3. Hair covering black, long and semi-erect.

4. Head (Fig. 14 b) shorter and broader, tylus in profile nearly vertical.

5. Antennae short and incrassate, 2nd joint 1.4 (♂) or < 1.0 (♀) × as long as diatone; hair covering of joints long, black, semi-erect.

6. Rostrum shorter, extending only slightly beyond fore coxae.

7. Lateral margins of pronotum distinctly insinuated, in both sexes only narrowly lamellate, disk more convex.

8. Legs shorter, their hair covering longer and more semi-erect.

9. Right stylus (Fig. 15 b) with a T-shaped hypophysis, theca (Fig. 15 d) shorter, vesica (Fig. 15 e) rather small, relatively straight, of equal width throughout, without a claw-like apical process.

Monotypic (type: *Oncotylus punctipennis* Fb.). The only known species has a Caspian range, occurring in southern U.S.S.R., Transcaspia and Turkestan. Host: *Chorispora tenella* (*Cruciferae*).

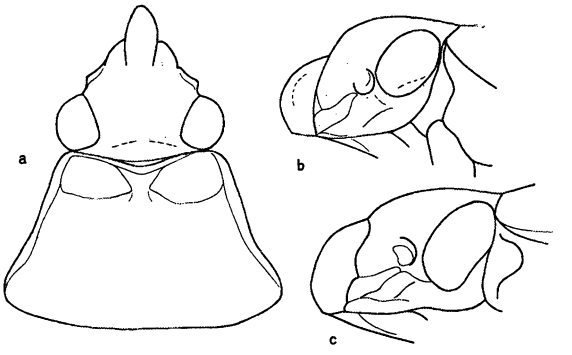


Fig. 14. *Pleuroxonotus nasutus* Rt.: a head and pronotum (♀). — *Pronototropis punctipennis* (Fb.): b head from side. — *Pleuroxonotus longicornis* (Rt.): c same. — Orig.

## *Pleuroxonotus* Rt.

1. Body longer and narrower, elytra longer.

2. Rather opaque. Uniformly whitish or greenish yellow, elytra only rarely with indistinct brown spots. Femora with faint brown spots, tibiae immaculate.

3. Hair covering shorter and smoother, less distinct.

4. Head (Fig. 14 a and c) considerably longer, sloping less strongly apicad, tylus less suddenly declivous.

5. Antennae long and gracile, 2nd joint in both sexes > 1.4 × as long as diatone, hair covering of joints shorter and smooth.

6. Rostrum longer, extending distinctly beyond fore coxae.

7. Pronotum (Fig. 4 a) depressed, lateral margins nearly straight, in ♀ rather broadly lamellate and distinctly upcurved, in ♂ only narrowly lamellate.

8. Legs long and gracile, their hair covering smooth.

9. Right stylus (Fig. 16 b) with narrower hypophysis, theca (Fig. 16 d) long, vesica (Fig. 16 a) well developed, longer and distinctly curved, ending in a claw-like apical process.

The two known species closely resemble each other; the main differences are mentioned below.

### *P. nasutus* Rt.

♀. Fig. 14 a. Head shorter, 1.3 × as broad as long, in lateral view 1.33 × as long as high. Vertex broader, ocular index 2.0.

Antennae shorter, proportions between joints 12:35:28:12, 2nd joint 1.35 – 1.46 × as long as diatone, 0.8 – 0.9 × as long as basal width of pronotum.

Pronotum somewhat broader, 1.65 × as broad as head, 1.8 × as broad as long (total length), lateral margins broadly lamellate and upcurved.

Legs shorter, e.g. hind femur 1.1 ×, hind tibia 1.6 × as long as basal width of pronotum.

Material studied: Transcaspia, Aschabad, 1 ♀, type, Ahnger, in Mus. Helsinki, two females from the same locality in my collection.

### *P. longicornis* (Rt.), comb.n.

*Pronototropis longicornis* Reuter 1900, p. 140.

Head longer and narrower, 1.3 (♂) or 1.11 (♀) × as broad as long, in lateral view 1.5 – 1.53 × as long as high. Eyes larger, vertex narrower, ocular index 1.13 – 1.14 (♂) or 1.78 – 1.83 (♀).

Antennae much longer, proportions between joints 11:43:36:13 (♂), 2nd joint 1.90 – 1.95 (♂) or 1.76 – 1.95 (♀) × as long as diatone, 1.23 – 1.26 (♂) or 1.0 – 1.12 (♀) × as long as basal width of pronotum.

Pronotum generally narrower, 1.7 – 1.8 × as broad as long, 1.74 – 1.76 (♂) or 1.6 (♀) × as broad as head, lateral margins more narrowly lamellate in ♀, in ♂ only very narrowly lamellate, only slightly upcurved.

Legs longer, e.g. hind femur 1.5 (♂) or 1.25 (♀), hind tibia 2.45 (♂) or 2.0 (♀) × as long as basal width of pronotum.

Body in ♂ considerably more gracile than in ♀. Male genitalia in Fig. 6 a – d.