

## Five new genera and eleven new species of African Miridae (Hemiptera)

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Through the courtesy of Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN, while studying types in the Brussels and Belgian Congo Museums, I was able to identify five new genera of African Miridae, herewith described.

I wish to express my acknowledgements also to Dr. W. E. CHINA of the British Museum of Natural History and Dr. P. BASILEWSKY of the Belgian Congo Museum for their friendly assistance and permission to study specimens of African Miridae in the Collections of the above mentioned Museums.

### **SCHOUTEDENOMIRIS** n. gen.

Mirinae, Stenodemini. Characterized by the almost glabrous first antennal segment, the long and acutely produced clypeus and the long and erectly pubescent posterior tibiae.

Body long and slender, glabrous, upper surface with fine and shallow punctures esparsely among rugosities. Head horizontal, almost twice as long as wide, longitudinally sulcate on vertex, the posterior margin broadly arcuate; eyes elongate, somewhat depressed, antennal peduncle removed from anterior margin of eye by a distance about equal to half the length of eye; jugum produced anteriorly, separated from clypeus by a shallow suture; the clypeus strong and conically pointed in front, about as long as length of eye, confluent with frons, the latter flat and horizontal, without a point; seen from the side, the

first rostral segment reaches slightly beyond middle line of eyes, the fourth segment reaching apex of middle coxae.

Antennae long, the first joint incrassate, almost glabrous, about as long as head, tapering toward base, remaining segments linear, densely and shortly pubescent.

Pronotum horizontal, very finely punctate, carinate laterally, the posterior margin slightly arcuate inwards, calli flat and smooth, anterior collar faintly delineate, not separate from disc by a furrow; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum flat, acutely pointed et apex.

Hemelytra somewhat rugose, the veins distinctly raised; cuneus very long, reaching apex of membrane, the areola elongate, with its outer portion in contact with cuneus, chitinized.

Hind femora with a few long, fine and esparsae setae, the hind tibiae with small black and esparsae teeth and very long and numerous erect hairs, longer than the width of tibia; first tarsi of hind legs as long as second and third together, with a brush of hairs on underside; arolia of the *Mirinae* type, divergent at apex.

*Type of genus*: *Schoutedenomiris acutotylus* n. sp.

This genus is closest to *Dolichomiris* REUTER, from which it differs by the lack of the long and erect pubescence of first and base of second antennal segments, lack of a pointed frons and the much longer cuneus reaching apex of membrane. It is also close to *Trigonotylus* JAKOVLEV, differing however by the lack of a pointed frons, the long cuneus and the long pubescence of posterior tibiae. The first antennal segment is almost glabrous in the new genus and provided with short setiform hairs in *Trigonotylus*. From *Protomiris* POPPIUS, it differs at first sight by the carinate pronotum and flat frons.

I dedicate this genus to Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN in recognition of his extensive work on the African Insect fauna.

### ***Schoutedenomiris acutotylus* n. sp. (Figs 4 C, D).**

Male: length 7.6 mm., width 1.2 mm. *Head*: length 1.2 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.42 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 1.2 mm.; II, 2.9 mm.; III, 2.0 mm.; IV, 1.0 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.8 mm., width at base 1.0 mm.

*Colour*: greenish yellow to straw colour, the eyes darker.

*Genitalia*: aedeagus (fig. 4, C) of the *Mirinae* type, with a field of spines apically. Left clasper (fig. 4, D) hook like and pointed. Right clasper (fig. 4, D) with a falciform notch near apex. The pygophore is continued on the upper side by a short lobe and on the lower side by a anal tube (fig. 4, D) with two tubercles at base. Hairs and setae

are to be found around and on the inflated sac like area near terminal opening.

*Morphological characters*: as given for genus.

*Female*: identical to male in shape and dimensions.

*Holotype*: male, Lulua, Kapanga, X-1932, (F. G. OVERLAET coll.).  
*Allotype*: female, Elisabethville, II-1940 (H. J. BRÉDO coll.), in the Collection of the Congo Museum (Tervuren). *Paratypes*: 5 specimens, Nyangwe, IV-1918 (R. MAYNÉ coll.), Lac Kivu cheff. N'Gwese (CARLIER coll.), in the collections of the Congo Museum, British Museum (Nat. History) and the Author.

### UELEANA n. gen.

Ortholylinae, Orthotylini. Characterized by the stout first antennal segment coarsely and densely pubescent and by the very long and somewhat curved cuneus.

Head glabrous, vertex convex, carinate posteriorly, with a short neck; eyes small, rounded, distant from anterior margin of pronotum by a distance equal to about half the width of eye, frons vertical; seen from front the head is triangular, acutely pointed at apex. Rostrum apparently reaching middle coxae (carded specimen).

Antennae inserted contiguous to eye internally, the first joint strongly incrassate about as long as head and pronotum together, strongly narrowed at base, clothed with dense and stout bristles, second segment very slender, linear, shortly and esparsely pubescent, third and fourth mutilated.

