and distinctly punctate. Scutellum finely rugose, very indistinctly punctate. Elytra as long as abdomen, clavus and corium densely and finely punctate.

Material studied; Sudan, Aloma Plateau, Yei-Iwatoka, 1 ♀, type, 12—13. IV. 1963, Linnavuori, my collection.

Of the *pylaon* group. Easily distinguished from the other species by the characteristic colour pattern, robust body, etc. The 1st antennal joint is pale only in *S. ruber* Pop. and *S. pulcher* Pop. In *S. ruber* the tarsi are pale, with only the last joint dark; the rostrum extends only to the middle coxae and the pronotum and the scutellum are less convex. The elytra are red, with the costal margin of the corium and the middle of the cuneus pale. *S. pulcher* is differently coloured, has larger eyes, etc.

5. *Charagochilus ibykos* sp.n.

Length 3.75—4.25 mm. Shiny black. Vertex with a faint pale spot near either eye. Antennae black, 2nd joint basally ± broadly yellow-brown, extreme base of 3rd joint white. Rostrum basally pale, apically mostly infumed. Extreme tip of cuneus paler. Membrane dark, with a small pale spot bordering apex of cuneus, apical vein of cells pale. Ostiolar peritremes dark. Anterior legs black, with tarsi slightly paler; other legs black, femora with a pale basal ring, apex of tibiae and tarsi pale.

Body large. Hair covering longish, dense, semidecumbent and dark. Body also clothed with silvery adpressed pubescence, most clearly visible on elytra and under surface, forming on elytra three longitudinal rows on clavus, less regular rows on base of corium, and separate patches on other parts of corium and cuneus. Head in apical view broader than high (24.5: 22), in lateral view about as long as high; base of vertex distinctly margined, ocular index 1.54—1.57. Proportions between antennal joints 8:35:15:16 (♂), 1st joint in both sexes 0.35—0.36 × as long as diatone, 2nd 1.4—1.5 × as long as diatone, 0.8—0.9 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum to hind coxae. Pronotum convex, sloping apicad; humeral angles rounded, collar raised, about as broad as 1st antennal joint; calli shiny, impunctate, disk densely and coarsely punctate and slightly rugose. Scutellum raised, puncturing as in pronotum. Clavus and adjacent parts of corium distinctly and densely punctate; puncturing in other parts of corium finer, in inner apical area indistinct; cuneal fracture distinct; larger membranal cell relatively rounded apically. Ostiolar peritremes rather large, orifices distinct. 2nd joint of hind tarsi slightly longer than 1st. Claw as in Fig. 8 r, without a basal tooth. Male genitalia in Fig. 8 s—u, spiculum of penis long and sharp, horn-shaped.

Material studied: Ivory Coast, Lamto, 1 ♂, type and 2 ♀ paratypes, 14. III. 1968, Pollet. Type and a paratype in my collection, a paratype also in coll. Gillon.

Easily recognized by the large size and black colouring. Superficially resembling certain species ot fhe genus *Proboscidocoris* Rt., but differing in the shorter head, the short 1st antennal joint and the structure of the claws, which in *Proboscidocoris* are more strongly curved and provided with a distinct basal tooth (Fig. 8 v). The structure of the male genitalia also resembles that of the genus *Charagochilus* Fb.

6. *Leaina* gen.n. *(Hallodapinae)*

Large black ant-like species. Elytra with a transverse white band at middle.

♂ macropterous, ♀ brachypterous. Hair covering long, black and erect; smooth pale hairs also present. Head (Fig. 8 p—q) elongate, considerably longer than broad, remarkably ant-like; eyes long and narrow, their basal corner far from the anterior margin of pronotum; upper surface of head only faintly convex, shallowly decliving apicad, base ecarinate; sides in front of eyes lamellate, owing to a sharp horizontal carina starting from apex of eyes; apex of genae sharply triangular, extending far beyond apex of tylus; under surface of head with a high longitudinal median ridge, otherwise strongly concave below eyes and the lateral ridges in apical part of head. Antennae starting from upper surface of head near lower corners of eyes, their 1st joint cylindrical, 2nd joint broadening apicad, strongly flattened, lamellate; other joints gracile, hair covering of antennae short and smooth. Rostrum short and gracile, extending to metasternum. Pronotum (Fig. 8 a—b) in ♂ strongly broadening caudad, moderately convex; collar broadish, lateral margins shallowly, basal margin strongly insinuated, in ♀ basal part of pronotum nearly parallel-sided. Scutellum elevated, but not provided with a special process. Elytra (♂) extending well beyond tip og abdomen, or (♀) reduced, covering only base of abdomen, acuminate and upcurved apically. Abdomen basally strongly constricted, ant-like. Legs long and gracile, femora and tibiae flattened; tibial spines black, longish; 2nd joint of hind tarsi longer than the others. Claw as in Fig. 8 e, pseudarolia well developed. Male genitalia of the Phylinae type, theca apically bifurcate.

Type: *L. belua* Lv.

Related to *Systellonotidea* Pop. and *Formicopsella* Pop., but differing from them and all genera known to me in the unique shape of the head. The Mediterranean genus *Myrmicomimus* Rt. has the sides of the head faintly carinate in front of the eyes, but the genae are adpressed towards the tylus and do not ex-