



Fig. 42. Elytron of *Diocoris pilosus* sp. n. a, *D. agelastus* Kk. b, *Chaetocapsus binotatus* Pop. c, *Formicopsella magniceps* sp. n. d, *F. regneri* Pop. e, *Systellonotidea triangulifer* Pop. f, *Skukuza zeugma* (Odh.) g, *S. somatica* sp. n. h, *Aspidacanthus globicollis* sp. n. i, *Glossopeltis combreticolus* sp. n. l, *G. ornatus* sp. n. m, *Ruwaba elegans* gen. et sp. n. n, *Allooomimus hilaris* sp. n. o, *Systellonotopsis bifasciatus* Pop. p, *Glaphyrocoris v-albus* sp. n. q and *G. torridus* sp. n. r. — Cuneus of *Glossopeltis conradti* Pop. j and *G. albosignatus* (Rt.) k.

about  $1.22 \times$  as broad as high; frons only moderately swollen, strongly shagreened and finely transversely striate laterally, ocular index 1.67 ( $\delta$ ) or 2.27 ( $\eta$ ). Proportions between antennal joints 11 : 25 : ? : ?, 1st joint slightly longer ( $\delta$ ) or shorter ( $\eta$ ) than synthipsis, 2nd slightly shorter than or  $0.8 \times$  as long as ( $\delta$ ) basal width of pronotum. Antennae of  $\delta$  thicker than in  $\eta$ . Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Lateral margins of pronotum strongly insinuated; basal margin laterally transverse, medially suddenly insinuated, calli prominent, nearly humped. Legs longish. Male genitalia as in Fig. 41 f–k.

Equatoria: near Gilo, alpine zone, 1  $\delta$ , type and 3 paratypes, 18–24. III. 1963.

### Hallodapinae

#### *Trichophorella* Rt.

The genus is characterized by the hair covering of the upper surface (long erect dark bristles and smooth yellowish short hairs), the strongly prominent, medially keeled tylus, separated from the frons by a distinct notch (Fig. 44 l), the long 1st antennal joint etc. For a complete description see POPPIUS 1914: 30–31. Until now

only three species (*T. sordidipennis* Rt., *T. australis* Schuh and *T. rubella* Odh.) have been known.

#### *T. sordidipennis* Rt.

Length 4.5–5.5 mm. Fairly shiny. Pale orangish. Head with a faint reddish median line and a few transverse arcs of the same colour. Antennae dark or reddish brown, 1st joint pale at apex and on median surface, apex of the others narrowly whitish. Elytra yellowish orange, cuneus pale or dark, membrane brownish smoky. Under surface laterally reddish. Middle and hind coxae whitish. Femora dark reddish brown. Legs otherwise orangish, hind tibiae reddish.

Narrow. Eyes relatively small, ocular index  $1.04$  ( $\delta$ ) or  $1.8$ – $2.1$  ( $\eta$ ). Proportions between antennal joints 16 : 53 : 38 : 27 ( $\delta$ ) or 20 : 60 : ? : ? ( $\eta$ ), 1st joint  $0.8$ – $1.05 \times$  as long as diatone, provided with erect bristles and tuberculate, 2nd  $1.8$ – $2.0 \times$  as long as basal width of pronotum,  $3.0$ – $3.3 \times$  as long as 1st. Rostrum extending to base of abdomen. Setae of tibiae normal. Male genitalia: genital segment (Fig. 44 a) with a sharp subapical median tooth on ventral surface; right stylus (Fig. 44 e) rather straight, a small subapical tooth present; left stylus as in Fig. 44 b–d; theca as in Fig. 44 f; vesica short (Fig. 44 g).

70, 2 exx.; 76–81, 2 exx.