Pronotum glabrous, impunctate, faintly rugose transversally, constricted anteriorly, the lateral margins rounded, the posterior margin strongly dented inwards at middle of mesoscutum, calli polished and strongly shining, anterior area imitating a collar, rugose. Mesoscutum partially covered; scutellum flat and small.

Hemelytra short, esparsely and semiadpressedly pilose, dilated at middle and constricted at level of cuneal incisure; embolium slightly widened toward apex where it is more or less laminate; cuneus about three times as long as wide, somewhat curved outwards apically; membrane bicellulate, large, with the apex pointed outwards.

Hind legs more developed than the median and anterior pair, the hind femora thickest at middle, tibiae with short spines, tarsi very long and slender, linear, claws slender, arolia convergent at apex, of the Orthotylinae type.

*Type of genus*: *Uealana longicuneata* n. sp.

This genus due to its first antennal segment and long cuneus has no known allies in the Orthotylinae.

**Uleana longicuneata** n. sp. (Fig. 1).

Female: length 3.4 mm., width 0.9 mm. *Head*: length 0.2 mm., width 0.5 mm., vertex 0.27 mm. *Antennae*: segment I. length 0.8 mm.; II, 1.4 mm.; III and IV, mutilated. *Pronotum*: length 0.5 mm., width at base 0.8 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.7 mm., width at base 0.2 mm.

*Colour*: Head, pronotum, first joint of antennae, base of second joint, underside and posterior legs (except apex of hind tibiae and tarsi), piceous brilliant; hemielytra black to fuscous, apex of cuneus darker; a hyaline spot on outer apex of corium and embolium reaching the apical third of cuneus, another on membrane near apex of cuneus and a third one apically in the middle; second antennal segment except base, middle and fore legs, rostrum, genae, apex of coxae, apex of hind tibiae and hind tarsi, flavous to yellowish.

Morphological characters as described for genus.

*Male*: unknown.

*Holotype*: female, Haut Uele; Yebo Moto. IX-1926 (L. BURGEON coll.), in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum (Tervuren).

**MILLERIMIRIS** n. gen.

Orthotylinae, Orthotylini. Characterized by the incrassate and heavily pubescent second antennal segment, the rugosely punctate body and type of pubescence.

Body elongate, rugosely punctate, clothed with semi erect golden pubescence, no scale like hairs present.

Head strongly inclined, acutely pointed anteriorly, the posterior margin of vertex feebly carinate; eyes large, polished and truncate posteriorly. Rostrum reaching apex of middle or base of posterior coxae, the first joint not reaching the base of head.

Antennae inserted near the eye, the first segment very short, incrassate toward apex, about as long as clypeus, second segment strongly incrassate, cylindrical, densely covered by semierect stout hairs, thickest at middle, slightly tapering towards both ends, third and fourth very short and slender.

Pronotum rugosely punctate and pilose, the lateral margins straight, the posterior margin obliquely truncate near posterior angles, straight at base of mesoscutum, calli not visible, collar like area depressed,

touching the posterior margin of eyes. Mesoscutum broadly exposed, scutellum broad and flat.

Hemielytra pilose and punctate, convex, somewhat falling laterally; cuneal incisure deep and narrow, cuneus inclined, about as long as wide at base; membrane bicellulate, very finely and densely pubescent.

Legs relatively short: tibiae with a few moderate spines, claws and arolia of the Orthothylinae type.

Type of genus: *Millerimiris punctatus* n. sp.

This genus is allied to *Heterotoma* LEPELETIER et SERVILLE and *Druthmarus* DISTANT, differing from both but the absence of scale like hairs intermixed with common pubescence, the rugosely punctate body, cylindrical second antennal segment and its type of pubescence not as long and flattened as in *Heterotoma* neither as short as in *Druthmarus*.

I dedicate it to my colleague D. N. C. E. MILLER, of the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology who is contributing greatly to our knowledge of the African Reduviidae.

### **Millerimiris punctatus** n. sp. (Fig. 5, C).

Male: length 3.2 mm., width 1.3 mm. *Head*: length 0.1 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.39 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.1 mm.; II, 0.7 mm.; III, 0.2 mm.; IV, mutilated. *Pronotum*: length 0.6 mm., width at base 1.0 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.4 mm., width at base 0.4 mm.

*Colour*: black, shining; antennae, eyes, coxae and cuneus with a brownish to reddish tinge, third and fourth antennal segments yellowish, rostrum and legs yellowish to fuscous, the femora with a few black dots, bases of tibiae and third segment of tarsi, infuscated.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

*Genitalia*: aedeagus (fig. 5, F) intermediate between the Phylinae and Orthotylineae types, with apex branched into two pointed rami, the vesical sheath falciform. Left clasper (fig. 5, G, D) as shown in figures, with a few hairs on dorsal side. Left clasper (fig. 5, H) also with hairs on both sides and a truncate apex.

