Since the absence of the K-structures in the females is the only character which clearly distinguishes the Halticini from the Orthotylini, I prefer to follow Schuh (1973) and regard the group as a tribe within the Orthotylinae.

Key to genera of the tribe Halticini

Genus Halticus Hahn

Halticus Hahn 1832:113. Type species: Acanthia pallicornis Fabricius (a synonym of Cicada aptera Linnaeus).

Eurycephala Laporte 1832:36. Type species: Cicada aptera Linnaeus (Reuter 1891b:17).

Halticocoris Douglas & Scott 1865:478. Type species: Acanthia pallicornis Fabricius (Carvalho 1958:12).

Misilla Horvath 1898:154. Type species: M. flavipes Horvath (Carvalho 1958:12), misidentification (Wagner 1968:224–226).

Halticiellus Villiers 1952:154. Type species: Halticus tibialis Reuter (Carvalho 1958:13).

Microtechnites Berg 1883:73. Type species: M. pygmaeus Berg (Carvalho 1958:13).

Diagnosis: Small shiny black species. Upper surface finely rugose. Head in dorsal view very short and broad, in apical view at least as high as broad. 4th joint of rostrum longer than 3rd. Hind femora strongly enlarged.

Description: Shiny black species. Head and pronotum sometimes yellowish. Body short, ovate and convex. Hair covering dark, longish, semi-decumbent. Upper surface finely rugose. Head in dorsal view very short and broad, in apical view as high as broad or higher, below eyes narrowly

triangular, in lateral view much higher than long, anterior margin from base of vertex to tip of tylus nearly vertical; lora bluntly keeled; basal margin of vertex sharply carinate; eyes small, in only slightly larger than in o, in dorsal view encircling anterolateral angles of pronotum. Antennal pits below middle of eyes. Antennae very long and gracile, 4th joint longer than 3rd. Rostrum: 4th joint longer than 3rd. Pronotum: lateral margins straight, basal margin broadly rounded; collar very reduced, concealed by the raised basal margin of vertex; calli very small, disk moderately convex. Base of scutellum largely concealed by pronotum. African species always macropterous with elytra about as long as abdomen; costal margins curved, cuneus small, membrane strongly declining ventrad. Propleura smooth. Fore subcoxae narrow, bases of fore coxae therefore close to head. Hind femora strongly enlarged, adapted for jumping.

Male genitalia: Pygofer broadly conical. Apex of right style ovate. Left style (in African species): sensory lobe bluntly or strongly prominent, hypophysis falcate, \pm horizontal.

Distribution: Widespread. Two species recorded from tropical Africa.

Key to African species of the genus Halticus

- Hind femur, save the very tip, and basal two-thirds of hind tibia blacktibialis

Halticus tibialis Reuter

Figs. 2, 8

Halticus tibialis Reuter 1891a:135.

Halticus tibialis Poppius 1914:44, Villiers 1952:186, Carvalho 1958:18, Linnavuori 1975:49.

Material: Numerous exx from Ivory Coast: Adiopodoumé, IV-V.1964, R. Cobben; Foro-Foro, 25-28.IX. 1973, Linnavuori. Togo: Bena, 12.IX.1973; Langabou, 12.IX.1973; near Palimé, 13-14.IX.1973, Linnavuori. Benin: Cotonou, 7.IX.1973, Linnavuori. Nigeria: W St., Idanre, 23.IX.1969; J. Medler, Ile-Ife, 3.IX-28.X.1969, J. Medler, Ondo-Ife, 6.VIII.1973; Lagos, 11-13.VII.1973, NC Zt. Kagoro forest, 29-30.VIII.1973; EC St., near Abakaliki, 29.VI.1973; SE St., Ikom-Obudu, 25.IV.1973, near Mfum, 24.VI.1973, Obudu cattle ranch, 26-27.VI.