



Fig. 1. *Orthocephalus mutabilis* (Fallén): a) posterior wall of bursa copulatrix. — *Halticus intermedius* Uhler: b) posterior wall of bursa copulatrix; c) sclerotized rings on dorsal wall of bursa copulatrix. — *Heterocordylus malinus* Reuter: d) posterior wall of bursa copulatrix (K = K-structure, J = J-structure, L = L-structure). — *Orthotylus modestus* Van Duzee: e) sclerotized rings. — *Nichomachus sweeti* Schuh: f) posterior wall of bursa copulatrix; g) sclerotized rings. — After Slater 1950 and Schuh 1974.

Tribe Halticini

Usually black or dark-colored. Body robust or elongate. Hair covering on upper surface simple. Dorsal surface smooth or punctate. Head usually dorsoventrally elongated, height of gena greater than height of eye, basal margin of vertex keeled. 1st joint of rostrum usually incassate. African species always macropterous, the Palearctic ones often brachypterous. Hind femora sometimes strongly enlarged, adapted for jumping. Claws (Figs. 3l, 5s, 8a) without pulvilli (except in *Namacapsus*).

Male genitalia: Right style large, flattened and expanded apically, \pm spoon-shaped. Left style with long slender, apically hooked hypophysis. Aedeagus small; vesica membranous, without sclerified spiculi. Female genitalia (Fig. 1a–c): posterior wall of bursa copulatrix plate-like, without K-structures. Sclerified rings variable, in African species \pm reniform.

Distribution: Primarily Palearctic. The Mediterranean subregion, in particular, has a rich and diverse Halticini fauna (Wagner 1973:1–109).

Only a few genera and species are known from the other parts of the world. Four genera are known from the Ethiopian Region. *Halticus* is a cosmopolitan genus. The two species recorded from Africa have a Palearctic range. The closely related genus *Acratheus* is also Palearctic. *Nanniella* is an endemic genus which is widely distributed in tropical Africa. The fourth genus, *Namacapsus* Schuh (unknown to me), is known only from Cape Province in South Africa.

Emphasizing the importance of the elongate head, incassate 1st rostral joint and shape of the styles, Wagner (1973) regarded the group as a separate subfamily, the Halticinae. Although genera such as *Halticus* and *Acratheus* display these characters, *Nanniella*, which undoubtedly represents a separate evolutionary lineage, has the head considerably shorter and the 1st rostral segment only moderately thicker than the 2nd. On the other hand, the Orthotylini genus *Jiggiga* has a misleading external resemblance to certain representatives of the Halticini. Although the vesica in the Orthotylini usually has a complicated structure, forms with a simple vesica also exist.