

See generic discussion.

Most known specimens of *Denticulophallus adenandrae* were taken on *Adenandra umbellata* Willd. (Rutaceae). The host genus is endemic to the Southwest Cape (Phillips, 1951).

Ellenia Reuter

Ellenia Reuter, 1910a, p. 168.

Carvalho (1952a) placed *Ellenia* in the Orthotylini. The structure of the pretarsus and male and female genitalia, however, militate for placement in the Phylini.

Ellenia is most closely related to *Psallus*, but can be separated from it by the presence of a longitudinal keel on the male genital capsule and its highly polished, shining black clypeus, juga, and lora. The parempodia are similar in structure to those described by Wagner (1961) for *Chinacapsus* Wagner, being only slightly thickened and convergent apically rather than strongly flattened and recurved as in the Orthotylinae and Pilophorini.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 248–250. Vesica short, S-shaped, strongly twisted; left clasper and phallosome characteristic of Phylinae.

Ellenia was originally described from South America with a single included species. The genus at present also includes approximately ten species from Africa and one from Formosa.

The genus *Melanotrichiella* Poppius was synonymized with *Ellenia* by Carvalho (1952a), but this action is almost certainly incorrect. I have examined what is probably the only available specimen of the genus, the holotype female of *M. annulicornis* Poppius, which is deposited in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 11891). It differs from *Ellenia* by having the head entirely unicolorous and of uniform surface texture, having antennal segment 2 about one-third longer than the width of the head, and having antennal segment 3 about three-fourths as long as segment 2. The legs are missing from the holotype of *annulicornis*, so the parempodia cannot be examined. The ratio of the lengths of antennal segments 2 and 3 is very much different than that found in most Phylini, including *Ellenia*, and suggests a relationship to the Orthotylini. Confirmation of this will have to await the availability of more specimens so that the parempodia and the male and female genitalia can be examined.

Carvalho (1948) redescribed *Ellenia cuneata* (Stål) with a dorsal view illustration and figures of the male genitalia. Apparently he figured the vesica of a mirid other than *cuneata* because the drawing definitely represents the phallus of an orthotyline and not that of *cuneata*, even though the figures of the claspers seem to be correct.