

on the clavus parallel to the claval commissure, and the extremely long appendages, with antennal segment 1 being longer than the width of the head. *F. bryocorina* can be separated from *F. dibuora*, the only other species of *Felisacodes* in Africa, in that *dibuora* has a light colored scutellum and *bryocorina* has a dark scutellum, which is unicolorous with the posterior lobe of the pronotum.

Three males and one female of *F. bryocorina* are in the British Museum (Natural History). I have selected a male as the lectotype. It bears the labels: "S. Rhodesia, Chirinda, 12.VI.1911, Swynerton" and "LECTOTYPE *Rhodesiella bryocorina* Poppius, det. R. T. Schuh."

The only host plant record for this species is *Plectranthus fruticosus* L'Hes. (Labiatae). The plants were growing in a heavily shaded forest.

**SPECIMENS EXAMINED:** SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*—40 macropterous ♂♂, 23 macropterous ♀♀ (1 nymph in alcohol), Grootvatersbosch For. Res., 14 mi. N. Heidelberg, 5 Feb. 1968 (Adults and nymphs on *Plectranthus fruticosus* L'Hes.); 2 macropterous ♀♀, Port St. Johns, Pondoland, Sept. 1923 (Turner); 1 macropterous ♂, Storms River Mouth, 13 Feb. 1968; 1 macropterous ♂, Tsitsikama Forest, Stormsriverpiek, 13.I.51 (Brinck and Rudebeck). *Natal*—1 macropterous ♂, Kloof, 1500 ft., Aug. 1926 (Turner) (SANC, BM[NH], TM, SAM, HM, LU, USNM, JAS, RTS).

### "The *Orthotylus* complex"

Several groups of species that can be placed in *Orthotylus* Fieber or closely related genera are present in South Africa. The only comprehensive work on *Orthotylus* is that of Southwood (1953) which is restricted to the British species. This work is unfortunately of limited use outside of Europe for it does not define the genus on a world basis and the subgenera of Southwood are based only on European species. Lindberg (1951; 1953) has dealt extensively with the species of *Orthotylus* from the Canary Islands and segregated *Canariocoris* Lindberg from *Orthotylus*. Knight (1968) described several new species of *Melanotrichus* Reuter, which he considered as a distinct genus, from the western United States.

The extreme variation found in *Orthotylus* is described in part by Southwood (1953) and can be judged also by the number of generic synonyms associated with the genus (see Carvalho, 1958b). *Orthotylus* is probably cosmopolitan, although Carvalho does not record it from South America. Poppius (1914a) listed only four