Male genitalia in Figs. 40l–o, 51a–f. Vesica with a small minutely dentate apical lobe which is often adpressed close to the apex and is therefore difficult to see.

Distribution: Holosudanese (Cape Verde Islands - South Africa) with an extension into the Eremian subregion in the Middle East.

H. pilosus (Reuter)

Figs. 35g–h, 49l–p

Plagiorhamma pilosa Reuter 1882:31.
Hallodapus pilosus Carvalho 1958:169.

Types studied: Ghana, Addah, male syntype, designated here as the lectotype, 1♂ syntype, in Mus. Helsinki.

Material studied: Nigeria: N C St., Zaria, 1 ex, 2–3.VIII.1973; E C St., Norcap near Abakaliki, 1 ex, 29.VI.1973; Kw St., Shaganu Biological Station, 1 ex, 20–22.VII.1973, Linnavuori. Upper Volta: Bobo Dioulasso, 1 ex, 1–2.XI.1973, Linnavuori. Cameroon: Bas Logone, Logone-Birni, 1 ex, 2.VIII.1963, J. Péricart. Chad: Farcha, 1 ex, 20–22.V.1973, Linnavuori. Central African Republic: Bossangoa - Bossembele, 1 ex, 2.VI.1973, Linnavuori. The Sudan: localities listed in Linnavuori 1975:79.

Length 2.50–3.25 mm. Opaque. Black. Antennae yellow-brown or orangish, extreme base of 1st joint dark, apex with reddish ring. Elytra dark brown with pale yellow pattern as seen in Fig. 35g–h, cuneus purplish; membrane dark smoky with pale spot at tip of cuneus. Legs pale yellow, hind femora ± blackish.

Body gracile. Hair covering of entire upper surface very long, erect, pale yellow. Ocular index 1.5–1.7 (♂) or 2.0 (♀). Proportions between antennal joints 6:22:20:15, 2nd joint slightly longer than basal width of pronotum.

Male genitalia in Fig. 49l–p. Left side of genital opening of pygofer with strong tubercle (absent in other species).

Distribution: Northern parts of the Sudanese subregion with an extension into Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

H. jocosus (Linnavuori), comb. n.

Figs. 35m–n, 49z–ö

Plagiorhamma jocosus Linnavuori 1975:79.

Types studied: The Sudan, Equatoria, Lalyo - Juba, male holotype, 1 paratype, 26–27.II.1963; Juba, 1 paratype, 27.II–2.III.1963; Kapoeta - Boma, 1 paratype, 26–27.III.1963, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

Material studied: Several exx from Nigeria: N C St., Malumfashi, 26–30.VIII.1973, Zaria, 2–3.VIII.1973, Linnavuori. Upper Volta: Bobo Dioulasso, 1–2.XI.1973; Ouagadougou, 3–5.XI.1973, Linnavuori. Niger: Niamey, 9.XI.1973, Linnavuori.

Length 2.50–3.0 mm. Subopaque. Head dark brown. Antennae yellowish, 1st joint with dark base and red apical ring. Pronotum, scutellum and dark areas of elytra blackish brown. Elytra with whitish yellow markings as in Fig. 35m–n; cuneus dark purplish; membrane dark smoky with a round pale spot at tip of cuneus and another in the median margin. Under surface pale yellowish, abdomen apically dark brown. Legs pale yellowish, hind femora pale, apically tinged with red, fore and middle tibiae with a ± developed red longitudinal stripe on outer surface.

Body small, gracile. Hair covering on upper surface long, erect, pale yellow. Ocular index 1.6 (♂) or 1.7 (♀). Proportions between antennal joints 5:22:23:17, 2nd joint slightly longer than basal width of pronotum.

Male genitalia in Fig. 49z–ö. Theca with long bifurcate process.

Distribution: Northern parts of the Sudanese subregion.

