The original description not repeated. Easily recognized by the reddish brown color and the very shiny and smooth pronotum.

Distribution: Nigeria.

***L. herondas* sp. n.**

Figs. 1e, 3o–q

Material studied: Ivory Coast: Foro-Foro, 1 ♂ holotype and 1 ♂ paratype, 25–28.IX.1973, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Length 4.0 mm. Opaquely shiny. Black. Eyes dark grayish. Antennae dark brown, 1st joint and apical part of 3rd yellow-brown. Clavus and corium dark reddish brown with whitish pattern as indicated in Fig. 1o, base of clavus and of corium shiny, other parts opaque; cuneus strongly shiny, blackish, basal margin whitish; membrane with veins dark brown. Under surface black, apices of meso- and of metapleura close to the corresponding coxae white. Legs blackish brown, the very tips of femora, apical thirds of tibiae and 1st and 2nd tarsomeres whitish, 3rd tarsomeres dark.

General structure as in *L. bathyllus*. Head 0.90 × as broad as pronotum, in apical view 1.20 × as broad as high, frons and vertex densely rugose; eyes very large, vertex 0.52–0.55 × as broad as eye. Proportions between antennal joints 7:45:39:40, 2nd joint 0.75–0.76 × as long as diatone, 0.67–0.69 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to middle coxae. Pronotum strongly constricted at middle; apical lobe small, narrowing and sloping caudad, basal lobe large, globose, both of the lobes separated by transverse impression; hair covering on pronotum short, pale, adpressed; disk densely and distinctly microsculptured. Basal part of scutellum strongly declining caudad, apical part with a raised hump which is shallowly bifid in caudal view. Costal margins of elytra distinctly insinuated in middle, commissural margins of clavus strongly raised forming a triangular hump; hair covering on elytra longish and pale.

Male genitalia in Fig. 3o–q.

Biology: The specimens were collected at lamp in a savanna forest.

Etymology: Herondas, a Greek author in mime, about 250 B.C.

The South African species

***L. capeneri* (Schuh), comb. n.**

Pseudonichomachus capeneri Schuh 1974:36–37.

***L. mimeticus* (Schuh), comb. n.**

Pseudonichomachus mimeticus Schuh 1974:77–78.

Subfamily Phylinae

Tribe Hallodapini

The phyline tribe Hallodapini was fully characterized by Schuh 1974:292–303. The main range of the tribe lies in the Old World. Only two genera are found in the Nearctic region. The Hallodapini is well represented in Africa and seems to have primarily concentrated on the Sudanese subregion. The majority of species is adapted to arid or semiarid areas.

The African genera studied form three groups, the *Aeolocoris*, *Systellonotus* and *Hallodapus* groups.

The *Aeolocoris* group is characterized by the following characters. The color is generally marmorate. Tendency towards developing of a pale fascia across the middle of the elytra occurs even in *Aeolocoris*, and the basic color pattern of the *Systellonotus* group (black with white transverse fascia on elytra) is found in *Bibundiella*. The body is generally robust. The head is short and broad. The species, excluding females of some South African *Acrorrhinium* species, are always macropterous. The vestiture: white spatulate bristles occur on the 1st antennal segments, and similar or black spine-like bristles are also found on the upper surface of the body and the femora. The abdomen is broad. The genitalia: the male pygofer is provided with a subapical spine on the ventral surface. The 2nd valvifers in females have a pair of blunt or spine-like protuberances.

The group contains the following genera: *Thrichophorella, Kapoetius, Acrorrhinium, Megacoeloides, Bibundiella*, and *Syngonus*. *Trichophorella* which differs from the other genera in several advanced characters, forms a sepa-