

Fig. 17. *Plagiorrhamma stami* sp.n.: a left stylus. — *P. katangana* sp.n.: b same; c–d theca; e vesica. — *P. poseidon* (Kk.): f left stylus; g right stylus; h–i theca.

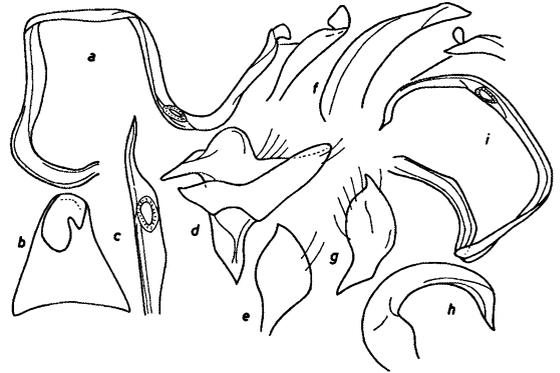


Fig. 18. *Plagiorrhamma poseidon* (Kk.): a vesica. — *P. pilosa* Pop.: b pygophore; c apex of vesica; d left stylus; e right stylus; f theca. — *P. sororcula* Lv.: g right stylus; h theca; i vesica.

The species is dedicated to its collector, Prof. A. B. Stam, of the Hague.

P. katangana sp.n.

Length 3.5 mm. As the preceding but eyes much larger, ocular index 1.04. Lateral margins of pronotum slightly insinuated. Pattern of elytra as in Fig. 14 e. Cuneus totally dark red. Legs pale, only extreme apex of femora reddish. Male genitalia as in Fig. 17 b–e.

Material studied: Zaire: Lubumbashi, 1 ♂, type, 5–6. III. 1971, A. B. Stam.

Plagiorrhamma maxima sp.n.

Length 6 mm. Opaque. Blackish brown. 1st antennal joint blackish, 2nd dark yellow-brown. Elytra dark brown, with whitish ochraceous, not contrasted spots as in Fig. 14 d, also costal margin in basal half pale, cuneus dark red, membrane brownish smoky. Legs dark reddish brown, fore and middle coxae pale.

Robust, elongately pear-shaped in outline. Hair covering of upper surface short, smooth and yellow. Head shagreened, eyes rather small, ocular index 1.4. Proportions between the two basal antennal joints 18:55, these joints with smooth hair covering, 2nd joint nearly 1.4 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum

extending to middle coxae. Pronotum (Fig. 16 f) twice as broad as long at middle, strongly broadening caudad; lateral margins distinctly insinuated, humeral angles prominent; disk convex, densely shagreened. Scutellum longish, basally rather tumid, densely shagreened. Elytra a little longer than abdomen. Legs relatively incrassate; tibiae with short, delicate pale spines.

Material studied: East Africa, Madji, Madzuru, 1 ♀, type, 20. XII. 1911, Svatosh, in Mus. Leningrad.

Easily recognized by the large size.

Phylinae

On the genus *Ellenia* Rt. (= *Marshalliella* Pop., *Melanotrichiella* Pop.)

Species of this peculiar genus may easily be mistaken for certain representatives of the genus *Psallus* Fb. They differ strikingly from *Psallus*, however, in the curious structure of the claws (Fig. 19 b–e): the arolia are well developed and converge apicad, while in *Psallus* they are hair-like and parallel. Owing to this, the genus has generally been placed in the subfamily Orthotylinae. But the structure of the male genitalia is of the Phylinae type and clearly points to membership of this subfamily. Besides *Ellenia* the following genera of Phylinae have this type of claw structure: *Paramixia* Rt. (=