exx.; 40, several exx.; 41, 1 ex.; 84, several exx.; 52, 1 ex.; 72, several exx.; 72 – 74, 1 ex.; 70 – 72, 1 ex.; 68, 1 ex.; 74, 1 ex. Common on different *Cyperaceae* on shores, swamps etc. Also at lamp. Intertropical.

Group of Cephalocapsus Pop.

WAGNER (1961: 85 – 110, 1970b) has paid attention to a special group of Phylinae with a claw-structure like that of the subfamily Orthotylinae (arolia well developed and apically ± recurved mesad, Fig. 58 t). He includes in the group the following genera: *Cephalocapsus* Pop. (a synonym of *Paramixia*), *Schroederiella* Pop. (a subgenus of *Paramixia*), *Chinacapsus* Wgn. and *Lindbergocapsus* Wgn. The rgoup also contains *Ellenia* Rt. (= *Marshalliella* Pop., *Melanotrichiella* Pop.) and *Paramixia* Rt. (= *Troitskiella* Pop.). The pseudarolia are well developed in *Chinacapsus* and *Lindbergocapsus*, but reduced or absent in the other genera. Owing to the claw-structure, *Ellenia* was included in Orthotylinae by POPPIUS (1914: 74 – 81) and CARVALHO (1958b: 59 – 60), as was also *Paramixia* by LINDBERG (1958: 105). The male genital structure of these genera is of the Phylinae type. Consequently I do not hesitate to regard them as belonging to Phylinae and so accept WAGNER's opinion.

Ellenia Rt. (= *Marshalliella* Pop., *Melanotrichiella* Pop.)

Description in POPPIUS 1914: 74 and 80. Claws relatively weakly curvate (Figs. 56 y, 58 l Male genitalia rather similar in all species studied. Genital segment conical, sometimes ventrally keeled. Right stylus nearly parallel-sided, with a small apical tooth. Hypophysis of left stylus remarkably long, curvate, sensory lobe rather small, provided with apical prolongation. Vesica small and rather simple, with a claw-like apical process, gonopore subapical.

A key to the African species is published in LINNAVUORI 1973a: 90 – 91.

E. kilimana (Pop.)

Male genitalia: genital segment (Figs. 57 z – ä, 58 a), ventro-apically strongly keeled, the strength of the keel somewhat variable; sensory lobe of left stylus (Fig. 58 b) strongly produced, hypophysis rather thick; theca (Fig. 58c) sharp-tipped; vesica as in Fig. 58 d.

Near 79, many exx.; 78 – 79, several exx.; 77, 1 ex. Common in undergrowth of *Podocarpus – Juniperus* forests of the Imatong Mts. E. Africa (Kilimandjaro, Usambara). I have also specimens from Ethiopia. Recorded also from Senegal (CARVALHO 1958 b: 59).

E. obscura (Pop.) – Near 79, 1 ex.; 78 – 79, several exx. Together with the preceding species. E. Africa (Victoria Nyanza).

E. obscuricornis (Pop.)

Description in POPPIUS 1914: 76. The following additional measurements may be given: Head 0.66 – 0.67 × as broad as pronotum, ocular index 2.1 (♂) or 2.31 (♀). 2nd antennal joint 3.6 (♂) or 4 (♀) × as long as 1st, 0.6 (♂) or 0.71 (♀) as long as basal width of pronotum.

Material studied: S.Rhodesia, Chirinda, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀, cotypes, ♂ selected as the lectotype, Swynnerton, Mus. Helsinki.

E. similis (Pop.)

Description in POPPIUS 1914: 77. The following additions may be made: Opaque. Dark spots of pronotum and elytra ± confluent; latero-apical angle of corium with a black spot; cuneus nearly unmarked, pale (only a few quite small spots present in median margin). Head nearly 0.7 × as broad as pronotum. Ocular index 2.18. Antennae gracile, proportions between joints 7: 29: 23: 16, 2nd joint 0.83 × as long as basal width of pronotum.

Material studied: Nyassa-Geb., 1 ♀, type, Fülleborn, Mus. Helsinki.

E. pallidicornis (Pop.)

The species probably does not belong to the genus, since the head is much smaller, narrower and longer than in the other representatives of *Ellenia*. Unfortunately the type, a female, is rather fragmentary. Consequently the question of the correct genus must remain open, until additional material is obtained. Material studied: Cameroon, Dume, 1 ♀, type, Freyer, Mus. Helsinki.

E. anuak sp. n.

Length 3 – 3.5 mm. Pale greenish yellow. 1st and 2nd antennal joints yellowish, the former with an incomplete dark ring, the latter with a black basal spot on outer surface, the other joints dark brown. Upper surface immaculate except for a very small black dot in apex of clavus, a few very small spots in inner apical margin of corium and an elongate black dash in inner margin of cuneus (Fig. 58 e), this pattern constant in all specimens. Legs yellowish. Femora with several black spots; tibiae with distinct black spots.

Small and rather broadly ovate. With yellowish and black hairs. Head about 0.7 × as broad as pronotum. Eyes small, ocular index 2.0 (♂) or 2.44 (♀). Antennae rather short, proportions between joints 5 : 19 : 15 : 12, 2nd joint 3.6 – 3.8 × as long as 1st, 0.6 – 0.7 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum short extending only to near middle coxae. Pronotum 2.2 – 2.3 × as broad as long. Male genitalia: genital segment not keeled; process of sensory lobe of left stylus (Fig. 58 f) not sharp; theca (Fig. 58 g) broad; vesica (Fig. 58 h) short, with a serrate lamella in apical half.

Upper Nile: Pochalla, 1 ♂, type and several paratypes, 13. I. 1963.

Named after a native tribe inhabiting the area around Pochalla.

E. nigropunctata (Pop.)

Description in POPPIUS 1914: 78. The following additions may be made: Head 0.67 × as broad as pronotum. Ocular index 1.60 – 1.67 (♂). Proportions between antennal joints 7 : 33 : 23 : ?, 2nd joint nearly as long as basal width of pronotum. Male genitalia: genital segment not keeled; sensory lobe of left-stylus (Fig. 57 i) with a sharp-tipped prolongation, hypophysis slender; theca (Fig. 58 j) sharp-tipped;