ZOOGEOGRAPHY AND HOST PLANTS OF LONGITARSUS IN ISRAEL,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF SIX NEW SPECIES
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

There are 42 species of Longitarsus recorded from Israel. For the known species, previously recorded and new distributional and host plant data are listed; zoogeographical affinities and predictions are also given. There are 18 species recorded in Israel for the first time as well as new records from Iran, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt. Three new synonymies are established: kiapperichi Mohr (= aKierii Pic); syriacus (Allard) (= luridus (Scopoli)); spifotus Welse (= rectilineatus (Foudras)).

Many new host plant records are given, including records for 8 species with previously unknown hosts. There are 6 new species described: ailotrophus; bytinskii; eminatus; hermonensis; nigriiividus; and nimrodi.

INTRODUCTION

Alticinae or flea beetles are the most diverse subfamily of the leaf beetles Chrysomelidae. Many members of this family are harmful as agricultural pests and some beneficial as biological control agents of weeds. Alticines are generally the smallest sized chrysomelids; however, they are the only subfamily that has the advantageous locomotory ability of jumping, in fact very few beetles at all have this ability (Furth, 1980, in press). Some alticine genera, especially those which include noxious species, have been relatively well studied as to their alpha taxonomy, general distribution, and even biology and life cycles; e.g. Phgllotreta, Psylliodes, and Epitrix. However, other less pestiferous genera have often been neglected in many respects; such is the case with Longitarsus the world’s largest genus of Alticinae. Recently certain species groups of Longitarsus have become important as biological control agents of weeds. As more is learned about their host plant relationships other species are bound to gain importance in biological control.
In a previous study (Purth, 1979b), the evolution, zoogeography, and host plant ecology of Israeli Alticinae in general were discussed as well as a detailed study of Phyllophaga. The present paper treats 42 species of the genus Longitarsus in Israel: six described herein as new species; two species to be described by a colleague; 18 new records for Israel; and 16 previously recorded species 16 of which were listed by Bodenheimer (1937) along with 2 other taxa misidentified at that time. The complete range of all species as well as their known and predicted distribution in Israel and the surrounding areas of the Middle East are included. Based on the present research, the phenomena of intra-specific wing polymorphism, host plant ecology, and biogeography will be discussed in the following paper (Purth, 1980).

METHODS

This research, especially the field work, was largely conducted in the course of a Cornell University Ph.D. and a Hebrew University of Jerusalem Postdoctoral Fellowship, with field work during the seasons of 1972-1974 and 1977-1979. In addition, literature and taxonomic investigations were made at Cornell and Yale University (Peabody Museum of Natural History). Many museum and private collections were visited during 1972-1974 and 1977 in order to examine alticine material; specimens were also borrowed from various institutions. A list of these collections (those visited indicated by the year), their curators, and abbreviations used herein is found in the Acknowledgements section at the end of this paper.

Field collections were made primarily using a canvas-bag sweep net and/or aspirator. Specimens were either killed immediately in potassium cyanide or kept alive for host plant testing. Great care was taken to make host plant associations in the field whenever possible and to have the hosts accurately identified by botanists. Morphological taxonomic investigations were conducted using various high powered binocular dissecting microscopes. Genitalia dissections were done with simple minute pin instruments and drawings of genitalia were made by using a Bausch & Lomb Tri-Simplex Micro-Projector. For some additional details see Purth, 1979b.

New species descriptions also follow the format of Purth, 1979b and here any abbreviations or special format will be explained when they first occur. Holotype, allotype, and some
paratypes will be deposited in the Tel Aviv University entomological collections and other paratypes will be deposited in various collections, as indicated, including my own collection (DF). All types were collected by the author unless otherwise indicated.

The list of zoogeography and host plants of Israeli species of *Longitarsus* contains all known and new records of distribution and hosts as well as appropriate commentary on these subjects. The synonymies are also given in this section. The following procedures are used in this list and in the new species descriptions:

**Zoogeography:** The complete known range of distribution of each species is given beginning with western Europe east to Asia, south and west along the southern Mediterranean coast to NW Africa. Only records of countries or regions for which I have not examined material are followed by the reference for this record. The new records, i.e. Israel (new), Cyprus (new), have all been collected by the author. Other new Middle East records are followed by the abbreviation for the collection to which the specimens belong. Records of distribution in the Israeli faunal (biotic) provinces (see Map 1, for geographical names and abbreviations) are given along with the zoogeographical regional affinities and commentary or predictions of occurrence in other countries. Each species is considered based on the listed distributional records and ecological information. The terminology and abbreviations for the zoogeographical regions used are as follows: Mediterranean (Med.); Circum-Mediterranean (Circ-Med.); East Mediterranean (E. Med.); West Mediterranean (W. Med.); Euro-Siberian (ES); Irano-Turanian (IT); Eurosiberian (Er.) or Saharo-Arabian (see Purth, 1979b, 1980). The words north, central, and south are abbreviated by their capitalized first letters (i.e. N., C., S.) when applied to particular countries or regions. For the zoogeographical affinity analysis of the genus and more detailed explanation see the following paper (Purth, 1980).

**Host Plants:** The recorded host plant genera from the literature (number of species in parenthesis) are listed; species names are mentioned if appropriate to the Israeli flora. The specific Israeli host plant records are given in approximately decreasing order of preference, if appropriate the primary host is indicated. In cases where there is some question about the accuracy of the host record, the genus name is preceded by a question mark. A question mark before the host species name indicates some doubt as to the species identification. After the Israeli host records, the range of collection dates in Israel is given.
Map 1. Geographical areas in Israel and Sinai, and abbreviations used in the text. (Reproduced with permission of the Israeli Academy of Sciences and Humanities).

KEY

1. Upper Galilee (U.G.)
2. Lower Galilee (L.G.)
3. Carmel Ridge (C.)
4. Northern Coastal Plain (N.C.P.)
5. Valley of Yare'el (Y.V.)
6. Samaria (S.)
7. Jordan Valley and Southern Golan (J.V.)
8. Central Coastal Plain (C.C.P.)
9. Southern Coastal Plain (S.C.P.)
10. Foothills of Judah (F.H.)
11. Judean Hills (J.H.)
12. Judean Desert (J.D.)
13. Dead Sea Area (D.S.)
14. Arava Valley (A.V.)
15. Northern Negev (N.N.)
16. Southern Negev (S.N.)
17. Central Negev (C.N.)
18. Golan Heights (G.H.)
19. Mount Hermon (M.H.)
20. Northern Sinai (N.S.)
21. Central Sinai Foothills (C.S.F.)
22. Sinai Mountains (S.M.)
23. Southwestern Sinai (S.S.)

ISRAELI SPECIES OF LONGITARSUS

Longitarsus aeneus Kutschera

Zoogeography

Range: W. Mediterranean north to S. France and east to Italy; Malta; Yugoslavia (Gruev, 1979); Morocco to Egypt; Jordan (newly recorded); Israel. Circ.-Med.; probably in Syria, Lebanon, and locally in E. Med. countries.

Israel: all north and central regions south to S., C., N. Negev, but not yet recorded in A.V. or D.S.

Host

Recorded: Echium vulgare (Bargagli, 1878); Echium (2) (Peyerimhoff, 1911); Cynoglossum officinale (L.) (Jolivet, 1967).

Israel: Echium judaeicum; E. angustifolium; E. longifolium; E. glomeratum; Anchusa aegyptiaca; A. hybrida; Alkanna striogosa.

From 7 Dec. to 21 May (M.H.).
Longitarsus albineus (Foudras)

Zoogeography

Range: S. Europe (including Med. Islands – Balearics, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia) north to mid-France and N. Italy, east to Balkans; Poland (Marchalowski, 1976); USSR (Crimea, S. Russia) and Iraq (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Iran; Afghanistan – 1,740m (Lopatin, 1963); Cyprus (new); Israel; Egypt; Algeria; Morocco – 2,000m (Jolivet, 1967). Circ-Med./ITT/Ex., some extension into ES; probably throughout Israel (including Negev and Sinaí) to Egypt across N. Africa, and in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey.


