

of pronotum straight, strongly diverging caudad; calli faint, disk weakly convex, obsolete tuberculate and rugose. Elytra longer than abdomen, costal margins diverging caudad, a strong notch between apex of corium and base of cuneus; clavus, corium and cuneus minutely tuberculate and rugose. Legs gracile, tibial spines delicate, pale. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 8:10:11. Claws with small pulvilli.

Male genitalia: Pygofer conical. Right style small. Left style with slender digitate hypophysis, sensory lobe rounded. Aedeagus short, with dentate vesical appendages.

Etyymology: Named after Gilo, the type locality of *G. tibialis*.

Both of the known African species were originally described as members of the genus *Druthmarus* Distant. According to Schuh (1984: 31–33) *Druthmarus* Distant 1909a:452, type species *D. magnicornis* Distant, belongs to the phyline tribe Pilophorini. Consequently, a new genus must be established for the African species.

Key to species of the genus *Gilo*

1. Tibiae bicolored, pale with basal third black. 2nd antennal joint moderately flattened (Fig. 21g–h) *tibialis*
- Tibiae uniformly dark. 2nd antennal segment (Fig. 13d) strongly flattened, very broad *congolensis*

Gilo tibialis (Linnavuori), comb. n.

Figs. 10–11, 13, 21

Druthmarus tibialis Linnavuori 1975:55.

Types: The Sudan. Equatoria, Imatong Mts., Kateri-Gilo, ♂ holotype, 1 paratype, 18.III.1963, Gilo 2 paratypes, 18–24.III.1963, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Material: Nigeria: SE St., Obudu cattle ranch, 1 ex, 21.III.1971, J.T.Medler, 1 ex, 26–27.VI.1973, Linnavuori. Ivory Coast: Mt.Tonkoui, 6 exx, 15–22.X.1973, Linnavuori.

Length 2.5–3.0 mm. Shiny black with a ± distinct metallic luster. Head with a roundish pale spot near each eye. Antennae black, 3rd joint pale ochraceous, apically embrowned, 4th darkened. Costal margin basally and extreme base of corium pale. Anterior femora pale yellowish, extreme apex darkened, other femora black.

Tibiae pale with basal third usually black. Tarsi pale, apically infusate. Tibial spines pale.

Body about twice as long as broad, with longish dark or brownish hairs and abundant silvery pubescence. Head 0.7 × as broad as basal width of pronotum, in apical view 1.3 × as broad as high; vertex with upturned hind margin owing to transverse subbasal depression; ocular index 1.5–1.6. Proportions between joints 11:50:26:18, 2nd joint 1.11 × as long as diatone, 0.8–1.0 × as long as basal width of pronotum, incassate and flattened, tapering apicad, breadth varying with individual. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum twice as broad as long in middle, strongly widening caudad.

Male genitalia in Fig. 13a–c.

Biology: In mountain meadows.

Distribution: Mountains of NE and W Africa.

Gilo congolensis (Carvalho), comb. n.

Fig. 13

Druthmarus congolensis Carvalho 1951:104–105.

Type: Benza Mazola, ♀ holotype, 13.VI.1911, R.Mayné, in Mus. Tervuren (not studied).

Description (after Carvalho): Length 3.0 mm, width 1.3 mm. Head: length 0.1 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.3 mm. Antennae: segment I, length 0.1 mm; segment II 0.7 mm, width 0.2 mm; III and IV mutilated. Pronotum: length 0.5 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. Cuneus: length 0.3 mm, width at base 0.2 mm.

Color: black; the cuneus, legs and antennae with a brownish to reddish tinge; membrane with a small hyaline spot near apex of cuneus; apex of anterior femora and coxae, ostiolar peritreme and two first segments of tarsi yellowish.

Head strongly declivous, vertex carinate, somewhat projected backwards over pronotum; second antennal segment distinctly laminate with incassate margins; the cuneus a little longer than wide and rounded apically, cuneal incisure very deep and wide, areolar vein rounded apically; rostrum reaching the middle coxae. Pubescence easily rubbed off, but vestiges of semierect pubescence intermixed with scale-like hairs or whitish pubescence.

Distribution: Zaire.