Genus Trichophorella Reuter

Trichophorella Reuter 1905:20. Type species: T. sordidipennis Reuter. Trichophorella Poppius 1914:30–31.

Trichophorella Poppius 1914:30–31.

Trichophorella Schuh 1974:114–115, 1984:135.

Trichophorella Linnavuori 1975:63–65.

Color pale or reddish ochraceous or brownish. Elytra immaculate, cuneus often purplish, membrane uniformly smoky.

Body parallel-sided, elongate. Upper surface with short adpressed pale pubescence and with scattered long erect brown or blackish bristles. Head short, globose; tylus provided with median keel, in profile vertical, frons convex with shallow median furrow, base of vertex ecarinate; eyes large, strongly granular. Antennae long and gracile, 1st joint with erect bristles. Pronotum distinctly broadening caudad, lateral margins slightly, basal margin strongly insinuated; collar broadish, calli somewhat elevated. Apical part of scutellum weakly convex. Elytra parallel-sided, in both sexes longer than abdomen. Legs long and gracile. Hind tibiae gracile, straight.

Male genitalia: Pygofer conical, ventral surface sometimes with subapical median spine. Left style large, often provided with extra processes. Vesica gracile, apex falcate. 2nd valvifers in female with a pair of spine-like protuberances.

Biology: Unlike the other Hallodapini, representatives of *Trichophorella* are found by sweeping from grasses in moist habitats such as swampy meadows. They seem often to climb up grasses and have no association with ants.

Distribution: Paleotropical; one species (*T. splendida* Linnavuori) in Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Key to the species of West and North-East Africa

- 2. Small and relatively robust, length 3.75 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum dark brown; elytra grayish ochraceous, cuneus dark purplish brown. 1st antennal joint 0.47 × as long as diatone, black with pale apex; 2nd joint uniformly whitish ochraceous, 1.3 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Hind tibiae blackish, apically and basally whitish ochraceous, with numerous very long hair-like bristles pilipes

- Antennae dark brown or dark reddish brown, extreme tips of segments pale. Upper surface, including cuneus, pale orangish or brown. Apex of pygofer with sharp subapical tooth on ventral surface perplexa

- 2nd antennal joint uniformly pale, in of much shorter.
 Apex of pygofer edentate. Left style and theca different. Apex of vesica much shorter

T. perplexa sp. n.

Figs. 7a, 8d, 9a-g, 11c

Trichophorella sordidipennis Reuter 1905:21 in Poppius 1914:31 and Linnavuori 1975:63–64, pro parte.

Material: Nigeria: E C St., Nsukka, 1 ♂ paratype, 30.XI.1973, Linnavuori. The Sudan: Equatoria, Lalyo, male holotype, ♂ and ♀ paratype, 25–26.II.1963; Torit - Kapoeta, 2 ♀ paratypes, 26.III.1963, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Other material: Guinea, Addah, 1 \circlearrowleft and 1 \circlearrowleft (identified as sordidipennis by Poppius) in Mus. Helsinki.

Length 4.5–5.5 mm. Upper surface brown, golden brown or ochraceous with orange tinge. Eyes reddish brown. Antennae dark or reddish brown, 1st joint blackish with apex pale, tips of other joints also narrowly pale. Elytra unicolored; membrane brownish smoky. Under surface dark purplish or reddish brown. Coxae pale. Femora dark brown or dark reddish brown; other parts of legs orangish or yellow-brown, hind tibiae reddish brown.