

.96, width cuneus .40, length claval commissure .96, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 2.44, length metatibia 3.00; length antennal segments 1—.30, 2—1.58, 3—1.00, 4—.62; length labial segments 1—.44, 2—.56, 3—.32, 4—.36.

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HOLOTYPE: Macropterous δ , SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, Grootfontein, Middelburg, 15.X.65, E. Schoobee (SANC).

PARATYPES: *Cape Province*—2 macropterous $\delta\delta$, same data as holotype; 3 macropterous $\delta\delta$, Grootfontein, Middelburg, October (Johannsmeier); 1 macropterous δ , Deelfontein, 22 Oct. 1902; 2 macropterous $\delta\delta$, *idem*, 25 Oct. 1902; 1 macropterous δ , Uniondale District, Oct. 1952 (SANC, BM[NH], JAS, RTS).

This species is named for the three light maculae on the hemelytra.

See discussions under *middelburgensis* and *flavomaculatus*.

Tytthus Fieber

Tytthus Fieber, 1864, p. 82.

Although previously placed in the Phylini (Carvalho and Southwood, 1955), I am placing *Tytthus* in the Leucophoropterini on the basis of the following characters: 1) the parempodia are hair-like and parallel; 2) the vesica is U-shaped, not twisted, the gonopore is undeveloped; 3) the male genitalia are small relative to the total size of abdomen; 4) the right clasper is similar to *Karoocapsus*; and 5) the posterior wall is a simple sclerotized plate. The head is convex behind in *Tytthus*, whereas it is concave in most members of the tribe. *Tytthus* is not ant mimetic but does have a light-dark color pattern, which does not exist in most Phylini, and therefore suggests additional evidence for placement in the Leucophoropterini.

Tytthus includes 13 species. It is the only genus in the Leucophoropterini that occurs in the Western Hemisphere and the Palearctic.

Tytthus parviceps (Reuter)

Figure 50

Cyrtorhinus parviceps Reuter, 1890, p. 258.

Cyrtorhinus melanops Carvalho, Dutra, and Becker, 1960 (*nec* Reuter), pp. 459–460.

Tytthus parviceps can be recognized by the characters given in the generic discussion as well as by its basic facies (Fig. 50).

This species is widely distributed in the Ethiopian Region and