

tend beyond it apically, the under surface of the head is provided with two longitudinal keels medially, the 2nd joint of the hind tarsi is shorter than the 1st, etc.

L. belua sp.n.

Length 6.5—7 mm. Opaque. Black to blackish brown. Upper surface of head medio-apically \pm yellow-brown. 1st antennal joint yellow-brown, others dark brown, base of 3rd pale. Elytra (Fig. 8 c—d) with a white transverse spot at middle, membrane dark brown. Legs dark brown, apex of fore femora, fore tibiae totally and apical two-thirds of other tibiae yellow-brown, legs in ♀ black, only tarsi basally pale.

Head 1.3a \times as long as broad (apical view), in profile 1.8 \times as long as high, ocular index 2.8. Proportions between antennal joints 10:50:35:21, 2nd joint strongly flattened, in ♀ more incrassate than in ♂. Pronotum and scutellum densely shagreened. Male genitalia in Fig. 8 f—g and Fig. 9.

Material studied: Ivory Coast, Lamto, 1 ♂, type, 14. VII. 1965, Gillon; 5 paratypes from same locality, 1964—1969, Gillon and Pollet. Type and paratypes in my collection, paratypes also in coll. Gillon.

LYGAEIDAE

1. On the red-coloured species of the *rivularis* group of the genus *Spilostethus* St.

The red-coloured species of the *rivularis* group of the genus *Spilostethus* St. were recently revised by SLATER (1964, p. 28—39), who also published excellent illustrations of them. The revision was mainly based on South African material. When I tried to identify a relatively large collection of the group from NE Africa and SW Arabia, several difficulties arose because the colour pattern in my specimens did not agree with the characters mentioned in SLATER's key. Consequently, I tried to find additional differences in the male genital structure. As stated already by SLATER, *S. taeniatus* (St.), *S. trilineatus* (St.) and *S. lemniscatus* (St.) differ from each other clearly in the male genitalia, especially in the shape of the genital opening of the pygophore, the form of the styli and of the lateral lobes of the sperm reservoir of the phallus. *S. rivularis* (Gm.) and *S. crudelis* (St.), on the other hand, are similar in genital structure and differ only in the colour pattern.

My material from NE Africa consists of two additional forms with the same genital structure, but easy to distinguish from *S. rivularis* and *crudelis* by the size and colour pattern, which was quite constant in the specimens studied. The taxonomic status of these four forms is problematic. They are either geographical

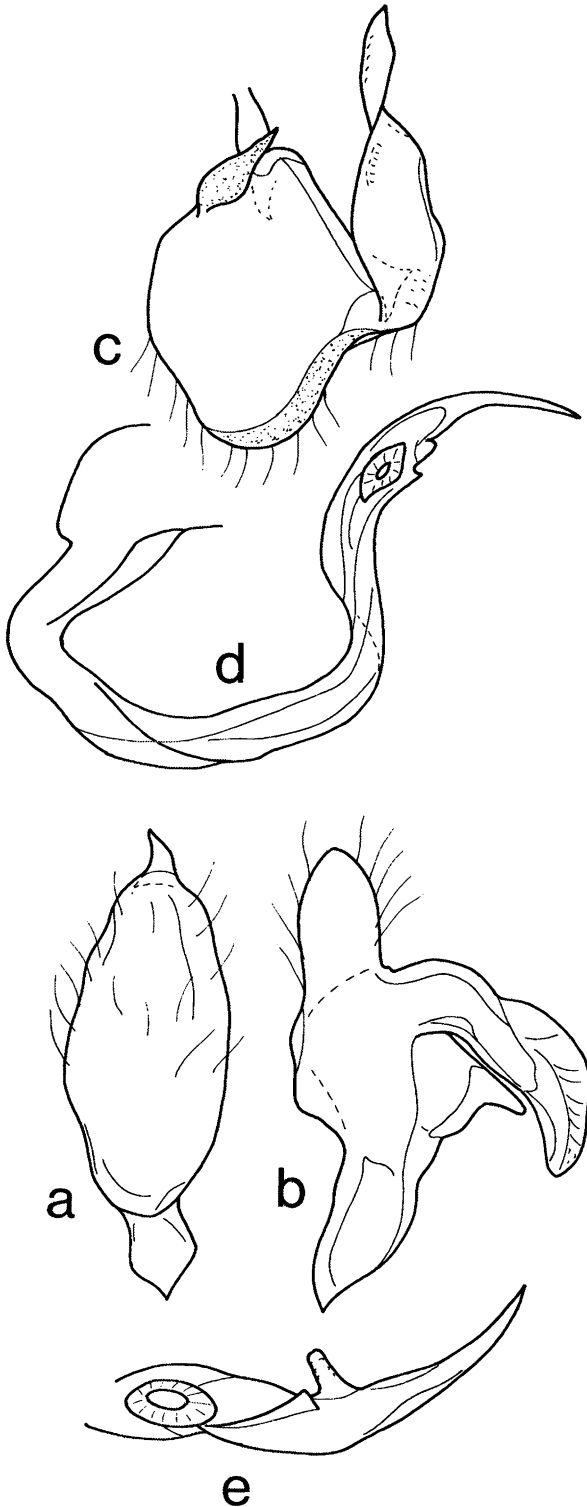


Fig. 9. *Leaina belua* gen. et sp. n.: a right stylus; b left stylus, lateral aspect; c same from above; d—e vesica.