

Structure ♂.—Head with long brown bristly hairs, those arising on disc of vertex arranged in two groups one on each side and directed backwards; head across eyes about one-half wider than long in middle including neck but excluding anterior spines; eyes small circular; anterior spines all directed anteriorly in same plane, rather short, the lateral pair about as long as an eye slightly curved outwards (sideways) towards the tip, the median spine straight and distinctly shorter than lateral pair (3:5); rostrum extending to middle of mesosternum, relative lengths of segments 7:5:5:12. First antennal segment thickened, densely covered with short, black, erect, pointed scales which are about half the width of the segment in length; remaining segments with sparse pubescence difficult to see and some short erect dark hairs on second and third segments; relative lengths of segments, 20:42:26:17. Pronotum distinctly wider across humeral angles than long in middle (39:28) and more than three times as wide posteriorly as across anterior collar (39:12), surface densely granulosely tuberculate each small tubercle giving rise to a posteriorly directed hair, some hairs short and depressed others long and sub-erect. Scutellum equilateral with a semi-circular depression at base, remainder concave, transversely wrinkled and with scattered setigerous granules the hairs or setae sub-erect longer than those of pronotum. Hemelytra with scattered setigerous granules, the hairs of varying length from short depressed to long sub-erect, so that surface is densely clothed with hairs; embolium not transparent although slightly translucent. Legs covered with long fine pubescence, some hairs depressed others erect, those of femora restricted more to the upper surface towards apex. Anterior tibia with a short spur at apex which forms one end of an apical comb of spines (this is a generic character missed by Poppius). Venter pubescent, genitalia figured (fig. 9).

Structure ♀.—Same as male but larger; relative lengths of antennal segments 21:45:26:18.

Total length: ♂ 5.2 mm., ♀ 6.2 mm.; width across humeral angles ♂ 1.5 mm., ♀ 1.8 mm.

Habitat: WEST AFRICA, Gold Coast, Bosuso, 3 ♂♂ including type and 2 ♀♀ on *Combretum racemosum*, 30.vi.1943 (H. E. Box).

Allied to the W. African *C. mefisto*, Reut. & Popp., but smaller and differently coloured. I am unable to appreciate the difference between *Chamus*, Dist., and *Chamopsis*, Reuter & Popp. The characters given in my generic key are those propounded by Reuter and Poppius but these appear to apply to species of both genera. All species of *Chamus* are more or less "gekornelten," the pubescence of the antennae and legs is variable and the transparency of the embolium is not particularly marked in the species of *Chamus* which I have before me.

### **Prodromus**, Distant.

Distant 1904, Fauna Brit. Ind., Rhyn., 2, p. 436.

Type: *P. subflavus*, Distant 1904.

Only one species of this genus has so far been recorded from Africa, *Prodromus aethiopicus*, Poppius, found in the leaf sheaths of *Papyrus* spp. in B.E. Africa and Kilimandjaro; the remaining four species of the genus all occur in the Oriental Region. Mr. Box has now discovered a second African species which is described here.

### **Prodromus thaliae**, sp. nov. (figs. 2 and 10).

Colour ♂ and ♀.—Translucent greenish white (probably pale green in life), tip of rostrum and eyes black, last three antennal segments dark brown, apices of tarsi and tarsal claws dark brown. First antennal segment whitish at base lightly infuscate on apical half. Membranal vein pale green.