*Female*: unknown.

*Holotype*: male, Terr. Rutshuru, 7-IV-1937 (Mission prophylactique), in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum (Tervuren).

### **Druthmarus congolensis** n. sp. (Fig. 5, A B).

Male: length 3.0 mm., width 1.3 mm. *Head*: length 0.1 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.3 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.1 mm.; II, 0.7 mm., width 0.2 mm.; III and IV mutilated. *Pronotum*: length

0.5 mm., width at base 1.0 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.3 mm., width at base 0.2 mm.

*Colour*: black; the cuneus, legs and antennae with a brownish to reddish tinge; membrane with a small hyaline spot near apex of cuneus; apex of anterior femora and coxae, ostiolar peritreme and two first segment of tarsi yellowish.

Head strongly declivous, vertex carinate, somewhat projected backwards over pronotum; second antennal segment distinctly laminate with incrassate margins; the cuneus a little longer than wide and rounded apically, cuneal incisure very wide and deep, areolar vein rounded apically; rostrum reaching the middle coxae. Pubescence easily rubbed off, but with vestiges of semierect pubescence intermixed with scalelike hairs or whitish pubescence.

Male: unknown.

*Holotype*: female, Benza Mazola, 13-VI-1911 (R. MAYNÉ coll.), In the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum.

This species differs from *Druthmarus magnicornis* DISTANT from India by the wide and deep incisure of cuneus and the more strongly carinate vertex.

### BUNSUA n. gen.

Orthotylinae, Orthotylini. Characterized by its punctate body, the spines on lateral margins of pronotum, eyes notched posteriorly, wide depressed pronotal collar and wide and laminate embolium.

Body short and erectly pilose (longer hairs are present on scutellum), punctate.

Head four or more times wider than long, the vertex strongly inclined, with a sharp arcuate posterior margin, feebly carinate, frons punctate; eyes large, following arcuate margin of vertex, notched posteriorly, somewhat divergent towards apex of head. Rostrum short, reaching the middle coxae.

Antennae slender and linear, the first segment shorter than width of head, about as thick as second, third and fourth more slender, very finely pubescent.

Pronotum strongly punctate, somewhat declivous toward the head, lateral margins rounded, with small spines which are longest near posterior angles, rounded and obsolete anteriorly; posterior margin of pronotum arcuate inwards, covering mesoscutum; calli not set off from disc, anterior margin straight, the depressed collar wide, about twice the diameter of first antennal segment; scutellum wide at base and erectly pilose.

Hemelytra punctate, the hairs mostly coming from the middle of punctures, embolium wide and laminate, about as wide as depressed pronotal collar, cuneus large, twice as long as wide at base, membrane bicellulate, the small areolae faintly delineate, very short and densely pubescent.

Legs slender, the tibiae with rows of minute black teeth and fine hyaline spines, tarsi long, claws with a strong spine-like tooth on internal margin at base, arolia of the Orthotylinae type wide and bluntly ended at apex.

Type of genus : *Bunsua bryocoroides* n. sp.

This genus belongs to the group of Orthotylinae with punctate body, with some affinities to *Falconia* DISTANT and *Sulamita* KIRKALDY, but is easily differentiated by the presence of short spines on lateral margins of pronotum, large cuneus and posteriorly notched eyes.

### ***Bunsua bryocoroides* n. sp. (Fig. 2).**

Male : length 3.4 mm., width 1.2 mm. *Head* : length 0.1 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.33 mm. *Antennae* : segment I, length 0.4 mm.; II, 0.9 mm.; III, 0.4 mm.; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum* : length 0.7 mm., width at base 1.0 mm. *Cuneus* : length 0.3 mm., width at base 0.6 mm.

*Colour* : Greenish yellow to flavous; eyes piceous, pronotum, scutellum, base, commissure and apex of clavus, a fascia on internal angles of corium narrowing towards radial vein, apex of cuneus, membrane, antennae (except base of first joint), claws, fuscous to black. Sternum black, abdomen yellow.

In some specimens the frons is black and the apex of membrane and spot near apex of cuneus, lighter. The posterior angles of pronotum is usually yellowish. Teneral specimens shows the whole body (except eyes and cloud on pronotum) greenish yellow to cream colour.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

*Genitalia* : aedeagus (fig. 4, E) with apical lobe clothed with short teeth. Left clasper (fig. 4, F) curved, the apical portion with minute teeth, dorsal surface clothed with long erect hairs. Right clasper (fig. 4-G) incrassate at middle, the apical point branched.

*Female* : identical to male in colour and dimensions.

