

coxae whitish, femora black, apex narrowly pale. Tibiae pale with confluent dark red spots, spines black. Tarsi pale, apically embrowned.

Like the preceding species, but smaller and narrower, body $2 \times$ as long as broad. Head nearly $0.9 \times$ as broad as pronotum, $1.75 \times$ as broad as high in apical view, ocular index 3.1. Antennae (Fig. 40 d) gracile, proportions between joints 5 : 20 : 14 : 13, 2nd joint $0.7 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to near hind coxae. Calli weakly elevated. Scutellum flat.

Ethiopia, near Harrar, 1 ♀, type, 22 - 23. VI. 1963. On a parasitic plant of *Tamarix*.

2. group: tibiae unicoloured pale, spines pale

A. russeola sp. n.

Length 2.5 - 3 mm. Fairly shiny. Head laterally whitish yellow, otherwise reddish or orangish with a paler triangular median spot. Antennae yellowish, apical joints slightly darker. Margins and a median stripe on pronotum yellowish, disk with 2 large squarish brown spots. Scutellum orange, with 2 triangular median blackish basal spots and a pale median stripe. Elytra reddish brown; clavus, excl. a longitudinal stripe, and inner apical area of corium along claval suture dark brown, apical margin of corium laterally whitish; cuneus (Fig. 40 e) orangish, lateral and apical margins reddish. Membrane brownish smoky, veins orangish. Under surface blackish brown, ostiolar peritremes and fore coxae white. Femora pale yellow, hind femora with a broad blackish median ring. Tibiae and tarsi whitish yellow, spines pale.

Robust, $1.75 \times$ as long as broad. With yellowish or brownish longer hairs and adpressed silvery pubescence. Shagreened, pronotum also densely and finely punctate. Head $0.83 \times$ as broad as pronotum, in apical view $1.56 \times$ as broad as long, ocular index 2.1. Antennae gracile, proportions between joints 5 : 18 : 10 : 14, 2nd joint $0.8 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Calli faintly swollen. Scutellum flat.

Northern Province: Ed Damer, 1 ♀, type, 5 - 10. VII. 1961, Ethiopia, near 120, 1 ♀, paratype. At Ed Damer on a parasite of *Acacia*, near Harrar on a parasite of *Tamarix*.

A. uniformis sp. n.

Fig. 39. Length 3.2 mm. Shiny black. A faint pale transverse spot near either eye. Antennae yellow. Elytra opaque, black, cuneus shinier, membrane basally dark, apically paler, smoky, veins pale. Femora black, apex narrowly pale. Under surface (incl. ostiolar peritremes and fore coxae) uniformly black. Tibiae and tarsi uniformly yellow-brown, spines pale.

Body distinctly broadening caudad, more convex than in the other species, $1.7 \times$ as long as greatest width. With brownish longer hairs and silvery adpressed pubescence, the latter dense especially on under surface. Head minutely punctate, $0.7 \times$ as broad as pronotum, in apical view $1.56 \times$ as broad as high, eyes small, ocular index 2.54. Antennae thin, proportions between joints 6 : 22 : 14 : 20, 2nd joint $0.9 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum (Fig. 40 g) strongly broadening caudad, much more convex than in the other species, disk and the faintly developed calli densely and minutely punctate. Scutellum apically considerably inflated, minutely punctate. Elytra densely shagreened and finely punctate. A large notch between costal margin and base of cuneus (Fig. 40 f). Claw in Fig. 40 h.

Ethiopia, near Harrar, 1 ♀, type, 22 - 23. VI. 1963. On a parasite of *Tamarix*.

Aloea gen. n.

Small but robust, somewhat depressed, ochraceous, brownish or blackish species. Hair covering consists of pale or dark longer hairs and of silvery adpressed pubescence. Head unusually short and broad, concealing the anterior margin of pronotum, nearly vertical. Vertex strongly sloping anteriorly right from the sharp basal margin; frons usually \pm globose, tylus at most slightly prominent in lateral aspect. Eyes large, strongly prominent. Antennae long and gracile, arising near or slightly below lower angles of eyes, with smooth pale hairs, 1st joint with a few pale bristles, 1st and 2nd joints thicker than the apical ones. Pronotum transverse, lateral margins insinuated or straight, basal margin distinctly insinuated, humeral angles prominent; calli elevated or even humped, separate, disk \pm rugose. Base of scutellum \pm elevated, a transverse subbasal depression present. Elytra extending well beyond abdomen. Rostrum relatively long. Legs gracile. Femora at least partly darkened, tibiae whitish, spines delicate and pale, basal joint of hind tarsi shorter than the other joints together. Claws as in Fig. 40 j. Male genitalia: right stylus small; left stylus with a strongly produced sensory lobe, hypophysis long, ending in a slender apical part; penis small and simple, arcuate, gonopore subapical or relatively far from apex; theca separate, often provided with a small subapical tooth.

Type: *A. cunealis* Lv.

An easily recognized genus apparently related to *Hypseloecus* Rt. All species of the genus live on *Aloe*.

Key to the species

- 1 (2) Head and pronotum shiny. Black or blackish brown *A. nigrifluta*
- 2 (1) Totally opaque species 3
- 3 (4) Legs pale, only hind femora dark brown. General colour black or blackish brown *A. callosa*
- 3 (3) All femora darkened except apically. Colour not black 5
- 5 (6) Length 2.5 - 2.75 mm. General colour pale ochraceous. Head nearly as broad as pronotum *A. cunealis*
- 6 (5) Length 2.7 - 3 mm. General colour coffee-brown. Head only $0.78 \times$ as broad as pronotum *A. planiceps*

A. cunealis sp. n.

Fig. 39. Length 2.5 - 2.75 mm. Pale ochraceous, opaque. Head, pronotum and scutellum with a reddish brown tinge. Cuneus and apical angle of corium purplish, membrane brownish smoky, paler near cuneus, veins concolorous. Under surface purplish. Femora purplish with apex ochraceous, tibiae and tarsi whitish.