

shaped, frequently confluent fuscous spots becoming darker behind transparent spot near apex of cuneus. Small cell of membrane entirely brownish, darker than the larger cell. Inner basal margin of membrane with oblique brown spot. Femora more or less darkened, upper surface of hind femora darkened except very apices; in Repetek specimens femora indistinctly darkened. Fore and middle tibiae usually slightly darkened; hind tibiae pale yellowish, covered with very small, sometimes hardly visible orange dots. Tarsus as in Fig. 118, claw as in Fig. 65. Underbody surface brownish or (in Repetek specimens) pale brownish, in several specimens with indistinct red lateral stripe. Vesica as in Fig. 108; left paramere as in Fig. 121.

Female. Body stumpy (Fig. 18), pale. Head pale, dirty yellow, with indistinct reddish markings near eyes and at median line of frons. Eyes reddish brown. Antennae pale; first antennal segment with pale fuscous subapical ring. Pronotum dirty yellow, partly with dirty reddish and dirty greenish shades, partly pale brown with a series of hardly visible fuscous dots along basal margin. Scutellum of the same colour, slightly darkened at middle, its base covered with dots as in pronotum. Clavus and corium whitish with hardly visible pale orangish dots. Medioapical area of corium with largish dark fuscous spot having indistinct borders. Adjoining to it part of cuneus covered with dark dotting. Membrane normally developed. Under body surface reddish fuscous, with greenish markings.

In males, body 2.9-3.2 times as long as width of pronotum. Ocular index 1.8-2.0. Second antennal segment 0.7-0.8 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.2 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.3-2.6 times as wide as long. Body length 3.5 mm.

In female, body 3.0 times as long as width of pronotum. Ocular index 2.3. Second antennal segment 0.7 times as long as basal width of pronotum, 1.1 times as long as width of head. Pronotum 2.4 times as wide as long. Body length 3.3 mm.

Comparison. The species is closely related to the previous one, but the males differ in the coloration of the membrane and Kazakhstan males differ easily in the dark brown head. Females of *C. ephedrae* could be distinguished by brownish shade of pronotum. All the other species of the genus are paler, whitish or yellowish.

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan.

Host plant. *Ephedra ?distachya* (Ephedraceae) in Kazakhstan, *E. strobilacea* in Turkmenistan.

***Camptotylidea fuscomaculata* (Reuter, 1879)**
(Figs 2, 57, 58)

Atomophora fuscomaculata Reuter, 1879: 291; *Camptotylidea fuscomaculata*: Linnavuori, 1990: 62.

Atomophora punctulatus Nonnaizab & Yang, 1996: 19-20, **syn. n.**; *Camptotylidea punctulata*: Kerzhner, 1997: 246.

Material examined: 56 specimens, including lectotype, from Dagestan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Mongolia.

Description. Body yellowish. Head and antennae without any dots. Pronotum usually with two large irregularly shaped spots (degree of their development varies greatly: from distinct and contrasting dark brown to very faint, with indistinct borders; rarely whole central part of pronotum slightly darkened or the spots completely reduced) and usually irrorated with minute, extremely pale dotting, often orange in apical part and pale fuscous at base. Scutellum with pale fuscous dotting and dark fuscous, approximately X-shaped figure two hind maculae of which strongly darker, and two fore ones completely reduced in pale specimens. Hemelytra (Fig. 2) with large dark brown spots: slightly prolonged spot in middle part of corium and spot on its medioapical area. Inner margin of corium between these two spots usually slightly darkened. Apex of clavus in typical case also darkened, but sometimes this darkening poorly developed or absent, or vice versa, whole clavus darkened. Clavus and corium covered with pale dots, orange near lateral margins and pale fuscous near median line. Cuneus in all examined specimens covered with orange, sometimes reddish dots. Membrane almost completely (with exception of pale lateral area near apex of cuneus and, often, very apex of wing) embrowned. Femora and tibiae pale, without any dots. Apices of hind femora often reddish. Claws as in Figs 57, 58. Ocular index 1.1-1.3 in males, 1.9-2.1 in females. Body length 3.4-3.8 mm.

Note. *Atomophora punctulata* Nonnaizab & Yang described from Inner Mongolia and later transferred to *Camptotylidea* by Kerzhner (1997) is a undoubted synonym of *C. fuscomaculata*. Vesica structure, spot in inner part of corium, two spots on pronotum, darkened clavus and measurements are identical in both these "species".