Host

Recorded: Heliotropium europaeum; H. sp. (Jolivet, 1967).

Israel: H. europaeum; H. villosum; H. maris-mortui; H. bovei; H. ?sp. From 19 March and 1 May to 8 Dec.

Longitarsus albus (Allard)

Zoogeography

Range: Israel (new); Algeria; Morocco (Marchalowski, 1969). W. Med. (coastal); probably from Israel across N. Africa along coastal dune areas.

Israel: N.C.P.; C.C.P.; S.C.P.

Host

No previous record; in Israel on Senecio joppensis. From 20 Feb. to 10 May.

Longitarsus alleri Pic

Longitarsus klappechii Mohr, 1962; 323, n.syn.

Zoogeography

Range: Spain, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria (Gruev, 1973), USSR (S. Russia);
Israel (new); Lebanon (new-MP (Pic)); Jordan; Egypt; Algeria (Peyerimhoff, 1929). Circ-Med.; throughout Middle East, possibly in most other Med. countries and in N. Africa.

Israel: M.H.; G.H.; S.; J.V.; C.C.P.; J.F.; J.H.; C.N.; S.M.

Host

No previous record; in Israel on: Nepeta curviflora (primary host); N. italicum; Majorana syriaca; Ballota kaiseri (Sinai); B. undulata (Negev); S. hierosolymitana; Brunnera orientalis. From 14 Jan. to 20 June (N.H.) and 26 Nov.

Synonymy: I have examined 5 cotypes of alflerii Pic: 3 (CUNM); 1 (MP); 1 (MP). I have also examined the allotype and 13 specimens of klapperichi, Klapperich Collection (NW) and one specimen from AN; all have been determined by K-H. Mohr. I have determined that both species are identical in all respects; therefore, synonymy.

Mohr (in litt, 1977) mentions that L. antineae (Peyerimhoff, 1929) from Algeria is synonymous with klapperichi Mohr; therefore, it is also a synonym of alflerii. I have not examined specimens of antineae. Peyerimhoff recorded L. antineae on Teucrium antineae; Ballota sp., Lavandula antineae.

Longitarsus allotrophus n.sp. (Figs. 1,2)

Antennae. Usually segments 1-4(5) slightly lighter brown, gradually darker brown apically sometimes entirely light brown to brown. Proportions: segment 2 swollen more than other segments and evidently longer than 4 or 6, but slightly shorter than 5; 4 and 6 subequal, longer than 3 (= shortest), noticeably shorter than 5 (= longest). The following are representative measurements (0.01 mm) for segments 2-6: Male: 11-7-9-12-9. Female: 11-7-9-13-9.

Head. Color brown or dark reddish brown (= ferrugineus); punctuation - impunctate except for several punctures near and/or just dorsal to the lateral frontal lines at the juncture with the eye (= eye-ptc); texture (= surface) very finely shagreened; frontal bosses not at all indicated (= no evidence of impressed dorsal frontal lines); usual carinae not distinctly raised or keeled, but somewhat broad and flat; labrum usually colored as rest of head but sometimes darker brown mesally.
Figs. 1-4. *Loninitarsus* species. 1-2 *L. allotrophia* n.sp. 1a-b - aedeagus (N. Keziv, U.G.), a - ventral view, b - lateral view; 2 - spermatheca (N.Oren, C.). 3-4 *Loninitarsus* undescribed species B. 3a-b - aedeagus (Sepula, S.C.P.); 4 - spermatheca (Biddu, J.H.).
Pronotum. Color approximately as in head, but often somewhat darker brown or ferrugineus and slightly mottled (= irregularly colored); punctuation fine, usually shallow, finer than elytral punctuation, moderately dense, sparser laterally, confused, texture finely shagreened, often causing a slight metallic reflection; shape subrectangular (see measurements); lateral margins evenly rounded; bristle pore area (= anterolateral corners or angles) somewhat thickened, projecting, and rounded (not angled).

Elytra. Color as in pronotum; punctuation medium (coarser than pronotum), dense, usually evidently striate, at least in center of elytral disc (unlike minuscus (Youdras)); texture apparently smooth; shape elongate or elongate-ovar; lateral margins slightly rounded; all known populations micropterous, thus humeral calli absent and rounded (or weak).

Legs. Fore and mid legs uniformly light brown to brown; hind legs uniformly darker brown or ferrugineus, but tarsi distinctly lighter brown or yellow; male first foretarsal segment distinctly swollen.

Venter. Dark brown or ferrugineus; male apical sternite without any depression.

Genitalia. Male Fig. 1a-b. Female Fig. 2.

Measurements. (all measurements are in mm and the following abbreviations are used: Lb = maximum body length; Le = elytra length; Lp = pronotum length; Wp = maximum pronotum width; Weh = width at the elytra at the humoral calli; Weem = maximum width of elytra)

Male: Lb = 1.52-2.07; Le = 1.20-1.57; Lp = 0.36-0.47; Wp = 0.52-0.69; Weh = 0.62-0.81; Weem = 0.78-1.04. Female: Lb = 1.65-2.00; Le = 1.28-1.55; Lp = 0.37-0.48; Wp = 0.53-0.65; Weh = 0.65-0.80; Weem = 0.85-1.05.

Zoogeography. Israel; Jordan (MB). E. Med.; probably in Lebanon and Syria.

Israel: M.H. (2,000m); U.G.; L.G.; C.; S.; J.N.

Host.

Stachys cretica; S. distans; S. palaeastina; Prasium majus; Pholitis visc cosa; ? P. brevillabris; Marrubium ? multiradiatum; Sideritis ? pullulans; Cephalaria joppica (= allotrophy).
Discussion. L. allotrophus is closest to an undescribed species B near minusculus (to be described by Dr. C. Leonard) (see also Furth, 1976. pp. 225-228); however, it differs from allotrophus in the following respects: elytral punctuation usually confused, rarely with evidence of striae; elytral lateral margins sub-parallel not rounded, thus elongate; all known Israeli populations macropterous; recorded only on species of Molucella (Labiatae); different nedegus (Fig. 3a-b); different spermatheca (Fig. 4).

Although the undescribed species B near minusculus and allotrophus are somewhat similar to juridus in some external morphology, there is no distinct indication that either is conspecific with syriacus (Allard) (= juridus (Scopoli); see p.103).
In the original description Allard (1866) says that syriacus has a smooth pronotum (not shagreened) and well defined frontal bossae; however, both allotrophus and the undescribed species near minusculus are consistently characterized by having a distinctly shagreened pronotal surface texture and no evidence of frontal bossae (dorsal frontal lines).

This new species is named for the fact that it demonstrates the interesting ecological phenomenon of allotrophy (= alternate/secondary host plant in an unrelated plant family; see Furth, 1980).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂, Nachal Kesiv, U.G., 4 IV 1978 (Fig. 1) (TAU). Allotype ♂, same data as holotype (TAU). Paratypes: 5 ♀, 2 ♂♂, same data as holotype (DF); 6 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, N. Kesiv, 8 V 1978 (♂, ♀ KMMH, USNM, BSC, MP; remainder DF);♀, N. Amud, U.G., 26 X 1977 (DF); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, N. Amud, 7 IV 1978 (DF); 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀♀, N. Amud, 30 IV 1978 (DF); 38 ♂♂, 47 ♀♀, Mt. Meron, U.G., 1200m, 7 IV 1978 (DF); 19 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, Mt. Meron, 1200m, 30 IV 1978 (DF); 3 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Peq'in, U.G., 7 V 1979 (DF); 2 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Elon, U.G., 17 I 1979 (DF); 24 ♂♂, 29 ♀♀, Mt. Hermon, 1600m, 26 IV 1978 (DF); ♂, Mt. Hermon, 1650m, 26 IV 1978 (DF); ♂, Mt. Hermon, 1400m, 26 IV 1978 (DF); ♂, Nazareth, L.G., 2 III 1979 (DF); 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Nazareth, 8 V 1979 (DF); ♂, Naalelina, L.G., 8 V 1979 (DF); 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, N. Oren, C., 3 IV 1978 (DF); ♂, ♀, N. Oren, 9 VI 1978 (DF); ♀ Haifa, C., 9 VI 1978 (DF); 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, N. Oren, 9 VI 1979 (DF); ♀, Regev, S., 21 XII 1977 (DF); 9 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, Wadi Ar, S., 2 V 1979 (DF); ♂, Mt. Tavor, Y.V., 9 V 1978 (DF); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Shores, J.H., 10 IV 1978 (DF).
Longitarsus anchusae (Paykull)

Zoogeography

Range: Europe north to S. Scandinavia, south to S. France, Italy, Balearic Isl., and east to Balkans (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Poland (Warchalowski, 1976); Turkey; USSR (S. Russia); USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); Iran (Berti & Rapilly, 1973); Syria; Israel; Jordan (new-MV); Morocco (Jolivet, 1967); Algeria. Circ-Med./ES; probably in other Middle East countries and also in desert regions of Israel and across N. Africa.


