



Fig. 27. *Pseudoloxops galateia* sp. n.: a) elytron. — *P. amfitrite* sp. n.: b) dorsal view. — *Orthotylus ericinellae* Poppius: c) male, dorsal view.

elytra also with numerous stiff adpressed black hairs. Head $0.62 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum; eyes very small, ocular index 2.7. Proportions between antennal joints 19:75:34:18, 2nd joint $1.15 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Hind tibia $4.6 \times$ as long as tarsus.

Male genitalia (Fig. 28b–f): Spinulation of pygofer and structure of vesica as in Fig. 28b–c, f. Right style very small, with blunt apical tooth. Hypophysis of left style relatively short.

Etymology: Greek mythology, Aineias, a Trojan hero, son of Ankhises and Aphrodite.

Subgenus *Orthotylus* (*Ericinellus*) subgen. n.

Type species: *Orthotylus ericinellae* Poppius.

Diagnosis: Resembling the Palearctic subgenus *Litocoris* Fieber, but differing in the ecarinate vertex and simple structure of the aedeagus.

Description: Color green. Cuneus red. Membrane of elytra variegated, milky with large brown

apical spot. Body gracile. Hair covering simple, long, erect brown or black. Base of vertex ecarinate. Eyes a little removed from the anterolateral angles of pronotum.

Male genitalia: Pygofer small. Right style resembling a bird's head. Left style with long digitate hypophysis, sensory lobe rounded. Aedeagus simple, without sclerified processes.

Biology: On Ericaceae.

Distribution: South and East Africa. In South Africa apparently several closely related species, one of them is described below.

Orthotylus (*Ericinellus*) *ericinellae* Poppius

Figs. 27, 28

Orthotylus ericinellae Poppius 1914:69–70, Linnavuori 1975:54.

Types: East Africa, Kilimanjaro, Kibonoto, 3000–4000 m, 2♂ and 1♀ syntypes, Sjöstedt, in Mus. Helsinki. A male syntype is here designated as the lectotype.

Material: Ethiopia: Mai Chew, 3♂♂, 1.VI.1963, Linnavuori.