*Holotype* : male. Gold Coast, Tafo, 5 Jan. 1943 (H. D. Box coll. H. 250). *Allotype* : female, same data as Holotype, in the collection of the British Museum of Natural History. *Paratypes* : 6 specimens, Bunsu and Tafo, Gold Coast (H. E. Box coll., 1943), in the Collections of the British Museum, Belgian Congo Museum and the Author.

The name of this species is after its similarity with species of the subfamily Bryocorinae.

**Bunsua congoana** n. sp

Female : length 4.0 mm., width 1.4 mm. *Head* : length 0.1 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.3 mm. *Antennae* : segment I, length 0.4 mm ; II, 1.2 mm.; III, 0.5 mm.; IV, mutilated. *Pronotum* : length 0.7 mm., width at base 1.2 mm. *Cuneus* : length 0.5 mm., width at base 0.3 mm.

*Colour* : flavous to hyaline; eyes, frons, clypeus, collar, two spots on pronotum reaching lateral margins and separated at middle, scutellum, commissure, base and apex of clavus, internal angles of corium, apex of cuneus and membrane, sternum, pygophore, piceous to black; antennae (except base of first joint), apex of posterior femora and posterior tibiae, fuscous; sternal margin of embolium black.

Male : unknown.

*Holotype* : female, Rutshuru, 23-II-1938 (J. GHESQUIÈRE coll.), in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum (Tervuren).

This species differs from *B. bryocoroides* n. sp. by the transparent, glassy hemielytra, smaller cuneus, colour of body, wider and more laminate embolium with piceous outer margin, the membrane distinctly bicellulate and by the much longer second antennal segment.

**KUNUNGUA** n. gen.

Bryocorinae, Bryocorini. Characterized by the stylate eyes, emarginate posteriorly, very broad and sulcate vertex, body punctate and relative length of antennal segments.

General shape elongate, parallel sided body, erect and finely pubescent.

Head very wide, the vertex depressed, longitudinally sulcate at middle, its posterior margin declivous toward pronotum; eyes stylate, distinctly notched on postero internal margin, frons prominent, the antennal insertion separated from eye by a distance equal to diameter of second antennal segment; seen from side, clypeus prominent, separated from frons by a distinct suture, genae prominent, inferior portion of head with a short neck which lies under the ocular peduncle; the eyes seen from side are also distinctly notched on inferior margin. Rostrum extremely short, reaching the apex of first coxae.

Antennae relatively long, the first segment incrassate with long erect hairs, tapering toward the base; second and third segments with



same length, the third more slender, both distinctly and densely pilose; fourth longer than third, very slender.

Pronotum punctate, the punctures regular and almost confluent, lateral margins rounded, disc strongly convex, posterior margin covering most of mesoscutum and somewhat arcuate inwards at middle, calli large and reaching sides of pronotum, anterior area with approximate the same mesal length as calli, punctate; a depression may be present between the calli. Scutellum very small and strongly pointed toward apex.

Hemelytra erectly pubescent, finely punctate, the embolium incrasate, almost as thick as the first segment of antennae, cuneus twice as long as wide at base; membrane with thick vein, the apical angle acute.

Legs short and robust, finely pubescent, tarsi incrassate toward apex, claws of the Bryocorinae type.

Type of genus: *Kunungua boxi* n. sp.

This genus is allied to *Stenopterocoris* CHINA, but readily distinguished by the shape of pronotum, the much shorter cuneus and rostrum.

### ***Kunungua boxi* n. sp. (Fig. 3).**

Male: length 3.4 mm., width 1.0 mm. *Head*: length 0.3 mm., width 0.8 mm., vertex 0.49 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.5 mm.; II, 0.6 mm.; III, 0.6 mm.; IV, 0.8 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.9 mm., width at base 0.9 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.4 mm., width at base 0.2 mm.

*Colour*: brownish luteous; head, pronotum and femora, luteous, eyes, first antennal segment, base of second segment, base of coxae and extreme apex of femora, clypeus, reddish; hemelytra, tibiae, second antennal segment, brownish to fuscous, the embolium lighter; membrane fuscous with a hyaline spot near apex of cuneus, tarsi and apex of tibiae, rostrum, coxae and bases of femora, flavous, abdomen fuscous to black. Pubescence golden to yellow.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

*Female*: identical to male in colour and dimensions.

*Holotype*: male, Gold Coast, Amentia, 15 Sept. 1943 (H. E. Box coll.). On *Aframomum* sp., in primitive forest, H. 1088). *Allotype*: female, same data as holotype, in the Collection of the British Museum of Natural History. *Paratypes*: 4 specimens, same locality, in the Collections of the British Museum and the Author.

This species is dedicated to Mr. H. E. Box, who collected many interesting species of insects in the Gold Coast of Africa.

**Kunungua cinnamomea** n. sp. (Fig. 5, E).

Female : length 3.6 mm., width 1.2 mm. *Head* : length 0.3 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.40 mm. *Antennae* : segment I, length 0.3 mm.; II, 0.6 mm.; III, 0.7 mm.; IV, 0.7 mm. *Pronotum* : length 0.9 mm., width at base 1.0 mm. *Cuneus* : length 0.5 mm., width at base 0.3 mm.

