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On the Fauna of Flies of the Family Bombyliidae (Diptera) of Israel: V

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Abstract—Results of a study of six genera of the Bombyliidae Tomophthalmae are given. The list includes 36 species, with 29 species new for Israel; 7 of these are new to science.

The paper continues a series of publications on the fauna of flies of the family Bombyliidae of Israel (Zaitzev, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998).

*1. ***Petrorossia albula*** Zaitzev, 1962.

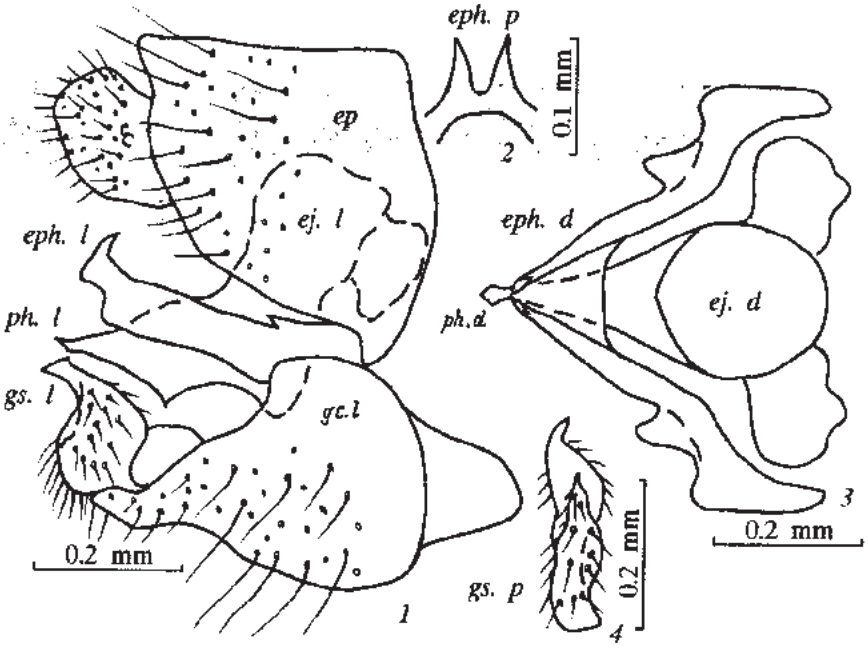
Material. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 10, Southern Negev, N. Zihor, 26 km N of Shizzafon, 12.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 14, Southern Negev, Har Quetura, 4 km SE of Shizzafon, 14.IV.1994 (Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 29, Dead Sea Area, N. Quidron, 40 km of 'En Gedi, 24.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 3 ♂, 6 ♀, Israel, loc. N 6, Southern Negev, Har Quetura, 4 km SE of Shizzafon, 4.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 8, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 15 ♂, 10 ♀, loc. N 10, Central Negev, N. Nizzana, 14 km WSW of Mizpe Ramon, 6.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 27 ♂, 5 ♀, Israel, loc. N 13, Central Negev, Hamakhtesh Hagadol, 12 km ESE of Yeroham, 8.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 15, Dead Sea Area, 'En Gedi, near N. Arugot, 9.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 3 ♂, Israel, loc. N 17, Dead Sea Area, N. Ze'elim, 5 km N of Massada, 10.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 19, Dead Sea Area, Mizpe Shalem env., 12.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Mongolia, United Arab Emirates, Morocco, Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Israel.

*2. ***Petrorossia carmelica*** Zaitzev, sp. n. (Figs. 1–4).

In the structure of male genitalia, the species is very closely related to *Petrorossia caucasica* Zaitzev, widespread in the S Palaearctic (Transcaucasia and Middle Asia). Records of *P. caucasica* from Ghana and Nigeria may be erroneous (Zaitzev, 1989) and most likely refer to *P. carmelica* sp. n. The new species clearly differs from *P. caucasica* in the more robust distal apex of epiphallus and strongly narrowing apex of gonostyli. The following characters are typical of the new species: frons and face with golden hairs; lower third of frons and pronotum with admixture of black hairs; black femora; fore tibiae with long black setae.

Description. Male. Body black, sides of abdominal tergites I–III brownish yellow. Frons and face covered with silvery-white pollinosity and golden-yellow hairs, lower third of frons with admixture of black hairs. Face and lower quarter of frons with small number of light yellow scales. Antennae black, basal segments with light yellow hairs, pedicel also with several black hairs. Length ratio of antennal segments 1 : 1 : 2.5. Stylus on 3rd antennal segment 0.2 times segment length, with terminal seta. Maxillary palpi black with white hairs. Collar on anterior margin of thorax formed by white hairs. Mesonotum and scutellum covered with white hairs and silvery-white hair-like scales; central part of mesonotum with admixture of short black hairs. All setae on mesonotum and scutellum white. Mesopleura densely covered with silvery-white scales and with tuft of white hairs. Sternopleura with similar scales and sparse white hairs. All coxae black, with white hairs and scales. Femora black, with white hairs and scales. Tibiae and tarsi yellow. Row of 6–7 rather long black scales present on fore tibia. Hind tibia with lateral and ventral rows of 10–12 long black setae. Wings hyaline, with dark brown veins. Vein *rm* running at the end of basal third of discoidal cell. Costal hook yellow. Alula with long white hairs. Hal-



Figs. 1–4. *Petrorossia carmelica* sp. n., male genitalia. *c*—cerci, *ej. d*—ejaculator, dorsal view; *ej. l*—ejaculator, lateral view; *ep*—epandrium, lateral view; *eph. d*—epiphallus, dorsal view; *eph. l*—epiphallus, lateral view; *eph. p*—epiphallus, posterior view; *gc. l*—gonocoxites, lateral view; *gc. v*—gonocoxites, ventral view; *gs. l*—gonostyli, lateral view; *gs. p*—gonostyli, posterior view; *ph. d*—phallus, dorsal view; *ph. l*—phallus, lateral view.

teres light yellow, with slightly darkened stem. Sides of abdominal tergite I with tufts of white hairs; surface of tergite covered with short white hairs and silvery-white scales. Surface of other abdominal tergites covered with white hairs and light yellow hair-like scales. Sternites with white hairs and scales.

Distal apex of epiphallus bent dorsally, spiniform. Ventral surface of epiphallus strongly dilated and swollen at middle. Gonostyli with caudally bent pointed apex.

Female. Similar to male, differing in the lack of black hairs on frons and mesonotum and in the propleura more densely covered with white scales.

Body and wing length 6–7 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Israel, loc. N 22, Carmel Ridge, Mt. Carmel, N. Oren, 4 km SW of Bet Oren, 18–20.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 7, Southern Negev, N. Botem, 28 km NNW of Elat, 5.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Israel.

*3. *Petrorossia chraminensis* Zaitzev, 1962

This species described from Georgia was later found in Europe (the Balkans). Here, it is recorded from Israel for the first time.