Host

Recorded: Heikertinger (1925): Cynoglossum; Asperugo; Symphytum (2); Anchusa; N onnea; Pulmonaria (2); Myosotis; Lithospermum (3); Cerinthe; Echium.

Israel: Anchusa strigosa (primary); A. hybrida; A. azurea; Echium glomeratum; Symphytum palestinum; Alkanna strigosa; Cynoglossum creticum. From 21 Jan. to 14 May.

Longitarsus ballotae (Marsham)

Zoogeography

Range: Ireland (Heikertinger et al., 1940); C. and S. Europe, northwest to France and England, southwest to Spain, east to Balkans (Greece); Poland (Warchalowski, 1976); Turkey and USSR (S. Russia) (Heikertinger et al., 1940); USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); Cyprus; Syria; Israel (new); Morocco to Tunisia (Jolivet, 1967); Jordan (new-MV). Circ-Med./ES; probably throughout central and northern Israel and Lebanon.


Host

Figs. 5–9. *Longitarsus* species. 5–6 *L. bytinskii* n.sp. 5a-b – aedeagus (Mt. Hermon, 1900m); 6 – spermatheca (ibid.). 7a-b – *L. pratensis* (Panzer), aedeagus (Italy, Duino) (from Leonardi, 1973a). 8–9 *L. depressorum* Heikertinger. 8a-b – aedeagus (USSR, Bucharin) (from Leonardi, 1973a); 9 – spermatheca (USSR, Dortkaju) (from Leonardi, 1975).
Israel: Ballota rugosa; B. philistaea; B. undulata; Marrubium vulgare. From 29 Jan. to 13 Aug.

**Longitarsus bertii Leonardi**

**Zoogeography**

Range: Poland (Marchalowski, 1976); Leonardi (1973a); NE Italy; Austria; Hungary; Albania; NW. Turkey; N. and E. Iran; Bulgaria; Syria (new-Mr (Peyerimhoff)); Israel (new). ES/IT, some Med. extensions; probably in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.


**Host**

Recorded: *Mentha* (Leonardi, 1973a)

Israel: Mentha longifolia. Recorded on 9 Jan.; 24 March; 4, 13 May; 3 June; 1 Aug.; 24 Oct.; 17 Nov.; 1 Dec.

**Longitarsus bytinskii n.sp. (Figs. 5a-b, 6)**

**Antennae.** Basally light brown gradually becoming dark brown to black apically, especially segments 7-11. Proportions: segment 2 approximately subequal to 4, 5, or 6; 5 usually slightly longer; 2 swollen more so than 4-6; 3 distinctly smallest. Male: 9-6-9-11-9. Female: 10-7-9-11-10.

**Head.** Upper face (= above antennal insertions) darkly ferrugineus to black, noticeably darker than pronotum; lower face lighter, lightly ferrugineus to orange; labrum black; impunctate, except for several eye-plt punctures one of which may extend mesad to others; texture distinctly finely shagreened; no indications of frontal bosses, but lateral frontal lines rather deeply impressed; nasal carina raised and broad.

**Pronotum.** Light brown to brown, often mottled (= two or more tones), rarely ferrugineus, lighter than head and usually noticeably darker than elytra; punctuation fine, sometimes very fine, sparse to moderately dense, confused (finer and sparser laterally); texture finely shagreened; shape subrectangular;
lateral margins rounded and usually somewhat laterally compressed; bristle pore area noticeably thickened, slightly projecting and angled.

Elytra. Light brown, distinctly lighter than head and pronotum; punctuation medium, sometimes fine, often shallow (coarser than pronotum), dense, confused (finer and sparser apically); texture very finely or finely shagreened; shape elongate, lateral margins only slightly rounded; humeral calli partially developed (= brachypterous).

Legs. Fore and middle tibiae light brown to brown, lighter than femora; all femora dark brown to ferrugineus, hind femora darkest; hind tibiae dark brown or ferrugineus, but usually lighter than hind femora; male first foretarsal segment noticeably swollen (as in pratensis but unlike desertorum).

Venter. Dark brown or ferrugineus; male apical sternite with vague, shallow, broad depression often only apparent by a small subtriangular depression in anterior part of sternite.

Genitalia. Male Fig. 5a-b. Female Fig. 6.

Measurements. Male: Lb = 1.35-1.65; Le = 0.95-1.23; Lp = 0.31-0.36; Wp = 0.43-0.55; Wm = 0.51-0.67; Wem = 0.65-0.83. Female: Lb = 1.50-1.82; Le = 1.13-1.23; Lp = 0.35-0.36; Wp = 0.50-0.55; Wm = 0.61-0.70; Wem = 0.77-0.82.

Zoogeography. Israel: Mt. Hermon, 1800-2000m; IT; probably in Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan.

Host. Plantago lanceolata ? var.

Discussion. This species is closest to desertorum Reikertinger of central Asia and pratensis (Panzier) of Europe, also in Israel. There are few external morphological characters that can be used to separate these three species; however, the genitalia are clearly different. The spermatheca of bytinskii (Fig. 6) is almost identical to pratensis but very different from desertorum (Fig. 9). The aedeagus of bytinskii (Fig. 5a-b) is very different from pratensis (Fig. 7a-b) but very similar to desertorum (Fig. 8a-b). The pronotum of bytinskii is more laterally compressed than in desertorum and pratensis; in which it is more broad and flattened, thus almost as wide basally as the elytra. The pronotum (dorsal view) of bytinskii, therefore, appears to be relatively narrow (this may vary to a minor degree in wing polymorphic populations). Leonardi (1975) has used the
ratio Le/Lp to show differences between two species of the pratenis-desertorum group. He gives this ratio as greater than 3.7 for desertorum and less than 3.7 for pratenis; bytinskii (Le/Lp = 3.07-3.47) falls into the latter category with pratenis and, thus, can be separated from desertorum on this basis also. The Circ-Med. pratenis also exists in Israel (see p. 00) but at low elevations and apparently is not sympatric with bytinskii. The IT desertorum may eventually be found sympatrically with bytinskii on Mt. Hermon, or it may actually be geographically isolated. These three species are apparently part of a closely related (sibling) morpho-ecological species group that feed on Plantago.

This species is named for Prof. H. Bytinski-Salz (Emeritus, Tel Aviv University) who originally suggested my research with Alcicninae in Israel; he is one of the great entomologists of that country. He has been very helpful during my research and was together with me when I collected the first specimen of this new species.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype, Mt. Hermon, 1900m (hibernating under stone), 23 IV 1973 (TAU). Allotype, Mt. Hermon, 1900m, 22 V 1973, (TAU). Paratypes: 10 d, 3 q, 1900m, 22 V 1973 (d, q TAU; d, q BMNH; others DF); 3 d, 2 q, Mt. Hermon, 1800m, 22 V 1973 (DF); d, q, Mt. Hermon, 1900m, 24 X 1977 (DF); d, q, Mt. Hermon, 1800m, 25 X 1977 (DF). Only specimens from 22 V 1973 were collected on Plantago lanceolata? var.; others from general sweeping.

