

.96, width cuneus .40, length claval commissure .96, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 2.44, length metatibia 3.00; length antennal segments 1—.30, 2—1.58, 3—1.00, 4—.62; length labial segments 1—.44, 2—.56, 3—.32, 4—.36.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 217–219.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, Grootfontein, Middelburg, 15.X.65, E. Schoobee (SANC).

PARATYPES: *Cape Province*—2 macropterous ♂♂, same data as holotype; 3 macropterous ♂♂, Grootfontein, Middelburg, October (Johannsmeier); 1 macropterous ♂, Deelfontein, 22 Oct. 1902; 2 macropterous ♂♂, *idem*, 25 Oct. 1902; 1 macropterous ♂, Uniondale District, Oct. 1952 (SANC, BM[NH], JAS, RTS).

This species is named for the three light maculae on the hemelytra.

See discussions under *middelburgensis* and *flavomaculatus*.

### **Tytthus Fieber**

*Tytthus Fieber*, 1864, p. 82.

Although previously placed in the Phylini (Carvalho and Southwood, 1955), I am placing *Tytthus* in the Leucophoropterini on the basis of the following characters: 1) the parempodia are hair-like and parallel; 2) the vesica is U-shaped, not twisted, the gonopore is undeveloped; 3) the male genitalia are small relative to the total size of abdomen; 4) the right clasper is similar to *Karoocapsus*; and 5) the posterior wall is a simple sclerotized plate. The head is convex behind in *Tytthus*, whereas it is concave in most members of the tribe. *Tytthus* is not ant mimetic but does have a light-dark color pattern, which does not exist in most Phylini, and therefore suggests additional evidence for placement in the Leucophoropterini.

*Tytthus* includes 13 species. It is the only genus in the Leucophoropterini that occurs in the Western Hemisphere and the Palearctic.

### **Tytthus parviceps (Reuter)**

Figure 50

*Cyrtorhinus parviceps* Reuter, 1890, p. 258.

*Cyrtorhinus melanops* Carvalho, Dutra, and Becker, 1960 (*nec* Reuter), pp. 459–460.

*Tytthus parviceps* can be recognized by the characters given in the generic discussion as well as by its basic facies (Fig. 50).

This species is widely distributed in the Ethiopian Region and