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 29, Mount Hermon, 1750 m, 3 km NNW of Newe Ativ, 26.VII.1996 (Shibanova); 2 ♂, Israel, loc. N 30, Mount Hermon, Mezudat Nimrod (Fortress), 16 km ENE of Qiryat Shemona, 26–27.VII.1996 (Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Transcaucasia, Israel.

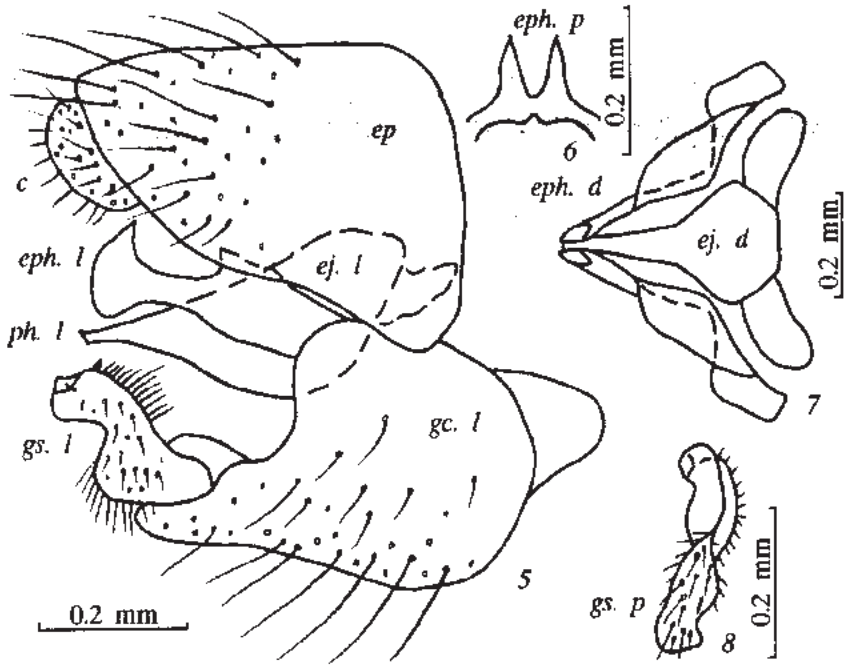
*4. *Petrorossia flavipennis* Zaitzev, 1966.

The species was described from Armenia, later was found in Kazakhstan and Middle Asia. Here, it is recorded from Israel for the first time.

Material. 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Israel, loc. N 29, Mount Hermon, 1750 m, 3 km NNW of Newe Ativ, 26.VII. 1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova).

*5. *Petrorossia freidbergi* Zaitzev, sp. n. (Figs. 5–8, 25).

In the structure of male genitalia, the new species is most closely related to *Petrorossia caucasica* Zaitzev, differing in proportions of parts of phallosoma and shape of gonostyli and apex of epiphallus. The following characters are typical of *P. freidbergi* sp. n.: frons with numerous black hairs, separate black hairs also present on basal antennal segments; all femora



Figs. 5–8. *Petrorossia freidbergi* sp. n., male genitalia. Designations as in Figs. 1–4.

black; abdominal tergites always with admixture of black hairs and setae; apex of epiphallus spiniform; gonostyli S-shaped.

Description. Male. Body black, only sides of abdominal tergites yellowish brown. Frons covered with coarse dense black hairs, with admixture of golden-yellow hairs only in the lowest part, at level of antennal base. Lower half of frons with several slightly shining yellow scales among black hairs. Face covered with silvery pollinosity and light yellow hairs. Maxillary palpi with yellow hairs. Antennae black, scape with black hairs on dorsal and yellow hairs on ventral side. Length ratio of antennal segments 1.25 : 1 : 3. Stylus on 3rd antennal segment 0.2 times length of 3rd segment, with terminal seta. Occiput covered with silvery-white pollinosity and yellow hairs. Collar on anterior margin of thorax formed by yellow hairs on mesonotum and pure-white hairs on pleura and prosternum. Mesonotum and scutellum with golden-yellow hairs and hair-like scales of the same color. All setae on thorax and scutellum yellowish brown. Mesopleura with tuft of silvery-white hairs. Rest of pleura covered with dense silvery-white scales and sparse short hairs the of same color. Coxae black, with white hairs and scales. Femora black, tibiae and bases of tarsi yellow, apices of tarsi darkened. All leg parts with pure-white hairs and scales and black setae. Fore tibiae with sparse, very short setae with length not exceeding $^1/_3$ of tibia width. Hind tibia with lateral and ventral rows of 12–15 setae. Pulvilli long, as long as claws. Wings hyaline, with light brown veins. Costal hook yellow. Vein *rm* running at the end of basal third of discoidal cell. Alula with white hairs along margin. Halteres yellow. Sides of abdominal tergite I with tufts of pure-white hairs. Sides and surface of other abdominal tergites covered with yellow hairs. Abdominal tergites covered with dense golden-yellow hair-like scales. Posterior margin of all tergites with sparse short setae, longer on apical tergites. Abdominal sternites with white hairs and scales. Gonopodes black.

Distal apex of epiphallus spiniform with strongly broadened base. Branches of epiphallus with almost touching ends, connected by short bridge. Epiphallus spine pointed nearly vertically. Phallus short, only slightly projecting beyond apex of epiphallus. Gonostyli nearly S-shaped, of subequal width along entire length, with obtusely truncate apex. Proximal surface of apices of gonostyli with group of coarse short setae.

Female. Similar to male, differing in the more developed black hairs and setae on abdominal tergites; median part of mesonotum with noticeable admixture of hair-like setae. Spermatheca elongated, club-shaped.

Body and wing length 5–9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Israel, loc. N 26, Dead Sea Area, N. Arugot, 'En Gedi env., 22–23.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Israel, loc. N 3, Southern Negev, Elat env., 7.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♂, 7 ♀, Israel, loc. N 9, Southern Negev, N. Zin, 14 km NW of 'En Hazeva, 11.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 5 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 12, Southern Negev, N. Hazera, 20 km ESE of Dimona, 13.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 7 ♂, 3 ♀, Israel, loc. N 25, Dead Sea Area, N. David, 'En Gedi env., 21.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 7 ♂, 4 ♀, Israel, loc. N 26, Dead Sea Area, N. Arugot, 'En Gedi env., 22–23.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 2, Arava Valley, Sappir env., 30.VI–1.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 3, Southern Negev, N. Zehafot Nat. Res., Elat env., 2.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 4, Southern Negev, Elat env., Field School, 1–4.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 3 ♂, Israel, loc. N 17, Dead Sea Area, N Ze'elim, 5 km N of Massada, 13.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Israel.

The species is named for a well-known Israeli dipterologist, Dr. A. Freidberg.

6. *Petrorossia hesperus* (Rossi, 1790).

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 34, Mount Hermon, Mezudat Nimrod, 16 km ENE of Qiryat Shemona, 4.V.1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 38, Upper Galilee, Ha Yarden (Jordan) Riv., 2 km NE of Karkom, 6.V.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 5 ♂, 7 ♀, Israel, loc. N 22, Carmel Ridge, Mt. Carmel, N. Oren, 4 km SW of Bet Oren, 18–20.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 29, Mount Hermon, 1750 m, 3 km NNW of Newe Ativ, 26.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. South of southern Europe, Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Israel, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Canary Islands.

