



Fig. 15. *Pseudoloxops amabilis* Linnavuori: a) right style; b) left style; c) aedeagus in lateral view. — *P. galateia* sp. n.: d–e) right style; f) left style; g) aedeagus, lateral view. — *P. amfitrite* sp. n.: h–j) right style; k) left style; l) process at genital opening of pygofer; m) aedeagus, lateral view. — a–c after Linnavuori 1986.

red; median stripe on anterior lobe of disk and roundish middle spot on posterior lobe orange, fuscous dots present on lateral margins and lateral parts of the pale areas. Scutellum with a wine glass-shaped orange median figure, pale areas of apical part with sparse fuscous dotting. Costal margins of elytra carmine red; clavus and mesocorium with orange pattern as seen in Fig. 14d, dense fuscous dotting in basal part of clavus, on exocorium and apical part of mesocorium; cuneus contrastingly pale yellow, apex red; membrane bicolored, apical part dark smoky, basal part pale, veins red. Under surface uniformly pale; sides of head and dorsolateral margins of prothorax carmine. Hind femur pale, under surface with subapical transverse red stripe.

Body broadish. Hair covering long, pale. Head $0.63 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum; ocular index 1.82–1.83. Proportions between antennal

joints 25:108:50:30; 1st joint incrassate with brown bristles, 2nd joint $2.4 \times$ as long as diatone, $1.52 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum $2.96 \times$ as broad as long in middle.

Biology: At lamp in savanna habitats.

Etymology: Ninus, a mythic Assyrian king, who established the Assyrian empire.

Pseudoloxops amabilis Linnavuori

Figs. 14, 15

Pseudoloxops amabilis Linnavuori 1986:142–144.

Type: Saudi Arabia, Wadi Liyah S of Taif, ♂ holotype, 13.II.1978, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

The original description is not repeated here.

Biology: On *Cocculus pendulus*.

Distribution: Known only from Saudi Arabia.