Longitarsus dimidiatus Allard sensu Doguet 1976b


Zoogeography

Range: France; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; Turkey, Afghanistan (Leonardi, 1973a); USSR (Armenia, Tadjik) (Khzorian, 1968); Iraq; Israel (new); Egypt (new - USNN); Libya (Heikertinger et al., 1940). IT/Cir-Med/Eo.; probably completely Cir-Med. with Er. extensions and throughout C. Asia to Middle East.

Israel: M.H.; G.H.; U.G.; L.G.; S.; J.V.; C.C.P.; J.D.; D.S.; A.V.; N.N.; S.M.
Figs. 10-17. Lomitarus species. 10-11 L. eminatus n.sp. 10a-b aedeagus (Elon, U.G.); 11 - spermatheca (Syria, Aleppo - MF). 12-13 L. eminus Warshulowski. 17a-b aedeagus (Kadi Tala, S.M.); 13 - spermatheca (ibid.).
14-15 L. obliteratooides Gruev. 14a-b - aedeagus (no scale or data given, from Gruev, 1973); 15 - spermatheca (redrawn from Gruev, 1973). 16-17 L. obliteratus Rosenhauer. 16a-b - aedeagus (no scale or data given, from Gruev, 1973); 17 - spermatheca (Mt. Hermon, 1290m, U.G.).
Host

Recorded: Cynoglossum (Duguet, 1976b)

Israel: Echium rawolfii (Negev); E. longifolium; E. judaicum; Anchusa strigosa; A. hybridia; A. milleri (Sinai); Brunnera orientalis; From 9 Jan. to 28 April (G.H.).

Longitarsus emarginatus Weise

Zoogeography

Range: Israel; Jordan (new-M). Endemic E. Med.; probably in Lebanon and Syria.

Israel: S.C.P.; J.F.; J.H. throughout to G.H.; and M.H.

Host

No previous record; in Israel on: Echium judaicum (primary); E. angustifolium; Anchusa strigosa; A. hybridia; Erodium spp. (= allotrophy). From 16 Nov. to 26 March.

Longitarsus aminatus n. sp. (Figs. 10a-b, 11)

Antennae. Brown or light brown, apically slightly darker. Proportions: segments 2 swollen and longer than 3; 2 approximately subequal to 4 and 6 (5 often slightly longer) or also subequal to 2, 4, and 6 (in obliteratus and eminus 2 is distinctly shorter than 4-6). Male: 11-8-11-11-11. Female: 10-8-11-12-11.

Head. Frons and vertex metallic (sometimes with slight metallic bronze reflection); nasal carina broadly raised, not sharply keeled; clypeus, especially laterally, usually noticeably lighter (= brown or orange); labrum black or dark brown; impunctate, but often one eye-pit puncture from each side extended mesally; frontal bosses distinct; distinctly impressed dorsal frontal lines (dorsal frontal lines more impressed than in eminus but less than in obliteratus).

Pronotum. Usually metallic black often with bronze reflection (sometimes without evident metallic reflection); punctuation very shallow and moderately dense, but often not singly distinct, thus surface appearing weakly rugose; texture extremely finely
shagreened, often apparently smooth; shape subrectangular; lateral margins subparallel, only slightly rounded; bristle pore area short, only slightly thickened and projecting.

**Elytra.** Metallic black, sometimes with bronze reflection; punctuation very shallow (coarser and more distinct than pronotum), dense, confused (unlike striate or semi-striate punctuation in obliterator and eminus); slight rugose appearance due to weak and merging punctures; texture apparently smooth; shape oval (not elongate and subparallel-sided as in obliterator and eminus); no evident humeral calli (= micropterus); lateral margins broadly rounded especially apically; basally no wider than base of pronotum.

**Legs.** Fore and mid tibiae light brown to yellow; fore and mid femora often slightly darker brown; metatibiae somewhat darker brown but lighter than metafemora; metatibiae with prominent apical spine; male first foretarsal segment not evidently swollen.

**Genitalia.** Male Fig. 10a-b. Female Fig. 11.

Measurements. Male: Lb = 1.61-1.93; Le = 1.11-1.30; Lp = 0.38-0.44; Wp = 0.51-0.57; Weh = 0.47-0.52; Wem = 0.90-0.94. Female: Lb = 1.68-1.78; Le = 1.19-1.30; Lp = 0.41; Wp = 0.53-0.55; Weh = 0.30-0.54; Wem = 0.92-1.0.

**Zoogeography.** Israel; Lebanon; Syria. E. Med.; in Israel (U.G.) probably also in M.H. and G.H.

**Host.** Phlomis viscosa; ? Prasium majus.

**Discussion.** This new species is closest to obliteratoroides Gruev from S. Europe as well as similar to obliterator and eminus of the Israeli fauna; eminus is best separated from these other three by genitalic morphology (Figs. 12-17). It is also somewhat similar to salviae Gruev from S. Europe (Spain to Bulgaria - Gruev, 1973) but eminus differs in its oval shape, weak and confused elytral punctuation, and genitalia (see Gruev, 1973. Figs. 1c-d, 2b). L. eminus differs from its closest apparent relative obliteratoroides by having: more oval elytral shape; shallower pronotal and elytral punctuation; male first foretarsal segment swollen; more deeply impressed dorsal frontal lines; more distinctly shagreened frons (obliteratoroides frons almost glabrous or smooth); and most importantly a different spermathecal duct coiling pattern.
The name *eminatus* is a combination of the names of its two closest relatives in the Israeli fauna; *eminus* and *obliteratus*.

**Material Examined.** Holotype d, Israel, Kibon, U.G., 17 I 1979 (Fig. 10a-b) (TAU). Allotype q, same data as holotype (TAU). Paratypes: q, same data as holotype (DF); 2 d, Israel, Mt. Meron, 1200m, U.G., 26 x 1977 (DF); 2 d, Israel, Nachal Keziv, U.G., 4 IV 1978 (DF); q, Lebanon, Hasrun, 1500m, 19 IV 1935, W. Wittmer (MM); d, Lebanon, Conv. Liban, Fl. Lycoz, U. Sahlberg, 2568 (MF); q, "Syrie" (P. Jean Louis, No. 320, (MF-Pic)); q, "Syrie," (?) Fereithus, (P. Florien), No. 76, (MF-Pic); d, 2 q, Syria, Aleppo, coll. Plason (MF).

*Longitarsus eminus* Marchalowski

**Zoogeography**

Range: Iran (Marchalowski, 1973); Afghanistan; Israel (new). It. This Sinai population is a highly disjunct population of *eminus*. A detailed examination and comparison of this Sinai population with those in Iran and Afghanistan should be made in order to be certain of its status. This is the only example in *Longitarsus* or all Alticinae that demonstrates an affinity to the Irano-Turanian element in the southern deserts of Israel.

Israel (Sinai): S.M.

**Host**

Recorded: Mentha (Marchalowski, 1967)

Israel: *Mentha longifolia lavandulacea*. From 25 March to 17 July and 6 Nov. to 4 Dec.; probably present all months but peak season in Nov.-Dec.

*Longitarsus fuscoaeneus* Redtenbacher

**Zoogeography**

Range: C. and E. Europe; Italy; Poland (Marchalowski, 1967); Balkans; Turkey; USSR (Russia); USSR (Uzbek), Iran (Marchalowski, 1967); Syria; Israel; Jordan (new-MV). E. Med./ES, extension into IT; probably in Lebanon.
Figs. 18-21. *Longitarsus* species. 18-21 *L. hermonensis* n.sp.
Israel: S.C.P.; J.F.; J.H.; throughout to G.H. and M.H.

Host

Recorded: Buysson (1907): Cynoglossum officinale; Echium vulgare; Lithospermum arvense.

Israel: Echium judaicum; E. glomeratum; E. angustifolium; Anchusa aegyptiaca; A. strigosa; A. hybrida; Cynoglossum creticum; Alkanna strigosa. From 8 Dec. to 2 March.