*7. *Petrorossia israeliensis* Zaitzev, sp. n. (Figs. 9–12).

In the structure of male genitalia, the new species is most closely related to *P. chraminensis* Zaitzev (known from southern Europe and Transcaucasia), differing in the proportions of parts of phallosoma and in the shape of gonostyli and apex of epiphallus. The following characters are typical of *P. israeliensis* sp. n.: frons and face only with golden-yellow hairs; mesonotum with admixture of black hairs; all femora black; fore tibia with long black setae; phallus as long as epiphallus; gonostyli with strongly narrowed apex.

Male. Body black, sides of abdominal tergites I–III yellowish brown. Frons and face with silvery-white pollinosity and golden-yellow hairs, with admixture of silvery-white scales on lower part of frons and on face. Maxillary palpi black, with golden-yellow hairs. Antennae black, scape with light yellow hairs. Length ratio of antennal segments 1 : 1 : 1.2. Stylus on 3rd antennal segment 0.2 times length of segment itself, with terminal seta. Occiput covered with silvery-white pollinosity and white hairs. Collar on anterior margin of thorax formed by white hairs. Mesonotum and scutellum covered with white hairs and light yellow hair-like scales. Mesonotum with admixture of several short black hairs. Mesopleura with tuft of silvery-white hairs with admixture of silvery-white scales. Sternopleura densely covered with white scales, sparse white hairs also present. Coxae black, with white hairs and scales. Femora black, with white scales and hairs. Tibiae and tarsi yellow. Fore tibia with long black setae. Wings hyaline, with dark veins. Vein *rm* running at the end of basal third of discoidal cell. Costal hook yellow. Alula with white hairs along margin. Halteres yellow, with slightly darkened stem. Sides of abdominal tergite I with tuft of white hairs. Other abdominal tergites with light yellow hairs and hair-like scales. Apical abdominal tergites with admixture of sparse black hairs. Sternites with white hairs and scales.

Distal apex of epiphallus bent, spiniform, with wide base. Phallus as long as epiphallus. Gonostyli with wide, thickened base and thin, somewhat bent apex with median margin raised above the lateral one.

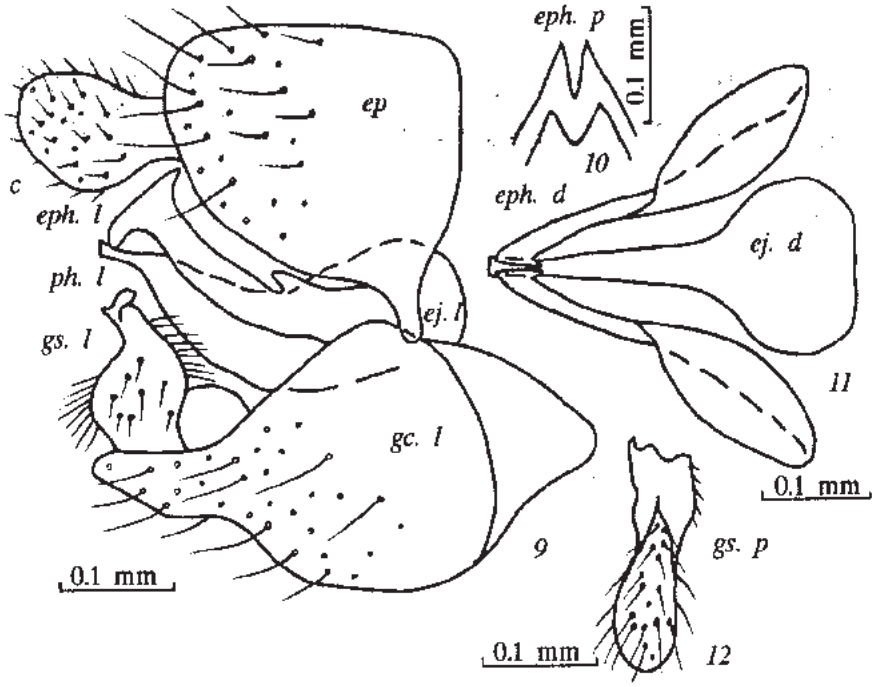
Body and wing length 4 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Israel, loc. N 1, Southern Coastal Plain, N. Evtah Nat. Res., 29.VI.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Israel.

*8. *Petrorossia lucidipennis* Zaitzev, 1966.

The species has been known from Transcaucasia and Middle Asia; it is reported from Israel for the first time.



Figs. 9–12. *Petrorossia israeliensis* sp. n., male genitalia. Designations as in Figs. 1–4.

Material. 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 38, Upper Galilee, Ha Yarden (Jordan) Riv., 2 km NE of Karkom, 6.V.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, Israel, loc. N 32, Northern Coastal Plain, Akhziv env., 28–29.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

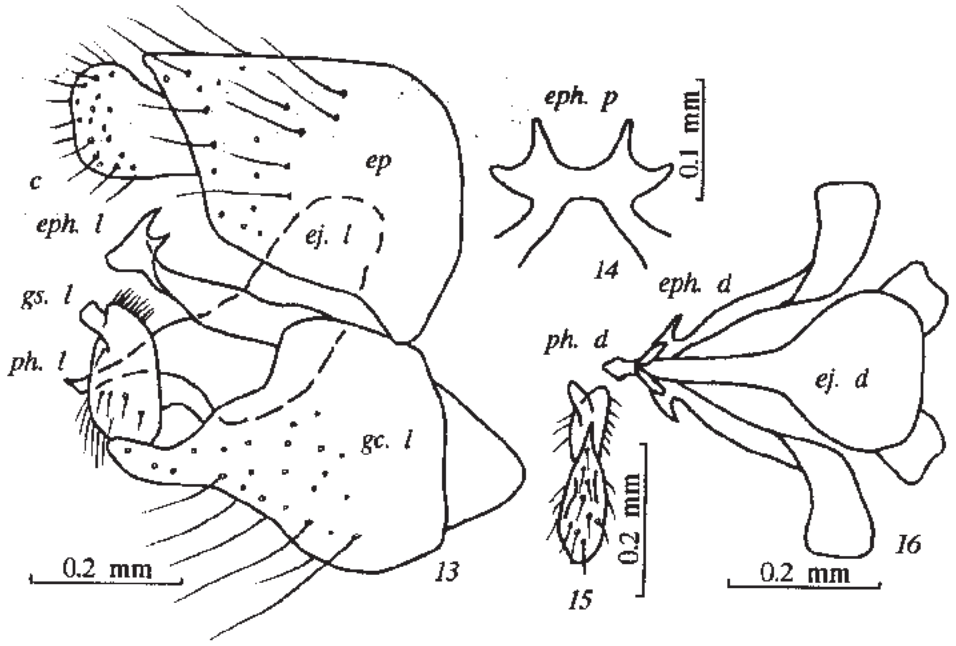
Distribution. Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Israel.

