

± pale. Femora black or dark reddish brown, apex pale. Tibiae dark brown, with a broad pale median ring. Tarsi dark, 1st joint basally paler.

Body about $2.4 \times$ as long as broad. Hair covering yellowish and semidecumbent. Head $1.35\text{--}1.36 \times$ as broad as long, densely and finely punctate, medio-basal pale spot of vertex impunctate; ocular index about 3.1 (δ) or 3.55 (φ). Antennae long and incrassate, proportions between joints $5:9:12:15$ (δ) or $6:10:13:17$ (φ), total length of antennae $1.83\text{--}1.9 \times$ as long as diatone (in *limbatus* only about $1.36 \times$). Rostrum, as in the other species, near to middle coxae. Pronotum (Fig. 12 m) about $1.83\text{--}1.9 \times$ as broad as long medially, lateral margins distinctly insinuated and more broadly carinate than in the other species; anterior lobe finely and rather densely punctate; puncturing of basal lobe coarse and sparse, distance between punctures often greater than diameter of a puncture, a relatively distinct ± callose and impunctate median line present. Scutellum as broad as long, base concave and minutely punctate, apical part with an irregular, ± distinct slightly callose median line, otherwise coarsely punctate; tip callose. Elytra as long as abdomen or slightly longer, puncturing coarser and somewhat sparser than in *limbatus*. Legs as in *limbatus*.

Material studied: Ethiopia, Belleta forest, 1 δ , type and some paratypes, 13—14. VI. 1963, Linnavuori, in my collection. Swept from under vegetation in a cloud forest.

Differing from the other species in the shape and puncturing of the pronotum and the long and thicker antennae.

MIRIDAE

1. The genus *Pleurochiloporus* Rt.

The Ethiopian genus *Pleurochiloporus* Rt. has recently been treated by ODHIAMBO (1958). Of the genus four species have been described, one of them, *P. rufolineatus* Odh., being a synonym of a previously described species, however. Material of various Hemiptera from Kenya, sent by Mr. Per Knudsen, Eldoret, Kenya, contained an additional undescribed species, *P. pyrrha* sp.n. Moreover, I have a previously unknown species from Ethiopia that will be described in a paper on the Hemiptera of the Sudan (in press).

CARVALHO (1955, p. 106) has regarded *Pleurochiloporus* as a representative of the tribe *Hyalopeplini*. The genus is, in fact, closely related to *Megacoelum* Fb. (tribe *Mirini*), but differs in the shape of the head: the tylus in profile is vertical and the frons distinctly protruding apicad; a distinct notch is thus

formed between it and the tylus. In *Megacoelum* the head slopes regularly ventrad; in profile the tylus is distinctly curvate and joined to the frons without a notch. Moreover, the lateral margins of the pronotum are ± distinctly subcarinate and the penis is not provided with a chitinized spiculum, which is well developed in *Megacoelum*.

All species of the genus are closely related to each other. They are inhabitants of the savannah and savannah forest region, *P. quadripunctatus* Rt. and apparently also *P. bipunctatus* Pop. known from the Cape Province having adapted to more arid conditions in steppe-like biotopes. *P. subhyalinus* Pop (= *rufolineatus* Odh.) is polyphagous and found on *Cajanus indicus*, *Gossypium hirsutum*, *Zea mays*, *Sesamum indicum*, *Crotalaria* and *Gynandropsis* (ODHIAMBO op.cit.). I have collected *P. quadripunctatus* on *Otostegia integrifolia* in Eritrea.

Key to the species

- 1 (4) Larger robust species, length 8 mm. or more. Elytra rather opaque. Claval commissure never red 2
- 2 (3) Head with two longitudinal red stripes. Humeral angles of pronotum with a round black spot *quadripunctatus* Rt. (Eritrea, Ethiopia)
- 3 (2) Head without red markings. Humeral angles of pronotum immaculate *bipunctatus* Pop. (South Africa)
- 4 (1) Smaller species, length < 8 mm. Elytra strongly shiny, hyaline. Claval commissure in fully coloured specimens red 5
- 5 (6) Humeral angles of pronotum immaculate. Vertex of δ much narrower than eye, ocular index 0.72 *pyrrha* sp.n. (Kenya)
- 6 (5) Humeral angles of pronotum with a round black spot. Vertex in both sexes broader than eye 7
- 7 (8) Length < 7 mm. Veins of membrane always pale. Ocular index $1.13\text{--}1.43$ (δ) or $1.25\text{--}1.71$ (φ) *subhyalinus* Pop. (East Africa, Sudan, Cameroon, Ethiopia)
- 8 (7) Length $7\text{--}7.5$ mm. Veins of membranal cells in δ bright red, in φ pale. Ocular index ($\delta\varphi$) $1.46\text{--}1.53$. . . *rubrinervis* Lv. in press (Ethiopia)

P. pyrrha sp.n.

Length 7.5 mm. Shiny. Pale greenish. Head yellow, antennal tubercles, sides of frons and two spots on base of vertex tinged with orangish. 1st and 2nd antennal joints pale orangish, extreme apex of the latter and 3rd and 4th joints totally dark brown. Eyes dark brown. Pronotum pale green, with 3 irregular, not contrasted, reddish longitudinal bands,