

of the low and midaltitude regions of South Africa, although the Kalahari, Karoo, and South West Africa have not been well enough collected to know if it occurs there. Before we began our collecting in 1967–1968 only 52 specimens from 12 localities were to be found in all available collections. It is now known that *australis* is one of the most common and widespread species of Phylinae in South Africa.

Known host plants for this species include *Scirpus dioecus* Boeck., *Scirpus costatus* Boeck., *Cyperus rotundus* L., *Cyperus latifolius* Pair., and *Cyperus distans* L. (see also discussion under *P. suturalis*).

Paramixia suturalis Reuter

Figures 92, 335

Paramixia suturalis Reuter, 1900, p. 264.—Lindberg, 1958, p. 105.—Carvalho, 1958a, p. 86.—Linnavuori, 1961, p. 23.—Wagner, 1970a, pp. 4–5.

Troitskiella minuta Poppius, 1914a, pp. 81–82. **New Synonymy.**

Paramixia suturalis can be recognized by the following characters: basic coloration usually light yellow green, some specimens medium brown; antennal segment 1 entirely brownish black; metatibial spines without dark bases, tibiae unicolorous tan; and, vesica C-shaped, but rather sharply bent subapically, apical section “wavy” (Figure 335). The male genitalia of specimens from South Africa agree very closely in structure with those of specimens from the Cape Verde Islands (Lindberg, 1958) and the Nile Valley.

Wagner (1970a) redescribed *Paramixia suturalis* and provided illustrations. As noted above, Wagner’s (1970a) interpretation of the structure of the parempodia in *Paramixia* was incorrect and therefore his illustrations of these structures are not accurate. Wagner examined 3 specimens of *suturalis* from the Helsinki Museum, from which Reuter (1900) apparently originally described the species, but did not designate a lectotype. I have selected a male bearing the following labels as the lectotype: “Vall, Nil.”; “spec. typ. Reuter”; “Mus. Zool. H:fors, Spec. typ. No. 3443, *Paramixia*

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FIGS. 220–225. Phylini, *Austropsallus* male genitalia. Fig. 220. Lateral view of vesica, *Austropsallus drakensbergensis*. Fig. 221. Phallosheca, *idem*. Fig. 222. Left clasper, *idem*. Fig. 223. Lateral view of vesica, *Austropsallus middelburgensis*. Fig. 224. Phallosheca, *idem*. Fig. 225. Left clasper, *idem*.