*9. *Petrorossia margaritae* Zaitzev, sp. n. (Figs. 13–16, 26).

In the structure of male genitalia, the new species is most closely related to *P. modesta* Zaitzev, known from Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, and Mongolia), differing in proportions of phallosoma parts and shape of gonostyli and apex of epiphallus. The following characters are typical of *P. margaritae* sp. n.: frons with light yellow hairs, face with white; no scales present beneath hairs; femora black, tibiae yellow; fore tibia with only several very short black setae; abdominal tergites without admixture of black hairs or setae; each branch of epiphallus bearing two spiniform outgrowths on apex; apex of gonostyli bifurcate.

Male. Body black, only sides of abdominal tergites I–IV brownish yellow. Frons and face covered with silvery-white pollinosity, scales absent. Maxillary palpi yellow, with light yellow hairs. Antennae black, scape with light yellow hairs. Length ratio of antennal segments 1.25 : 1 : 3. Stylus on 3rd antennal segment 1/6 times as long as segment itself, with terminal seta. Occiput covered with silvery-white pollinosity and white hairs. Mesonotum with tuft formed by white hairs with admixture of silvery-white scales. Sternopleura with dense silvery-white scales and sparse white hairs. Coxae black, with white hairs and scales. Femora black, with white scales and hairs. Tibiae yellow, with yellow hairs and scales and black setae. Fore tibiae nearly without black setae, only 3–4 very short black setae present. Hind tibiae with lateral and ventral rows of 8–10 black setae each. Pulvilli slightly shorter than claws. Wings hyaline, with dark brown veins. Costal hook yellowish brown. Alula with white hairs along margin. Vein *rm* running at the end of basal third of discoidal cell. Halteres yellow, with darkened stem. Sides of abdominal tergite I with tuft of white hairs, surface of tergite covered with white scales and hairs. Sides and surface of other abdominal tergites covered with white hairs and light yellow hair-like scales. Abdominal sternites with white hairs and scales.

Apex of epiphallus with pointed, spiniform outgrowths; each branch of epiphallus with dorsal and lateral spines. Phallus longer than epiphallus, with obliquely truncate apex. Gonostyli with broadened base and bifurcate apex: lateral apical outgrowth rounded, shorter; median outgrowth narrowing and longer.



Figs. 13–16. *Petrorossia margaritae* sp. n., male genitalia. Designations as in Figs. 1–4.

Female. Similar to male, differing in noticeable admixture of black hairs on frons and mesonotum. Admixture of black setiform hairs also present on posterior margin of abdominal tergites. Setae on fore tibia longer. Spermatheca short, club-shaped.

Body and wing length 5–8 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Israel, loc. N 1, Southern Coastal Plain, N. Evtah Nat. Res., 29.VI.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 5 ♀, Israel, loc. N 1, Southern Coastal Plain, N. Evtah Nat. Res., 29.VI. 1996 (Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

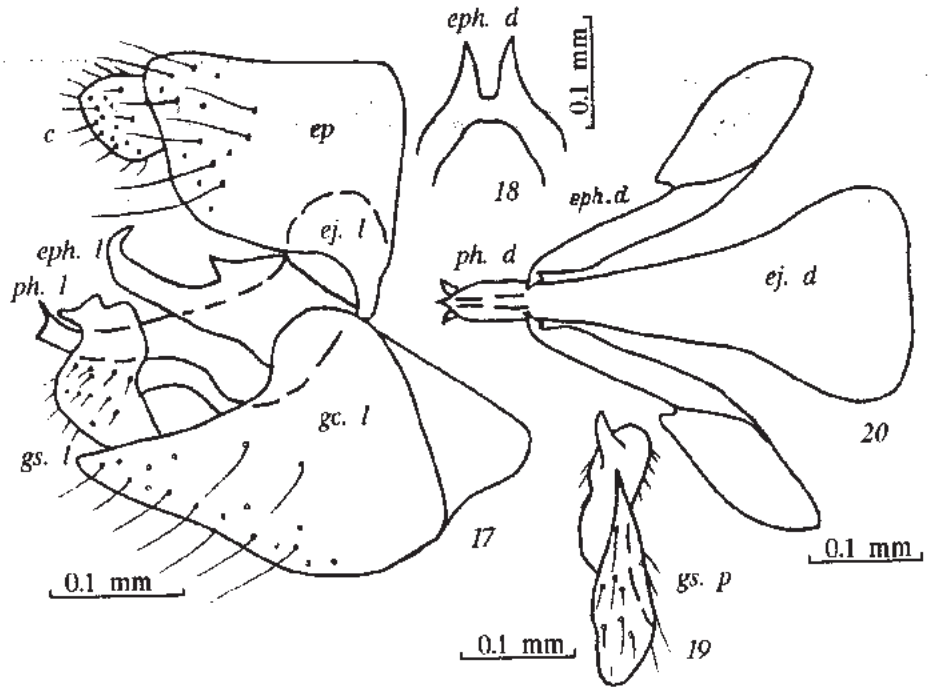
Distribution. Israel.

*10. ***Petrorossia modesta*** Zaitzev, 1966.

The species has been known from Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, and Mongolia. It is reported from Israel for the first time, where it apparently occurs only in southern regions of the country (from Eilat to the Dead Sea). Israeli specimens of this species somewhat differ in the shape of spines on apex of epiphallus and apex of gonostyli. However, I do not consider these differences sufficient for describing a new species.

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 6, Southern Negev, Har Hizqiyyahu, 800 m, 12 km NW of Elat, 9.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, loc. N 12, Southern Negev, N. Hazera, Makhtesh Iaqatan, 20 km ESE of Dimona, 13.IV. 1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 17, Dead Sea Area, Wadi 'En Tamar, 4 km NNW of 'En Tamar, 16.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 18, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 17.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 6, Southern Negev, Har Quetura, 4 km SE of Shizzafon, 4.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 7, Southern Negev, N. Botem, 28 km NNW of Elat, 5.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 4 ♂, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 5, 7.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 4 ♂, Israel, loc. N 10, N. Nizzana, 14 km WSW of Mizpe Ramon, 6.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, 4 ♀, Israel, loc. N 12, Northern Negev, Shadmot Shezaf, 20 km WSW of Ashalim, 8.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 2 ♂, 5 ♀, Israel, loc. N 13, Hamakhtesh Hagadol, 12 km ESE of Yeroham, 11.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 8 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 17, Dead Sea Area, N. Se'elim, 5 km N of Mezada (Massada), 10, 13.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Israel, loc. N 19, Dead Sea Area, Mizpe Shalem env., 12.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Mongolia, Israel.



Figs. 17–20. *Petrorossia shibanovae* sp. n., male genitalia. Designations as in Figs. 1–4.

*11. ***Petrorossia quanchorum*** Francois, 1970.

The species was described from the Canary Islands. Apparently, it is rather widespread; in Israel, it is found in the northern regions of the country.

