

leucophoropterine genera in Africa (Figure 351b) suggest that either *Karoocapsus* is a relict or that the environmental conditions in tropical Africa were unsuitable for the evolution of the group. Also, competition from the Hallodapini may have been important in limiting the evolution of the Leucophoropterini in Africa. *Tytthus* appears to be in a somewhat distinct evolutionary position in the tribe. It is nonmimetic, has the head convex behind, and is cosmopolitan.

DISCUSSION OF INDIVIDUAL GENERA.

Bilirania Carvalho, 1956a, pp. 215–216.

Bilirania myrmecoides Carvalho, from the Philippines, was placed in the Pilophorini and related to *Leucophoropectera* by its author. Carvalho (1956a) did not illustrate the male genitalia, but the facies of *Bilirania* indicate that it probably belongs to the Leucophoropterini. The complex distribution of the Leucophoropterini and the Pilophorini in Southeast Asia and the great external similarity of the two groups makes it necessary to only tentatively assign *Bilirania* to the Leucophoropterini, until specimens can be examined and the male genitalia dissected.

Karoocapsus Schuh, see page 123.

Leucophoropectera Poppius, 1921.

Leucophoropectera was originally described from New South Wales, Australia, and New Guinea. I have examined an undescribed species from Queensland, Australia, in which the male genitalia are similar to those of *Karoocapsus*, but the vesica is more strongly S-shaped. The female genitalia of *L. quadrimaculatus* have a posterior wall consisting of a simple sclerotized plate.

Poppius (1921) described *L. quadrimaculatus*, the type species of the genus, from specimens from New South Wales, Australia, and New Guinea ("Ins. Deslacs"). I have examined a female from the Helsinki Museum from the latter locality. The other specimens are apparently in the Hungarian Museum and they must be studied before a lectotype can be designated.

Myrmicopsella Poppius, 1914a.

The holotype female of *Myrmicopsella nitidipenne* Poppius from Tananarive, Madagascar, is the only known representative of the genus. It almost certainly belongs to the Leucophoropterini, and is probably most closely related to *Karoocapsus*. Poppius (1914a) noted that this specimen was deposited in the Paris Museum, but in fact, it is in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 7788).