

halticine-type. The right clasper in the Nichomachini is greatly reduced, a situation found in very few Orthotylinæ. The Nichomachini have become very highly specialized in many features but represent an old (and possibly relict) stock within the Orthotylinæ that diverged from the main line of evolution before the development of K-structures.

ZOOGEOGRAPHY: At present the Nichomachini are known only from the Ethiopian Region, including Africa and Madagascar (Figure 349b). Their greatest diversity is in South Africa. All known species are ground living and probably adapted to dry areas.

DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL GENERA.

EucompSELLA Poppius, 1914a.

EucompSELLA is related to the Nichomachini by 1) the structure of the pulvilli; 2) the structure of the head and pronotum; 3) the number of hemelytral fasciæ; and 4) the distribution. Poppius (1914a) stated that he examined three male specimens of *EucompSELLA elegantula* Poppius and that they were deposited in the Paris Museum. I was unable to locate these specimens in Paris, but at least one is in the Helsinki Museum and I am designating it as the lectotype of the species. It bears the following labels: "Museum Paris, Madagascar, Tananarive, Coll. Noualhier 1898"; "*EucompSELLA elegantula* n. gen. et sp., B. Poppius det."; "Mus. Zool. H: fors, Spec. typ. No. 7777, *EucompSELLA elegantula* Popp."; and "LECTO-TYPE, *EucompSELLA elegantula* Poppius, det R. T. Schuh". Poppius' (1921) dorsal view drawing is not accurate (see also discussion under *Kuomocoris*).

Kuomocoris Odhiambo, 1967, pp. 1683-1687.

Kuomocoris was placed in the Pilophorini with considerable reservation by Odhiambo (1967). He noted that the male genitalia were not phyline, but did not illustrate or describe them. After examining the holotypes of *K. rabalus* Odhiambo and *K. rubellus* Odhiambo, I believe they are closely related to the Nichomachini. This placement is strengthened by the structure of the head, pronotum, and hemelytra, including the transverse fasciæ, the narrow, basally constricted abdomen, and the form of the parempodia. The scutellum is only convex and not conical as in *Nichomachus* and *Pseudonichomachus*. The male genitalia are missing from the holotype of *K. rubellus* and those of *K. rabalus* have not been dissected. *Kuomocoris* is known only from Madagascar and is very closely related to *EucompSELLA*.