

Comparison. It is clear from peculiarities of the colour pattern, the claw and vesica structure, that *C. bucharica* is closely related with *C. astarte*, but *C. bucharica* is more robust, while its eyes and body length are significantly smaller. Also the host plants are different: *C. astarte* feeds on *Haloxylon persicum*, and *C. bucharica* on *Salsola* spp.

Distribution. Uzbekistan.

Host plant. *Salsola rigida* (Chenopodiaceae), 1 specimen from Gazli was collected from *S. arbuscula*.

***Camptotylidea alba* (Reuter, 1879)**

(Figs 7, 23, 24, 45, 46, 70, 71)

Atomophora alba Reuter, 1879: 290; *Camptotylidea alba*: Linnavuori, 1990: 54.

Material examined: 289 specimens from Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Description. Body pale greenish, in dry specimens often pale yellowish. Head pale, with several orangish dots on vertex in some specimens. Antennae pale, first segment uniformly pale or with few pale fuscous dots near apex. Pronotum pale, its basal half or two thirds and apex of scutellum covered with fuscous dots. Clavus, corium and cuneus with regular fuscous dotting (Fig. 7), dots on hemelytra usually larger than those on pronotum. Corium in majority of specimens with oblique narrow area without dots extending along medial fracture. Membrane whitish, transparent, without any spots. Femora in many and tibiae in all examined specimens with few minute pale fuscous dots. Claws as in Figs 45, 46. Vesica as in Figs 70, 71. Ocular index 1.0-1.1 in males, 1.6-2.0 in females. Body length 3.0-3.4 mm.

Distribution. South Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. The record from Kirgizstan (Putshkov, 1975) is based on misinterpretation of the geographic position of the locality (Taldy-Kurgan is actually in Kazakhstan).

Host plants. *Ammodendron conollyi*, *A. careli*, and probably other species of this genus (Putshkov, 1975).

***Camptotylidea albovittata* (Reuter, 1904)**

(Figs 25, 26, 44, 72, 73)

Atomophora albovittata Reuter, 1904: 14; *Camptotylidea albovittata*: Linnavuori, 1990: 55.

Atomophora astragalii Linnavuori, 1986: 155-156, syn. n.; *Camptotylidea astragalii*: Linnavuori, 1990: 55.

Material examined: 113 specimens including 3 paralectotypes (1 ♂, 2 ♀, Ashabad, Ahnger) and 4 paratypes of *C. astragalii*.

Description. Body pale yellow. Base of vertex usually with 3-4 minute and very pale orange dots. Basal part of pronotum and apex of scutellum covered with fuscous dots (dots on pronotum poorly developed in some specimens). Pronotum and scutellum usually with a narrow median pale whitish stripe. Clavus, corium and cuneus regularly covered with fuscous dots larger in diameter than those on pronotum and scutellum. Narrow oblique area extending along medial fracture without dots. Membrane whitish, with pale fuscous mottling and without any condensations. Femora and tibia ornamented with few minute fuscous dots. Claw as in Fig. 46. Under body surface pale. Vesica as in Figs 74, 75. Ocular index 1.5-1.7 in males, 2.1-2.4 in females. Body length: 3.3-4.1 mm in males, 3.3-3.5 mm in females.

Note. Judging by the peculiarities of colour pattern, measurements, data on host plants and vesica structure *C. astragalii* (Linnavuori, 1986) is conspecific with *C. albovittata* Reut. It was noted by Linnavuori (1986, 1990) that in *C. albovittata* body is comparatively thinner and longer (more than 4 mm) and there are some small distinctions in ocular index and length of second antennal segment. Our observations show that, really, specimens of *C. astragalii* are smaller on average but there is no hiatus in all mentioned characters between them and specimens of *C. albovittata*.

Distribution. Kazakhstan (new record: Sarytau-kum Sands on Ili River), Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Saudi Arabia (*C. astragalii*).

Host plants. *Astragalus transcaspicus*, *A. ammodendron*, *A. chivensis*, *A. nigriscens* and other related species of Asiatic flora, rarely on *Smirnovia turkestanica* (Putshkov, 1975). *C. astragalii* was recorded from *A. spinosus* (Linnavuori, 1986).

***Camptotylidea obscurata* sp. n.**

(Figs 15, 16, 34, 60, 87-92)

Holotype. ♂, Kazakhstan, Dzhzhkazgan Prov., 35 km E of Balkhash town, 22.VI.1978 (Kerzhner).

Paratypes. Kazakhstan: Dzhzhkazgan Prov.: 6 ♂, 5 ♀, as holotype; Dzhambul Prov.: 4 ♂, 10 ♀, near western shore of Balkhash Lake, 15 km S of Mynaral, 19.VI.1978 (Kerzhner); 1 ♀, same locality and date (Nartshuk). Mongolia: *Gobi-Altai Aimak*: 1 ♂, 20 km WNW of Bidzh-Altai, 21.VII.1970 (Kozlov); 1 ♂, Shargyn-Gobi, 8 km E of Bayan, 17.VI.1980