

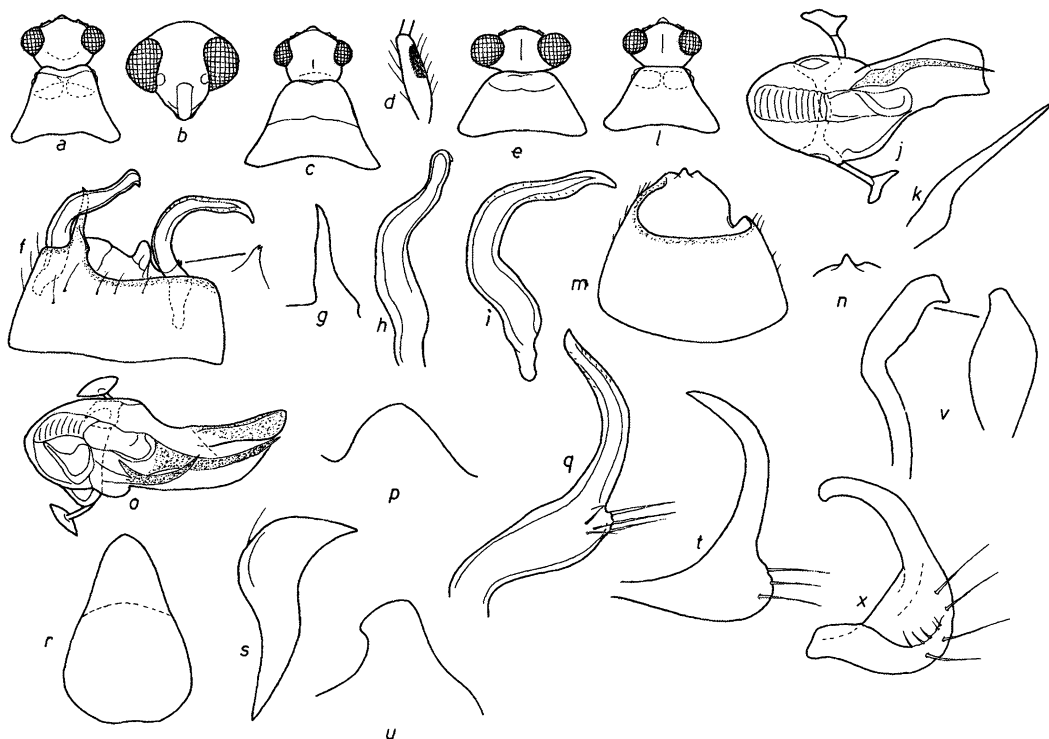


Fig. 47. *Zanchius breviceps* (Wagner): a) male head and pronotum, dorsal view; b) male head, apical view. — *Z. montanus* (Linnavuori): c) female head and pronotum, dorsal view; d) 1st antennal joint. — *Z. amabilis* sp. n.: e) male head and pronotum, dorsal view; f) pygofer and styles, dorsal view; g) process of pygofer; h) right style; i) left style; j) aedeagus; k) spiculum of vesica. — *Z. ekho* sp. n.: l) female head and pronotum, dorsal view. — *Z. depressus* (Linnavuori): m) pygofer, dorsal view; n) apex of pygofer, ventral view; o) aedeagus, lateral view. — *Z. alba* Schuh: p) apex of pygofer, ventral view; q) left style. — *Z. buddleiae* Schuh: r) pygofer, ventral view; s) right style; t) left style. — *Z. leucosideae* Schuh: u) apex of pygofer, ventral view; v) right style; x) left style.

Zanchius buddleiae Schuh

Fig. 47

Zanchius buddleiae Schuh 1974:61–62.

Type: South Africa, Natal, Sani Pass, 600 ft, 1♂ paratype, 10.III.1968, J. Slater, in the American Museum of Natural History.

The description not repeated.

Male genitalia in Fig. 47r–t. Aedeagus deformed in the specimen studied.

Biology: On *Buddleia salviifolia*.

Distribution: South Africa.

