



Fig. 48. *Aspidacanthus globicollis* sp. n.: a thorax from side. - *Glossopeltis conradti* Pop.: b same; c claw; d - e left and f right stylus; g theca; h vesica. - *G. albosignatus* (Rt.): i - k left stylus. - *G. ornatus* sp. n.: l pronotum and scutellum from side. - *G. combreticolus* sp. n.: u same. - *Ruwaba elegans* gen. et sp. n.: m head and pronotum; n - o same from side; p - q left and r right stylus; s theca; t vesica.

joint nearly as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to fore coxae. Pronotum basally strongly convex, globose, shagreened and finely punctate. Scutellum with a subvertical apical spine. Elytra much longer than abdomen, distinctly constricted at middle.

♀ brachypterous. Head very large, shagreened, $1.6 \times$ as broad as pronotum, in apical view $1.18 \times$ as high as broad, in side view $1.6 \times$ as high as broad, ocular index 4.6. Proportions between antennal joints 8 : 30 : 21 : 15, 2nd joint $1.43 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum small, basal part only moderately convex, lateral margins insinuated. Scutellum as in ♂. Elytra reduced, scale-like, covering only base of abdomen. Abdomen strongly expanded, twice as long as broad, strongly constricted basally.

17, 2 paratypes; 21, Umm Barona, several paratypes; 33 - 34, 2 paratypes; Darfur: Ed Daein, 1 ♂, type and 1 paratype, 3 - 7. V. 1963; 72, 1 paratype; 30 km. N of 71, 1 paratype. Eritrea, 91 - 94, 1 paratype. Among vegetation in dry sandy places, also on bushes like *Guiera senegalensis*. Myrmecophilous like many other species of the subfamily.

Much like *A. bambeyi* Risb., but pronotum (♂) much more globose basally, scutellar spine directed more vertically dorsad and the pattern of elytra dissimilar (in *bambeyi* the elytra provided with 2 pale spots, the larger not divided at middle). *A. myrmecoides* Rt. is smaller, has a much smaller pronotum, a more globose head, a longer hair covering etc.

Glossopeltis Rt. = *Dactylopsylla*

Glossopeltis REUTER 1903: 13. Type: *G. coutierei* Rt.

Tylopeltis REUTER 1904 a: 4. Type: *T. albosignata* Rt., syn. n.

A characteristic genus, recognized, e.g., by the coarsely punctate upper surface, the shape of the claws (a strong basal tooth, absence of pseudarolia) (Fig. 48c) and the structure of the male genitalia: left stylus with a rounded sensory lobe without an apical tooth, the hypophysis long, curvate with an obliquely T-shaped apex; vesica short and broad (thin, band-shaped in all other genera known to me). The species of *Glossopeltis* and *Tylopeltis* have very similar genitalia and since the other differences mentioned in the original descriptions are also rather vague, I regard the latter genus as a synonym of the former. Until now three species have been known: *G. albosignata* (Rt.) (E. Africa, Congo), *G. conradti* Pop. (Togo) and *G. coutierei* Rt. (French