

The name of this species is after its similarity with species of the subfamily Bryocorinae.

**Bunsua congoana** n. sp

Female : length 4.0 mm., width 1.4 mm. *Head* : length 0.1 mm., width 0.7 mm., vertex 0.3 mm. *Antennae* : segment I, length 0.4 mm ; II, 1.2 mm.; III, 0.5 mm.; IV, mutilated. *Pronotum* : length 0.7 mm., width at base 1.2 mm. *Cuneus* : length 0.5 mm., width at base 0.3 mm.

*Colour* : flavous to hyaline; eyes, frons, clypeus, collar, two spots on pronotum reaching lateral margins and separated at middle, scutellum, commissure, base and apex of clavus, internal angles of corium, apex of cuneus and membrane, sternum, pygophore, piceous to black; antennae (except base of first joint), apex of posterior femora and posterior tibiae, fuscous; sternal margin of embolium black.

Male : unknown.

*Holotype* : female, Rutshuru, 23-II-1938 (J. GHESQUIÈRE coll.), in the Collection of the Belgian Congo Museum (Tervuren).

This species differs from *B. bryocoroides* n. sp. by the transparent, glassy hemielytra, smaller cuneus, colour of body, wider and more laminate embolium with piceous outer margin, the membrane distinctly bicellulate and by the much longer second antennal segment.

**KUNUNGUA** n. gen.

Bryocorinae, Bryocorini. Characterized by the stylate eyes, emarginate posteriorly, very broad and sulcate vertex, body punctate and relative length of antennal segments.

General shape elongate, parallel sided body, erect and finely pubescent.

Head very wide, the vertex depressed, longitudinally sulcate at middle, its posterior margin declivous toward pronotum; eyes stylate, distinctly notched on postero internal margin, frons prominent, the antennal insertion separated from eye by a distance equal to diameter of second antennal segment; seen from side, clypeus prominent, separated from frons by a distinct suture, genae prominent, inferior portion of head with a short neck which lies under the ocular peduncle; the eyes seen from side are also distinctly notched on inferior margin. Rostrum extremely short, reaching the apex of first coxae.

Antennae relatively long, the first segment incrassate with long erect hairs, tapering toward the base; second and third segments with