

men was in the Berlin-Humboldt Museum; in fact it is in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 11874). *P. nitens* has dark coxae and light femora, whereas *albicoxa* has nearly all white coxae and yellow femora and *nigrifemur* has dark brown coxae and femora.

Plagiognathidea Poppius

Plagiognathidea Poppius, 1914a, p. 99.

Males of *Plagiognathidea* (females are unknown) can be recognized by the following combination of characters: they are relatively small, light colored, elongate, nearly parallel sided, and flattened; the parempodia are hair-like, and parallel; the pulvilli are small; the head is strongly produced anteriorly, with the clypeus nearly reaching the distal end of antennal segment 1; and, the vesica is long, slender, and coiled (at least in *grisescens* Poppius). Poppius (1914a) related *Plagiognathidea* to *Plagiognathus* Fieber, but it appears to be most closely related to *Platyscytus* Reuter from South America on the basis of the general body form and the structure of the vesica.

Plagiognathidea contains only one described species, from "Nyassa-Geb, Langenberg." No biological information is available for the genus.

A mutilated male from Letaba River near Oliphants Camp, Kruger National Park, Transvaal (deposited in the J. A. Slater Collection), probably represents a new species of *Plagiognathidea*. The body form is similar, but the antennal proportions are very much different, from those of *grisescens*, the holotype of which is in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 12300).

Psallus Fieber

The cosmopolitan genus *Psallus* Fieber is well known only in Europe. Wagner (1952) and Woodroffe (1957) have given reasonably complete treatments of the Western European and British species respectively, but no comprehensive work of a wider geographic scope is available. The extremely large size and wide distribution of the genus make it impossible to accurately determine specimens or describe new species at the present time, unless a comprehensive analysis is undertaken.

Poppius (1914a) recorded three species of *Psallus* from the Ethiopian Region—two from St. Helena and one, *P. dilutipes* Reuter, from Algoa Bay, South Africa. Odhiambo (1958c; 1959b) has described 13 additional species from East Africa (see below).