Zanchius leucosideae Schuh

Fig. 47

Zanchius leucosideae Schuh 1974:62–64.

Type: South Africa, Transvaal, Nat. Botanical Gardens, Pretoria, 1♂ paratype, 22.XI.1967, J. & S. Slater, in the American Museum of Natural History.

The description not repeated.

Male genitalia in Fig. 47u–x. Aedeagus deformed in the specimen studied.

Biology: On *Leucosidea sericea*.

Distribution: South Africa.

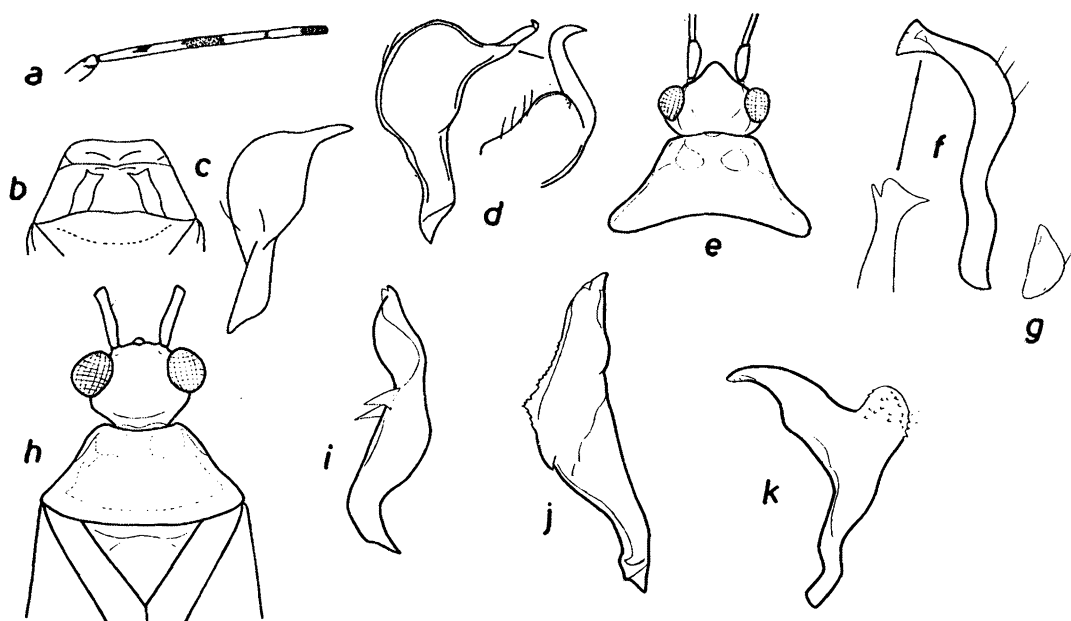


Fig. 48. *Zanchius bilineatus* Linnavuori: a) 1st and 2nd antennal joints; b) pronotum; c) right style; d) left style. — *Z. depressus* (Linnavuori): e) head and pronotum, dorsal view; f) left style; g) right style. — *Hyalosomella gracilis* Poppius: h) head and thorax, dorsal view; i–j) right style; k) left style. — After Linnavuori 1973 and 1975.

Genus *Hyalosomella* Poppius

Hyalosomella Poppius 1914:13–14. Type species: *H. gracilis* Poppius.

Hyalosomella Linnavuori 1975:57.

Diagnosis: Like *Zanchius*, but pronotum trapezoidal with straight lateral and basal margins, pygofer short and broad, right style incrassate, and aedeagus with very long dentate spiculi.

Description: Very close to *Zanchius*. Base of vertex carinate. Pronotum trapezoidal with straight lateral and basal margins, disk flat, lateral margins bluntly keeled.

Male genitalia: Pygofer short and broad, genital opening dorsocaudal, lower margin with a pair of blunt processes. Right style incrassate, with one or two processes in middle of inner surface. Left style with strongly prominent sensory lobe, hypophysis long, strongly recurved mesad. Aedeagus with very long dentate vesical appendages.

Biology: On arboreal plants in savanna habitats and rain forests.

