

calli convex but indistinctly delimited; anterior region of pronotum smooth unpunctate, posterior region strongly punctate; posterior margin emarginate. Scutellum smooth and shining, equilateral with a broad shallow impression in middle of base. Hemielytra with pale short depressed pubescence the two costal margins more or less parallel; no longitudinal vein extending from basal angle of membranal cell. Legs with pale pubescence and some long pale bristles especially towards apices of hind femora. Wing cell without hamus. Venter with erect pale pubescence and some longer hairs. Genitalia figured (fig. 11).

Total length: 4.0 mm.; width across humeral angles 1.0 mm.

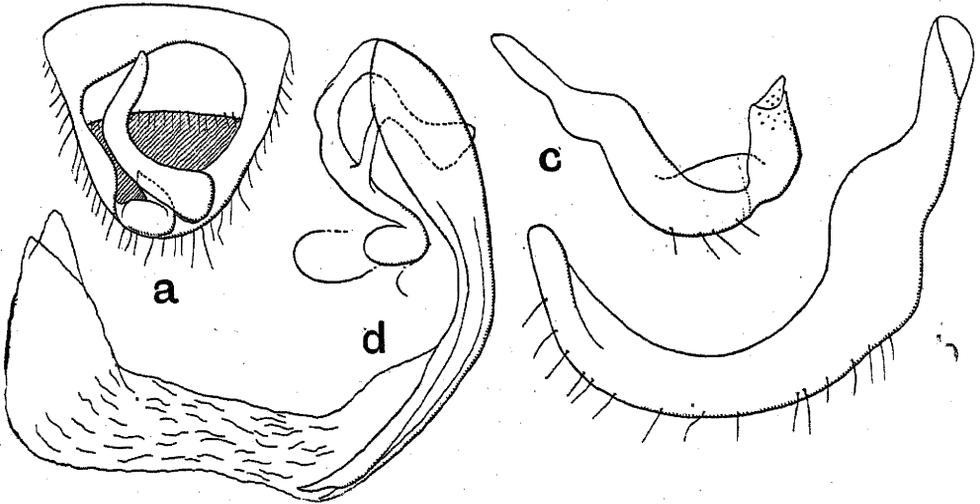


Fig. 11. *Stenopterochoris laticeps*, gen. et sp. nov.: a, terminal view of male pygophor and genitalia (aedeagus not shown); b, right paramere; c, left paramere; d, aedeagus seen from side; b, c, and d, all drawn from dissected and mounted parts. (Magnifications not necessarily the same in each case.)

Habitat: WEST AFRICA, Sierra Leone; Njala, 7 specimens 23.i.1925 and 6 specimens 19.vi.1925, on Nigerian oil palm; Blama, 1 specimen 11.i.1925; Newton, 4 specimens (including type ♂) 7.viii.1929 on ground nut (Coll. E. Hargreaves).

#### **Poppiusia**, gen. nov.

Closely allied to the Oriental *Pachypeltis*, Signoret 1858, Ann. Soc. ent. France, (3) 8, p. 501 (synonym *Disphinctus*, Stål 1870, Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Förh. Stockholm, 27, p. 668) (fig. 5) but differing in the much broader embolium which is about half the width of the clavus at base; in the much broader cuneus, only one-half longer than wide at base and in the non-reflexed margins of humeral angles of pronotum. The row of punctures down embolial and claval sutures very distinct.

Genotype: *Poppiusia combretorum*, sp. nov.

The genus *Pachypeltis* contains about 21 species widely distributed over the Oriental Region from Formosa and South China through the Philippines and Malay Archipelago to India and Ceylon. In Australia it is replaced by *Pachypeltopsis*, Poppius 1912, and in South America by the allied genus *Monalonion*, H.S. 1850. It is not surprising therefore to find still another related genus in Africa which we are glad to dedicate to the celebrated Finnish Hemipterist, the late Dr. B. Poppius, in recognition of his monumental work on the African Miridae.