

**Genus *Bibundiella* Poppius**

*Bibundiella* Poppius 1914:31. Type species: *B. obscura* Poppius.

Like *Aeolocoris* (1st antennal joint, head and femora with stout white erect bristles) but 1) coloring uniformly black or blackish brown, elytra with white, often  $\pm$  reduced transverse fascia just caudad of tip of scutellum, 2) upper surface with erect spine-like black bristles, 3) disk of pronotum flatter, calli only faintly indicated, 4) hind tibiae distinctly flattened, narrowly clavate, and 5) apical part of vesica either dentate or falcate and provided with one or two dentate subapical processes.

Distribution: Guinean.

**Key to the species of *Bibundiella***

1. Subopaque. Eyes in  $\sigma$  very large, ocular index 0.70–0.85. Pronotum convex, lateral margins insinuated. Theca (Fig. 14l–m) with claw-like ventral process. Vesica (Figs. 14n, 16a–b) with one dentate subapical lobe ..... *nigrina*
- Opaque. Eyes in  $\sigma$  much smaller. Pronotum flatter, lateral margins straight or slightly insinuated. Male genitalia different ..... 2
2. Eyes ( $\sigma$ ) small, ocular index 1.31. Theca (Fig. 16g–i) with a small dentate lateral lobe. Vesica (Fig. 16j) with two dentate subapical lobes ..... *quadrifasciata*
- Eyes ( $\sigma$ ) larger, ocular index 1.12. Theca (Fig. 16o) slender, digitate. Vesica (Fig. 16p) ending in a dentate apical part, without subapical processes. *epikharmos*

*B. obscura* Poppius is excluded from the key.

***B. nigrina* (Linnavuori), comb. n.**

Figs. 14h–o, 15s–x, 16a–b, 21a–b

*Aeolocoris nigrinus* Linnavuori 1975:67.

Types studied: The Sudan, Bahr el Ghazal, Wau, male holotype, 1  $\varnothing$  paratype, 19.II.1963; Equatoria, Juba - Nimule, 2  $\varnothing$  paratypes, 10–11.III.1963, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Material studied: Ivory Coast: Foro-Foro, 3 exx, 25.IX.1973, Linnavuori. Nigeria: N C St., Zaria, Samaru, 3 exx, 18–26.IV.1974, J. Deeming; NE St., Serti, 1 ex, 29.III.1970, J. Medler.

Length 5.0–5.25 mm. Subopaque. Black or dark coffee-brown. Head with brownish tinge.

1st antennal joint with small pale dots. Elytra with a white transverse fascia which is distinct in males,  $\pm$  reduced or even absent in females, just caudad of the tip of the scutellum; costal margins with brownish tinge, membrane brownish smoky. Middle and hind coxae contrastingly whitish. Legs black.

Body robust. Eyes in  $\sigma$  large, ocular index 0.70–0.85 ( $\sigma$ ) or 1.35–1.67 ( $\varnothing$ ). Proportions between antennal joints 13:44:34:25 ( $\sigma$ ), 15:48:34:26 ( $\varnothing$ ), 1st joint 0.50–0.51 ( $\sigma$ ) or 0.55–0.63 ( $\varnothing$ )  $\times$  as long as diatone, 2nd joint 1.2–1.3  $\times$  as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending well beyond hind coxae. Pronotum distinctly convex, lateral margins insinuated, humeral angles prominent.

Male genitalia in Figs. 14k–n, 15s–x, 16a–b. Theca with a claw-like ventral process. Vesica with a dentate subapical lobe. 2nd valvifers ( $\varnothing$ ) (Fig. 14j) with spine-like protuberances.

Distribution: Guinean.

***B. quadrifasciata* Poppius**

Figs. 14g, 16c–j, 21c

*Bibundiella quadrifasciata* Poppius 1914:32.

Type studied: Cameroon, Langji, female holotype, H. Paschen, in Mus. Helsinki.

Material studied: Nigeria: N C St.: Zaria, Samaru, 1  $\sigma$ , 17.III.1967, J. Deeming.

Length 5.0–5.25 mm. Like the preceding species but opaque. Eyes in  $\sigma$  much smaller, ocular index 1.31. Body in  $\varnothing$  considerably narrower. Pronotum flatter, lateral margins straight ( $\sigma$ ) or slightly insinuated ( $\varnothing$ ), humeral angles more obtuse.

Measurements: Ocular index 1.31 ( $\sigma$ ), 1.43 ( $\varnothing$ ). Proportions between antennal joints 11:38:30:?  
( $\sigma$ ), 13:45:?  
( $\varnothing$ ), 1st joint 0.53 ( $\sigma$ ) or 0.62 ( $\varnothing$ )  $\times$  as long as diatone, 2nd 1.09–1.18  $\times$  as long as basal width of pronotum.

Male genitalia (Fig. 16d–j): Theca with small dentate lateral lobe. Vesica with two dentate subapical lobes.

Distribution: Guinean.