*Longitarsus gracilis* Kutscher

Zoogeography

Range: Europe west to England, north to Denmark, east to Poland, South to Italy and Greece (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Israel (new); Algeria. ES/Circ-Med.; probably in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey; possibly absent in the arid Med. coastal countries of most of N. Africa.

Israel: U.G.

Host

Recorded: Jolivet (1967); Tussilago farfara; Senecio (5); Petasites.

Israel: unknown. From 20 June to 17 Oct.

*Longitarsus hermonensis* n. sp. (Figs. 18a-b, 19)


Head. Brown or ferrugineus; impunctate; texture smooth; no indications of frontal bossae; nasal carina broad and flat; labrum darkened.

Pronotum. Light to dark brown often with mottled appearance (= two or more color tones), usually evidently lighter than head and darker than elytra. Punctuation extremely fine and shallow (weak), sparse, confused, sometimes appearing impunctate;
texture smooth. Shape subrectangular; lateral margins broadly and evenly rounded; bristle pore area somewhat thickened, but not angled or projecting.

_Elytra_. Light brown or yellow often with granulated appearance, distinctly lighter than head and pronotum. Punctuation extremely fine, shallow (weak), sparse, confused; often appearing impunctate, especially apically; texture smooth. Shape broadly elongate-oval, lateral margins broadly rounded; humeral calli weak and rounded (=brachypterous).

_Legs_. Fore and mid legs with tibiae lighter brown than femora, hind legs with femur dark brown and tibia brown or ferruginous (femora and tibia darker than in fore and mid legs); male first foretarsal segment swollen; metatibia with distinct dorsal carina, especially basally, and with prominent apical spine.

_Venter_. Dark brown; male apical sternite without depression, but with median apical lobe sometimes with a tiny round depression.

_Genitalia_. Male Fig. 18a-b. Female Fig. 19.

_Measurements_. Male: Lb = 2.45-2.64; Ls = 1.87-2.00; Lp = 0.57-0.63; Wp = 0.82-0.88; Weh = 1.08-1.10; Wem = 1.38-1.43. Female: Lb = 2.67-2.80; Ls = 2.01-2.10; Lp = 0.64-0.65; Wp = 0.89-0.90; Weh = 1.10-1.12; Wem = 1.50-1.53.

_Zoogeography_. Israel: Mt. Hermon, 1600m. ES; probably in Syria, Lebanon, and possibly Jordan.

_Host_. Verbascum sp.

_Discussion_. This species is very similar in morphology and host plant to _foudrasi_ Weise from middle and southern Europe and somewhat less similar to _nigrofasciatus_ (Goeze) in Israel. In comparison with _hermonensis_, _nigrofasciatus_ has coarser and usually striate elytral punctures and quite a different spermatheca (Fig. 21). Relative to _hermonensis_, _foudrasi_ males have: no swelling of the first foretarsal segment; aedeagus (in ventral view) apically more narrowly pointed and attenuated and central furrow shallower, more parallel-sided and not strongly tapered at its ends (see Mohr, 1966), and in lateral view less strongly undulate apically. The most significant difference between _hermonensis_ and _foudrasi_ is the coiling of the spermathecal duct which in _foudrasi_ (Fig. 20) is the opposite direction from _hermonensis_ (Fig. 19).
MATERIAL EXAMINED. ♂ Holotype, Mt. Hermon, 1600m, 20 IX 1979 (Fig. 18a-h) (TAU). ♀ Allotype, same data as holotype (Fig. 19) (TAU). Paratypes: ♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype (DF); 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Mt. Hermon, 1600m, 27 IX 1972 (♂, ♀ BMNH; others DF); ♂ Mt. Hermon, 1600m, 16 X 1972 (DF); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Mt. Hermon, 2000m, 8 VIII 1974, leg. F. Kaplan (♂, ♀- TAU and DF).

Longitarsus kariheinzi Warochalowski

Zoogeography

Range: SE. Turkey (1000-1600m); Israel (new). IT.; possibly partially E. Med. or ES; probably in mountains of Syria and Lebanon.

Israel: M.H. (1900-2000m).

Host

No previous record; in Israel on Marrubium multiradiatum. From 20 June to 11 Sept.

Longitarsus lateripunctatus Rosenhauer

Zoogeography

Range: Mediterranean Islands; S., G., and N. Europe east to Balkans (including Crete); USSR (Crimea); Cyprus; Israel (new); Algeria, Morocco. Circ-Med./ES; probably in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey.

Israel: M.H.; G.H.; L.G.; C.; S.; J.V.; J.H.

Host


Israel: Symphytum palestinum (primary); Cynoglossum creticum. From all months except July and August, but most common from Feb. to May.
Longitarsus linnæi (Duftschmid)

Zoogeography

Range: S., C. Europe; Rumania; Poland; Balearic Isl.; Italy; Balkans; USSR (S. Russia, Crimea, Turmen, Kazakh); Turkey; Syria; Israel. ES; extensions into IT; probably in Lebanon and Jordan, but not in southern Israel.


Host

Recorded: Symphytum tuberosum (Heikertinger, 1925).

Israel: Symphytum palestinum (primary); Brunnera orientalis.
From 23 Feb. to 23 May.

Longitarsus luridus (Scopoli)

Thymis syriaca Allard, 1866:379, n. syn.

Zoogeography

Range: all Europe; NW Africa; USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); Siberia (Heikertinger et al., 1940); C. Mongolia (Lopatin, 1967); Balkans (Mohr, 1965); Turkey; Iran (Marchalowski, 1973); Iraq (Lopatin, 1967); Cyprus; Syria; Israel; Jordan (new-MW). ES/Circ-Med./IT (Palearctic); probably in all Middle East countries.


Host

Recorded: Heikertinger (1926): Clematis; Ranunculus (4); oligophagous on Boraginaceae, Labiatae, Compositae; Plantaginaceae. Plantago leaf miners (Mohr, 1966). Cephalaria (Peyerimhoff, 1919).

Israel: Salvia hiorosolymitana; Majorana syriaca; Cephalaria syriaca; Plantago communis; Prasum majus; Molucella spinosa; Sideritis pallulans. From 24 Oct. to 26 June.
Synonymy: In the original description of *Thyamis (= Longitarsus)* suriaca Allard, 1866, p. 379, said that it was close to luridus and castaneus Duftschmid (= brunnus Duftschmid) but that the pronotum in suriaca was smooth, not shagreened as in luridus; however, I find this character to be sometimes variable in luridus. I have examined two specimens of *L. suriaca* (MP), formerly in the Wiese Collection, from Karmich, "coll. Faust", and they are certainly luridus. Also I have examined 7 specimens from the Allard Collection (MP) under the name suriaca; 4 apparently from Lebanon are possibly types, but not clearly indicated. All 7 of these (MP) are tender and/or light colored luridus. Allard's original description of suriaca is diversified enough that it does not exactly fit any one species known to me. Because I found no evident types in the Paris Museum collections, it is difficult to be absolutely positive of synonymy; however, after my examination of the specimens determined as *Thyamis suriaca* Allard, especially those in the Allard Collections (including the Oberthür-arranged Allard Collection) (MP), I have concluded that *L. suriaca* (Allard) is synonymous with luridus (Scopoli).

*Longitarsus lycopif (Poudras)*

Zoogeography

Range: all Europe (including Med. Islands), north to S. Scandinavia, east to Balkans, Turkey; USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); USSR (S. Russia, Turkmen, Kazakhstan); Japan (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Iran; Turkey; Cyprus (now); Syria; Israel; Jordan (new-MW); Yemen, Chad, Saudi Arabia (Dousset, 1979); Tunisia to Morocco. Circ-Med/ES/TI/Er. (= Palearctic); probably in Lebanon.

Israel: S.C.P.; J.F.; J.R.; J.D.; D.S. throughout to G.H. and M.H.

Host

Recorded: Heikertinger (1926): Mentha (3); Lycopus europaeus.

Israel: Mentha longifolia (primary); Lycopus europaeus. Recorded in all months of the year, but most common in April-May.

