Ribautocapsus Wagner, 1962, p. 83.

This genus is most closely allied to *Laemocoris* and *Hallodapus*. One species is known from Spain and Algeria.

Sohenus Distant, 1910a.

Sohenus appears to be very closely related to *Formicopsella*, from Africa, by the structure of the head, pronotum, and hemelytra, and also the color pattern. Further study may reveal that the two are synonymous. The male genitalia of *S. uvarovi* Ballard are typical of the Hallodapini, the vesica being long, with several bends, and having a well developed subapical gonopore. Two species are known from India.

Syngonus Bergroth, 1926.

Originally described under the preoccupied name *Bibundia* (Poppius 1914a), this genus was renamed by Bergroth (1926). Poppius (1914a) stated that the holotype of *Syngonus nigra* (Poppius), the only described species in the genus, was deposited in the Berlin-Humboldt Museum. In fact it is in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 11958). *Syngonus* is probably most closely related to *Acrorrhinium* and *Trichophorella*. It is peculiar in the Hallodapini in being black. An undescribed species from Ghana has a very broad white fasica medially on the hemelytra, whereas *nigra* has only a faint light marking on the corium. The former condition is not found in other members of the *Acrorrhinium* group. The head is missing from the holotype of *S. nigra*, from Cameroon.

Systellonotidea Poppius, 1914a, see *Diocoris* Kirkaldy, page 122.

Systellonotus Fieber, 1858, see page 112.

Teleorhinus Uhler, 1890, see discussion under *Coquillettia* group.

Trichophorella Reuter, 1905b, see page 114.

Trichophthalmocapsus Poppius, 1914a, see page 117.

* *Tylopeltis* Reuter, 1904, Deraeocorinae, see misplaced genera.

LEUCOPHOROPTERINI, NEW TRIBE

DIAGNOSIS: Usually ant mimetic; generally dark, often with contrasting light hemelytral maculae; head usually concave behind, eyes usually contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum; head sometimes convex behind, eyes well removed from pronotum; genae occasionally extremely hairy; pronotum usually with finely carinate