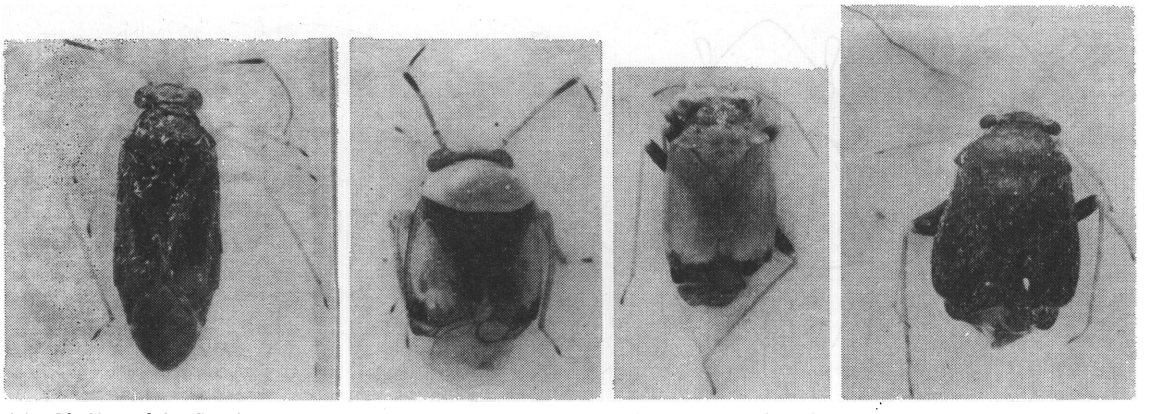

Fig. 39. From left: *Grewiocoris elongatus* gen. et sp. n., *Payrolygus ciliaris* sp. n., *Aloea cunealis* gen. et sp. n. and *Ambonea uniformis* sp. n.

long, lateral margins strongly insinuated, calli moderately elevated. Male genitalia as in Fig. 38 j – n.

22 – 25, 3 paratypes; 84, several paratypes; Equatoria: Juba, 1 ♂, type, 27. II – 2. III. 1963; 74, several paratypes; 30 km. N of 71, 1 paratype. In swampy meadows and shores. Also known from Zaire (Katanga).

Near *C. lividipennis* Rt. (S. and E. Asia, Oceania), but differs in the colouring (in *lividipennis* head, pronotum and scutellum with ± well-developed blackish markings and elytra yellowish or yellowish green). The sensory lobe of the left stylus is somewhat longer and the hypophysis more curvate. Moreover the spiculum of the vesica is less expanded subapically.

Nycticapsus Pop.

Incorrectly regarded as a synonym of *Mecomma* by CARVALHO & SOUTHWOOD 1955: 43. Differing from *Mecomma* in the absence of sexual dimorphism (also ♀♀ always macropterous), in the remarkably globose and strongly shiny, finely marginate head, the broad collar area of the pronotum and the male genital structure. For complete description see POPPIUS 1914: 73.

N. melanocephalus Pop.

Male genitalia as in Fig. 38 o – s.

Near 79, several exx.; 78 – 79, several exx.; 68, several exx.; 77, many exx.; 62, several exx. In moist meadows and in undergrowth of luxuriant forests. Previously known only from Lake Nyasa. I have several specimens also from Ethiopia.

Lasiomimus Pop.

L. coleoptratus Pop. – 77, 1 ex. At lamp. E. Africa (Victoria Nyanza).

Pilophorus H.

P. pilosus Odh. – Head and pronotum in Fig. 40 a. – 24 – 24 a, 1 ex.; 22 – 25, 1 ex.; 77, 2 exx.; 74, 1 ex. At lamp. Previously known from Uganda. I have seen specimens from Eritrea and Cameroon.

P. pilosus Odh. ssp. *brevicollis* ssp. n.

Robuster than the nominate form; pronotum (Fig. 40 a – b) broader and distinctly shagreened, lateral margins only shallowly insinuated, basal margin only 1.25 × as broad as apical margin and groups of silvery hair on elytra only weakly developed.

77, 1 ♀ paratype; Yei- Iwatoka, 1 ♀, type, 12 – 13. IV. 1963.

P. minutissimus sp. n.

Length 1.75 – 2.0 mm. Opaque. Blackish brown. 1st and 4th antennal joints red, 2nd dark brown, 3rd and base of 1st pale ochraceous. Elytra dark brown, apically slightly shinier, clavus dark yellowish brown; a transverse stripe of silvery tomentum along basal margin of clavus and of scutellum, corium with only about 5 groups of silvery hairs along claval suture. Legs yellowish; apical third of fore and middle and apical two-thirds of hind femora purplish or dark brown; fore and middle tibiae with a dark longitudinal stripe on outer surface; hind tibiae dark brown with apex and base whitish.

Very small, but rather robust, body 2.4 × as long as broad. Hair covering yellowish, smooth. Head 0.75 – 0.80 × as broad as pronotum, ocular index 1.53 (♂) or 1.4 (♀). Antennae short, proportions between joints 3 : 11 : 7 : 6, 2nd joint clavate, 0.70 – 0.73 × as long as diatone. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum 1.8 × as broad as long, transverse, strongly broadening caudad, lateral margins straight or slightly insinuated. Scutellum flat. Elytra short, only a little longer than abdomen. Hind femora incrassate, tibial spines black.

81 – 82, 1 paratype; Lalyo – Juba, 1 ♂, type and 3 paratypes, 26 – 27. II. 1963; 30 km. N of 71, 1 paratype. Somalia, 125, 3 paratypes. At lamp.

Easily recognized by the size and the absence of transverse bands of silvery tomentum on corium.

Ambonea Odh.

Closely related to the Palaearctic genus *Hypseloecus* Rt. The African species described below live on parasitic plants of the family Loranthaceae, growing on *Acacia* and *Tamarix*, and the only European species of *Hypseloecus*, *H. visci* (Pt.), lives on *Viscum album*, which belongs to the same family. Unfortunately all the specimens of *Ambonea* in my collection