*Longitarsus melanocephalus* (DeGeer)

Zoogeography

Range: all Europe; USSR (S. Russia, Kazakh, W. Siberia); Balkans; Turkey (Heikertinger et al., 1940); NE. Iran (Marchalowski, 1973);
Israel (new); Algeria (Heikertinger et al., 1940). ES; probably only in northern Israel and in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon.

Israel: U.G.

Host

Recorded: Plantago spp. (Mohr, 1966)

Israel: Plantago lanceolata. From 4 May.

*Longitarsus membranaceus* (Foudras)

**Zoogeography**

Range: Europe, west to Portugal and England, north to Germany and Hungary; Poland (Marchalowski, 1976); Italy (including Sicily–Leonardi, 1972); Balkans (Mohr, 1965); USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); N. Iran (Marchalowski, 1973); Cyprus (new); Israel (new); Balearic and Malta Islands (Jolivet, 1953); Morocco to Tunisia (Jolivet, 1967). Circ-Med/ES; extensions slightly into IT; probably in Jordan, Syria, and Turkey.

Israel: M.H.; G.H.; U.G.; S.

Host

Recorded: Teucrium (2) (Mohr, 1962a); Mentha (Normand, 1937).

Israel: unknown (*Teucrium* sp.). From 4 April to 16 Oct.

*Longitarsus mirae* Doguet

**Zoogeography**

Range: Israel (new); Saudi Arabia, Chad. (Doguet, 1979). ER; probably in Jordan, Egypt, Sudan and possibly Libya.

Israel: A.V.; S.N.

Host

No previous record; in Israel on *Echium rauwolfi* and *Anchusa milleri*. From 15 Feb. to 20 April.
Longitarsus nanus (Pondras)

Zoogeography

Range: C. Europe north to France, Germany and Poland (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Med. Europe to Balkans (Greece); Israel (new); Algeria (Jollivet, 1967). Circ-Med./ES; probably throughout central and northern Israel, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey.

Israel: M.H.; G.H.; U.G.; L.G.; C.; J.H.; J.D.

Host

Recorded: Heikertinger (1926); Teucrid; Stachys. Jollivet (1967): Brunella; Teucrid (2).


Longitarsus nigrilividus n. sp. (Figs. 22a-b, 23)

Antennae. Usually entirely dark brown, rarely only segment 1 very dark and extreme apex of 2 and 3 slightly lighter (not noticeably light brown or yellow as in Israeli dimidiat). Proportions: segments 2 and 3 smallest and subequal, 3 slightly longer, 2 somewhat swollen; 4, 5, and 6 longer and approximately subequal.


Head. Shiny black; impunctate; texture smooth; no distinct bossae, but antero-mesal part of frons evidently raised and with faint indications of dorsal frontal lines (mesally only) (= pseudo-bossae); dimidiat (especially populations from G.H.) often has single shallow puncture dorso-laterad to these pseudo-bossae; nasal carina raised and narrowly keeled.

Pronotum. Shiny black; texture smooth; punctation fine to very fine, sparse and shallow, distinctly finer and sparser than in elytra; dimidiat punctation of pronotum fine to medium and coarser than nigrilividus, but relative to elytral punctation, dimidiat pronotal punctation also finer and sparser; shape sub-rectangular; lateral margins evenly and slightly rounded; bristle pore area not very thickened or projecting.

Elytra. Shiny black (blue-black appearance when alive); texture smooth; punctation medium, moderately dense, confused; punctures
fading (shallower) in apical ¼, thus apparently smooth or punctures vague and indistinct; dimidius punctures also fading, but usually some distinct at apex; shape elongate-oval, apically broadly rounded; most populations known with strong, projecting humeral calli (= macropterus), but one population (Kfar Tavor) with weak and rounded calli (= brachypterus).

Legs. Fore and mid femora very dark brown or black with extreme apex lighter; fore and mid tibiae dark brown (often lighter than femora) in middle but lighter brown at extremes (base and apex); hind leg entirely dark brown or black, sometimes extreme apex of tibia light brown; all tarsi light brown or yellow; dimidius (especially Israeli populations) with all tibiae (often fore and mid femora) light brown or yellow; male first foretarsal segment noticeably swollen; metatarsi with dorsal carina basally distinct, in dorsal view outwards bent, in lateral view proximal apical extreme triangularly enlarged, apical spine large and prominent. Venter. Shiny black; male apical sternite without depression.

Genitalia. Male Fig. 22a-b Female Fig. 23. See figures 24a-b, 25 of dimidius for comparisons.

Measurements. Male: Lb = 1.96-2.53; Le = 1.51-1.92; Lp = 0.49-0.59; Wp = 0.63-0.74; Wem = 0.26-1.02; Wem = 1.00-1.34. Female: Lb = 2.96-2.90; Le = 1.85-2.15; Lp = 0.66-0.67; Wp = 0.72-0.82; Wem = 1.00-1.10; Wem = 1.21-1.46.


Host. Echium longifolium; E. glomeratum; E. jadaecum; Anchusa strigosa; A. aegyptiaca. Species of Echium are the primary hosts.

Discussion. This species is closest to dimidius (Allard) also in the Israeli fauna. Overall color is a good separating trait, especially in fresh specimens; although color generally is not completely reliable or constant in many insect groups. Specimens of dimidius are distinctly metallic bronze all over and nigrilividus is entirely shiny black (not metallic). I have examined dimidius specimens from 1922 which still retain this distinctive color. The best differences between these probably siblings species is the consistent difference in the female spermatheca (Figs. 23, 25). No ecological differences are evident at present. I have collected them together at the same time on adjacent plants of the same species. The name "nigrilividus" means black-blue or black/blue-black which is the appearance of these beetles when alive.

**MATERIAL EXAMINED.** Holotype ♂, Qusbiye, G.H., 16 I 1979 (TAU). Allotype ♀, same data as holotype (TAU). Paratypes: 67 ♀♀, 50 ♀♀, same as holotype (at least a ♂ and ♀ will be distributed to most of the collections mentioned in Acknowledgements section); 23 ♂♂, 14 ♀♀, Kfar Nafekh, G.H., 16 I 1979 (DF); 4 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Qusbiye,
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9 I 1978 (DF); 2 ♀♂, 3 ♀♀, Qasbiye, 31 I 1978 (♂ and ♀ MM: ♀, 2 ♀♀ DF); ♀, Qasbiye, 13 XII 1979 (DF); 2 ♂♂, ♀, Newe Ativ, M.H., 16 I 1979 (DF); ♂, Nachal Beset, U.G., 17 I 1979 (DF); 3 ♂♂, ♀, Nachal Amud, U.G., 23 II 1979 (DF); ♀, Nazareth, L.G., 2 III 1979 (DF); ♂, Nurit, Y.V., 15 II 1979 (DF); ♀, Kfar Tavor, Y.V., 14 II 1978 (DF); 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Gesher, J.V., 31 I 1978 (DF); ♂, Ein Gov, J.V., 15 I 1979 (DF); 6 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Nachal Tutt, S., 2 III 1979 (DF).

**Longitarsus nigrofasciatus** (Goeze)

**Zoogeography**

Range: C. and S. Europe (including Islands) west and north to England, France, Germany, east to Poland; Balkans; Turkey; USSR (S. Russia, Kazakhstan); USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); Iran (Maschalowski, 1973); Jordan (new-MY); Israel; Algeria; Morocco and Tunisia (Jollivet, 1967); Canary and Madeira Islands (Heikertinger et al., 1940). Circ-Med./ES/IT/Br. (= Palearctic); probably across N. Africa to Israel and all Middle East countries to Afghanistan and S.C. USSR.

Israel: Recorded in all regions, except D.S., A.V., S.S.

**Host**

Recorded: Heikertinger (1914, 1926); *Verbascum* (ca. 12) in Europe; *Scrophularia* (5) in S. Europe.

Israel: *Verbascum galilaeum* and other species throughout Israel (primary host); *Scrophularia mishoniana* and a few other species. Recorded in all months, but most common in spring.

