species from Africa (including *Chlorosomella geniculata* Reuter). Very little has been done to advance our knowledge of *Orthotylus* in Africa since Poppius' work.

In the collections I have examined from South Africa there are approximately 20 species that can be assigned to *Orthotylus* and related genera. Several distinct groups of species exist, and the type of character variation in them is difficult to understand.

At least two species from South Africa appear to be related to the European genus *Pachylops* Fieber. The claspers of the males are modified and bizarre in one species, which has a slender, elongate labium, while the other species has much more conventional male genitalia, and a short apically thickened labium, very similar to *Pachylops* species from Europe. The coloration of these species is essentially brownish or reddish and the dorsum is polished and shining.

Two specimens very close to *Chlorosomella* (= *Orthotylus*) *geniculata* Reuter are known from Politzi, Transvaal.

A long series of light green males from light traps, primarily at Grootfontein, Middelburg, Cape Province, probably represents a single rather variable species. These specimens have the black, scale-like hairs of the subgenus *Orthotylus* (*Melanotrichus*); they also have claspers that are of a type that occurs in several species that lack the black scale-like hairs.

Two small groups of light green species, with the clasper type found in the "*Melanotrichus*" species mentioned above, can be distinguished on labial length. Eight additional species which vary in characters of the eyes, beak length, male genitalia, and general body shape have also been examined.

One of the most common "Orthotylus" species is velvety green and lives on *Acacia*. Two specimens appearing to be closely related to this species are known from Djab, South West Africa and are deposited in the Transvaal Museum; they have the hemelytra velvety red instead of green.

A very small species with a dark head, pronotum, and scutellum and light hemelytra is known from Malips Drif, Transvaal.

Pseudambonea, new genus

MACROPTEROUS FEMALE: Head nearly vertical, body thickset; pronotum distinctly transversely rugose, head, scutellum, and hemelytra smooth, head with scattered, semierect, light hairs about as long as tibial diameter; remainder of dorsum with decumbent light hairs about as long as tibial diameter; antennae with short, light