



Fig. 59. *Paramixia nigra pallidicornis* ssp. n.: a vesica; b theca. - *P. suturalis* Rt.: c elytron; d vesica; e apex of same in broad aspect; f left stylus. - *P. paludicola* sp. n.: g - h left, i right stylus; j theca; k vesica. - *Nubata longiceps* gen. sp. n.: l head from side; m claw. - *Waupsallus rubromaculatus* gen. et sp. n.: n pygophore and styli from above; o right stylus; p claw; q theca; r - s vesica. - *W. tricuspoidatus* sp. n.: t right, u left stylus.

Like *nigra*, but much smaller. Hair covering dark. Head in apical view 0.7x as high as broad, eyes small, ocular index 2.7 (σ) or 3.0 (?). Proportions between antennal joints $4:16:10:?$, 2nd joint $0.7-0.8\text{x}$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending well beyond hind coxae. Male genitalia: genital segment without a knob; right and left stylus as in Fig. 59 g - i; vesica shorter and basally broader than in the other species (Fig. 59 k). Theca in Fig. 59 j.

Equatoria: Loka forest, 1 ♀, type and 1 ♂ paratype, 8 - 10. IV. 1963; 63 - 62, 3 paratypes. In swamps.

✓ *Nubata* gen. n.

Psallus-like pale yellowish species with orange and reddish irroration. Antennae pale. Membrane dark brown with hyaline irroration. Tibiae with conspicuous black spots, spines pale.

Body ovate and robust. Upper surface with double hair covering, with long semidecumbent yellowish hairs and short smooth pale pubescence, cuneus also with black hairs. Head (Fig. 59 l) sharply triangular, long, in apical view only a little broader than high, in profile longer than high, tylus strongly prominent, vertex and frons flattish, base of vertex distinctly

marginate only laterally, eyes large. Antennae arising near lower margins of eyes, gracile, with short adpressed pale hairs, 2nd joint distinctly shorter than basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae. Pronotum with lateral margins strongly diverging caudad, straight, disk smooth, calli only faintly raised. Elytra a little longer than abdomen. Legs appearing rather short. Femora incrassate. Tibial spines delicate and rather adpressed. Proportions between hind tarsal joints $7:11:10$. Claws (Fig. 59 m) with distinct pseudarolia, arolia well-developed, parallel.

Type: *N. longiceps* Lv.

The genus is closely related to *Lindbergocapsus* Wgn. (Canary Islands, Morocco), but is readily distinguished by the structure of the head, the short antennae and the white tibial spines. The head in *Lindbergocapsus* is much shorter and broader, in apical view distinctly broader than high, in profile shorter than high with the tylus