*Colour* : cinnamon; three last segments of antennae, tarsi and apex of median and posterior tibiae, flavous; tibiae (except apex of middle and anterior pair) black; head, pronotum and base of embolium lighter than hemielytra, the antennal peduncle tending to flavous.

Male : unknown.

*Holotype* : female, Kunungu, 2-IV-1921 (Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN coll.), in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum (Tervuren).

This species differs from *K. boxi* n. sp. by the colour of body, relative length of antennal segments, shorter rostrum not quite reaching anterior coxae, hemielytra widened posteriorly, the tibiae, especially the anterior pair strongly pilose.

**Prodromus melanotus** n. sp. (Figs. 6 F, A J. K.).

Male : length 4.0 mm., width 1.1 mm. *Head* : length 0.6 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.34 mm. *Antennae* : segment I, length 0.6 mm.; II, 0.9 mm.; III, 0.9 mm.; IV, 1.7 mm. *Pronotum* : length 0.8 mm., width at base 1.0 mm. *Cuneus* : length 0.8 mm., width at base 0.3 mm.

*Colour* : Hyaline to flavous; head, antennae (except base of first joint), pronotum (except collar), scutellum, piceous; clavus (except the extreme outer basal area), inner margin of corium and embolium, vein of membrane, apex of femora and tibiae, fuscous; femora with a dark band on upper surface, apex of head and rostrum yellowish, sternum and abdomen dark to fuscous.

*Genitalia* : aedeagus (fig. 6, F) of the Bryocorinae type. Left clasper (fig. 6 J, K) strongly curved, ended by a point. Right clasper (fig. 6, A) with a few dorsal hairs.

*Female* : identical to male in colour and dimensions.

*Holotype* : male, Gold Coast, Qm. nr. of Cape Coast, 9 Sept. 1943, H. E. Box coll., H. 1043. *Allotype* : British Cameroons, Mungo River, nr, Tiko, 14 Jan. 1944, H. E. Box coll., in the Collection of the British Museum of Natural History. *Paratype* : male, Haut Uele, Mauda, II-1925, Dr. H. SCHOUTEDEN coll., in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum (Tervuren).

This species differs from the others known in the genus by its colour and male genitalia.

**Azizus basilewskyi** n. sp. (Figs. 6 G, H, I).

Male: length 4.1 mm., width 1.2 mm. *Head*: length 0.3 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.27 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.3 mm.; II, 0.9 mm.; III and IV mutilated. *Pronotum*: length 0.5 mm., width at base 1.2 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.4 mm., width at base 0.4 mm.

*Colour*: brown; pronotum darker, apex of corium and spot on membrane near apex of cuneus, hyaline; cuneus reddish, membrane infuscate; antennae and legs yellowish brown to flesh colour, the median and posterior coxae yellowish.

Pubescence adpressed, golden with somewhat flattened hairs, vertex carinate posteriorly, faintly sulcate longitudinally, eyes coarsely granulous. Antennae with first segment thicker than second, the third segment about as thick as the second, very shortly and densely pubescent; claws very slender, of the Hallodapini type. Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae.

*Genitalia*: aedeagus (fig. 6, H) with a long and curved vesical sheath. Left clasper (fig. 6, G) curved in the middle, the sides ending by points, dorsal surface pubescent. Right clasper (fig. 6, I) small, with a finger like point, pubescent.

*Female*: unknown.

*Holotype*: male, Elisabethville, II-1940 (H. J. BRÉDO coll.), in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum (Tervuren).

This species differs from *Azizus basilicus* DISTANT, from India by the presence of the hyaline spots, concolourous legs and shorter rostrum.

I dedicate it to Dr. P. BASILEWSKY, Curator of Insects of the Belgian Congo Museum.

**YEBONIA** n. gen.

Deraeocorinae, Deraeocorini. Characterized by the hyaline scutellum, large and confluent calli, body glabrous and eyes removed from anterior margin of pronotum.

Elongate, parallel sided, punctate, strongly shining, glabrous.

Head twice as wide as long, frons inclined, prominent and convex, posterior margin declivous toward the pronotum, smooth; eyes large, compressed, distant from pronotum by a space equal to about twice the diameter of second antennal segment, clypeus prominent, rostrum reaching middle coxae, first segment reaching the base of head.

Antennae slender and linear, first joint glabrous, about as thick as second, as long as the head, second segment three times longer than first, densely pubescent, third and fourth mutilated.

Pronotum with lateral margins rounded, the calli large and confluent in the middle and reaching lateral margins of pronotum, with head and collar strongly polished, disc with small punctures; convex, noticeably declivous in front, posterior margin slightly arcuate inwards, mesoscutum partially exposed, scutellum tumid, depressed medianly at base, hyaline at apex.