Extralimital species

H. sinuaticollis (Reuter), comb. n.

Laemocoris sinuaticollis Reuter 1907:23.
Plagiorhamma sinuaticollis Linnavuori 1973:79.

Distribution: Only known from Zaire (Kinshassa).

H. lucidulus (Linnavuori), comb. n.

Figs. 49u–w, 51h

Plagiorhamma lucidulus Linnavuori 1975:79.

Distribution: Only known from the Sudan (Equatoria, Juba).

H. stami (Linnavuori), comb. n.

Plagiorhamma stami Linnavuori 1973:88–89.

Distribution: Only known from Zaire (Katanga).

***H. katangana* (Linnavuori), comb. n.**

Plagiorhamma katangana Linnavuori 1973:89.

Distribution: Only known from Zaire (Katanga).

***H. sororculus* (Linnavuori), comb. n.**
Figs. 35f, 49q–t

Plagiorhamma sororculus Linnavuori 1975:79.

Distribution: Only known from the Sudan (Equatoria).

***H. maximus* (Linnavuori), comb. n.**

Plagiorhamma maxima Linnavuori 1973:89.

Distribution: Only known from East Africa (Madji, Madzuru).

***H. similis* (Poppius)**
Figs. 49x–y, 51i–k

Plagiorhamma similis Poppius 1914:55, Linnavuori 1975:79.
Hallodapus similis Schuh 1974:100.
Plagiorhamma discoidalis Poppius 1914:56, syn. n.

Distribution: East-Sudanese (South Africa - East Africa). Types studied: East Africa, Kibwezi, male holotype of *similis*, Schaffler; Daressalam, Pangani, male holotype of *discoidalis*, Regner, in Mus. Helsinki.

***H. jocosulus* (Linnavuori), comb. n.**
Fig. 40k–p

Plagiorhamma jocosulus Linnavuori 1975:79–80.

Distribution: Eremian, known from the Kassala Province in the Sudan and Saudi Arabia.

***H. ruficollis* (Linnavuori), comb. n.**

Plagiorhamma ruficollis Linnavuori 1975:77.

Distribution: Only known from the Sudan (the Northern, Kassala and Blue Nile Provinces).

***H. monticolus* (Linnavuori), comb. n.**

Plagiorhamma monticolus Linnavuori 1975:77–78.

Distribution: Only known from the Sudan (the Ingessana and Imatong mountains).

Genus *Laemocoris* Reuter

Laemocoris Reuter 1879:183. Type species: *L. reuteri* Jakovlev.
Paramimus Wagner 1951:155. Type species: *P. quinquemaculatus* Wagner, n. preocc. by *Paramimus* Hueber (Lepidoptera).
Mimocapsus Wagner 1953:477. Type species: *Paramimus quinquemaculatus* Wagner (Linnavuori 1984:38).

The genus has been characterized by Linnavuori 1964:323–326 and 184:38–40.

Laemocoris is closely related to *Hallodapus* but is readily distinguished by the presence of an apical hump on the scutellum. Moreover, the pronotum is basally more convex and strongly sloping apicad, and the sexual dimorphism is more obvious: males are macropterous with a *Hallodapus*-like general habitus. Females are ant-mimetic, brachypterous with a narrow, nearly cylindrical pronotum. The elytra are much shorter than the abdomen, the apical margins are roundedly truncate and the claval suture is not visible. In extreme cases the elytra are strap-like, sharp-tipped and extend only to the 2nd visible tergite.

Male genitalia as in *Hallodapus*. Distribution: The Eremian subregion and the adjacent parts of the Sudanese subregion.

Biology: Myrmecophilous. *Laemocoris divisus* Linnavuori was found together with *Monomorium* sp. under *Thymus* on a dry slope in Israel and *L. orphanus* Linnavuori under *Zygophyllum* and *Anabasis articulata* in a salt marsh in Iraq. The latter species was living in colonies of a *Monomorium* sp., which in the body form and movements is misleadingly similar to females of *L. orphanus* (Linnavuori 1961:4 and 1984:40).