Distribution: Tropical Africa.

Key to the species of the genus *Hyalosomella*

1. Antennae yellow, at most 1st joint partially infumed. Large species, length about 4.5 mm *gracilis*
— Antennae with distinct black markings. Smaller species 2
2. 1st and 2nd antennal joints blackish, extreme base and tip of 1st joint and extreme base of 2nd whitish. Length 4 mm *nigricornis*
— Lateral stripe on 1st antennal joint and base of 2nd black. Length about 3.6 mm *nigrolineata*

Hyalosomella gracilis Poppius

Figs. 48, 50

Hyalosomella gracilis Poppius 1914:14, Linnavuori 1975:57.

Type studied: East Africa, Moschi, ♀ holotype, Katona, in Mus. Helsinki.

Material: Nigeria: NE St., Gembu, 1 ex, 21–22.VIII.1973, Mambila, 5 exx, 23.VIII.1973; SE St., Obudu cattle ranch, 1 ex, 16–18.VIII.1973, Linnavuori. Central African Republic: La Maboke, 1 ex, 6–9.VI.1973, Linnavuori. The Sudan: Equatoria, Kateria-Gilo, 2 exx, 18.III.1963, Linnavuori. Eritrea: Keren-Asmara, 1 ex, 23–24.V.1963, Linnavuori. Angola: Quedas Duques de Bragança, 2 exx, J. A. Quartau.

Length 4.5 mm. Green. Head, anterior part of pronotum and base of scutellum whitish yellow. Antennae yellow, 1st joint pale or partially infumed. Apical two-thirds of clavus, medioapical area and lateroapical angle of cuneus verdigris green; membrane hyaline, veins bright green, inner cell with greenish spot. Under surface and legs yellowish.

Body slender. Hair covering pale and erect. Head about $0.7 \times$ as broad as basal width of pronotum, $1.7 \times$ as broad as long, seen from above nearly truncate apically, basal margin of vertex distinctly keeled medially; ocular index 1.27–1.57 (σ), 1.9–2.1 (φ). Proportions between antennal joints 30:100:55:54 (σ), 27:82:50:47 (φ), 1st joint 0.63 – $0.66 \times$ as long as diatone, 2nd 1.42 – 1.53 (σ) or 1.32 (φ) $\times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum nearly twice as broad as long in middle, trapezoidal, disk flattish, calli small.

Male genitalia in Figs. 48i–k, 50b–d. Right style with two tooth-like tubercles on inner surface.

Biology: Arboreal. I have collected it on *Hagenia abyssinica* and *Rhus abyssinica*.

Distribution: Widespread in tropical Africa.

Hyalosomella nigricornis sp. n.

Fig. 50

Material: Ivory Coast: Mt. Tonkoui, φ holotype, 19–22.X.1973, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Length 4 mm. Shiny. Uniformly pale yellowish green. Eyes pale brownish gray. 1st and 2nd antennal joints blackish, extreme base and tip of 1st joint and extreme base of 2nd whitish, 3rd joint yellowish (4th missing). Membrane of elytra pale brownish. Under surface and legs pale yellowish.

Of the general shape of the genus. Hair covering pale, erect, longish. Head $0.63 \times$ as broad

as basal width of pronotum, vertex convex, basal margin distinctly keeled; eyes small, ocular index 2.0. Antennae long and gracile, proportions between joints 30:101:57:?, 1st joint $0.79 \times$ as long as diatone, 2nd $1.68 \times$ as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum $1.82 \times$ as broad as long in middle, trapezoidal, lateral margins strongly diverging caudad, disk flat, horizontal, anterior part with faint median keel.

Biology: Swept from trees in a mountain rain forest.

Hyalosomella nigrolineata (Schuh) comb. n.

Fig. 50

Zanchius nigrolineatus Schuh 1974:64–66.

Types studied: South Africa, Kruger Nat. Park 3 mi E Skukuza Camp, 2 paratypes ($\sigma\varphi$), 25.IV.1968, Schuh, J. & S. Slater, M. Sweet, in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

The original description not repeated.