Hemelytra punctate, the clavus raised above corium, cuneus about twice as long as wide at base, membrane glabrous, bicellulate, embolium about as wide as first antennal segment, with a row of coarser punctures on emboliorial commissure, especially on basal half.

Legs pilose, claws without arolia or pseudarolia, dented at base.

Type of genus: *Yebonia hyaloscutellata* n. sp.

This genus is differentiated from all others of Deraeocorini by the parallel sided hemelytra, hyaline (transparent) scutellum, large confluent calli, glabrous body and the eyes distant from pronotum.

### ***Yebonia hyaloscutellata* n. sp. (Figs 6, B, C, D, E).**

Male: length 5.2 mm., width 1.5 mm. *Head*: length 0.4 mm., width 0.9 mm., vertex 0.46 mm. *Antennae*: segment I. length 0.4 mm.; II, 1.3 mm.; III and IV mutilated. *Pronotum*: length 1.0 mm., width at base 1.5 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.9 mm., width at base 0.4 mm.

*Colour*: flavous to whitish yellow; head, pronotum (except area surrounding calli and posterior margin), mesoscutum, base of scutellum and clavus, black to fuscous; inner margin of corium, weak longitudinal fascia on radial vein, membrane and internal margin of cuneus fuscous, antennae black, the first segment with a basal yellow ring. Legs dark (except base of femora, apex of coxae and apex of tibiae), anterior portion of first coxal cleft yellow.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

*Genitalia*: aedeagus (fig. 6, B) short and thick, with the usual spines found in the Deraeocorinae. Left clasper (fig. 6, C D) with a basal thumblike point and an apical indentation. Right clasper very small, pointed (fig. 6, E).

*Female*: unknown.

*Holotype*: male, Haut Uele, Moto Yebo, XI-1925, (L. BURGEON coll.) in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum.

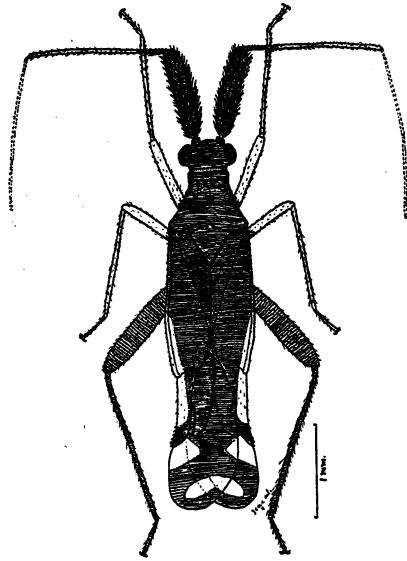


Fig. 1.

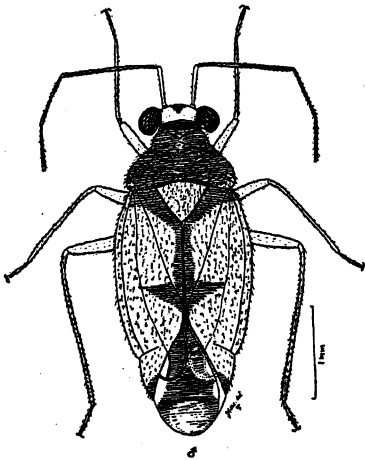


Fig. 2.

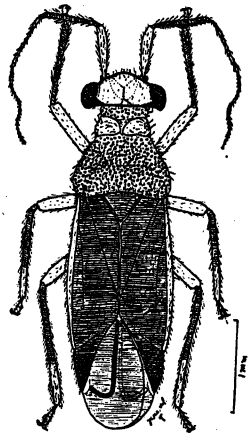


Fig. 3.

Fig. 1. — *Ueleana longicuneata* n. gen., n. sp.  
Fig. 2. — *Bunsua bryocoroides* n. gen. n. sp.  
Fig. 3. — *Kunungua boxi* n. gen. n. sp.

