

on first segment; the first segment slightly thickened the remainder linear; relative length of segments 22:65:40:20. Pronotum smooth and shining with long erect dark pubescence which is somewhat depressed along basal margin; distinctly wider across humeral angles than long in middle (48:35) and about two and a half times wider across humeral angles than at anterior collar (48:18); the latter about half as long in middle as wide (9:18); calli convex distinctly delimited by a deep furrow from anterior collar and posterior lobe of pronotum, the latter moderately convex, the humeral angles rounded, not at all reflexed, delimited from main lobe by a distinct depression; posterior margin only very slightly emarginate. Scutellum more or less equilateral, smooth and shining with an erect dark pubescence, with a semi-circular depression at extreme base and some transverse wrinkling towards apex. Hemelytra intensely shining covered with a fine erect dark brown pubescence; extending by more than half the length of the membrane beyond apex of abdomen; embolium broad about half width of clavus, width of cuneus at base about two-thirds its length; the row of punctures down embolial and claval sutures fine but distinct. Legs simple with fine erect, moderately long brown pubescence. Genitalia figured (fig. 12).

Structure ♀.—Similar to ♂ but with larger relative measurements. Relative lengths of antennal segments 27:75:45:25.

Total length: ♂ 8.5, ♀ 10 mm., width across humeral angles ♂ 2 mm., ♀ 2.3.

Habitat: WEST AFRICA, Gold Coast, Tafo 2 ♂♂ (including type) and 3 ♀♀ on *Combretum* sp., July 1943 (H. E. Box).

Idioaspis, gen. nov.

Shining glabrous except for short pubescence on elytra, antennae and legs. Head smooth shining transverse, more than twice as wide as long, eyes laterally prominent, disc of vertex convex in middle so that it is on level with upper surface of eyes as in *Odoniella*: base of clypeus visible from above; two very minute tubercles anteriorly between antennae above base of clypeus; vertex with a pair of small tubercles in middle on level with the eyes and separated by a shallow furrow; antennae thick and robust with basal segment sub-globular, second longest, thickened

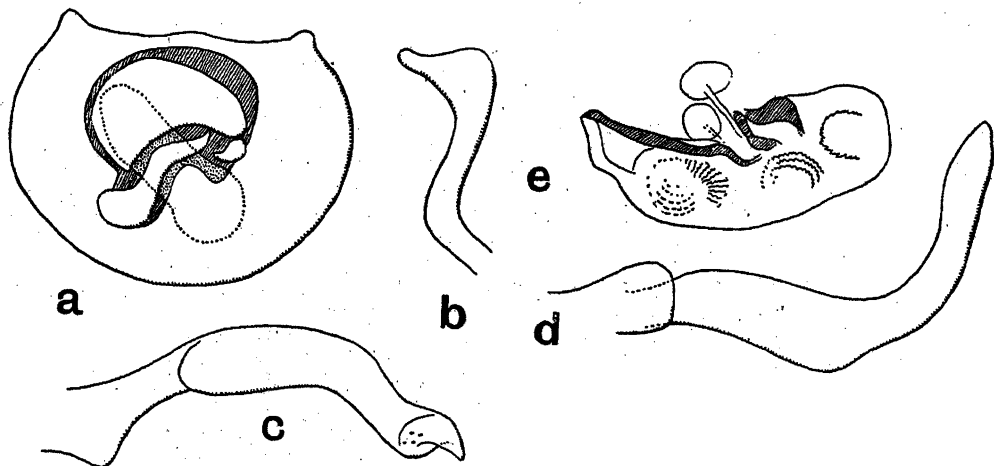


Fig. 13. *Idioaspis macarangae*, gen. et sp. nov.: a, terminal view of male genitalia and pygophor (aedeagus shown dotted); b, right paramere (dissected and mounted); c and d, left paramere from different viewpoints (dissected and mounted); e, aedeagus seen from side (dissected and mounted). (Magnifications not all the same.)