**Longitarsus nimrodi** n. sp. (Figs. 26a-b, 27)

**Antennae.** Entirely light brown or yellow, not apically darkened. Proportions: segments 2 and 3 approximately subequal but 3 longer, distinctly so in males; 3, 4, and 5 approximately subequal but distinctly longer than 2 and 3; in females 5 evidently slightly longer than 4 or 6; in males 4-6 gradually increasing in length. Male: 11-15-21-23-25. Female: 13-15-18-22-20.

**Head.** Brown or slightly reddish brown; impunctate; texture smooth or finely alutaceous (not shagreened); no indications of frontal bossae; nasal carina narrowly keeled and raised; labrum dark brown or black.
Figs. 26-29. *Longitarsus* species. 26-27 *L. nimrodi* n.sp. 26a-b - aedeagus (Mt. Hermon, 800m); 27 - spermatheca (ibid.).
28-29 *L. pulmonariae* Weise. 28 - aedeagus (no scale or data given, from Mohr, 1962b); 29a-c spermathecae (from Leonardi, 1972) (a&b - W. Germany, Starnberg; c - W. Germany, Teschen).

*Proptum.* Brown or reddish brown (as in head); punctation very fine, shallow, sparse; texture extremely finely shagreened, often apparently smooth; shape subquadrate, only a little wider than long (see measurements) lateral margins gradually rounded; bristle pore area not much thickened or projecting.
Elytra. Light brown to brown, often evidently lighter than head and pronotum; punctuation extremely or very fine, often less evident than pronotal punctuation; texture smooth; shape elongate-oval (especially oval); lateral margins gradually rounded; humeral calli absent or weak and rounded (= micropterous).

Legs. Usually uniformly light brown to brown, often fore legs (femora and tibiae) somewhat lighter than hind legs, no distinct difference between metafemur and metatibia; male first foretarsal segment not evidently swollen; metatibiae slightly bent outwards, with prominent (but not long) apical spine, without dorsal carina.

Venter. Color approximately as in elytra, sometimes slightly darker brown; male apical sternite with median apical lobe containing a tiny round evident depression.

Genitalia. Male Fig. 26a-b. Female Fig. 27.

Measurements. Male: Lh = 2.25-2.55; Le = 1.65-1.85; Lp = 0.55-0.57; Wp = 0.72-0.84; Weh = 0.85-1.05; Wem = 1.09-1.43. Female: Lh = 2.25-2.83; Le = 1.70-2.05; Lp = 0.55-0.74; Wp = 0.72-0.94; Weh = 0.86-1.12; Wem = 1.17-1.50.

Zoogeography. Israel: Mt. Hermon, 800m. ES, possibly somewhat IT; probably in Syria and Lebanon.

Host. Symphytum palestineum.

Discussion. L. nimrodi is most closely related to pulmonariae Weise, exolatus (L.), and nervosus (Wollaston) based on their subsegment pronotum, but especially because of the female spermathecae. It is closest to pulmonariae based on the rather weak character of uniform light brown antennal color but more significantly related through spermatheca and aedeagus form and host plant. It differs from pulmonariae by having; very fine elytral punctuation as opposed to the coarse elytral punctures of pulmonariae; uniformly colored metafemora rather than the dorsoapically darkened metafemora of pulmonariae; and by a significantly more called spermathecal duct. Leonardi (1972) has shown the range of variation of the spermathecal duct coiling in pulmonariae (Figs. 29a-c); however, nimrodi seems to me beyond this variation. The aedeagus of nimrodi is ventrally similar to pulmonariae (Figs. 26a-b and 28, respectively), but in lateral view that of nimrodi is extremely bent. L. pulmonariae is apparently an ES species distributed in central and southern Europe
(Heikertinger et al., 1940), southeast to the Balkan Peninsula (Gruve, 1979 and Warchalowski, 1974). Leonardi (in litt., 1980) will describe a probable new subspecies from the Balkans and Hungary. This new species nimrodii is probably a sibling of pulmonariae also being an ES element and with Symphytum as a host.

This new species is named for the namesake of the type locality Nimrod Castle, a Crusader castle overlooking the Huleh Valley and the sources of the Jordan River, named after the biblical hunter Nimrod.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype d, Mt. Hermon, 800m, 14 VI 1978 (TAU). Allotype q, same data as holotype (TAU). Paratypes: 7 dd, 6 qq, same data as holotype (DF).

Longitarsus obliteratus Rosenhauer

Zoogeography

Range: C. and S. Europe to S. England, east to Greece; Turkey; USSR (S. Russia, Kazakh); USSR (Ukraine) (Shaftro et al., 1963); Afghanistan (Lopatin, 1963); N. Iran (Warchalowski, 1973); Syria; Israel; Jordan (new-MW); Algeria; Morocco. Circ-Med./IT/ES (= Paleartic); probably throughout Israel and surrounding countries.

Israel: M.H.; U.G.; L.G.; C.; S.; J.V.; C.C.P.; J.F.; J.H.; D.S.

Host

Recorded: Mohr (1966): Salvia; Thymus. Jolivet (1967): Salvia (3); Thymus (2); Satureia; Origanum; Calamintha; Brunella; Melissa.

Israel: Salvia hierosolymitana; S. judaica; Salvia sp. Recorded all months of the year.

Longitarsus parvulus (Paykull)

Zoogeography

Range: S. Europe, southeast to Bulgaria and Greece; Turkey, USSR (S. Russia), ? Japan (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Israel; N. Africa. Circ-Med./ES; probably in northern Israel, Syria, and Lebanon.
Israel: C.

Host

Recorded: pest on Linum usitatissimum (flax) (Mohr, 1966); Linum (4) (Jolivet, 1967).

Israel: unknown, but probably on Linum. From 4-9 May.

Longitarsus pellucidus (Foudras)

Zoogeography

Range: all Europe north to Sweden (Heikertinger et al., 1940), east to Balkans; Poland (Marchalowski, 1976); USSR (S. Russia, Kazakh); Mongolia (Král, 1973); Afghanistan (Lopatin, 1963); Turkey; Iran; Syria; Cyprus; Israel; Jordan (new-MW); Morocco to Tunisia (Jolivet, 1967); W. Med. Islands and Madeira (Jolivet, 1953). BS/IT/Circ-Med. (= Palearctic); probably in all central and north Israel, Lebanon, Egypt, and Libya.


Host

Recorded: Convolvulus arvensis (Heikertinger, 1926; Mohr, 1966); Jolivet (1967): Convolvulus (2); Calystegia (2); Ipomoea batatas.


Longitarsus pratensis (Panzer)

Zoogeography

Range: all Europe to Balkans; Turkey; USSR (S. Russia, Kazakh, Siberia); Afghanistan; N. Iran (Marchalowski, 1973); "Syria" (=Israel), N. Africa, and Canary Isl. (Heikertinger et al., 1940). RS/Circ-Med., with extension into IT; probably throughout central and northern Israel, Syria, Lebanon, Turkey, and possibly in Jordan.

Israel: M.H.; U.G.; S.; C.C.P. (see Furth, 1979a)
Host

Recorded: Heikertinger (1926): Plantago major; P. lanceolata; P. maritima.

Israel: Plantago lanceolata. From 5 Nov. to 4 May.

**Longitarsus punctiger** Sahlberg

Zoogeography

Range: Israel; Jordan (new-MV). Endemic E. Med.; probably Syria and possibly Lebanon.

Israel: J.V.; J.D.

Host

No previous record; in Israel on Anchusa strigosa, A. aegyptiaca, Echium judaicum. Alkanna strigosa. From 7 Dec. to 19 March.

**Longitarsus rectilineatus** (Foudras)

*Longitarsus spilotus* Weise, 1900:294, n. syn.

Zoogeography

Range: ?Spain and France (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Italy; Austria; Switzerland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia (Mohr, 1962a); Poland (Warchalowski, 1976); Yugoslavia (Mohr, 1965); Bulgaria; Turkey and USSR (Georgia) (Gruve and Král, 1976); USSR (Caucasus, Turkmen, Kazakh); N. Iran; NE. and E. Afghanistan (Lopatin, 1963); Syria; Cyprus; Israel (new); Algeria. IT/ES/Circ-Med.; probably also in Jordan and Lebanon.