Material. 5 ♂, Israel, loc. N 22, Carmel Ridge, Mt. Carmel, N. Oren, 4 km SW of Bet Oren, 18–20.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 25, Carmel Ridge, Mt. Carmel, N. Me'arot, 10 km S of Tirat Karmel, 21.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 12 ♂, 15 ♀, Israel, loc. N 26, Upper Galilee, Har Meron, 7–11 km WNW of Zefat, 22–24.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Canary Islands, Israel.

*12. ***Petrorossia rufiventris*** Zaitzev, 1966.

The species was originally described from Transcaucasia and Middle Asia, later it was also found in other parts of southwestern Palaearctic. All specimens of this species from Israel are characterized by strong development of black hairs on frons with only a small admixture of golden-yellow hairs. At the same time, no differences in the structure of male genitalia were found between Israeli specimens and males from other parts of the range.

Material. 7 ♂, 3 ♀, Israel, loc. N 22, Carmel Ridge, Mt. Carmel, N. Oren, 4 km SW of Bet Oren, 18–20.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 32, Northern Coastal Plain, Akhziv env., 28–29.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Israel, Mongolia, China.

*13. ***Petrorossia shibanovae*** Zaitzev, sp. n. (Figs. 17–20, 27).

In the structure of male genitalia, the new species is most closely related to *P. albissima* Zaitzev (spread in Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia), differing in the proportions of phallosoma parts and the shape of gonostyli and end of phallus. The following features are characteristic of *P. shibanovae* sp. n.: frons is covered with only pure-white hairs; scales on face absent; white hairs prevail on the body; femora black, fore tibia only with 3–4 black setae; epiphallus flattened, apex of gonostyli bearing three processes.

Description. Male. Body black, only sides of abdominal tergites I–IV brownish yellow. Frons and face covered with white pollinosity and silvery-white hairs. Scales on frons and face absent. Maxillary palpi black, with yellowish brown hairs. Antennae black, upper margin of basal segment with whitish fringe. Length ratio of antennal segments 1 : 1 : 2.8. Stylus on 3rd

antennal segment 0.2 times length of segment itself, with terminal seta. Occiput covered with silvery gray pollinosity and silvery-white hairs and sparse hair-like scales. Collar on anterior margin of thorax formed by silvery-white hairs. Mesonotum and scutellum covered with white hairs and light yellow-golden hair-like scales. All setae on thorax and scutellum light yellow. Mesopleura with tuft formed by white hairs, surface of mesopleura covered with dense silvery-white scales. Sternopleura also covered with dense silvery scales and sparse white hairs. Pteropleura glabrous. Coxae black, with silvery-white hairs and scales. All femora black, only their very apices yellow. Tibiae and tarsi yellow. Hairs and scales on legs white, setae black. Fore tibia almost without setae, only 2–3 very short black setae present. Hind tibia with lateral and dorso-lateral rows of 6–9 setae each. Pulvilli well developed, as long as claws. Wings hyaline, with yellowish brown veins. Vein *rm* running at the end of basal third of discoidal cell. Alula with white hairs. Halteres with yellowish white club and darkened stem. Sides of abdominal tergite I with tuft of white hairs, sides of other tergites with light yellow hairs. Surface of tergites covered with dense golden-yellow hair-like scales and sparse light yellow hairs. Setae light yellow, developed only on posterior margin of apical abdominal tergites. Sternites covered with silvery-white hairs and scales. Gonopodes yellow.

Epiphallus flattened, its end bent dorsally, spiniform, pointed. Branches of epiphallus connected by rather thick bridge. Phallus 1.3 times as long as epiphallus. End of phallus broadened, three-lobed, with dorsal and two lateral processes. Gonostyli with broad rounded base and apex bearing two rounded processes directed dorsally, and one thinner and more pointed process directed caudally.

Female. Similar to male, but always with silvery-white scales on frons and face. Spermatheca short, club-shaped.

Body and wing length 3–7 mm.

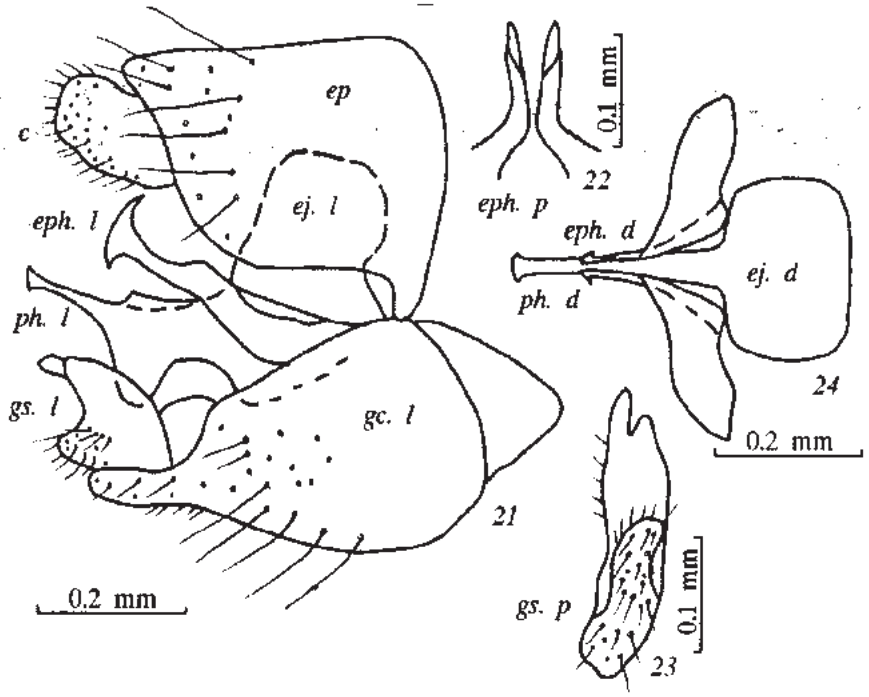
Holotype: ♂, Israel, loc. N 5, Arava Valley, 9 km of SW Yahel, 3.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev). Paratypes: 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 11, Arava Valley, N. Omar, Zofar env., 12.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, 4 ♀, Israel, loc. N 25, Dead Sea Area, N. David, 'En Gedi env., 21.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 9 ♂, 9 ♀, loc. N 5, Arava Valley, 9 km SW of Yahel, 3.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, 7 ♀, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Israel.

*14. ***Petrorossia volkovitshi*** Zaitzev, sp. n.
(Figs. 21–24, 28).

In the structure of male genitalia, the new species is most closely related to *Petrorossia mesasiatica* Zaitzev (from Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, and Tajikistan), differing in the proportions of phallosoma parts and the shape of gonostyli and end of phallus. The following features are characteristic of *P. volkovitshi* sp. n.: frons and face without black hairs and any scales; hairs on body mainly white; all femora black; fore tibia with only few short black setae; apex of epiphallus crescentic; apex of gonostyli strongly bent caudally.

