



Fig. 50. *Hyalosomella nigricornis* sp. n.: a) female head and pronotum, dorsal view. — *H. gracilis* (Poppius): b–c) pygofer in dorsal and in caudal view; d) aedeagus, lateral view. — *H. nigrolineata* (Schuh): e) process of pygofer; f–h) right style in different views (h in slide mount); i) left style; j) aedeagus, lateral view; k) vesical process No 1. — *Lasiomimus coleopratus* Poppius: l) female, lateral view; m) female head, apical view; n) chaetotaxy of elytra; o) claw.

gracile, no pulvilli, pseudarolia fleshy, convergent.

Distribution: East-African.

The genus, which was placed in the Pilophorini by Carvalho (1958:138), displays the main characters of the Orthotylinae and is therefore, following Poppius, here regarded as a member of that subfamily. It has an isolated position. In the absence of male specimens, its tribal status must remain undecided.

Lasiomimus coleopratus Poppius

Figs. 49–50

Lasiomimus coleopratus Poppius 1914:64.

Material: The Sudan; Equatoria, Lotti forest, 1♀, 14–17.III.1963, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Length 2.0–2.25 mm. Shiny. Black. Head dark yellow-brown, eyes brown. 1st antennal joint pale yellow-brown, 2nd yellow-brown, apically embrowned, other joints dark brown. Apical margin of elytra yellow-brown. Rostrum, coxae and bases of middle and hind femora yellow-brown; other parts of femora and tibiae dark brown, tibiae with yellow-brown subapical rings; tarsi yellow-brown, 3rd tarsomeres dark.

Head $1.3 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum; ocular index 2.2. Proportions between antennal joints 16:55:46:37, 2nd joint $1.64 \times$ as long as diatone, $2.12 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum $0.93 \times$ as broad basally as long in middle.

Biology: My specimen was found at a lamp in a rain forest.

Distribution: East Africa (type locality: Victoria Nyanza).