under body surface pale, without dots or spots. Vesica (Figs 106, 107) very large (at least 1.5 times as large as in other species of *Camptotylidae*, except *C. alhagii*) and strongly sclerotized, with comparatively broad and short apical process and strongly curved base.

In males, body 3.6-3.8 times as long as width of pronotum. Ocular index 1.2-1.3. Second antennal segment 0.9-1.0 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.3-1.4 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.5 times as wide as long. Body length 3.3-3.6 mm.

In females, body 3.5 times as long as width of pronotum. Ocular index 2.0. Second antennal segment 0.9 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.4 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.4 times as wide as long. Body length 3.2 mm.

*Comparison.* The species is close to *C. flavescens*, these two species are hardly distinguishable by the external characters (colour pattern in *C. incarnata* is more bright, dots are more densely distributed and medioapical area often with pale brownish spot), but the vesica is extremely large (at least 3 times as large as in *C. flavescens*). *C. incarnata* has no distinctions in vesica structure from *C. alhagii*, but the bright orange colour pattern of the later allows separation of these species. See also *C. ceratoides*.

*Distribution.* Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan.

*Host plant.* 2 ♂ from Karatau were collected from *Halimodendron halodendron*.

### *Camptotylidae flavescens* (Putshkov, 1976) (Figs 11, 54, 55, 84)

*Atomophora flavescens* Putshkov, 1976: 654-656;  
*Camptotylidae flavescens*: Linnavuori, 1990: 56.

*Material examined.* 173 specimens, including 8 paratypes, from Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia.

*Description.* Body (Fig. 11) pale yellowish. Head without dots or with series of orange dots along basal margin. Antennae uniformly pale. Pronotum, scutellum, clavus, corium and cuneus with more or less regular, faint and minute, orange, rarely partly

pale fuscous dotting. These dots, especially on corium and cuneus, confluent in some specimens. Medioapical area of corium with brown dots and one or two dark brown spots formed by fusion of dots. The palest specimens, only with dark spot and dotting in medioapical area of corium and hardly visible sparse dots on remainder of hemelytra. Membrane with dense colour pattern formed by numerous irregularly shaped and confluent dark brown spots. Femora and tibiae pale; apex of hind femora sometimes with several orangish dots. Claws as in Figs 54, 55. Vesica thin, C-shaped (Fig. 84). Ocular index 1.1-1.3 in males, 2.3-2.4 in females. Body length 3.1-3.7 mm in males, 2.6-3.0 mm in females.

*Comparison.* The species is close to *C. fryne* and *C. pallescens*, but differs from the first one in much larger eyes and thin C-shaped vesica. *C. pallescens* resembles greatly *C. flavescens* in the mentioned characters, but it is more robust (body 3.1-3.3 times as long as width of pronotum, vs 3.4-3.5 in *C. flavescens*), never has dark spot in medioapical area of corium and has shorter extremities (hind tibia 1.4-1.5 times as long as width of pronotum in *C. pallescens* and 1.7-2.0 times in *C. flavescens*).

*Distribution:* Uzbekistan (new record: several localities in Bukhara Prov.), Turkmenistan, Mongolia.

*Host plant.* *Haloxylon aphyllum* (Putshkov, 1976; Kaplin, 1993: from Repetek), *H. ammodendron* (Kaplin, 1993: from Transaltai Gobi).

### *Camptotylidae pallescens* (Putshkov, 1976) (Figs 12, 51, 52, 85)

*Atomophora pallescens* Putshkov, 1976: 653-654;  
*Camptotylidae pallescens*: Linnavuori, 1990: 60.

*Material examined.* 19 specimens from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, including 8 paratypes.

*Description.* Closer to previous, but paler and more robust (Fig. 12). Pronotum and scutellum with a few minute pale orange dots or without dots. Clavus, corium and cuneus with minute and very pale, sometimes confluent orange dots. Medioapical area of corium usually with pale fuscous dots, but without any spots. Claws as in Figs 51, 52. Vesica thin, C-shaped, as in Fig. 85. Ocular index 1.1-1.3 in males, 2.0-2.3 in females. Body length 2.8-3.2 mm in males, 2.9-3.2 mm in females.