

(Kerzhner); *Bayan-Hongor Aimak*: 1 ♂, Hatan-Sudlyn-Ula, 45 km E of Bayan-Leg, 7.9.1970 (Kerzhner); 1 ♂, Tsagan-Bogdo-Ula mount., 1500 m, 14.VIII.1969 (Zaitzev); *South Gobi Aimak*: 1 ♂, Dzemgin Gobi, 25 km SSW of Hailastyn-Huduk, 20.VI.1971 (Emeljanov & Kozlov); 1 ♂, Hara-Obo mount., 20 km EES of Bayan-Obo, 8.VIII.1971 (Kerzhner); 2 ♂, Bain-Dzag, 30 NNE Bulgan, 26-28.VII.1967 (Kerzhner); 2 ♂, 45 km SSE of Dalan-Dzadzagad, 10.VIII.1967 (Emeljanov); 6 ♂, Bordzon-Gobi, 80 km SSE of Nomgon, 5-8.VIII.1967 (Kerzhner).

**Description.** Body parallel-sided in males (Fig. 15), robust in females (Fig. 16), covered with light silver hairs. Antennae uniformly pale. Head pale yellow, or slightly darker, with darkened frontal lateral arcs in darkest specimens; vertex with fuscous or reddish dots. Eyes with brown-reddish facets. In male, pronotum and scutellum from dark brown to completely black, covered with dark fuscous regular dotting in pale specimens. In female, pronotum and scutellum yellowish or pale fuscous, with regular dotting; dots on apical part of pronotum usually pale reddish and fuscous on basal part of pronotum and scutellum. Hemelytra whitish or pale yellowish. In male, clavus and corium with rather faint pale fuscous dotting almost obsolete at base of wing. Lateral margin of corium and cuneus often with orangish dots. In female, clavus, corium and cuneus densely and regularly ornamented with fuscous orangish dotting. Medioapical area of corium in both sexes with irregularly shaped largish dark fuscous spot and dark dotting around it. In the palest examined male, this spot reduced strongly, but ground shade and dots in medioapical area slightly darkened. Membrane whitish, with abundant pale brownish mottling; small cell not darker than the larger cell. In male, ventral side of thorax darkened, in female under surface pale. Legs yellowish, immaculate. Tarsus as in Fig. 89. Claws as in Fig. 60. Females brachypterous, membrane greatly shortened, not reaching apex of cuneus. Vesica (Figs 87, 88) thin. Parameres as in Figs 90-92.

In males, body 3.3-3.9 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 1.8-2.3 times as wide as eye. Ratio of antennal segments 15-26: 60-78 : 35-45 : 25-32. Second segment 0.9-1.25 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.2-1.4 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.6-2.8 times as wide as long, 1.3-1.5 times as wide as head. Body length 3.4-4.1 mm.

In females, body 2.5-3.0 times as long as width of pronotum. Vertex 2.6-2.7 times as wide as eye. Ratio of antennal segments 14-16: 53-56 : 30-33 : 24-29. Second segment 0.8-0.9 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.1 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.5-2.7 times as wide as long, 1.2-1.3 times as wide as head. Body length 2.2-2.6 mm.

**Comparison.** This species can be easily distinguished by the darkened pronotum and brachypterous females, both features which are strictly atypical of other representatives of the genus (only *C. flavida* has brachypterous females, but with entirely different colour pattern on hemelytra, and *C. ephedrae* has a dark pronotum, but differs in the colour pattern of membrane).

**Distribution.** Kazakhstan, Mongolia.

**Host plant.** *Anabasis brevifolia* (Mongolia), *A. salsa* (Kazakhstan).

### *Camptotylidea ephedrae* sp. n.

(Figs 17, 18, 37, 65, 108, 118, 121)

**Holotype.** ♂, **Kazakhstan, Dzhezkazgan Prov.**, 10 km N of Kense, 28.V.1962 (Kerzhner).

**Paratypes.** 10 ♂ and 1 ♀, as holotype; **Turkmenistan:** 2 ♂, Repetek, 5-6.V.1978 (Danilovitch); 1 ♂, Repetek, 6.V.1909 (A. Hohlbeck).

**Description.** Male. Body gracile (Fig. 17), darkened, from dark brown to almost black. Head in Kazakhstan specimens dark brown, often with a small, roundish, lightened area on vertex and slightly reddish inner margin of genae, in specimens from Repetek dirty yellow with brown markings. Eyes dark reddish. Antennae pale, often slightly darkened. First antennal segment with faint brownish subapical ring. Pronotum and scutellum in Kazakhstan specimens uniformly dark brown, in Repetek specimens brown with indistinct darker dots. Clavus and corium pale yellowish, almost whitish at base, densely covered with minute dots. Brightness of dots on clavus, corium and cuneus vary greatly, generally dotting distinct and fuscous near claval commissure and especially in medioapical area, becomes paler in lateral and basal direction. Dots near costal fracture absent or, if present, pale orangish. Medioapical area of corium with more or less darkened ground shade in form of irregular largish brown-fuscous spot. Area of cuneus adjacent to this spot with dark dotting; the remainder of cuneus covered with small orangish dots, rarely immaculate. Membrane densely covered with irregularly