

Material: Many exx from Ivory Coast: Adiopodoumé, IV–V.1964, R.Cobben, 29.IX–7.X.1973; Foro-Foro, 25–28.IX.1973; Lamto, 6–9.X.1973, Linnavuori. Togo: Anié, 11–12.IX.1973; Agbaudi, 12.X.1973, Linnavuori. Benin: Kokoro, 6.IX.1973; Parakou, 5–6.IX.1973; Savé, 6.IX.1973, Linnavuori. Nigeria: NW St, Bida, 1.IX.1970, J. Medler; Ne St., Serti, 20.VIII.1973; W St., Ijebu Ode-Ore, 14.VII.1973, Linnavuori, Ile-Ife, 5.VIII.1969, J. Medler, Olokemeji forest, 9.VII.1973; B Pl St., Katsina Ala, 19.VIII.1973, Makurdi, 30.VIII.1973; R St., Mbiama, 4–5.VII.1973, Linnavuori. Upper Volta: Bobo Dioulasso, 1–2.XI.1973, Linnavuori. Zaire: Katanga, Lubumbashi, 17–18.IV.1971, A.B.Stam.

Length 2.5–2.75 mm. Shiny black with bluish tinge. Eyes reddish gray. 1st and 2nd antennal joints pale yellow, 3rd and 4th embrowned. Apex of cuneus broadly pale yellow; membrane brownish smoky, lateral margin with a small hyaline spot at apex of cuneus, another large hyaline spot in middle of membrane. Legs pale yellow-brown, tips of tibiae and 3rd tarsomeres, sometimes also apices of hind femora and bases of hind tibiae embrowned.

Body small, robuster than in the other species, $> 3 \times$ as long as broad at base of pronotum. Hair covering brownish gray. Puncturing very dense and coarse. Eyes small, ocular index about 2.29 (σ), 2.67–3.0 (φ). Proportions between antennal joints 15:46:42:37 (σ), 13:41:43:40 (φ), 2nd joint in φ shorter than 3rd, about 0.87 (σ) or 0.67–0.69 (φ) \times as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum 1.6–1.8 \times as broad as long (total length), convex, lateral margins straight or very indistinctly insinuated. Cuneus well developed.

Male genitalia in Fig. 11d–e. Left style distinctive: subapical process of hypophysis very long, extending to the level of the sensory lobe.

Biology: In swampy meadows and moist clearings in savanna and rain forests.

Distribution: Holosudanese, very common in West Africa.

Tribe Nichomachini

The thorough original description in Schuh (1973:275–276) is not repeated.

The principal characters: Body strongly antimimetic. Elytra ornamented by whitish transverse fasciae. Pronotum constricted anterior to

middle. Apical part of scutellum humped (Fig. 21q–r). Males macropterous with costal margins of elytra insinuated. Females brachypterous, elytra very short covering only base of abdomen. Abdomen broad, strongly constricted basally. Claws with minute pulvilli.

Male genitalia (Fig. 8j–h): Right style very small. Left style with spine-like group of stiff hairs on basal lobe, hypophysis slender, apically hooked. Vesica membranous or provided with sclerotized bands. Female genitalia: Posterior wall of bursa copulatrix (Fig. 1j) without K-structures. Sclerotized rings (Fig. 1g) very small, contorted.

Distribution: The genus *Laurinia* Reuter (= *Pseudonichomachus* Schuh) has a discontinuous range in the Mediterranean subregion, West Africa (two species: *L. bathyllus* Linnavuori in Nigeria and *L. herondas* Linnavuori (manuscript name) in the Ivory Coast) and South Africa. The other genus, *Nichomachus* Distant, is known from South Africa. Two genera from Madagascar, *EucompSELLA* Poppius and *Kuomocoris* Odhiambo, apparently also belong to the tribe.

The West African species will be treated by me elsewhere.

Tribe Orthotylini

Color variable, often green or yellowish, rarely black. Sometimes ant-mimetic. Hair covering on upper surface simple or double, consisting of semidecumbent or erect hairs and adpressed pale \pm scale-like pubescence, upper surface seldom punctate. Shape of head variable, 1st rostral segment only moderately thicker than 2nd. Macropterous, females in some genera brachypterous. Claws (Fig. 8b) with pulvilli (except in *Lasiomimus*).

Male genitalia: Shape of styles variable. Vesica usually with sclerified falcate or ramose appendages. Female genitalia (Fig. 1d–e): Posterior wall of bursa copulatrix with K-structures. Sclerotized rings usually strongly infolded.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan. In tropical Africa the Sudanese subregion is rich in species, apparently owing to the fact that many species of the largest genus, *Orthotylus*, are connected with Leguminosae, which are abundant in savanna