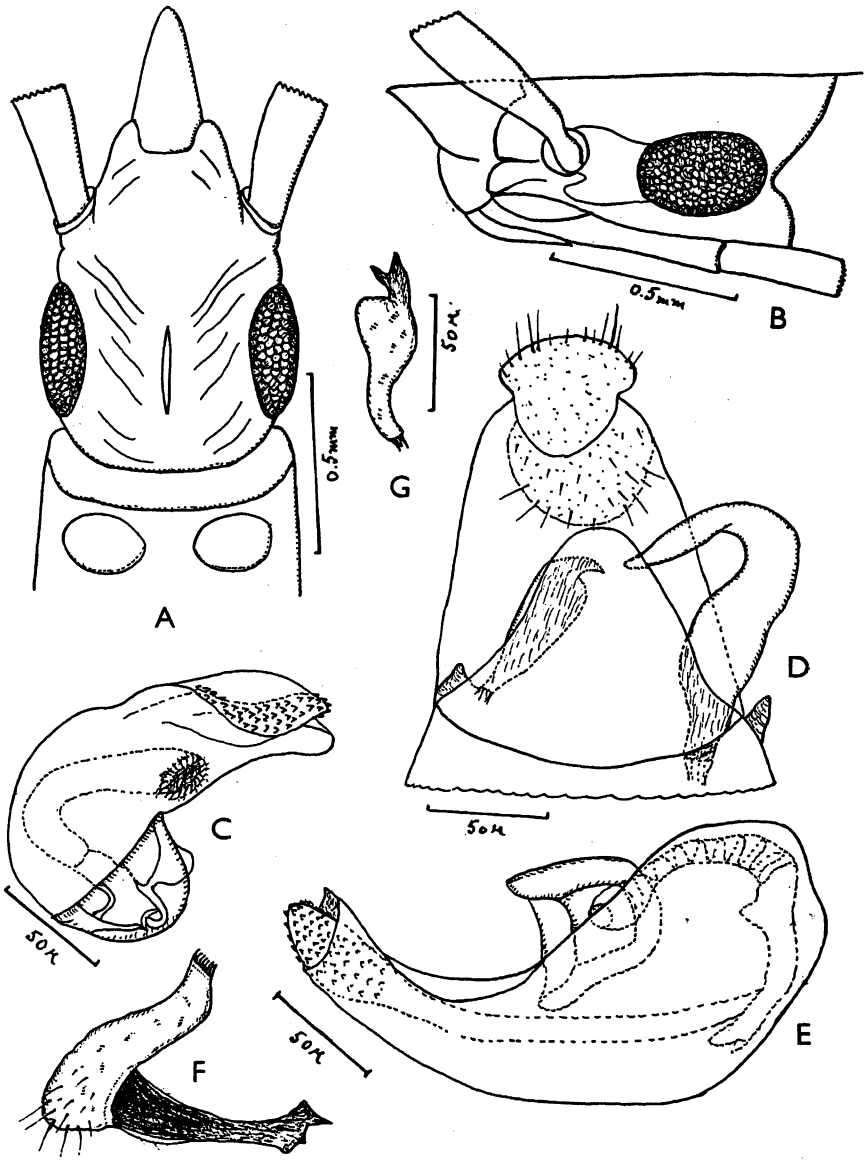


Fig. 4. — *Schoutedenomiris acutotylus* n. gen., n. sp.  
(A. — Head seen from above; B. — Idem, seen from side; C. — Aedeagus;  
D. — Pygophore with claspers seen from above).  
*Bunsua bryocoroides* n. gen., n. sp.  
(E. — Aedeagus; F. — Left clasper; G. — Right clasper).