Male. Body black, sides of abdominal tergites I–III brownish yellow. Frons and face covered with silvery-white pollinosity and white hairs; scales on frons and face absent. Maxillary palpi black, with white hairs. Antennae black, basal segments with light yellow hairs. Length ratio of antennal segments 1 : 1 : 3. Stylus on 3rd antennal segment 1/6 times as long as segment itself, with terminal seta. Occiput covered with silvery-white pollinosity and white hairs. Collar on anterior margin of thorax formed by white hairs. Mesonotum and scutellum covered with white hairs and light yellow hair-like scales. All setae on thorax and scutellum light yellow. Mesopleura with tuft formed by white hairs, with admixture of silvery-white scales in lower part. Similar scales forming contiguous cover on sternopleura, with admixture of several white hairs. Pteropleura glabrous. Coxae black, with white hairs and scales. Femora black, their apical quarter yellow. Legs with white hairs and scales and black setae. Tibiae and tarsi yellow. Fore tibia with 3–4 scattered short setae. Hind tibia with lateral and dorso-lateral rows of 8–10 black setae of medium size each. Wings hyaline, costal hook yellow. Veins dark. Alula with white hairs along margin. Vein *rm* running at the end of first third of discoidal cell. Halteres yellow. Sides of abdominal tergite I with tufts of white hairs. Other abdominal tergites with white hairs and light yellow hair-like scales covering their surfaces. Several black setae present in middle of posterior margin of abdominal tergites II–VII; number and length of



Figs. 21–24. *Petrorossia volkovitshi* sp. n., male genitalia. Designations as in Figs. 1–4.

these setae increase toward end of abdomen. Posterior margins of all abdominal sternites with narrow whitish fringe. Sternites covered with white hairs and scales.

End of epiphallus crescentic. Phallus more robust than epiphallus, with distinct step-shaped prominence on dorsal surface and pointed, spiniform prominence on ventral surface. Gonostyli with base strongly broadened caudally. Apex distinctly bent caudally, bifurcate: lateral part of apex shorter and wider, and median part longer and narrower.

Female similar to male, but with distinct admixture of white scales on frons and significantly lighter femora, especially middle femora that may be entirely yellow. Spermatheca elongate, skittle-shaped.

Body and wing length 3.5–8 mm.

Material. Holotype: ♂, Israel, loc. N 4, Southern Negev, Elat env., Field School, 1–4.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 3, Southern Negev, Elat env., Field School, 7.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 12, Southern Negev, N. Hazera, 20 km ESE Dimona, 13.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 3 ♂, 3 ♀, Israel, loc. N 15, Dead Sea, N. Ze'elim, 4 km N of Horvot Mezada (Massada), 15.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev); 2 ♂, 3 ♀, Israel, loc. N 25, Dead Sea Area, N. David, 'En Gedi env., 21.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 2 ♂, Israel, loc. N 4, Southern Negev, Elat env., Field School, 1–4.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya; 5 ♂, 7 ♀, Israel, loc. N 17, Dead Sea Area, N Ze'elim, 5 km N of Massada, 13.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Israel.

Exoprosopa = decrepita

*15. ***Petrorossia aegyptiaca*** Paramonov, 1928.

The species has been described from 2 specimens (male and female) collected in Egypt. Reported from Israel for the first time.

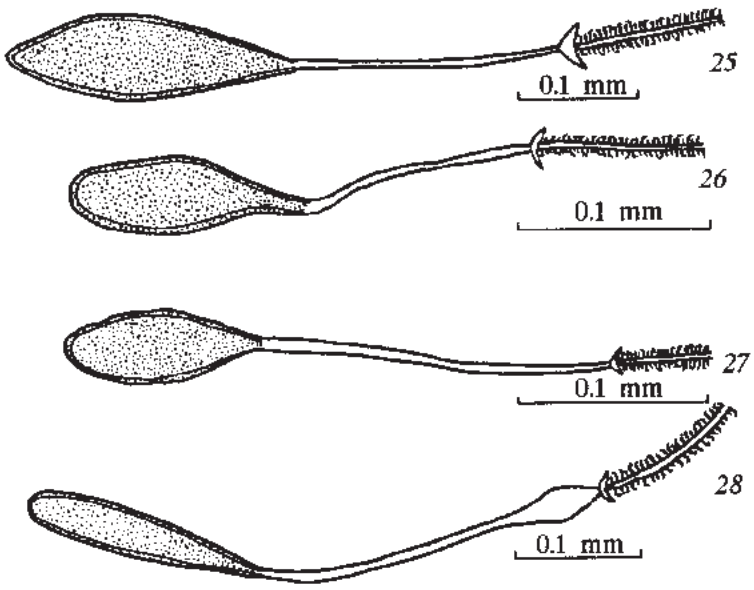
Material. 2 ♂, Israel, loc. N 5, Arava Valley, 9 km SW of Yahel, 3.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Israel, Egypt.

*16. ***Exoprosopa asiatica*** Zaitzev, 1972.

The species was described from Mongolia and Kazakhstan where it is apparently rather common. Reported from Israel for the first time.

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 7, Southern Negev, N. Botem, 28 km NNW of Elat, 5.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 10, Southern Negev, N. Nizzana, 14 km WSW of



Figs. 25–28. *Petrorossia* spp., spermathecae. (*25*) *P. freidbergi* sp. n., (*26*) *P. margaritae* sp. n., (*27*) *P. shibanovae* sp. n., (*28*) *P. volkovitshi* sp. n.

Mizpe Ramon, 6, 7.VI.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Israel.

17. ***Exoprosopa baccha*** Loew, 1869.

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 25, Dead Sea Area, N. David, 'En Gedi env., 21.IV.1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. S Europe, Iran, Turkey, Israel, Morocco, Egypt, Lybia.

*18. ***Exoprosopa circeoides*** Paramonov, 1928.

The species was described from 2 males and a female collected in Egypt; later it was found in Algeria. Reported from Israel for the first time.

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 15, Dead Sea, N. Ze'elim, 4 km N of Horvot Mezada (Massada), 15.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Algeria, Egypt, Israel.

*19. ***Exoprosopa cleomene*** Egger, 1895.

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 26, Upper Galilee, Har Meron, 7–11 km WNW of Zefat, 22–24.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. S Europe, Transcaucasia, Egypt, Israel.

*20. ***Exoprosopa decrepita*** (Wiedemann, 1828).

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 13, Central Negev, Hamakhtesh Hagadol, 12 km ESE of Yeroham, 11.VII. 1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Egypt, Sudan, Israel.

*21. ***Exoprosopa efflatuoni*** Bezzi, 1925.

Material. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 7, Southern Negev, Botem, 28 km NNW of Elat, 5.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 10, Central Negev, N. Nizzana, 14 km WSW of Mizpe Ramon, 6, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Shibanova); 1 ♂, loc. N 13, Central Negev, Hamakhtesh Hagadol, 12 km ESE of Yeroham, 11.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Iran, Yemen, Pakistan, Algeria, Israel, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan.

*22. ***Exoprosopa flava*** Paramonov, 1928 (♂ nov.).