Key to the African species of *Laemocoris*

Males

1. Upper surface, including elytra, black. Elytral pattern in Fig. 40t ..... *quinquemaculatus*
— Elytra reddish brown with pale pattern 2
2. Hair covering on upper surface and legs remarkably long, erect. 2nd antennal joint black. Pale spot near tip of clavus on corium faint ..... *hirsutus*
— Hair covering on upper surface shorter; femora nearly glabrous, tibiae with short delicate spines. Elytra with contrasting round pale spot on corium at apex of clavus 3
3. Membrane of elytra with pale transverse band as in Fig. 47a ..... *pygmaeus*
— Membrane of elytra with pale spot at apex of cuneus 4
4. Large species, length > 4 mm ..... *fetensis*
— Small species, length < 4 mm 5
5. Head 0.7 × as broad as basal width of pronotum. 2nd antennal joint 1.34 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Subapical lobe of vesica (Fig. 52c–d) small, narrow, adpressed ..... *angusticollis*
— Head 0.53–0.64 × as broad as basal width of pronotum. 2nd antennal joint 1.15–1.28 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Vesica (Fig. 51l) with large subapical lobe ..... *nomadicus*

Females

1. Elytra very narrow, strap-like, extending only to 2nd visible tergite ..... *quinquemaculatus*
— Elytra much longer, as in Fig. 47b–c, with apical margin roundedly truncate 2
2. Larger, length 3.5 mm ..... *fetensis*
— Very small, length 2.75 mm ..... *beja*

L. nomadicus Linnavuori

Figs. 38r–s, 41h–i, 51l

Laemocoris nomadicus Linnavuori 1975:76.

Types studied: The Sudan, Kordofan, El Obeid, male holotype, 29.I.1963, Selima, male paratype, 24.I.1963, Linnavuori; Khartoum, 50 km E of Khartoum, male paratype, 28.XI.1962, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

The original description not repeated.
Distribution: The Sudan.

L. fetensis Linnavuori

Figs. 41f–g, 46e, 51m–o, 52a–b

Types studied: Senegal, Fété-Olé, Ferlo, male holotype, 21.IX.1971 and 6 paratypes (♀♀) 20–23.IX.1971. D. Gillon, in coll. Linnavuori.

Length ♂ f. macr. 4.2 mm, ♀ f. brach. 3.5 mm. ♂ fairly shiny. Blackish. Eyes brown. Antennae dark brown, 1st joint yellow-brown. Pattern of elytra as in *L. reuteri* Jakovlev (Fig. 47a) but darker: general color dark brown to dark reddish brown, base of corium with a triangular white spot extending on to clavus, apex of corium with a squarish white spot containing a small red dash just at apex of costal margin, inner apical angle of corium with a small round white spot, mesocorium tinged with reddish brown apically; membrane dark brown with a small hyaline spot in basal lateral angle. Coxae and bases of femora yellow-brown, rest of femora dark brown; other parts of legs yellowish brown, tibiae slightly darkened basally. ♀ blackish. Eyes dark brown. Antennae dark yellowish brown, 1st joint pale. Pattern of elytra as in *L. reuteri* (Fig. 47b–c): base of corium with a white triangular spot, bordered with blackish brown; clavus dark reddish brown; apical part of corium pale orangish with a faint whitish transverse apical fascia, apical margin and costal margin between the white spots dark fuscous. Abdomen shiny. Legs as in ♂.

