4. Antennae long, 2nd joint in both sexes 1.21 – 1.3 × as long as basal width of pronotum.

6. Rostrum long, extending beyond middle of venter, often near to apex of abdomen.

7. Male genitalia in Fig. 12 f and Fig. 13 a – e. Theca provided with a small basal tooth.

Material studied: South Yemen, Lahej-Dhala road, 1 ♀, type and some paratypes, 13. – 14. VII. 1963, Linnavuori. Types in my collection. On *Aeluropus littoralis* in inland dunes.

The genus Pleuroxonotus Rt.

The genus *Pleuroxonotus* was described by REUTER in 1904. The generotype, *P. nasutus* Rt., was known as a single female from Aschabad in Transcaspia. As far as I am aware, the species has never been found since. In an unidentified Heteropterous collection already in my possession for several years I have found two females from the same locality. Some time ago I had time to examine the specimens more carefully and at first regarded them as *Pronototropis longicornis* Rt., a widespread Eremian species, but soon found certain important differences. The type of *Pleuroxonotus nasutus*, a relatively fragmentary female in the Helsinki Museum, proved to be identical with my specimens. *Pronototropis longicornis* is undoubtedly also a *Pleuroxonotus*. Since the generotype of *Pronotoropis*, *P. punctipennis* (Fb.), differs in many respects from *Pleuroxonotus*, the last-named is evidently a valid genus and not a synonym of *Pronototropis*.

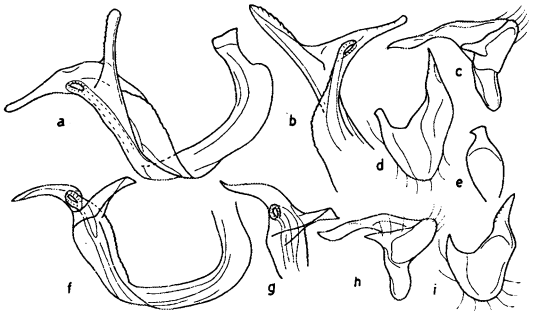

Fig. 13. *Stirophylus lineatus* sp.n.: a – b vesica; c left stylus from side; d same from above; e right stylus. — *S. erinys* sp.n.: f – g vesica; h – i left stylus. — Orig.

Both genera are characterized by a prominent tylus and by the shape of the pronotum: lateral margins sharp and ± lamellate; anterior part of disk with a median keel, otherwise depressed around the distinctly elevated calli. The tibial spines are short and black, the claws (Fig. 15 a, Fig. 16 e) rather long and gracile, with the pseudarolia small, not extending to the middle of the claw.

Pleuroxonotus somewhat resembles certain species of the genus *Amblytylus* Rt., but can be immediately distinguished by the structure of the claws, which in *Amblytylus* are shorter and thicker and provided with much larger pseudarolia, extending beyond the middle of the claw. *Roudairea* Rt. (type: *R. crassicornis* Rt.) is apparently a related genus, in which the tylus is also very prominent. In *R. eckerleini* Wgn. the shape of the pronotum also somewhat resembles that of *Pleuroxonotus* (lateral margins sharp and sublamellate, elevated calli, a trace of a median keel). Incidentally, a series of specimens of *R. eckerleini*, received from Dr. Eckerlein, also contained two specimens of *Pleuroxonotus longicornis*, found together with the former species on the same host, *Launea resedifolia*, on which *R. crassicornis* has also been found in Algeria. *Roudairea* differs, however, in the larger and robuster body, the remarkably thicker antennae, the shorter and broader head, the shorter and thicker legs, the more convex pronotum, etc.

The short and simple vesica of *Pronototropis* differs considerably from the common type of this group of genera. The genus is certainly closely related to *Pleuroxonotus*, however.

The genera *Pronototropis* and *Pleuroxonotus* can be characterized as follows:

Pronototropis Rt.

1. Body smaller and robuster.

2. Shiny greyish ochraceous, with well developed dark pigment: 1st antennal joint and base of 2nd with dark spots. Elytra densely covered with dark setigerous dots, more distinct in ♂. Femora densely spotted with dark brown, tibiae with distinct dark spots. In ♂ dark pigment also present on head, pronotum, scutellum and under surface.