Synonymy: Gruve and Král (1975) have considered *spilotus* to be an eastern subspecies; however, this seems uncertain to me because of near geographical overlap of these two subspecies and weak morphological differences. I am considering them here as conspecific entities (synonymous).

Host

No previous record; one series by sweeping Majorana surica. Recorded all months except Sept., but most common in May and June.

Longitarsus stragulatus (Poudras)

Zoogeography

Range: Spain (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Italy (Sardinia, Sicily); Malta; Morocco to Tunisia; Libya (Jolivet, 1967); Egypt (new-CNRM); Israel; Jordan (Mohr, 1962b). N. Med./E. Med.; possibly Circ-Med. but not yet recorded in Mediterranean Europe or Balkans (Mohr, 1965; Gruev, 1979). Probably extending across N. Africa to the northern Sinai and Negev deserts and throughout central and northern Israel, possibly to Lebanon and Syria.

Israel: C.H.; S.; J.V.; C.C.P.; S.C.P.; J.H.; C.N.

Host

Recorded: Jolivet (1967): Senecio (2); Hertia (= Othonnopsis)

Israel: unknown; but some indication of Senecio. From 1 Dec. to 12 March.

Longitarsus succineus (Poudras)

Zoogeography

Range: all Europe; Balkans (Mohr, 1965); Turkey; Iran (new-MY); USSR (S. Russia); Japan, Canada, (Leonardi, 1976); Korea (Jolivet, 1973); N. Vietnam (Marchalowski, 1970); C. Asia, USSR (Siberia) (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Israel (new); Algeria (Leonardi, 1976). ES/IT/Circ-Med. and E.W. America (= Holarctic); probably in northern Israel only, Lebanon and Syria.

Israel: U.G.

Host

Recorded: Compositae: Mohr (1966): Eupatorium; Chrysanthemum; Achillea; Artemisia. Jolivet (1967): Leucanthemum; Senecio;
Asteriscus; Anthemis. Also from other families (Heikertinger, 1976): Convolvulus; Symphytum; Salvia; Thymus; Plantago.

Israel: ?Symphytum palatinum. From 30 April to 5 May.

**Longitarsus suturalis** (Marsham)

**Zoogeography**

Range: C. and S. Europe west to England, north to S. Scandinavia, Germany, Czechoslovakia; Rumania; Poland (Marchalowski, 1976); USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); USSR (Crimea, S. Russia, Turkmen, Kazak); Balkans; Turkey; Iran (Marchalowski, 1973); Iraq; Afghanistan-2500m (Lopatin, 1963); ?Korea (Heikertinger et al., 1940); Syria; Lebanon (new-MP); Israel (new); Algeria; Morocco (Jolivet, 1967); Balearic Isl. (Jolivet, 1953). ES/IT/Circ-Med.(= Palearctic); probably in Syria and possibly in Jordan.

Israel: M.H.; G.H.; U.G.

**Host**


Israel: unknown; found on Phlomis brevilabris (post-season) with some minor feeding. From 17 March (U.G.) to 25 Oct.

**Longitarsus tabidus** (Fabricius)

**Zoogeography**

Range: all Europe east to Balkans; Turkey; Cyprus (Georghiou, 1977); and USSR (S. Russia, Kazakh); USSR (Ukraine) (Shapiro et al., 1963); Japan (Marchalowski, 1970); Afghanistan - 1740m (Lopatin, 1963); Israel (new); Morocco to Tunisia. ES/IT/Circ-Med. (= Palearctic); probably throughout the Middle East to USSR, possibly across N. Africa.

Israel: M.C.; U.G.; L.G.; C.; Y.V.; C.C.P.
Host

Recorded: Verbascum (?) (Jolivet, 1967)

Israel: Verbascum gailliacum; V. 2 spp. Recorded in all months of year except January but most common in Sept.-Oct.

**Longitarsus truncatellus** Weise

Zoogeography

Range: Greece; Turkey; Israel; Jordan (new-WC), E. Med.; probably in Syria and Lebanon.

Israel: M.H. (800-1700m) and all north and central provinces south to S.C.P., J.F., J.H., J.D., and N.N.; not yet found in D.S.

Host

No previous record; in Israel on: Cynoglossum creticum (primary); Echium glomeratum (primary); E. judaicum; E. angustifolium; Anchusa strigosia; A. aspera; A. hybrida; Brunnera orientalis; Symphytum palesstineum.

Status: There is still some question as to the status of truncatellus Weise (1890) and pinguis Weise (1888). I have previously considered these as synonymous (Furth, 1976– unpublished data) based on examination of the apparent type series of pinguis in the Weise Collection (MN). However, this series was clearly a mixture of two or more taxa, including specimens from Haifa (=Israel) that are considered as truncatellus here. Two cotypes (MN), from Lugano, Italy, were clearly another species and Leonard (in litt., 1976) says that two other cotypes from Lugano (MN) are pinguis (sensu Müller, 1953; Mohr, 1962b, 1966; Gruev, 1973; and Leonard, 1973). Leonard (in litt., 1976, 1977, 1979, 1980) mentions a possible form of pinguis or of truncatellus from the Appennine (Italy) and Caucasus mountain ranges that have slight variations in dorsal and lateral shape as well as dorsal and lateral view aedeagus form.

The truncatellus (sensu mio) from Israel and Jordan (WC) belongs to the same taxa as specimens that I have examined collected by J. Sahlberg in Turkey (Smyrna - Izmir) (TU, UH) and Greece (Corfu - UH). The type locality of truncatellus is Greece
(Athens and Nauplia, Weise, 1890); therefore, truncatellus is an E. Med. element. The taxa considered as pinguis (sensu Leonardi, Müller, Hohr, etc.) and the Apennine-Caucasus form of pinguis or truncatellus (sensu Leonardi) are apparently ES elements. Several possibilities exist: there are two forms or subspecies of truncatellus (the ES element and the E. Med. element) as indicated by Leonardi's descriptions (in litt., loc. cit.) and my descriptions (Furth, 1976); these two forms are separate taxa, one of which is the true truncatellus Weise; truncatellus (sensu Leonardi) from the Apennines-Caucasus is conspecific with pinguis Weise (sensu Leonardi and others); all three are separate taxa; or all three are synonymous as previously suggested (Furth, 1976) based on the aedeagus similarity, the single frontal puncture, and dorsal frontal lines of all three.

Until this problem can be studied more carefully, by examination of all cotypes of pinguis and location of truncatellus types, I will consider pinguis and truncatellus as separate taxa; the E. Med. element in Israel belonging to truncatellus.

Longitarsus tunetanus Csiki

Zoogeography

Range: Israel (new): Egypt (new-USNM and MF); Tunisia, Br.; probably throughout Negev and Sinai to Egypt and across N. Africa; possibly in Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Israel: C.N.

Host

Recorded: probably a Labiatae feeder (Peyerimhoff, 1925). Unknown in Israel. From 20 Oct. to 22 Nov. (Tunisia and Egypt) and in Israel on 11-12 March.

Longitarsus undescribed species A

This species of the lycomi-group will soon be described by Dr. C. Leonardi of Milan, Italy (in litt., 1980).

Zoogeography

Range: Jordan (190); Israel E. Med.; possibly in Lebanon and Syria.
Israel: U.C.

Host

No previous record. In Israel on: *Pbromis viscosea; Quercus*
(post-season). From 1 June to 26 Oct.

*Longitarus* undescribed species 3

This species near *minusculus* (Poudras) will soon be described
by Dr. C. Leonardi of Milan, Italy (*in litt.*, 1980).

Zoogeography

Range: Jordan (W, MW); Israel. E. Med.; probably in Syria, Lebanon
and possibly north to Turkey.

Israel: M.H. (1900m) C.H.; U.C.; L.C.; C.; S.; J.V.; S.C.P.

Host

No previous record. In Israel on: *Molucella spinosa; N. aevus;
most common in May.

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