

of femora yellowish, tibiae slightly darkened basally, 1st and 2nd tarsal joints yellowish brown, 3rd joint dark.

Elongate, about 4 × as long as broad at base of pronotum. Hair covering brownish and smooth. Head about 0.83 × as broad as pronotum, eyes large, ocular index 1.13 – 1.20. Antennae relatively incrassate, proportions between basal joints 11:33, 1st joint with a few erect dark bristles, hair covering otherwise black and adpressed, 2nd joint 1.65 × as long as diatone, 1.33 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum (Fig. 12 c) 1.5 × as broad as long (total length), anterior part unusually narrow, with lateral margins only slightly diverging caudad, basal part strongly widened, collar narrow, calli unusually strongly raised, roundish. Elytra much longer than abdomen, cuneus 1.67 × as long as broad. Male genitalia in Fig. 12 d – h.

Material studied: Zaire: Lubumbashi, 1 ♂, type and 2 ♂ paratypes 2 – 3. V. 1971, A. B. Stam.

Easily recognized from *M. fumida* Lv. (Ethiopia) and *M. grandis* Carv. & Sw. (Sudan, Ethiopia) by the red legs, the large eyes, the narrowish pronotum with strongly raised calli and the male genitalia. *M. ruwenzoriense* Ghauri is known only in the female sex (brachypterous). A full comparison between it and *M. angusticollis* is therefore not possible. The legs in *M. ruwenzoriense* are differently coloured (femora on their ventral surface and tarsi fumed, tibiae pale fuscous) and the lateral margins of the pronotum are straight. Moreover the species lives at high altitudes (12900 ft.) in Ruwenzori. Consequently *M. angusticollis* can hardly be identical with that species.

#### *Aloea iadmon* sp.n.

Length 3 mm. Fairly shiny. Head pale yellowish green, slightly darkened medially. Eyes brown. Antennae (only 1st and 2nd joints present) yellowish-brown, 1st joint with indistinct brown basal ring, 2nd joint a little embrowned apically, with extreme base whitish. Pronotum,

scutellum and elytra olivaceous brown; membrane brownish smoky, veins pale. Under surface and legs yellowish brown, tibial spines pale.

Elongate, almost parallel-sided. Head and pronotum with dense adpressed silvery pubescence. Hair covering otherwise longish, concolorous and smooth. Head large, flattish, 0.86 × as broad as pronotum in apical view 1.38 × as broad as high, ocular index 1.92. Antennae appearing shortish, proportions between two basal joints 7:20, 2nd joint slightly shorter than diatone (20:22), nearly 0.8 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending near to middle coxae. Pronotum 2.1 × as broad as long at middle, lateral margins straight, rather strongly diverging caudad; basal margin distinctly insinuated; callal humps moderate; disk faintly convex, densely and minutely punctate. Scutellum flattish, finely microsculptured. Elytra shagreened and finely punctate.

Material studied: Zaire: Lubumbashi, 1 ♀, type, 22 – 23. X. 1970, A. B. Stam.

The genus consists of the following species: *A. cunealis* Lv. (Somalia), *A. cunealis persimilis* Lv. (Sudan, Eritrea), *A. nigritula* Lv. (Yemen), *A. planiceps* Lv. (Sudan, Somalia) and *A. callosa* Lv. (Sudan). *A. iadmon* resembles *A. planiceps* in the straight lateral margins of the pronotum (insinuated in the others). *A. planiceps* is broader, ovate, opaque and considerably darker (general colouring brown, femora dark reddish brown), the silvery hairs on the upper surface are scanty, the head is smaller, about 0.76 × as broad as the pronotum, the pronotum is broader (2.23 × as broad as long at middle), the puncturing of the pronotum and the elytra is very indistinct, the scutellum is more convex and the 2nd antennal joint is nearly as long as the diatone (21:22). The species of this peculiar genus live on *Aloe*.

#### Hallodapinae

##### *Trichophorella vicaria* sp.n.

Length 4.75 mm. Fairly shiny. Yellow-brown. Eyes dark brown. Antennae yellow-brown, 1st joint blackish, with extreme apex and a stripe