

median sulcus, base of vertex finely but distinctly carinate. 2nd antennal segment (σ^7) long and gracile. Elytra extending far beyond tip of abdomen.

Male genitalia: Pygofer conical. Right style long, extending distinctly beyond pygofer, apical part elongately ovate, edentate. Left style with digitate hypophysis, which is provided with an apical or subapical tooth. Aedeagus short and broad, one or several short sclerified vesical processes.

Biology: In moist meadows and on undergrowth in luxuriant forests.

Distribution: Tropical Africa.

Key to the species of the genus *Nycticapsus*

- 1. Smaller, length 2.5–3.25 mm. 2nd antennal joint < twice as long as basal width of pronotum. Sensory lobe of left style without a tooth-like process *melanocephalus*
- Larger, length 3.25–3.75 mm. 2nd antennal joint > twice as long as basal width of pronotum. Sensory lobe of left style with tooth-like process *major*

***Nycticapsus melanocephalus* Poppius**

Figs. 39, 41, 49

Nycticapsus melanocephalus Poppius 1914:73–74.
N. melanocephalus Linnavuori 1975:59.

Material: Many exx from Ivory Coast: Forêt d'Angué-dédou, 24.V.1958, H. Gruis; Gouméré, 19.IX.1973; Man, 14–21.X.1973, Linnavuori. Togo: Anié, 11–12.IX.1973, Linnavuori. Benin: Parakou, 5–6.IX.1973, Linnavuori. Nigeria: W St., Idanre, 23.XI.1969, Ile-Ife, 20.X.1969, J.T. Medler, Olokemeji forest, 9.VII.1973; R St., Ebubu near Bori, 2.VII.1973, Mbiama, 4–5.VII.1973, Linnavuori. Cameroon: Abong Mbang-Ayos, 15.VI.1973, Dimako-Abong Mbang, 13.VI.1973; Kumba, 24.VI.1973; Kumba-Mamfé, 25.VI.1973; near Victoria, 21.VI.1973, Linnavuori. Central African Republic: Bossangoa-Bossemblele, 2.VI.1973; LaMaboke, 6–9.VI.1973, Linnavuori. The Sudan: localities listed in Linnavuori 1975:59. Ethiopia: Belleta forest, 13–14.VI.1963; Gembi near Agaro, 15.VI.1963; Shashamanni, 7–8.VI.1963, Linnavuori. Angola: Carmona, J.A.Quartau.

Length 2.50–3.25 mm. Head black. Eyes reddish gray. 1st antennal joint pale, apex sometimes infumed, other segments black. Pronotum, save collar and the very anterior margin, in dark specimens uniformly black, in pale specimens

the black area divided by a narrow or broad pale median band. Base of scutellum black, apex pale ochraceous. Elytra pale ochraceous with dark brown pattern as seen in Fig. 49a; membrane brownish smoky, marginally a little paler, veins concolorous. Under surface black. Rostrum and legs pale yellowish, hind femur with longitudinal blackish spot on upper surface; 3rd tarsomeres infumed.

Very small and gracile. Head about 0.8 × as broad as basal width of pronotum. Ocular index (σ^7) 1.50–2.0. Proportions between antennal joints 17:90:65:45 (σ^7), 16:80:66:47 (σ^7), 2nd joint 1.8–1.9 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum 1.8–1.9 × as broad as median length.

Male genitalia (Figs. 39n–q, 41a): enlarged apex of right style ovate. Sensory lobe of left style rounded, hypophysis with small apical tooth. Aedeagus with several falcate sclerifications.

Biology: In moist meadows and in undergrowth in luxuriant savanna and rain forests.

Distribution: Widespread in tropical Africa. Originally described from Lake Nyasa.

***Nycticapsus major* sp. n.**

Fig. 41

Material: Nigeria: NE St., near Mambila, ♀ holotype and several paratypes, 23.VIII.1973; N C St., Kagoro forest, several paratypes, 29–30.VIII.1973, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Like the preceding species, but bigger, length 3.5–3.75 mm. Pronotum, excluding collar and the very anterior margin, uniformly black. 2nd antennal joint 2.13–2.3 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae.

Measurements: head 0.70–0.74 × as broad as basal width of pronotum. Ocular index (σ^7) 1.48–1.64. Proportions between antennal joints 10:48:36:28 (σ^7), 8:49:40:27 (σ^7). Pronotum about 1.7 × as broad as long in middle.

Male genitalia (Fig. 41b–h): enlarged apical part of right style elongate. Sensory lobe of left style with claw-like process, apex of hypophysis with strong subapical tooth. Aedeagus with one stout sclerification and an adjacent membranous process.

Biology: In moist mountain meadows.