and vertex flattish, shagreened, the former with faint transverse striae, the latter with a distinct longitudinal sulcus. Hairs of antennae longish, semi-erect, proportions between joints 7.5:37:15:13; lst joint 0.36 × as long as diatone, 2nd nearly 1.8 × as long as diatone, slightly shorter than basal width of pronotum (37:39), slightly curvate basally, 3rd and 4th joints much thinner than 2nd. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum 1.3 × as broad as long at middle, anterior part with erect hairs, lateral margins straight, otherwise carinate as in the preceding species; collar broadish, microsculptured; callal area of the common shape, shiny, only indistinctly shagreened, finely punctate; puncturing of disk dense and coarse as in *C.pilosicollis*. Scutellum swollen, indistinctly microsculptured. Puncturing of elytra as in *C.pilosicollis*, surface not shagreened. Propleurae densely punctate. Prosternal xyphus faintly convex. Tibial spines short, delicate. Male genitalia in Figs. 3 g and 4 a – b. Spiculum absent.

Material studied: Nigeria: Ile-Ife, 1 ♂ type, 5. I. 1970, J. Medler, in my collection.

The basally curvate 2nd antennal joint distinguishes the species from all other representatives of the subgenus except *C.ancylus* Odh. (Uganda), but this species is much bigger (length 4.75 – 6.2 mm), and different in colour, the prosternal xyphus is prominent and knob-like, etc.

On the genus *Glossopeltis* Rt. (= *Tylopeltis* Rt.)

The genus *Glossopeltis* has been regarded as a member of the subfamily Hallodapinae by various authors (e.g. POPPIUS 1914, p. 39 – 42). The following features, however, differentiate it from Hallodapinae: 1) the coarse puncturing (the puncturing is usually absent in Hallodapinae, or , if present, then always superficial), 2) the structure of the claws (Fig. 5 b) (claw with a strong basal tooth, pseudarolia absent, arolia absent, and replaced by a pair of straight hairs) and 3) the male genitalia (which are of the Mirinae type). The genus has therefore to be removed from Hallodapinae to Deraeocorinae. The myrmecomorphic appearance is an adaptative character that has evolved independently in different mirid groups as well as in various other Heteropterous families.

G.laevicollis sp.n.

Length 3.75 mm. Shiny. Dark brown. Base of 3rd antennal joint pale. Elytra (Fig. 14 a) dark brown, with a transverse, not contrasted whitish band at tip of scutellum, this band with scattered brown punctures; base of cuneus with a narrow transverse white band; membrane smoky. Legs dark brown, base of middle and hind femora and the corresponding coxae pale, tibiae apically with a reddish tinge.

Body as in *G.albosignatus* (Rt.). Hair covering short, adpressed. Head nearly 0.7 × as broad as pronotum, finely microsculptured; eyes large, ocular index 0.89. Antennae incrassate, proportions between joints 6:37:22:?, 2nd joint 1.23 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Basal part of pronotum (Fig. 5 c) strongly convex; anterior part strongly, base weakly microsculptured; puncturing indistinct. Apical part of scutellum strongly humped. Clavus and corium distinctly and relatively sparsely punctate. Male genitalia in Fig. 5 d – g.

Material studied: Nigeria: Ile-Ife, 1♂ type, 29. XII. 1970, J. Medler, in my collection.

Easily distinguished from the other species of the genus by the almost impunctate pronotum.

Dicyphinae

Cyrtopeltis callani Odh.

The specimens from Lubumbashi are slightly longer and have somewhat larger eyes than in the populations from Uganda: length (♂♀) 4.5 mm (in Uganda ♂ 3.35 – 4.4 mm, ♀ 3.5 – 4.0 mm), ocular index 0.64 – 0.81 (♂) or 0.86 (♀) (in Uganda 0.80 – 1.0 in ♂ and 0.89 – 1.06 in ♂). Male genitalia as in Fig. 6. Length of hypophysis of left stylus 0.66 – 0.72 mm.

Mirinae

Phytocoris psole sp.n.