The species was described from 2 females from Egypt. Characters given by S.Ya. Paramonov in the original description were insufficient to distinguish reliably females of the new species from those of the closely related *E. decrepita* Wied. Therefore, *E. flava* was later synonymized with *E. decrepita* Wied. (Engel, 1932–1937; Zaitzev, 1989). I examined

a male and a female, undoubtedly belonging to *E. flava* Param.; this examination allowed me to confirm the validity of this species. *E. flava* Param. is most closely related to *E. asiatica* Zaitzev, *E. stackelbergi* Zaitzev, and *E. decrepita* Wied., differing in more elongate 3rd antennal segment, yellow basal antennal segments, presence of only brownish yellow scales on head, mesonotum, and abdominal tergites; wider and more robust epiphallus, very small and short phallus, gonostyli deeply embedded in gonocoxites are characteristic of the male genitalia.

Male. Most part of head and thorax black, dull; abdomen brownish yellow; only a dark, gradually widening toward end of abdomen strip present in the middle of tergites. Hairs on frons and face white; scales light yellow, dull. Face and margins of mouth cavity light yellow. Basal antennal segments yellow, with white hairs. 3rd antennal segment black, long, baculiform. Length ratio of antennal segments 1.7 : 1 : 6. Vertex wide, distance between ocellar tubercle and upper eye margin equal to half width of ocellar tubercle. Occiput covered with pure-white, dull scales, only on vertex immediately beyond ocellar tubercle and along funnel margin on occiput replaced by reddish yellow bright scales. Occiput with yellowish white hairs. Collar on anterior margin of thorax formed by bright yellow hairs. Surface of mesonotum and scutellum nearly concealed by reddish yellow scales becoming whitish on sides of mesonotum and along posterior margin of scutellum and forming longitudinal light strips. Thorax and scutellum with light yellow scales. Upper part of mesopleura with tuft formed by light yellow scales, lower part of mesopleura entirely covered with light yellow scales. Other parts of propleura covered with similar scales. Coxae black, with whitish yellow scales and hairs. Fore femur without setae, middle and hind femora with short and rather sparse black setae. Wings hyaline. Costal hook, veins *Sc* and R_1 yellow, other veins brown. First posterolateral cell widely open at wing margin. Alula light, with white scales along margin. Halteres white, plumula in front of them formed by light yellow hairs. Sides of abdominal tergite I with light yellow hairs. Surface of abdominal tergites covered with reddish yellow and light yellow scales. Abdomen with white and light yellow hairs. Sternites with yellowish white scales.

Epandrium with deep emargination in lateral margin. Epiphallus strongly broadened, with overhanging lateral margins and small ventral median carina. Phallus small, strongly pointed, with distinct tooth at base. Gonocoxites without crossband, uniformly covered with hairs. Fine apex of gonostyli slightly bent laterally. Outgrowth on base of gonostyli small, projecting beyond margin of gonocoxites.

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 7, Southern Negev, Botem, 28 km NNW of Elat, 5.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Egypt, Israel.

*23. ***Exoprosopa minois*** Loew, 1869.

Material. 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 10, Southern Negev, N. Nizzana, 14 km WSW of Mizpe Ramon, 6, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. S Europe, Transcaucasia, Turkmenia, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Syria, Israel.

24. ***Exoprosopa rivulosa*** (Becker, 1902).

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 20, Central Negev, Makhtesh Ramon, 8–14 km NE of Mizpe Ramon, 18.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Israel, Egypt.

*25. ***Hemipenthes exoprosopoides*** Paramonov, 1928.

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 26, Dead Sea Area, N. Arugot, 'En Gedi env., 22–23.IV.1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 43, Upper Galilee, N. Keziv, 'Avdon env., 15.V.1994 (Volkovitsh); 4 ♀, Israel, loc. N 29, Mount Hermon, 3 km NNW of Newe Ativ, 26.VII.1996 (Shibanova, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Iran, Israel.

*26. ***Hemipenthes praecius*** (Loew, 1869).

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 29, Mount Hermon, 1750 m, 3 km NNW Newe Ativ, 26.VII.1996 (Shibanova).

Distribution. Mountains of Middle Asia, S Siberia, Mongolia, China; mountains of N Israel.

*27. ***Heteralonia aeacus*** Meigen, 1804.

Material. 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 38, Upper Galilee, HaYarden (Jordan) Riv., 2 km NE of Karkom, 6.V.1994 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. S Europe, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Mongolia, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, Syria, Israel, United Arab Emirates.

*28. ***Heteralonia aegina*** (Wiedemann, 1828).

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 6, Southern Negev, Har Quetura, 4 km SE of Shizzafon, 4.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 12, Northern Negev, Shadmot Shezaf, 20 km WSW of Ashalim, 8.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 17, N. Ze'elim, 5 km N of Massada, 10.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Syria, Yemen, Egypt, Sudan, Djibouti.

*29. ***Heteralonia bezzii*** Paramonov, 1928.

The species was described from 2 specimens (male and female) collected in Egypt. Reported from Israel for the first time.

Material. 3 ♀, Israel, loc. N 8, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev, Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 2 ♀, Israel, loc. N 12, Northern Negev, Shadmot Shezaf, 20 km WSW of Ashalim, 8.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. Egypt, Israel.

30. ***Heteralonia deserticola*** Paramonov, 1928.

This species was described from Jerusalem. Later it was considered a subspecies of *H. megerlei* Meigen (Engel, 1932–1937; Zaitzev, 1989). Thorough comparison of *H. deserticola* specimens collected by us in Israel, with specimens of *H. megerlei* (mainly, features of male genitalia structure), in my opinion, confirms the specific distinctness of *H. deserticola*.

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 26, Dead Sea Area, N. Arugot, 'En Gedi env., 22–23.IV.1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 12, Northern Negev, Shadmot Shezaf, 20 km WSW of Ashalim, 8.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 2 ♂, Israel, loc. N 13, Central Negev, Hamakhtesh Hagadol, 12 km ESE of Yeroham, 11.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. S Europe, Syria, Israel.

31. ***Heteralonia megerlei*** (Meigen, 1820).

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 8, Central Negev, N. 'Neqarot, 11 km SE of Mizpe Ramon, 5, 7.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. S Europe, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Egypt, Algeria, Lybia, Tunisia, Mauritania, Sudan.

32. ***Heteralonia rivularis*** (Meigen, 1820).

Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 25, Carmel Ridge, Carmel, N. Me'arot, 10 km S of Tirat Karmel, 21.VII. 1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. S Europe, Transcaucasia, Middle Asia, Mongolia, Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Morocco.

33. ***Heteralonia suffusa*** (Klug, 1832).

