

Pilophorus Hahn

Pilophorus Hahn, 1826, p. 22.

This very large genus is poorly represented in Africa, with only one known species. Most described members of the genus are Nearctic and Palearctic, but a large undescribed fauna is present in Southeast Asia. No species of *Pilophorus* are known from the Neotropical Region.

***Pilophorus pilosus* Odhiambo**

Pilophorus pilosus Odhiambo, 1958b, pp. 326–330.

Pilophorus pilosus can be separated from all other South African Miridae by the following combination of characters: the parempodia are fleshy, convergent apically, and recurved; and the dorsum is black with narrow, transverse bands of scale-like, sericeous hairs on the clavus and corium. Odhiambo (1958b) in the original description of this species, provided excellent illustration of the male genitalia and the hemelytra. The type specimens of *pilosus* from Uganda agree very closely with all specimens known from South Africa.

No host or ecological information is available for *pilosus*.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: Natal—4 macropterous ♂♂, 1 macrop-
terous ♀, Port Shepstone, 5.97. Transvaal—1 ♀, Letaba Valley,
Tzaneen Dist., XII-20-1962 (Capener) (BM[NH], JAS, RTS).

ZOOGEOGRAPHY

No attempts have been made to analyze the zoogeography of the Miridae of southern Africa. In the following discussion I have tried to bring together those factors which seem to be most important in influencing the distributional patterns of the Orthotylinae and Phylinae in this region.

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FIGS. 235–247. Phylini male genitalia. Fig. 235. Lateral view of vesica, *Capecapsus tradouwensis*. Fig. 236. Phallotheca, *idem*. Fig. 237. Left clasper, *idem*. Fig. 238. Lateral view of vesica, *Coatonocapsus transvaalensis*. Fig. 239. Left clasper, *idem*. Fig. 240. Right clasper, *idem*. Fig. 241. Lateral view of vesica, *Coatonocapsus johannsmeieri*. Fig. 242. Lateral view of vesica, *Coatonocapsus pallidus*. Fig. 243. Lateral view of vesica, *Coatonocapsus sweeti*. Fig. 244. Phallotheca, *idem*. Fig. 245. Lateral view of vesica, *Denticulophallus adenandrae*. Fig. 246. Phallotheca, *idem*. Fig. 247. Left clasper, *idem*.