

species from the Sudan and the adjacent areas, which suggests that the genus is probably well represented in other parts of Africa too. Most species in my material belong to the *priesneri* group (relatively small species with opaque and coriaceous elytra, with also dark hairs occurring on the upper surface and with characteristic genitalia). LINDBERG (1958:103) regarded a species of the group, *O. acacicola* Ldb., as belonging to *Orthotylus* s.str., while WAGNER (1960: 93 - 94) assumed another species, *O. macrophthalmus* Wgn., to be a *Melanotrichus* Rt. Despite the dark hairs of the upper surface, whose density varies in the different species, I concur with LINDBERG. At any rate the structure of the penis is so different that the group cannot be connected with *Melanotrichus*. The species of the group seem to live on *Acacia* and related plants. The second group, the *tamarindi* group is recognized by the dentate processes or teeth at the genital opening of the pygophore. In the arid areas of the region studied some *Melanotrichus* (*Halocapsus* Pt.) species occur, being closely related to certain Mediterranean or Eremian forms of the subgenus. It seems best to locate *Orthotylus ericinellae* Pop. in the subgenus *Litocoris* Fb., although it has a simple penis without the dentate processes existing in the Palearctic species of the subgenus.

### 1. *priesneri* group

#### ✓ *O. priesneri* Schm.

A variable species in size and ocular index. The latter usually 0.67 - 0.96 (♂) or 1.4 - 1.5 (♀) in the Erkowit population 1.0 - 1.09 (♂). Upper surface also with black hairs. Male genitalia illustrated previously (LINNAVUORI 1961: 5 - 6). Additional illustrations of penis in Fig. 31 m - o, the lower appendage with two branches: one straight and thin, the other shorter, narrowly triangular and dentate, the upper appendage gracile. 6, many exx.; 6 - 7, several exx.; 9 several exx.; 17, several exx., 11, 1 ex.; 14, several exx.; 21, several exx.; 36 - 40, 1 ex.; 35, several exx.; 35 - 36, 2 exx.; 32, 1 ex.; 45, 2 exx. On *Acacia*. At lamp. Common in the arid areas of the Sudan. Eremian (Egypt, Israel, Eritrea, Somalia, Arabia).

#### ✓ *O. priesneri* Schm. ssp. *macrophthalmus* Wgn., status n.

*Orthotylus macrophthalmus* WAGNER 1960: 93 - 94.

Differs from the nominate form in the ocular index: 1.1 - 1.2 (♂) or 1.65 - 1.7 (♀). The Erkowit population is intermediate between the nominate form and ssp. *macrophthalmus*.

Material studied: Saudi-Arabia: El Riyadh, 1 ♂, IX. 1958, Diehl.

#### ✓ *O. acacicola* Ldb.

For description see LINDBERG 1958: 103 - 104. Very near to *priesneri* but differing in some details of the genitalia:

right stylus (Fig. 31 q) shorter and apically blunter and provided with minute teeth on inner surface but not at apex; left stylus (Fig. 31 r) with a broadly rounded sensory lobe, hypophysis rather broad; penis (Fig. 31 p) much as in *priesneri*, but the upper appendage shorter and thicker.

Material studied: Cape Verde Is., 1 ♂ paratype, Lindberg.

#### ✓ *O. acacicola* Ldb. ssp. *chariensis* ssp. n.

Like the nominate form, but 1) apex of right stylus (Fig. 31 t) narrower, 2) dorsal margin of left stylus (Fig. 31 s) insinuated, sensory lobe therefore narrower and strongly prominent, hypophysis narrower, 3) dorsal appendage of penis (Fig. 31 u) somewhat longer and narrower.

Chad, Bas-Chari, near Fort Lamy, 1 ♂, type, Péricart. Cameroon, Bas-Chari, 2 ♀ paratypes, near Fort Fourreau, Péricart. Type and a paratype in Mus. Paris, a paratype in my collection. On *Acacia nilotica* and *Albizzia chevalieri*.

The subspecies shows some intermediate characters between *priesneri* and *acacicola*. Additional material is needed from West Africa to elucidate the taxonomic relations of these forms.

#### ✓ *O. polemon* sp. n.

Length 3.5 mm. Resembling *priesneri*. Ocular index 0.8. Head 0.7 × as broad as pronotum. Proportions between antennal joints 7 : 30 : 26 : ?, 2nd joint slightly longer than basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Genitalia as in *priesneri* with the following differences: right stylus (Fig. 32 b) club-shaped, bearing a row of 7 teeth on inner surface; left stylus (Fig. 32 a) with somewhat broader hypophysis; penis with the apical process (Fig. 32 c - d) shorter and the upper branch shorter and thicker, lower branch as in Fig. 32 e.

Saudi-Arabia, Mahdatha, 1 ♂, type in my collection.

#### ✓ *O. massawanus* sp. n.

Length 3 mm. Like *O. priesneri*. Ocular index 0.8 - 1.0 (♂) or 2.0 (♀). Male genitalia; right stylus (Fig. 32 f) broader, provided with about 4 apical teeth and some small tubercles on inner surface; left stylus (Fig. 32 g) large, sensory lobe rounded, hypophysis long, strongly tapering apicad; penis (Fig. 32 h - i) much as in *priesneri*, but apical process shorter and bent ventrad and the upper and lower appendages somewhat shorter.

Eritrea, 89, some paratypes; Massawa, 1 ♂, type and a paratype, 27 - 30. V. 1963. At lamp.

#### ✓ *O. indigoferae* sp. n.

Length 3.3 - 3.5 mm. Much like *priesneri*. Opaque. Head, pronotum and scutellum fulvous with a pale longitudinal median band. Antennae yellowish. Elytra green, partly with fulvous tinge; membrane and inner vein dark smoky, outer veins whitish. Under surface and legs yellowish.

Elongate. Upper surface with blackish and yellowish hairs and dense silvery tomentum. Head small, 0.8 - 0.85 × as broad as pronotum, eyes rather small, ocular index 1.4 (♂) or 2.3 - 2.57 (♀). Proportions between antennal joints 8 : 30 : 26 : 14, 2nd joint 1.1 - 1.15 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Male genitalia: right stylus (Fig. 32 k) long and narrow, strongly dentate; left stylus (Fig. 32 j) much as in *massawanus*; penis (Fig. 32 l) with the upper vesical appendage long and narrow with apex expanded and dentate, and the lower appendage long, simple and falcate and directed basad.

South Yemen: Wadi Tiban, N.W. of Jebel Jihaf, 1 ♂ type and 1 paratype, 22. X. 1937, Scott & Britton. Yemen: Usaifira, near Ta'izz, some paratypes, 13. XII. 1937, Scott &