



Fig. 1. *Laemocoris* sp. n.: a pronotum (♂); b same and scutellum (♂) in profile; e left stylus; f hypophysis of same; g right stylus. — *L. nomadicus* Lv.: c pronotum (♂); d same and scutellum (♂) in profile.



Fig. 2. *Laemocoris fetensis* sp. n.: a vesica; b apex of same; c theca. — *L. nomadicus* Lv.: d apex of vesica. — *Ellenia viridula* Lv.: e claws. — *E. scutellaris* Lv.: f left stylus. — *Dominiquella vitellina* gen. et sp. n.: g claw; h prosternal xyphus. — *Paramixia femoralis* (Pop.): i claw.

Material studied: Senegal: Fété-Olé, Ferlo, 1 ♂, type and 5 paratypes, 21.IX 1971, 3 paratypes, 20. IX 1971 and 1 paratype, 23.IX 1971, D. Gillon. Type and paratypes in my collection, paratypes also in coll. Gillon.

The male of *L. reuteri* (Jak.) (Eremian, redescribed by LINNAVUORI 1964) is considerably paler, reddish brown, and has a pale transverse band across the membrane. The antennae are much more gracile and the eyes smaller, ocular index 1.78. The female is also paler, reddish brown. The eyes are smaller, ocular index 2.25, and the

antennae shorter (2nd joint only 1.6 × as long as basal width of pronotum). Of the Ethiopian species of the genus, described by me in 1975 (p. 76), *L. nomadicus* Lv. is closely related to *L. fetensis*. In the male (♀ unknown) the head and pronotum are less strongly microsculptured and distinctly shiny. The pronotum (Fig. 1c—d) is broader and in profile more convex. The scutellar hump is blunter. The subapical lobe of the vesica (Fig. 2d) is narrow and triangular. The other African species (*L. beja* Lv. Sudan, *L. angusticollis* Lv. Sudan and *L. pygmaeus* Lv. Somalia) are much smaller.

A new genus and species of the *Paramixia* (= *Cephalocapsus complex* (Het., Miridae, Phylinae)

The *Paramixia* group is recognized by the unique structure of the claw (Fig. 2e): the arolia are well developed and not hair-like, as they usually are within Phylinae. But the male genitalia are of the common Phylinae type and so indicate that the group belongs to that subfamily and not to Orthotylinae, with which it has often been confused. The range of the group is primarily Ethiopian. Two genera, *Chinacapsus* Wgn. and *Lindbergocapsus* Wgn., are known from the Macaronesian Islands and two, *Ellenia* Rt. and *Paramixia* Rt., have an intertropical distribution.

Key to the genera

- 1 (8) Tibial spines black 2
- 2 (3) Hypophysis of left stylus (Fig. 2f) very long, horn-shaped, sensory lobe small. Vesica short and broad, shallowly curved, provided with a falcate apical appendage. Elytra hyaline, often with ± sparse dark spotting. Upper surface with double hair covering, with long dark semidecumbent hairs and adpressed pale pubescence. Pseudarolia Fig. 2e) small. Range: Intertropical *Ellenia* Rt. (*Marshalliella* Pop., *Melanotrichiella* Pop.)
- 3 (2) Left stylus of the common Phylinae type. Vesica different. Elytra not hyaline (the genus *Stibaromma*, unknown to me) 4