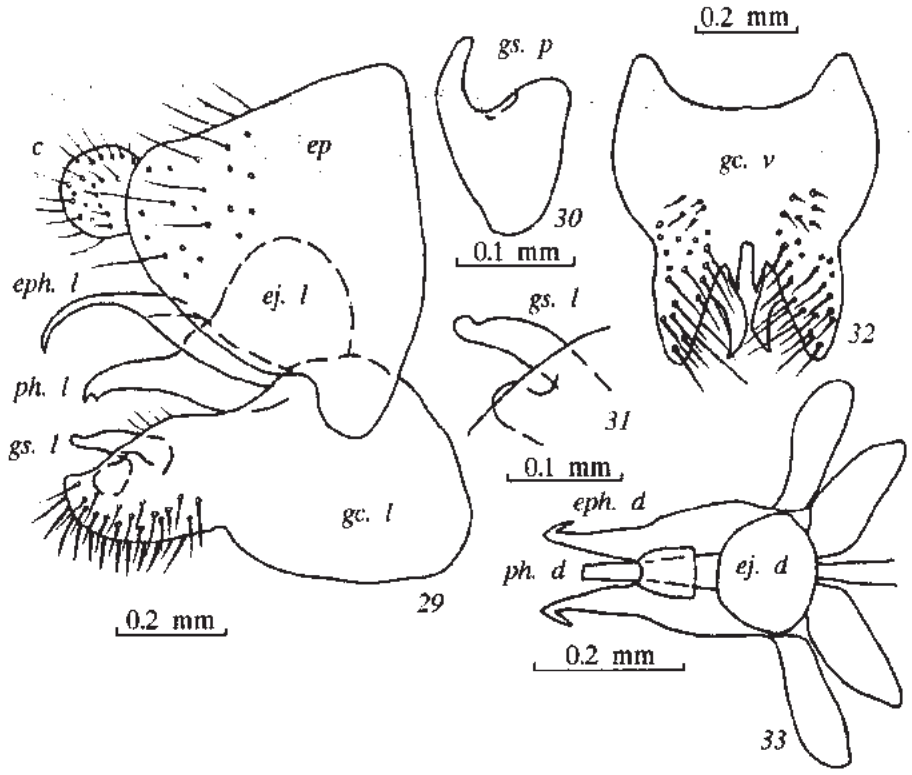
Material. 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 24, Carmel Ridge, Har Sumaq, 5 km SSE of Daliyat et Karmil, 20.VII.1996 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. S Europe, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, United Arab Emirates, Israel, Tunisia.

*34. ***Micomitra lapidoti*** Zaitzev, sp. n. (Figs. 29–33).

The new species is most closely related to *M. stupida* Rossi, *M. pharao* Paramonov, and *M. bella* Austen, clearly differing in the shape and proportions of 3rd antennal segment, very wide vertex in males, and the arrangement of light crossbands of scales on abdomen. The following features are characteristic of the species: frons with black hairs and contiguous cover of yellowish white scales; wide vertex; distance between upper eye margin and lateral ocellus equal to width of ocellar tubercle; bands of white scales occupying anterior margin of abdominal tergite I and entire tergites III, VI, and VII; unusual structure of epiphallus, formed from two long hook-shaped processes.

Description. Male. Head and thorax black, shining; only margin of mouth cavity with narrow white strip. Entire frons covered with dense, long, yellowish white dull scales with short black erect hairs between them. Strongly projecting face also covered with black hairs and dark scales with metallic greenish and pinky shine. Proboscis rather long, projecting beyond mouth margin as far as head length. Maxillary palpi black, with black hairs. Antennae black, with black hairs. Length ratio of antennal segments 1.5 : 1 : 9.5. 3rd antennal segment bulb-shaped, with very long stylus nearly equal in length to segment itself. Vertex black, shining. Distance between ocellar tubercle and upper



Figs. 29–33. *Micomitra lapidoti* sp. n., male genitalia. Designations as in Figs. 1–4.

eye margin equal to width of ocellar tubercle. Occiput covered with dark scales with green shine and black hairs. Collar on anterior margin of thorax formed by yellow and black hairs; yellow hairs covering anterior margin of mesonotum, black hairs covering pleura and prosternum. Mesonotum and scutellum covered with dark scales of greenish metallic tint, with short black hairs between them. Wide strips of yellowish white, dull scales running along sides of mesonotum from anterior margin to wing base. All setae on mesonotum and scutellum brownish yellow, except 1–2 black setae before wing bases. Mesopleura with tuft formed by yellow hairs in upper and black hairs in lower part. Sternopleura with spot of dense silvery-white shining scales. Other parts of pleura shining, with sparse short black hairs. Coxae and other parts of legs black, with black hairs and scales. Hind coxa with spot formed by silvery-white shining scales. Fore tibia without setae. Wings hyaline, only very anterior margin slightly yellowish. First posterolateral cell open. Costal hook black. Alula dark, with white scales along margin. Halteres white, with slightly darkened stem. Plumula in front of them formed by yellow hairs. Sides of abdominal tergite I with tuft of light yellow hairs. Sides of other abdominal tergites with short black hairs. Surface of abdominal tergites covered with black, slightly shining scales. Anterior margin of abdominal tergite II with narrow band formed by light yellow scales. Similar scales cover entire surface of tergites III, VI, and VII. All sternites covered with black scales, except sternite III, covered with silvery-white shining scales.

Epandrium rather small, with straight lateral margin and without any prominences. Epiphallus formed by two long narrow hook-shaped processes. Phallus long, nearly as long as epiphallus, without basal tooth. Apex of epiphallus beak-shaped. Gonocoxites with postmedian crossband, ventral surface of their distal third densely covered with coarse setae. Gonostyli deeply embedded into gonocoxites, only their upper quarter distinct.

Female. Similar to male, differing only in the following characters: no light yellow, dull scales present on frons covered with greenish, shining scales as those on face; light bands on abdominal tergites formed by white scales, with band occupying only posterior third of abdominal tergite III; surface of tergites IV–VII entirely covered with dark yellow-golden scales; sternites I and II covered with shining silvery-white scales; similar scales forming spots on sides of sternites III–V.

Body and wing length 5–9 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Israel, loc. N 12, Southern Negev, N. Hazera, 20 km ESE of Dimona, 13.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev). Paratypes: 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 12, Southern Negev, N. Hazera, 20 km ESE of Dimona, 13.IV. 1994 (V. Zaitzev); 1 ♀, loc. N 15, Dead Sea, N. Ze'elim, 4 km N of Horvot Mezada (Massada), 15.IV.1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♂, Israel, loc. N 27, Dead Sea Area, N. Quidron, 25 km NNE of 'En Gedi (Mezuqe haHe'teqim Reserve), 24.IV.1994 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Israel.

The species is named for Dr. B. Lapidot of the Academy of Sciences of Israel, provider of joint Russian-Israeli scientific projects.

*35. ***Micomitra stupida*** (Rossi, 1790).

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 9, Southern Negev, N. Zin, 14 km NW of 'En Hazeva, 11.IV.1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya); 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 14, Southern Negev, Har Quetura, 4 km SE of Shizzafon, 14.IV.1994 (Volkovitsh and Dolgovskaya).

Distribution. S Europe, Transcaucasia, Kazakhstan, Middle Asia, Iran, Israel.

*36. ***Pterobates chalybaea*** (Roder, 1887).

Material. 1 ♀, Israel, loc. N 17, N. Ze'elim, 5 km N of Massada, 10.VII.1996 (V. Zaitzev).

Distribution. Syria, Israel, Lebanon.

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