

tending slightly to the adjacent part of clavus, a faint pale spot in costal margin at the level of tip of clavus, commissural margin of clavus with a small white spot; cuneus strongly shiny, dark purplish, base white; white spots and base of corium also shiny, rest of elytra opaque; membrane dark smoky. Legs yellowish brown, tarsi and apical third of tibiae slightly paler.

Small. Hair covering of upper surface short, sparse and smooth. Head about $0.85 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view distinctly broader than high (58:50), microsculptured, eyes large, ocular index $0.97 - 1.11$. Antennae with dense semidecumbent hairs, proportions between joints 4:23:19:15 (diatone 23, basal width of pronotum 27 units). Rostrum not extending to middle coxae. Pronotum strongly constricted at middle; apical lobe small, sloping caudad; basal lobe large, globose; the two lobes separated by a transverse impression. Basal part of scutellum strongly raised, with a deep transverse sulcus; upper margin of the raised apical part shallowly insinuated in caudal view. Costal margin of elytra distinctly insinuated; commissural margin of clavus strongly raised, forming a sharply triangular hump in lateral view. Legs as in *L. fugax*. Claws in Fig. 10 d. Male genitalia in Figs. 10 e - f and 11 b.

Material studied: Nigeria: Ile-Ife, 1 ♂, type, 13. VII. 1970, 1 ♂ paratype 5. VIII. 1969, 1 ♂ paratype 29. XII. 1970, J. Medler, in my collection.

L. fugax Rt. (North Africa) is much larger, the costal margin of the elytra is only slightly insinuated, the claval commissure is not humped, the pygophore is longer, the left stylus much longer, and the penis is narrower and provided with a distinct falcate spiculum. The male genitalia are shown in Figs. 10 g and 11 a and c.

Zanichius bilineatus sp.n.

Length 3.5 mm. Shiny green. Head pale ochraceous, base of vertex greenish with a largish, slightly callose, whitish median spot. Eyes brownish. Antennae whitish (only two

basal joints present), 1st joint with 3, 2nd joint (Fig. 11 e) with $5 \pm$ incomplete red rings. Pronotum (Fig. 11 d) with two callose white bands, diverging caudad, on posterior part of disk; lateral margins also callose and white. Scutellum with slightly callose white basal triangles; apex also pale. Elytra green, with costal margin, claval suture, an oblique transverse band in corium at middle, a roundish apical spot in mesocorium and a spot in inner basal angle of cuneus, white; clavus and corium with a longitudinal pale orangish band, the latter band broken by the white areas; membrane pale brownish, cells green. Under surface whitish green. Legs pale ochraceous, femora with slight greenish tinge, tarsi a little darkened apically.

Gracile, resembling the other species of the genus in general form. Hair covering pale and longish. Head $0.8 \times$ as broad as pronotum, eyes remarkably large, ocular index 0.92 . Proportions between two basal antennal joints 8:30, 2nd joint $1.58 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum, 1st joint with longish brownish hairs, those of 2nd joint shorter and whitish. Rostrum extending beyond hind coxae. Pronotum $2.1 \times$ as broad as long (total length), lateral margins straight, basal margin insinuated, disk distinctly divided into two portions; anterior part collar-shaped, medially flattish, calli fused, indistinct; basal portion convex, sloping apicad. Styli in Figs. 11 f and 12 a - b.

Material studied: Zaire: Lubumbashi, 1 ♂, type, 27 - 28. II. 1971.

Easily recognized by the white callosities, the large eyes, etc.

Mecomma angusticollis sp.n.

Length 4 mm. Shiny. Head black, vertex with indistinct brown spot near either eye. Eyes dark brown. 1st and 2nd antennal joints (others absent) black. Pronotum and scutellum black. Elytra yellowish brown, apical part of clavus and endocorium slightly darkened; membrane dark brown. Under surface black or blackish brown. Legs reddish, coxae and bases