

mechanism, strong sexual dimorphism, and a tumid scutellum which is usually spine-like in the males.

This genus is most diverse in the Mediterranean and Middle East, but it ranges through Africa and probably occurs in Southeast Asia (Carvalho, 1958a). *Laemocoris* presently includes about 11 described species. The fauna from the Middle East has been reviewed by Linnavuori (1964).

Only a single brachypterous female of an unidentified *Laemocoris* species is known from South Africa. It bears the following data and is placed in the J. A. Slater Collection: "S. Africa: Cape Prov., Cape Point Nat. Res., 22 Jan. 1968, J.A.&S. Slater, T. Schuh, M.H. Sweet."

### **Myombea China and Carvalho**

*Myombea China* and Carvalho, 1951, pp. 1120–1123.

*Myombea* can be characterized by its similarity to *Formicopsella*. The head is strongly rounded and "necked" behind with the eyes removed from the anterior margin of the pronotum by a distance nearly equal to the diameter of an eye, the second antennal segment is flattened, the lateral margins of the hemelytra are distinctly sinuate, and the scutellum forms a fine, somewhat posteriorly directed spine. The pronotum is much more strongly narrowed and neck-like in *Myombea* than in *Formicopsella*, approaching the condition found in *Malgacheocoris* Carvalho from Madagascar. *Aspidacanthus* from Senegal and Turkestan also has a scutellar spine as in *Myombea*.

A single species is known from East and southern Africa.

### **Myombea bathycephala China and Carvalho**

*Myombea bathycephala* China and Carvalho, 1951, pp. 1120–1123.

*Myombea bathycephala* was originally described from the Myombe River, Tanzania. A macropterous male bearing the following data, deposited in the British Museum (Natural History), is available from South Africa: "Port Shepstone, 5.97." China and Carvalho (1951) illustrated the male genitalia of this species.

### **Pangania Poppius**

*Pangania Poppius*, 1914a, pp. 47–48.

Although ant mimetic in general appearance and behavior, *Pangania* does not show the great degree of morphological modification