



Fig.2. *Taylorilygus maia* sp.n.: (A–C) apex of sensory lobe of left style in different views (A–B in glycerine, C in dry mount). *T. rubripes* sp.n.: (D) left style; (E–G) apex of hypophysis of same in different views (E–F in glycerine, G in dry mount); (H–I) apex of sensory lobe of the same in glycerine and dry mount, respectively. *T. morosus* LINNAVUORI (paratype): (J) left style; (K–M) apex of hypophysis of same in different views (K in glycerine, L–M in dry mount).

style (Figs 1 D–J, 2 A–C): strong apical hook of hypophysis delimited basally by a prominent conical tubercle; dorsal margin of style with broadly rounded finely dentate lobe near the short conical lamellate process of sensory lobe. Other genitalia of the usual type.

Etymology: Greek mythology, Maia daughter of Atlas, mother of Hermes.

Differential diagnosis: Related to the likewise robust and dark coloured *T. morosus* LINNAVUORI, which is easily distinguished by the gracile yellowish antennae with uniformly pale 2nd segment. The size is also smaller, length (♂♀) 4.5–5.0 mm, and the differently shaped left style (Figs 2 J–M, 3 A–D): apical hook of hypophysis shorter and broader, without basal tubercle, dorsal margin of style with a strong dentate expansion near the longer, narrow and coarsely dentate lamellate process of sensory lobe.

Taylorilygus rubripes sp.n. (Figs 1 K, 2 D–I)

Type: Somalia: Afgoi ♂ holotype, 16–30.4.1974, L. Masutti, in coll. Linnavuori.

Description: Length 5.75 mm. Shiny. Head red, eyes pale grey. 1st and 2nd antennal segments bright red, apex of 2nd distinctly embrowned, 3rd segment pale orangish, apically darkened, 4th segment embrowned, basally whitish. Pronotum red,