ler, 2) pronotum remarkably pale, yellowish with only calli surrounded by reddish brown dashes, and considerably broader, 1.8 × as broad as long, and flatter, without the basal median carina, 3) cuneus uniformly dark brown and 4) styli (Fig. 45 h – i) differently shaped, the sensory lobe of the left stylus with 3 processes, apical process of genital segment (Fig. 45 m) thicker, theca (Fig. 45 k) without a subapical tooth and vesica (Fig. 44 l) dissimilarly curved.

Ocular index 0.74 (♂) or 1.53 (♀). 1st antennal joint 0.7 × as long as diatone.

Bahr el Ghazal: Wau. 1 ♂, type, 19. II. 1963; 72, 1 ♀ paratype. At lamp.

A. pusillimus sp. n.

Length 3.5 – 4 mm. Resembling *alboconspersus*, but 1) much smaller 2) antennae uniformly dark brown, except apex and base of 1st joint, which are narrowly pale, 3) cuneus uniformly dark brown, 4) eyes remarkably small, ocular index 1.25 (♂) or 1.5 (♀), 5) pronotum without the basal median carina, 6) femora uniformly dark reddish brown without pale irroration, 7) male genital segment (Fig. 45 n) without apical process, theca (Fig. 45 o) with a subbasal claw-like process and vesica (Fig. 45 r) much shorter. Styli as in Fig. 45 p – q.

1st antennal joint 0.6 × as long as diatone.

Kordofan: near Talodi, 1 ♂, type and 1 ♀ paratype, 12 – 13. II. 1963. At lamp.

A. nigrinus sp. n.

Length 4.5 – 5.5 mm. Subopaque. Uniformly dark coffee-brown. 1st antennal joint with minute pale knobs. Elytra with a whitish transverse band (usually ± reduced or totally absent) just caudad of tip of scutellum. Middle and hind coxae pale.

With the general shape of the genus. With short erect and usually dark setae. Ocular index 0.7 (♂) or 1.43 – 1.50 (♀). Proportions between antennal joints 13 : 44 : 34 : 25, 1st joint 0.5 × as long as diatone, 2nd 1.3 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending well beyond hind coxae. Pronotum without a median carina. Hind tibiae more flattened and provided with longer hairs than in the other species. Male genitalia: genital segment (Fig. 45 s) with a short apical process; styli as in Fig. 45 t – u; theca (Fig. 45 v) with a claw-like subbasal process; vesica (Fig. 45 x) with a thin, claw-like apical process.

Bahr el Ghazal: Wau, 1 ♂, type and 1 paratype, 19. II. 1963; 72 – 74, 2 paratypes; 74, 1 paratype. At lamp.

Kapoetius Schmitz

K. rotundifrons Schmitz. – Fig. 46. – 81 – 82, several exx. At lamp in sandy places. Endemic.

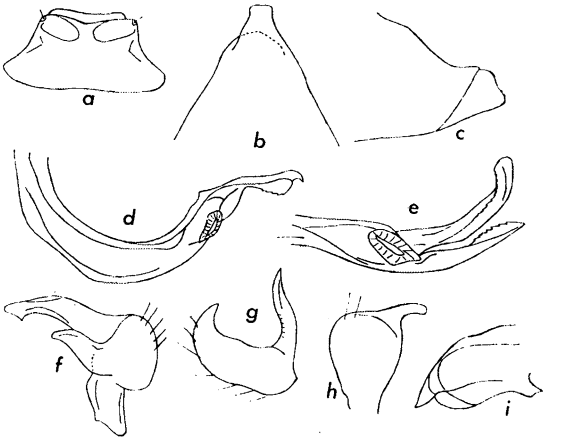

Fig. 46. *Kapoetius rotundifrons* Schmitz: a pronotum; b pygophore, ventral aspect; c same from side; d – e vesica; f – g left and h right stylus; i theca.

Diocoris Kk.

Schuh (1974: 122) synonymized the genus *Systellonotidea* Pop. with *Diocoris* basing his opinion on the fact that of the former genus only the male, of the latter only the female sex was known at the time of the description, and that the recorded distinguishing characters were caused by the sexual dimorphism. After studying an adequate material of both sexes of *Diocoris agelastus* Kk. (Ivory, Coast, Lamto, D. Gillon leg.) and *Systellonotidea triangulifer* Pop. I am convinced that the genera are separate. The following differences were observed: In *Diocoris* ♂ the head appears narrower owing to the smaller eyes and the basal margin of the vertex is narrowly but distinctly carinate (completely smooth in *Systellonotidea*). In *Diocoris* the pronotum is relatively longer and much less strongly broadening basad with the collar only faintly indicated. In *Systellonotidea* (Fig. 47h) the pronotum is strongly broadening basad and the collar is distinct. In the female sex the differences are still more evident. In *Diocoris* (Fig. 47 a – b) the head is only a little broader than the pronotum, the eyes touch the anterior margin of the pronotum and the basal margin of the vertex is faintly carinate. The pronotum is only slightly broadening caudad and flat, the disk in profile not raising above the vertex, and the collar is indistinct. In *Systellonotidea* (Fig. 47 j) the eyes are small and do not touch the the anterior margin of the pronotum, and the base of the vertex is ecarinate. The pronotum is strongly broadening caudad as in ♂ with the disk sloping apicad forming in profile a distinct insinuation behind the vertex, the collar is distinct. In both sexes the hind tibiae (Fig. 47 c) are shorter and flattened in *Diocoris*, long and gracile in *Systellonotidea*.

D. pilosus sp. n.

Figs. 42 a, 47 a – c. Length 4.5 mm. Opaque, only apex of corium and cuneus shiny. Blackish. Vertex basally tinged