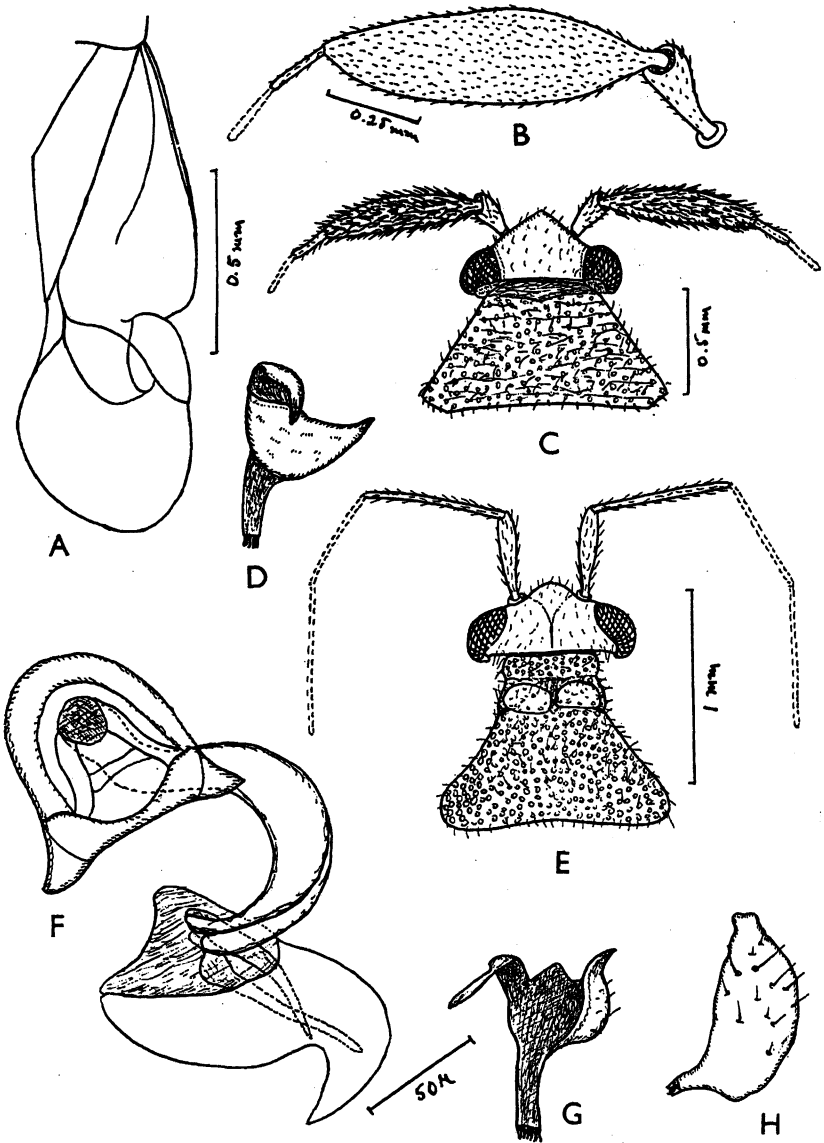


Fig. 5. — *Druthmarus congolensis* n. sp.  
(A. — Hemelytra; B. — Antenna).  
*Millerimiris punctatus* n. gen., n. sp.  
(C. — Head, pronotum and antennae; D. — Left clasper, dorsal view;  
F. — Aedeagus; G. — Left clasper; H. — Right clasper).  
*Kunungua cinamomea* n. sp.  
(E. — Head, pronotum antennae).

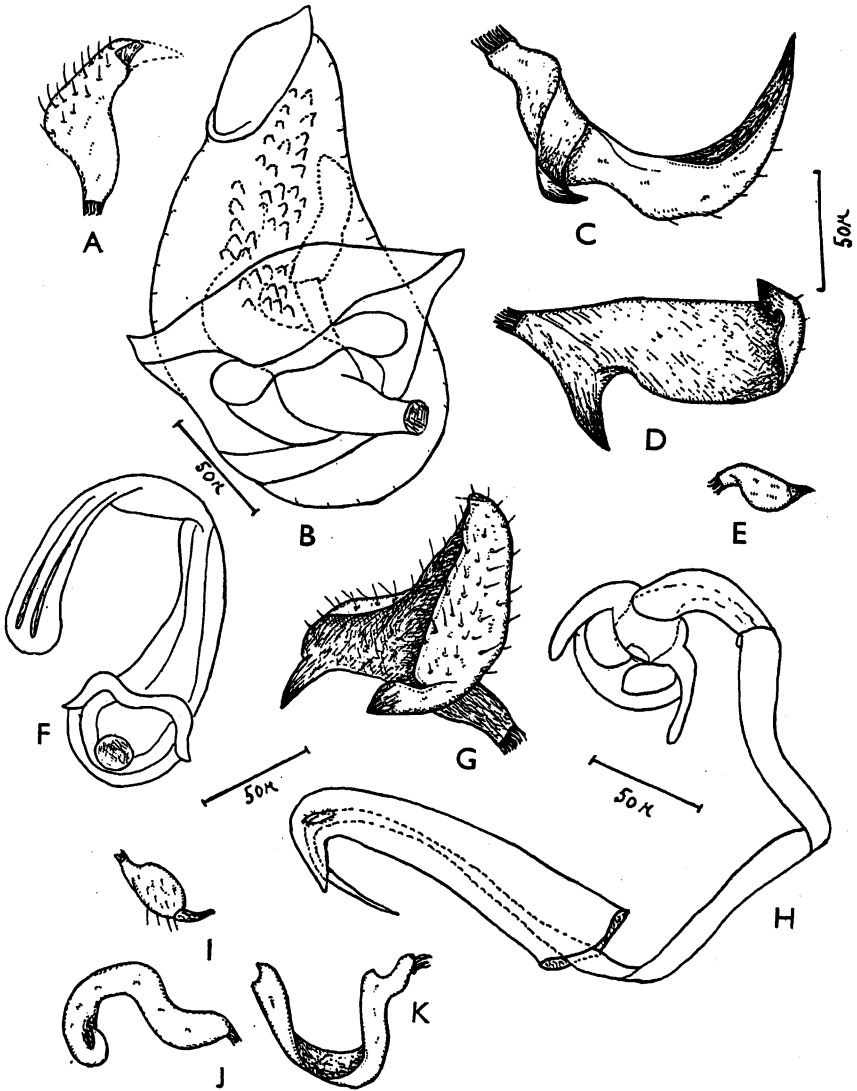


Fig. 6. — *Yebonia hyaloscutellato* n. gen., n. sp.  
(B. — Aedeagus; C, D. — Left clasper; E. — Right clasper).  
*Prodromus melanonotus* n. sp.  
(A. — Right clasper; F. — Aedeagus; J, K. — Left clasper).  
*Azizus basilevskii* n. sp.  
(H. — Aedeagus; G. — Left clasper; I. — Right clasper).