

Macrotylus Fieber

Macrotylus Fieber, 1858, p. 325.

Macrotylus can be recognized in South Africa by the strongly anteriorly projecting clypeus, the long, free pulvilli, and the absence of heavy setiform hairs on the dorsum. *Denticulophallus* is the only other genus from the region with pulvilli that are nearly as long as the claw and free from it over most of their length. The size and coloration of *Macrotylus* are quite variable.

Macrotylus is widely distributed in the Nearctic and Palearctic, but has not been previously recorded from the Ethiopian Region.

Ten male specimens from Claudiushoop, 11 mi. N. Dendron, Transvaal, deposited in the South African National Collection of Insects, probably represent a new genus allied to *Macrotylus*. They have the pretarsal structures very similar to *Macrotylus*, but the head is more strongly declivent. All are in very poor condition and therefore cannot be described at this time.

Macrotylus hemizygiae, new species

Figures 266–268

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Basic coloration very light yellow green or yellow brown; head, anterior half of pronotum, and midline of scutellum tinged with greenish; scutellum mostly light brown; femora (particularly metafemora) covered with small, round, brown spots at bases of hairs.

Entire body smooth, dull; pronotum sparsely, scutellum, clavus, corium, and cuneus rather densely, covered with moderately long, fine, decumbent, black hairs; entire dorsum and thoracic pleura densely covered with decumbent, wooly, sericeous hairs; antennae with short, reclining, dark vestiture; antennal segment 1 with several erect, slender, black spines; eyes with very short hairs; abdominal venter with moderately long, reclining, light hairs; all femora with decumbent dark hairs, ventral margins with a few, erect, long, fine, light hairs; tibiae with semierect, dark spines about as long as tibial diameter.

Head strongly produced anteriorly; juga and clypeus prominent; vertex and frons convex; eyes granular, protuberant, appearing nearly hemispherical as viewed from above, occupying nearly entire sides of head posterior to antennal bases; segment 1 moderately enlarged, segment 2 nearly cylindrical, slightly greater in diameter distally than proximally, about one-half diameter of segment 1, segments 3 and 4 of slightly smaller diameter than segment 2; lora forming a low angle with longitudinal axis of body; bucculae slightly ex-