

with fuscous; membrane densely irrorated with fuscous, a roundish fuscous spot present in inner basal angle. Under surface and legs pale yellowish; tibiae with small fuscous spots each bearing a light spine.

Body relatively robust, $2.5 \times$ as long as broad, parallel-sided. Head short and broad, (seen from before) $1.5 \times$ as broad as high; vertex $2.0 \times$ as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints $4 + 25.5 + 21 + 5$ (1 unit = 0.033 mm.); 2nd joint $1.3 \times$ as long as width of head, $0.82 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum short and broad, $2.5 \times$ as broad as long, $1.55 \times$ as broad as head. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Proportions between hind tarsal joints (from side) $8 + 19 + 18$. Claw as in fig. 6 b. Male genitalia: Right stylus (fig. 6 c) short and broad. Left stylus (fig. 6 a) with hypophysis relatively short and thick; sensory lobe triangularly produced. Theca (fig. 6 d) sharp-tipped. Vesica (fig. 5 i) biramose, split to the base; 1st branch (which has the gonopore) strongly broadening basally, apex falcate; 2nd branch narrowing both basad and apicad, broadest at the gonopore, ventral margin serrate from the gonopore almost to the rather blunt apex. ♀ unknown.

Type, a male and a paratype, Palestine, Bodenheimer. The type in my collection, the paratype in coll. Lindberg, Helsinki.

The new species closely resembles *P. basalis* Rt. from Iran in the shape of the vesica, but differs even externally in the unicoloured antennae and in the somewhat broader vertex, which in *P. basalis* (♂) is $1.7 \times$ as broad as the eye. Moreover, the vesica of *P. basalis* is sharp-tipped apically. The male genitalia of *P. basalis* have been illustrated by WAGNER (1958, p. 7). *P. longicornis* (Jak.) differs in the longer antennae and in the thin vesica. *P. rufifemur* E. Wgn. has the hind femora marked with red and the vesica is entirely dissimilar. *P. kirgisticus* (F. G) has much shorter elytra and the rostrum extends near to the apex of the abdomen.

Malthacosoma Rt.

M. halimocnemis (Bck.)

Malthacosoma halimocnemis BECKER 1864, p. 485.

M. punctipenne REUTER 1879, p. 254.

M. adpersum REUTER 1904, p. 11, n.syn.

Solenoxyphus barbatus E. WAGNER 1951, p. 147.

Rehovot, 1 spec., 7. VII. 1957, Derech (!). – Irano-Turanian. Previously recorded from South Russia, Turkestan, Iran and Egypt. The type of *M. adpersum* is, in my opinion, a brachypterous female of *M. halimocnemis*. I have also seen some specimens of *Malthacosoma* from Aschabad, Turkestan, the type locality of *M. adpersum* Rt., which I regard as a synonym of the very variable *M. halimocnemis*.

Pronototropis Rt.

P. longicornis Rt. – Palestine (BODENHEIMER op.cit.); Rehovot, 6 spec., 20. IV. 1958, Swirski (!). – Holomediterranean. Recorded from Morocco, Cyprus, Turkey and Israel.

Pachyxyphus Fb.

P. lineellus (Ms. R.) – Palestine (BODENHEIMER op.cit.). – Holomediterranean.

Megalocoleus Rt.

M. aurantiacus (Fb.) – Galilea, Vall. Kison, 4 spec., 31. III. 1904, Saalas (!). – Holomediterranean.