



Fig. 56. *Dignaiia* *ocularis* gen. et sp. n.: a head from side; b claw; c right, d - e left stylus; f vesica; g - h theca. - *Ectagela* *subfasciata* Wgn.: i dentate process of vesica. - *E. suavis* sp. n.: j - k apex of vesica. - *E. safahana* sp. n.: l same. - *E. viltellina* sp. n.: m same; n dentate process of vesica. - *E. ghazalensis* sp. n.: o - p apex of vesica. - *E. novella* sp. n.: q - s vesica; t dentate process of same. - *E. bicuspidata* sp. n.: u - v vesica. - *E. trichilliae* sp. n.: x - y same.

D. ocularis sp. n.

Length 2.5 mm. Rather shiny. Dirty yellowish brown. Head, incl. tylus, with several red lateral arcs. Antennae yellow-brown, 1st joint with a fulvous apical ring, 2nd and 4th joints slightly darker. Pronotum with faint filigranous reddish stripes and one more distinct median longitudinal band of the same colour. Scutellum with obscure fulvous markings. Clavus and corium with rather dense red irroration and very faint dark dotting; cuneus marked with red only laterally and apically, otherwise with minute dark dots, membrane uniformly brownish smoky, veins concolorous. Under surface and legs yellowish brown, apex of hind femora with slight fulvous tinge.

Parallel-sided, nearly 3 × as long as broad. Hair covering yellow-brown. Head 0.7 × as broad as pronotum, in apical view 1.45 × as broad as long, in side view 1.33 × as high as long, ocular index 0.9. Proportions between antennal joints 4 : 23 : 10 : 9, 2nd joint 1.45 × as long as diatone, and as long as basal width of pronotum. Proportions between hind tarsal joints 6 : 10 : 9. Male genitalia as in Fig. 55 c - h.

Kassala: Abend Pass, 1 ♂, type, 5. XII. 1962.

Ectagela Schmidt

Recently revised by WAGNER (1969, 1970a). *E. remanei* Wgn. and the Egyptian species *E. guttata* Schm. are excluded of the following key.

Key to the species

- 1 (4) Elytra with dense fuscous dotting 2
- 2 (3) Elytra with distinct red markings. Eyes larger, ocular index 1.22 (♂) or 2.0 (♀). Vesica (Fig. 57 e) thicker, the dentate subapical process not expanded apically *E. darfurensis*
- 3 (2) Red spots of elytra fainter. Eyes smaller, ocular index 1.7 (♂). Vesica (Fig. 57 f) longer and thinner the dentate subapical process expanded apically *E. punctata*
- 4 (1) Elytra without fuscous dotting 5
- 5 (16) Elytra with red spots (although sometimes ± faint) 6
- 6 (7) The dentate process of vesica (Fig. 56 i) foot-shaped. A larger species *E. subfasciata*
- 7 (6) The dentate process of vesica different 8
- 8 (9) Apex of vesica broad, dentate (Fig. 56 x - y) *E. trichilliae*
- 9 (8) Apex of vesica sharp 10
- 10 (13) Apex of vesica distinctly two-branched 11
- 11 (12) Apical branches of vesica (Fig. 56 u - v) strongly divergent *E. bicuspidata*
- 12 (11) Apical branches of vesica (Fig. 56 l) close to each other *E. safahana*
- 13 (10) Apex of vesica not bifid (in *novella* a subapical tooth present) 14
- 14 (15) A sharp, claw-like tooth at base of apical process of vesica (Fig. 56 q - t) *E. novella*