

Fig. 14. — *Monocris longicornis* sp.n.: a) right style; b) left style in glycerine; c) same (dry); d) hypophysis of same from above; e) theca; f) vesica. — *M. griseolus* Puchkov.: g-h) left style.

with sparse fuscous dotting. Elytra with dense fuscous spotting. Under surface immaculate. Legs pale ochraceous, femora and tibiae with brown spots, tibial spines brownish.

Body in macropterous form elongate, in sub-brachypterous form robust. Elytra with short hair covering. Head short and broad, in apical view distinctly broader than high, in lateral view shorter than high; tylus prominent, a shallow notch between the strongly convex frons and base of tylus; base of vertex indistinctly keeled laterally; eyes largish. Antennae gracile. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum with strongly insinuated lateral margins, humeral angles prominent; calli conspicuous, \pm strongly elevated. Elytra and flying wings in sub-brachypterous form about as long as abdomen, in macropterous form much longer. Prosternal xyphus shallowly concave, margins keeled. Legs: tibial spines delicate, pale brown; proportions between hind tarsal joints 9:18:18, claws in Fig. 13 g.

Male genitalia: Right style very small. Left style with long and slender hypophysis, sensory lobe small, blunt. Theca short and broad. Vesica arcuate,

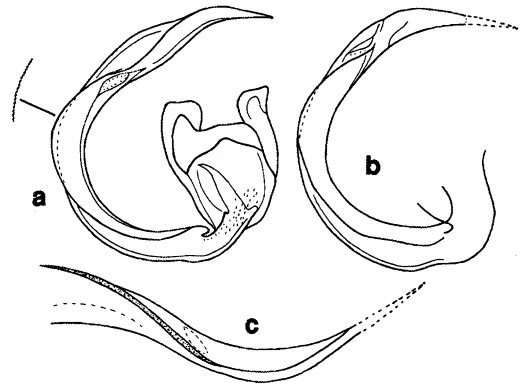


Fig. 15. — *Monocris longicornis* sp.n.: a) vesica (in slide). — *M. griseolus* Puchkov.: b) same (in slide); c) apex of same.

ending in a falcate apical process; secondary gonopore far from apex.

Range: Central Asia, Iraq.

Biology: In salt marshes on Chenopodiaceae halophytes.

A distinctive genus, apparently related to *Solenoxypus* Reuter, but readily distinguished by the shape of the head, the structure of the pronotum, the long 3rd hind tarsomere, and the structure of the genitalia.

Monocris longicornis sp.n.

Figs. 13b-e, 14a-f, 15a.

Length 3.25–3.5 mm f.macr., 2.5–3.0 mm f.pseudobrach. Shiny. F. macr. Either entirely immaculate, pale ochraceous, or with traces of fuscous dotting on elytra and legs; tibial spines brownish. F. pseudobrach. Pale greenish ochraceous. Sides and basal middle spot on tylus and lateral arcs on frons fuscous. Antennae pale ochraceous, 1st joint with two dark dots, sometimes base of 2nd joint also fuscous. Calli of pronotum sometimes dark, basal part of disk often with a few small fuscous dots. Concealed base of scutellum with four fuscous spots, which are often visible through the posterior part of the pronotum. Sides and apex of scutellum with tiny fuscous dots. Elytra densely ornamented with small setigerous fuscous dots; membrane pale brownish, veins concolorous. Under surface immaculate. Legs pale ochraceous, femora and tibiae with numerous fuscous spots, tibial spines dark.

F. macr. ♂. Body elongate. Eyes large, ocular index 1.40–1.45. Antennae long and gracile, proportions between joints 15:56:47:29 (diatone 45.5, basal width of pronotum 61 units), 2nd joint 1.22–1.23 x