Male genitalia in Fig. 50e–k.

Distribution: South Africa.

Genus *Lasiomimus* Poppius (of uncertain tribal position)

Lasiomimus Poppius 1914:63–64. Type species: *L. coleoptratus* Poppius.

Diagnosis: φ Shiny black. Strongly ant-mimetic. Head elongate. Pronotum narrow, cylindrical, strongly constricted in middle. Elytra a little shorter than abdomen, coriaceous, strongly broadening caudad. Antennae and legs gracile. σ unknown.

Description: φ . Strongly ant-mimetic. Shiny black. Body small, in anterior part narrow, parallel-sided, strongly widened posteriorly, broadest at apical third of elytra. Hair covering long, erect and pale; base of elytra with transverse patch of adpressed scale-like silvery hairs. Head impunctate, broader than basal width of pronotum, in apical view a little higher than broad with lower part elongately triangular in outline, in lateral view distinctly higher than long; vertex slightly convex, basal margin carinate; frons

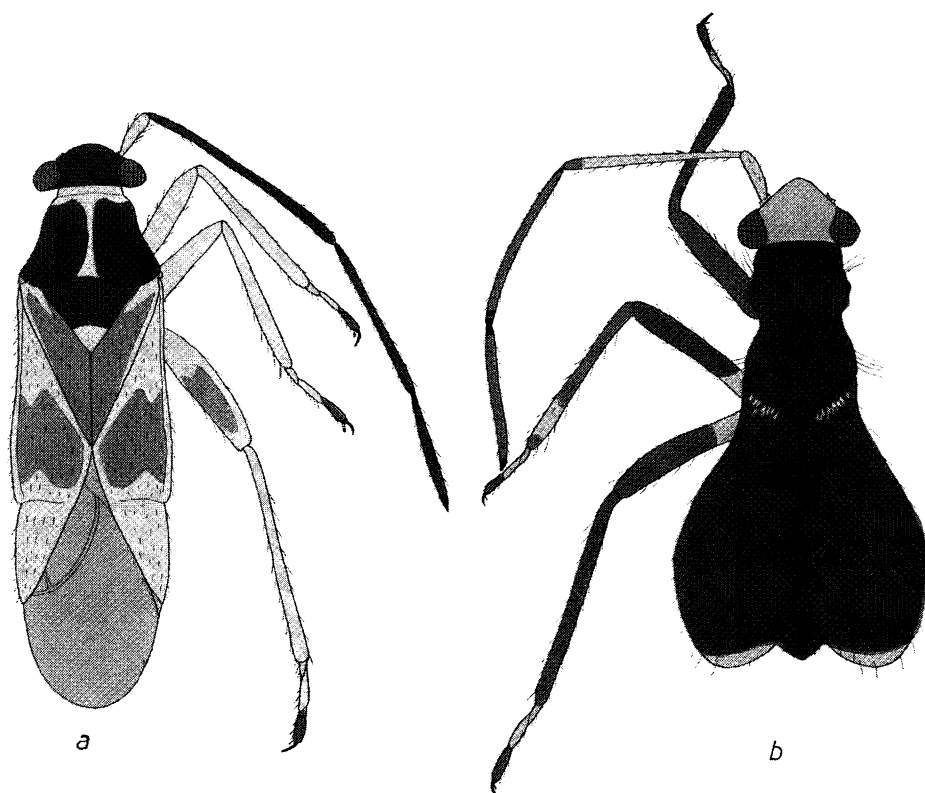


Fig. 49. *Nycticapsus melanocephalus* Poppius: a) male, dorsal view. — *Lasiomimus coleopratus* Poppius: b) female, dorsal view.

