Sahlbergella ghesquièrei, Schout.

As pointed out by Schouteden, this species is closely allied to *S. singularis*, Hagl., differing principally in the short vesicle of the scutellum, and therefore belongs to the genus *Sahlbergella*. There is a single specimen in the British Museum collected by Monsieur C. Primot at Libreville, Gabon, in 1936.

Sahlbergella soror, Schout.

S. reuteri, Schout. 1935 (in litt.) loc. cit. p. 474.

Judging by the description alone, I am inclined to place this species in the genus *Bryocoropsis*, Schumacher 1917. Some of its characters, however, appear to be intermediate between *Bryocoropsis* and *Sahlbergella*.

Subfamily Macrolophinae.

Division Macrolopharia.

Lasiolabops obscurus, Popp.

Poppius 1914, Acta Soc. Sci. fenn., **44,** no. 3, p. 27.

Amongst Mr. Box's Gold Coast material are four specimens from Tafo collected on *Ficus asperifolia* on 21.xii.1942. These specimens agree very well with Poppius' description, which was based on a single female, and undoubtedly belong to his genus *Lasiolabops*. They differ, however, in one important character. Poppius says "Die Hinterflügelzelle ohne Hamus," but in Box's specimens a very distinct hamus is present. It seems likely that as Poppius placed this aberrant genus in the Macrolopharia in which he states "Die Hinterflügelzelle immer ohne Hamus," that he assumed the hamus was absent without looking. This species has the general appearance of one of the *Labops* group of genera in the Heterotominae but differs in the structure of the arolia which are fused to the claws for the basal two-thirds of their length instead of being free with the tips converging. The presence of a hamus in the hind wing cell might have no significance since in the Systellonotaria this can be present or absent. Poppius' single ♀ might possibly have been a pathological specimen.

Division Systellonotaria.

Diocoris collaris, sp. nov. (fig. 14).

Colour, macropterous ♂.—Dull black with base of third antennal segment broadly pale yellow, first antennal segment except base and apex, sordid yellowish brown, and a small obscure spot at apex of intermediate femora sordid yellow. Hemielytron with an equilateral triangular area with its base along middle of costal margin, and its apex just invading the clavus translucent silvery white; surface of hemielytron dull black with the apical fourth of corium and the cuneus shiny black; also with two transverse bands across closed hemielytra showing up as a silvery sheen in certain lights, one broad band extending across each clavus above the level of the triangular white marks, the other extending completely across hemielytra from one costal margin to the other just below the triangular white marks. Legs with a reddish shade underlying the black and cuneus also with a reddish tinge in the black.

Structure, macropterous ♂.—Head large and strongly inclined, wider across eyes than long in middle seen from above (39 : 32) and three times as wide as vertex between the very large eyes (39 : 13); nearly twice as long as high at base, seen from side (45 : 25); rostrum reaching base of middle coxae. Antennae without hairs or bristles. Relative lengths of antennal segments 26 : 70 : 80 : 40, the second segment slightly thicker than first and thickest towards apex; vertex with a few very short erect bristles. Pronotum with a few scattered short bristles on posterior half rather