

3. Samentasche flach, Rand undeutlich. 3B6 eine Krallen kurz, eine Krallen verlängert. *Pusillopiona* n. sg. Subgenotypus *P. pusilla* (Neum. 1875).
 4. Samentasche flach, Rand undeutlich. 3B6 beide Krallen kurz. *Conglopiona* n. sg. Subgenotypus *P. conglobata* (Koch 1836).

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A misdetermined species of *Cyclopternacris* Ramme (Orthoptera, Acrididae)

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Cyclopternacris cincticollis (Walker, 1870)

1870. *Caloptenus cincticollis*, Walker, Cat. Derm. Salt. Brit. Mus., 4: 689 (*partim*!).
 1910. *Euryphymus cincticollis*, Kirby, Syn. Cat. Orth., 3: 34 (*partim*!).
 1929. *Calliptamus (Caloptenus) cincticollis*, Innes, Mem. Soc. Roy. Ent. Egypt, 3: 156.

This species has been described by WALKER from "Mount Sinai" on the basis of, at least, three specimens, since two colour varieties were mentioned, in addition to the "typical form", but all the types, which have been in Mr. LORD's collection, presented by him to the School of Medicine in Cairo, were lost (see

INNES, *l.c.*, p. 152). For a long time no specimens agreeing with WALKER's description of the typical form have been available for study. On the other hand, specimens from the Sinai peninsula, corresponding to WALKER's var. β , with completely red posterior tibia (not femur, as stated by WALKER obviously due to a "*lapsus calami*") were regarded by me as conspecific with *Acridium morbosum* Serville (UVAROV, 1922, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.*, 28 : 366). Unfortunately, I overlooked at that time that WALKER regarded the red-legged form as a distinct variety, while his "typical form" of *cincticollis* had a mainly yellow tibia. Thus, it is only var. β that should be regarded as a synonym of *Acridium morbosum* which RAMME included in his genus *Cyclopternacris* (1928, *Eos*, 4 : 114).

More recently, a series of specimens of *Cyclopternacris* from Sinai and southern Israel accumulated in the British Museum and it became clear that two distinct species occur in the area, one being the true *C. morbosa* (Serville), of which *cincticollis* Walker var. β is a synonym, and the other agreeing in every detail with WALKER's description of the typical *cincticollis*.

The two species can be distinguished by the following characters:

<i>C. morbosa</i>	<i>C. cincticollis</i>
Larger and more robust	Smaller and more slender
Elytron reaching end of abdomen and of hind femur	Elytron distinctly shorter than abdomen
Hind femur with the inner face black only along the lower edge and near the base	Hind femur with the inner face almost wholly black, except along the upper edge
Hind tibia red throughout, only the very base black below	Hind tibia honey-yellow, tinged pale-red above in the basal third, with blackish-purple base
Hind tarsus red	Hind tarsus light-yellow.

The series of both species before me show that these differences are stable and there are no transitional forms. Since both occur in the same area, they must be regarded as closely related but specifically distinct.

The following material of the two species is in the British Museum:

C. morbosa

Sinai, 1909 (J. COUJAT), "Para, Brazil" (type of *Caloptenus dominator* Walker); "Spain".

The two last locality labels are definitely wrong (UVAROV, 1925, *Trans. Ent. Soc. London* : 299).

C. cincticollis

Israel: E. of Hebron to Ein-Gedi, V.1934 (O. THEODOR); Negev, IV.1946, (A. SHULOV); wadi Raman, 14.V.1946; 1.XII.1949; wadi Abyad, 24.III.1952; Subeita, 27.III.1952; Bir Malina, 20.III.1953; Ein-Gedi, 14.III.1953; Jebel Kurashe, 23.IV.1952 (all J. WAHRMAN).

Sinai: Ferach el Arab, 1926; Sinai, 19.XII.27.

Since the type of *Caloptenus cincticollis* Walker has been definitely lost, the male from Subeita, Negev, is here designated as the neotype.