

black. Apex of cuneus and tip of costal margin dark purple, a purplish spot in apical margin of mesocorium close to basal median angle of cuneus, cuneus also with faint brownish irroration; membrane milky hyaline, veins pale. Under surface and legs pale yellow, hind femur with dark subapical spot on upper and under surface. 3rd tarsomeres dark.

Body $4 \times$ as long as broad at base of pronotum. Head $0.78 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum; eyes very large, ocular index 1.09. Proportions between antennal joints 13:51:16:9, 1st joint $4.8 \times$ as long as broad, $0.61 \times$ as long as diatone, 2nd joint $2.04 \times$ as long as the combined length of joints 3 and 4, $1.96 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum $1.86 \times$ as broad as long in middle, strongly widening caudad, lateral margins straight. Hind femur $4.9 \times$ as long as broad. Hind tibia $2.2 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 8:9:12.

Male genitalia in Fig. 16c–h.

Mestra erato sp. n.

Fig. 16

Material: Nigeria: W St., Ile-Ife, 1♂, holotype, 5.I.1970, J. Medler, in coll. Linnavuori.

Length 3 mm. Moderately shiny. Whitish yellow. Eyes blackish brown. Antennae uniformly whitish yellow. Scutellum immaculate. Markings of cuneus as in the preceding species, veins of membrane partially orangish. Hind femur with dark subapical spot on ventral surface. 3rd tarsomeres embrowned.

Body $4 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Head $0.82 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum; eyes small, ocular index 2.18. Proportions between antennal joints 10:45:9:6, 1st joint $4.2 \times$ as long as broad, $0.54 \times$ as long as diatone, 2nd joint $3 \times$ as long as the combined length of 3 and 4, $2.01 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum $1.93 \times$ as broad as long in middle, lateral margins slightly insinuated. Hind femur $5.3 \times$ as long as broad. Hind tibia $2.14 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum.

Male genitalia in Fig. 16k–o.

Etymology: Greek mythology, Erato, the Muse of lyrics of love.

Genus *Orthotylus* Fieber

Orthotylus Fieber 1858:315. Type species: *Cimex nassatus* Fabricius.

Diommatus Uhler 1887:32. Type species: *D. congrex* Uhler (Reuter 1909:67).

Litosoma Douglas & Scott 1865:334. Type species: *Orthotylus marginalis* Reuter (Reuter 1883:342).

Tichorhinus Fieber 1858:314. Type species: *Cimex nassatus* Fabricius (nec *Tichorhinus* Brandt, 1849, Mammalia) (Reuter 1883:342).

Diagnosis: Green elongate species. Head in lateral view roundedly declining ventrad, basal margin of vertex usually keeled. Pronotum trapezoidal. Structure of male genitalia often complicated.

Description: Color green or yellowish, rarely with fuscous pattern. Body elongate, females often shorter and broader than males. Hair covering on upper surface simple with semierect pale or dark hairs; in the subgenus *Melanotrichus* and in the *repandus* group of *Orthotylus* s. str. adpressed silvery scale-like hairs also exist. Head in apical view broader than high, in lateral view roundedly declining ventrad, frons merging gradually into base of tylus; basal margin of vertex keeled (save in *Ericinellus*). Eyes large, touching or nearly touching anterolateral angles of pronotum. Antennae and legs long and gracile. Pronotum trapezoidal, lateral margins straight, hind margin curved, calli faint. Male genitalia: Pygofer simple or provided with processes on dorsal margin of genital opening. Styles of variable shape, simple or complicated. Vesica usually with sclerified, often ramose appendages, in the subgenus *Ericinellus* and in some species of *Melanotrichus* simple.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan (except for the Neotropical Region).

A large genus in need of a world revision. The Palearctic species of *Orthotylus* have been grouped into 7 subgenera by Southwood 1953, Wagner 1956 and 1973 and Kerzhner 1988. The grouping is largely based on the chaetotaxy of the upper surface and the structure of the male genitalia. The majority of African species belongs to the *priesneri* group with a simple type of hair covering and complicated genital structure, thus representing *Orthotylus* s. str. In the *repandus* group, at least the South African species studied