strongly sloping ventrad, evenly merging into base of tylus, anterior margin of head in lateral view therefore roundedly vertical, a faint median furrow present; eyes small, touching anterolateral angles of pronotum. Antennal pits near lower margins of eyes, distinctly separate from inner margins of eyes. Antennae long and gracile, 1st joint slender, with delicate pale hairs, hair covering of other segments semierect, shortish. Rostrum extending to base of hind coxae, 1st joint incrassate, extending to apex of fore coxae. Pronotum longer than broad basally, cylindrical, strongly constricted in middle, lateral margins strongly rounded ventrad; anterior lobe with weakly convex and densely punctate fore margin, basal part of anterior lobe finely and sparsely punctate, at first moderately convex, then distinctly sloping caudad towards the transverse de-

pression delimiting the anterior and posterior lobes; posterior lobe convex, finely punctate, hind margin nearly straight. Scutellum strongly sloping apicad, finely punctate. Elytra extending to apex of abdomen, strongly coriaceous; basal part as broad as base of pronotum, concave and densely punctate, rest of elytra strongly broadening caudad, lateral margins curvate, apical margin rounded, surface of elytra convex, strongly sloping laterad, finely and sparsely punctate, clavus, corium and cuneus not differentiated, no membrane rudiment. Sides and under surface of thorax punctate and provided with patches of adpressed silvery tomentum. Abdomen strongly constricted basally, venter hairy. Legs gracile. Femora slender with semierect hair covering. Tibiae gracile, spines short and pale. 2nd and 3rd hind tarsomeres of equal length. Claws (Fig. 50o)

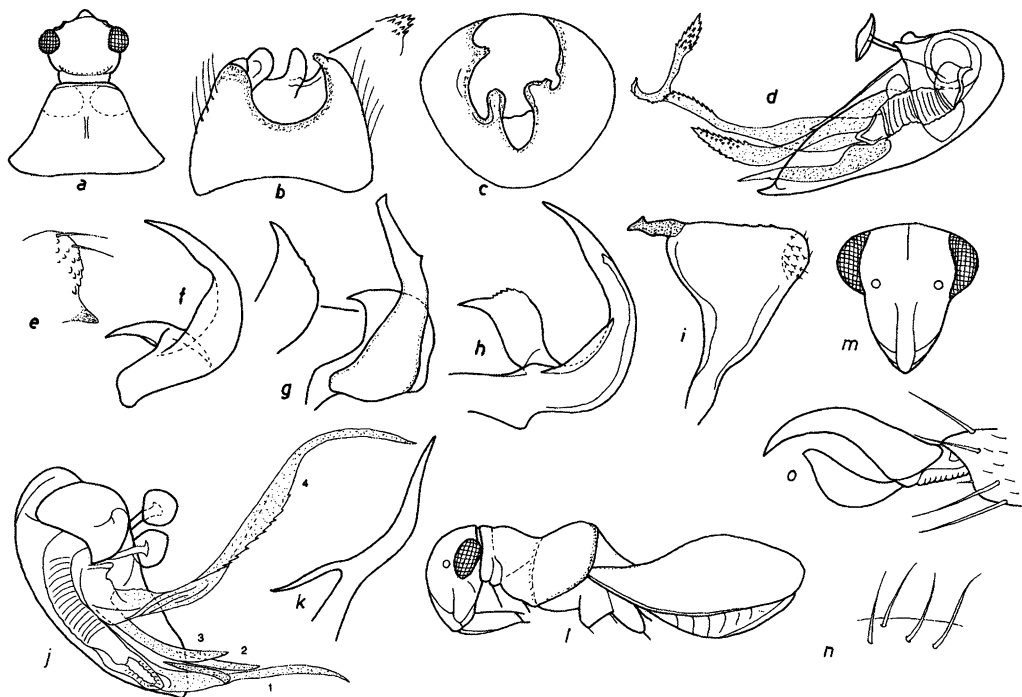


Fig. 50. *Hyalosomella nigricornis* sp. n.: a) female head and pronotum, dorsal view. — *H. gracilis* (Poppius): b–c) pygofer in dorsal and in caudal view; d) aedeagus, lateral view. — *H. nigrolineata* (Schuh): e) process of pygofer; f–h) right style in different views (h in slide mount); i) left style;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

Lasimimus coleopratus Poppius

Figs. 49–50

Lasimimus 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).

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<i>amicus</i>	56
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