

inclined posteriorly; mesoscutum exposed, flattened; scutellum convex; hemelytra with lateral margins strongly sinuate, narrowest at about middle of corium; clavi elevated along commissure; cuneal fracture angled anteromedially; membrane with 2 cells; profemora and tibiae of conventional structure; mesofemora slightly larger proximally than distally; mesotibiae flattened laterally, tapered, greatest width about one-third distance from femoral joint; meta-femora and tibiae similar in structure to mesolegs but much longer and conspicuously bowed; mesotibiae and metatibiae with longitudinal rows of tiny closely spaced spines; parempodia fleshy, apically convergent, recurved; pulvilli minute; abdomen strongly constricted basally.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Figures 109, 112. Posterior wall with well developed K-structures; sclerotized rings with lateral margins strongly infolded.

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Very similar to female.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 110, 111. Vesica membranous with long sclerotized spiculum.

TYPE SPECIES: *Pseudopilophorus capeneri*, new species.

This genus is named for its resemblance to *Pilophorus*.

Pseudopilophorus superficially resembles *Pilophorus*; however, the structure of the male and female genitalia place it in the Orthotylini, rather than in the Pilophorini. This is the only ant-mimetic genus in the Orthotylini known to occur in Africa and it is not obviously related to any other described genus. *Pseudopilophorus* can be recognized by its ant-mimic appearance, coloration pattern, convergent recurved parempodia, and male and female genital structures.

***Pseudopilophorus capeneri*, new species**

Figures 13, 109–112

MACROPTEROUS FEMALE: Posterior two-thirds of pronotum, scutellum (except as noted below), thoracic pleura and venter, and abdomen slate gray; head, anterior half of pronotum, protibiae on dorsal and ventral surfaces, antennal segment 3, distal half of antennal segment 4, labial segments 1 and 2, labrum, and dorsal stripe on profemora orangish to mahogany; proximal half of antennal segment 4, labial segments 3 and 4, procoxae, profemora, lateral surfaces of protibiae, mesotibiae distally, all tarsi, metacoxae, oval maculae covering most of posterior half of scutellum and most of cunei cream to light yellow; remainder of legs castaneous to black; corium and clavus generally gray brown; membrane and posteromesial por-