

Fig. 3. — Pronototropis punctipennis (Fieber): a) claw; b) right style; c) left style; d) theca. — Pleuroxonotus longicornis (Reuter): e) right style; f) left style; g) theca; h) vesica. — After Linnavuori 1971.

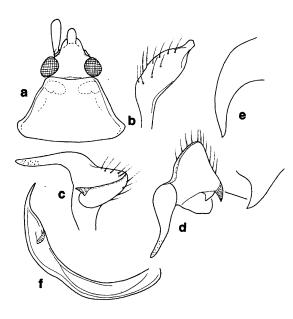


Fig. 4. — *Pleuroxonotus nasutus* Reuter: a) head and pronotum (σ); b) right style; c) left style; d) same from above; e) theca; f) vesica (of an immature specimen).

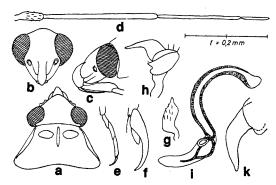


Fig. 5. — *Pleuroxonotus longirostris* (Wagner): a) head and pronotum; b) head in apical view; c) same from side; d) antenna; e) hind tarsus; f) claw; g) right style; h) left style; i) vesica; k) theca. — After Wagner 1973b.

Pleuroxonotus longirostris (Wagner), comb.n.

Fig. 5a-k.

Pronototropis longirostris Wagner 1973: 123-125.

The original description is not repeated here.

Range: Rhodos.

Unknown to me. The holotype does not exist in coll. Wagner in Zool. Mus. Hamburg (personal communication from Prof. H. Strümpel).

3. The taxonomic position of Jafara Wagner

Jafara was described as a subgenus of Pronototropis by Wagner (1971: 31-37) for the species brevirostris from Iran. However, brevirostris displays all the essential characters of Macrotylus Fieber, including the distinctive claw structure of the genus. It is, in fact, closely related to M. hymenocratii Puchkov from Central Asia, which was regarded as a member of the subgenus Pontodemus Wagner by Puchkov (1974: 79). Pontodemus is distinguished by the structure of the claws (Fig. 7a): basal tooth broad, bilobate, apical part of claw straight, running parallel to the basal tooth. Moreover, the color of the body is black. The claws, color and the male genital structure in brevirostris and hymenocratii are as in the subgenus Alloeonycha Reuter. Hence, Jafara is evidently a synonym of Alloeonycha. The proposed synonymy is:

Macrotylus (Alloeonycha Reuter)
Alloeonycha Reuter 1904b: 9; type species: A. mayri Reuter.
Pronototropis subgenus Jafara Wagner, 1971: 31–37; type species: P. (Jafara) brevirostris Wagner, syn.n.