P. sinuaticollis (Rt.), comb. n.

Laemocoris sinuaticollis REUTER 1907; 23.

Like P. reuteri, but 1) ocular index 2.46 (\mathfrak{P}) (in reuteri \mathfrak{P} 1.9 - 2.13), 2) pronotum somewhat longer and narrower with the calli slightly more elevated and more distinctly separated from posterior part of disk and 3) tibiae dark brown with the apical third and extreme base pale (totally pale in reuteri).

Taxonomic status uncertain in absence of males.

Material studied: Zaire, Kinshassa, 1 9, type, Schouteden, Mus. Tervuren.

P. costai (Rt.) - 2, 2 exx.; 19, 2 exx.; 19-18, 1 ex.; 22-25, 1 ex.; 21, 2 exx. At lamp. Eremian (Cape Verde Is., Egypt, Israel).

P. sororculus sp. n.

Length 3.5 mm. Like *H. costai*, but 1) more opaque; white markings of elytra (Fig. 43 f) larger, 2) upper surface with long, erect, whitish yellow hairs, 3) eyes considerably smaller, ocular index 1.62 – 1.86 (about 1.2 in costai), 4) shagreening of pronotum finer and denser and 5) females macropterous.

Proportions between antennal joints 7.5:25:23:15, 2nd joint 1.14 × as long as basal width of pronotum.

72, 2 paratypes; 70-72, 2 paratypes; Nimule, 1 $_{\circ}$, type and 2 paratypes, 11-13. III. 1963; 76-81, 3 paratypes. At lamp.

P. curtipes sp. n.

Fig. 51, 52 p. Length 2.5 – 3.5 mm. Shiny. Head reddish. Antennae fulvous. Pronotum black or reddish brown. Scutellum dark brown. Elytra dark brown, with two large, well-delimited whitish spots and a small pale spot at apex of clavus; membrane dark smoky, with a paler spot at lateral apical angle of cuneus. Under surface dark brown. Legs yellowish brown, apex of femora and tibiae reddish, tarsi pale.

Small, but relatively robust, body about $3.1\times$ as long as broad as pronotum. Hair covering long, erect, yellowish. Vertex distinctly shagreened, with a median sulcus, base marginate, ocular index 1.71. Antennae relatively thick, proportions between joints 8:21:19:13, 1st joint $0.62\times$ as long as diatone, provided with a few semi-erect hairs, 2nd as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum strongly widening caudad, $1.75\times$ as broad as long, lateral margins shallowly insinuated, disk uneven, finely and sparsely punctate, wrinkled and at calli also shagreened. Elytra (3?) longer than abdomen. Legs considerably shorter than in the other African species, save lucidulus, posterior femora remarkably thick. Male genitalia as in Fig. 52 q – t.

Equatoria: Yambio, 1 δ , type and 3 paratypes, 17-25. IV. 1963; 66-64, 1 paratype. At lamp.

P. lucidulus sp. n.

Length 3 mm. Like the preceding species, but 1) considerably more gracile, 2) the pale and dark markings of elytra more obscure, not sharply delimited, the pale marking yellowish, 3) eyes larger, ocular index 1.05, 4) antennae longer, proportions between joints 12:25:21:14, 1st joint $0.7 \times$ as long as diatone, 2nd $1.15 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum, 4) vertex only faintly shagreened, shiny, 5) pronotum strongly shiny, only weakly microsculptured and 6) male genitalia as in Fig. 53 a – d.

Equatoria: Juba, 1 &, type, 27. II - 2. III. 1963. At lamp.

P. pilosus Pop.

Description in Poppius 1914: 55. Length 2.75 - 3.25 mm.

Pattern of elytra as in Fig. 43 g, i. Also ? macropterous. Body narrow, $3.2 \times$ as long as broad at pronotum. Ocular index 1.5 - 1.7 (3) or 2.0 (?). Proportions between antennal joints 6:22:20:15, 2nd joint only, slightly longer than basal width of pronotum.

51, 1 ex.; 52, several exx.; 72, 1 ex.; 81 - 82, 1 ex.; 70 - 72, several exx.; 61 - 52, 1 ex. At lamp.

Other material studied: W. Africa, Addah, 1 3, type and 1 paratype, Mus. Helsinki. I have seen specimens also from Cameroon.

/ P. jocosus sp. n.

Length 2.5-3 mm. Subopaque. Head dark brown. Antennae yellowish, 1st joint with a dark base and a red apical ring. Pronotum, scutellum and dark markings of elytra blackish brown. Pale markings (Fig. 43 h, j) of elytra whitish yellow. Cuneus dark purplish. Membrane dark smoky with a round pale spot at tip of cuneus and another at the same level in the median margin. Under surface pale yellowish, apical half of abdomen dark brown. Legs pale yellowish, hind femora with red irroration in apical third, other femora only at apex; fore and middle tibiae with a \pm developed red longitudinal stripe on outer surface.

Small, gracile, parallel-sided. Hair covering long, erect, pale yellow. Body about $4\times$ as long as broad at pronotum. Vertex with a median sulcus, ocular index 1.s (3) or 1.7 (2). Antennae gracile, proportions between joints 5:22:23:17, 2nd joint slightly longer than basal width of pronotum. Pronotum 1.s \times as broad as long. Costal margin only weakly curved, elytra therefore nearly parallel-sided. Also 2 macropterous. Right stylus (Fig. 53 e) with a weakly curvate apical process. Theca (Fig. 53 f - g) with a long bifurcate appendage.

72, 1 paratype; 81-82, 1 paratype; Lalyo – Juba, 1 δ , type and 1 paratype, 26-27. II. 1963. At lamp.

P. similis Pop.

Like jocosus, but 1) ocular index 2.0 (3), 2) proportions between antennal joints 6:22:19:?, 2nd joint as long as basal width of pronotum, 3) right stylus (Fig. 53 h) with a strongly curvate and stout apical process and 4) theca (Fig. 53 i - j) with a single, dentate appendage.

Material studied: E. Africa, Kibwezi, 1 &, type, Scheffler, Mus. Helsinki.

√ P. discoidalis Pop.

Very similar to the two preceding species, but differing in the remarkably thicker antennae. For description see Poppius 1914:56.

Material studied: E. Africa, Daressalam, Pangani, 1 3, type, Regner, Mus. Helsinki.

P. jocosulus sp. n.

Length 3.2 mm. Like H. jocosus, but 1) broader, body 3.4 × as long as broad at pronotum, 2) dark colour of upper surface more brownish and pale colour more whitish, 3) dark medio-apical spot of corium (Fig. 43 k) small, not extending laterally to Cu (as it does in jocosus), 4) under surface and legs uniformly whitish yellow, 5) eyes smaller, ocular index 2.3, 6) antennae somewhat longer, proportions between joints 7:25:26:7, 2nd joint $1.2 \times as$ long as basal width of pronotum, 7) pronotum more strongly widening basad, $2.1 \times as$ broad as long, lateral margins more strongly insinuated and 8) costal margins of elytra distinctly curvate, elytra together elongately ovate in outline.