

domen. Pronotum $1.84 \times$ as long as broad, lateral margins slightly insinuated, calli raised. Elytra much longer than abdomen. Hair covering of legs short, pale tibial spines delicate, pale. Proportions between hind tarsomeres 7:10:13.

Male genitalia in Fig. 25b–e. Left side of dorsal margin of genital opening with two dentate lobes. Structure of styles and aedeagus seen in the figures.

Distribution: Known only from Somalia.

The *compactus* group

Opaque green species. Hair covering either simple, long pale and semierect (*compactus*) or double (the other species): pale or brownish long semierect hairs and patches of adpressed stiff silvery pubescence, in *O. akastos* and *O. aineias* stiff adpressed black hairs also present.

Male genitalia: Pygofer and anal tube with groups of black spines. Right style very small. Left style blade-like, sensory lobe totally rounded. Vesica with several dentate processes.

Distribution: South and East Africa. In South Africa apparently several closely related species, three of which are described below.

Biology unknown.

The group resembles the Palearctic subgenus *Neopachylops* Wagner in the type of hair covering, but differs in the presence of black spines on the genital segment, reduced right style, totally rounded sensory lobe of the left style, and the complicated structure of the vesica.

Orthotylus (Orthotylus) compactus

Linnavuori

Figs. 26, 38

Orthotylus compactus Linnavuori 1975:53.

Types: The Sudan, Equatoria, Torit-Kapoeta, ♂ holotype, 1 paratype, 26.IV.1963; Bahr el Ghazal, Wau, 1 paratype, 19.II.1963, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Length 3.0–4.5 mm. Relatively shiny. Greenish yellow. Antennae and legs yellow-brown. Elytra green, membrane pale, veins green.

Body robust, elongately ovate, $2.7\text{--}3.0 \times$ as long as broad at pronotum. Hair covering pale.

Head $0.7 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, base of vertex sharply marginate and provided with a median longitudinal depression; ocular index 1.5 (♂), 2.18 (♀). Proportions between antennal joints 7:30:?, 2nd joint as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to near hind coxae. Pronotum slightly more than twice as broad as long, calli distinctly elevated.

Male genitalia (Figs. 26a–b, 38a–b): Middle of dorsal margin of pygofer with small dark apically dentate lobe, right side of pygofer with numerous black teeth, which are also present on the anal cone. Right style very small, ovate. Left style blade-like. Aedeagus as in Fig. 26b.

Distribution: Known only from the Sudan.

Extralimital species

Orthotylus (Orthotylus) akheloos sp. n.

Fig. 26

Material: South Africa: Seweweekspoort, ♂ holotype, 22.IV.1973, J.G. Theron, in coll. Linnavuori.

Length 4.5 mm. Opaque. Pale green. Head, anterior margin of pronotum, base of scutellum, under surface and legs pale yellow. Eyes brownish gray. 1st antennal joint pale yellow, other joints slightly embrowned. Membrane of elytra pale brownish, veins green.

Body robust, elongately ovate. Hair covering long, dense, semierect, brownish, patches of stiff silvery adpressed pubescence also present. Head $0.81 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum; eyes small, ocular index 1.92. Proportions between antennal joints 18:82:35:18, 2nd joint $1.3 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum $1.7 \times$ as broad as long in middle. Hind tibia $4.36 \times$ as long as tarsus.

Male genitalia (Fig. 26c–f): Pygofer as in Fig. 26c. Right style very small as in the related species. Left style with very long hypophysis ending in a triangular lobe. Central sclerified band of vesica stout, expanding apicad, ending in three dentate processes; two basal processes, one of them falcate, the other bifid.

Etymology: Greek mythology, Akheloos, the god of rivers.