♂ macropterous. Gracile. Hair covering on upper surface longish, erect, yellowish. Head 0.68 × as broad as basal width of pronotum, strongly and densely shagreened, frons with transverse lateral furrows, base of vertex depressed, basal margin upturned; ocular index about 1.4. Antennae fairly incrassate, proportions between joints 17:79:53:?, 2nd joint about 1.93 × as long as diatone, 1.16 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to base of venter. Pronotum densely and strongly shagreened, rugose, lateral margins slightly insinuated, disk moderately convex. Apical hump of scutellum rather sharp. Legs long and gracile; tibial spines delicate, short and pale. ♀ brachypterous. Body narrowly pear-shaped, broadening caudad. Hair covering long, erect, pale. Head broader than basal width of pronotum, microsculpturing fainter than in ♂, vertex with a median basal depression, basal margin upturned; ocular index 2.0. Antennae fairly gracile, proportions between joints 17:78:60:40, 2nd joint 1.72–1.78 × as long as diatone, 1.9 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to base of venter. Pronotum cylindrical, lateral mar-

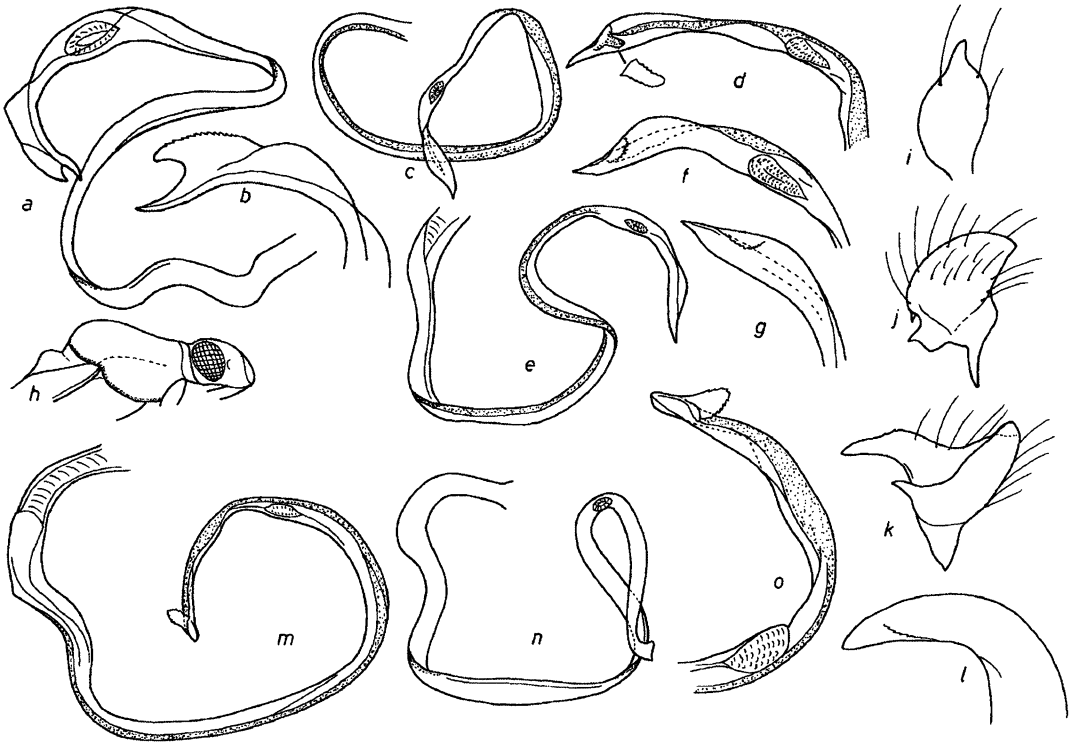

Fig. 52. *Laemocoris fetensis* Linnavuori: a) vesica: b) apex of vesica. — *L. angusticollis* Linnavuori: c) vesica; d) apex of vesica. — *L. pygmaeus* Linnavuori: e) vesica; f–g) apex of vesica. — *L. hirsutus* sp. n.: h) head and thorax, lateral view; i) right style; j–k) left style; l) theca; m–n) vesica (m in slide mount); o) apex of vesica.

gins strongly insinuated, microsculpturing fainter than in ♂; disk strongly globose at middle, concavely sloping both apicad and basad. Apical hump of scutellum sharp, nearly vertical. Elytra leaving the three last tergites visible, slightly broadening apicad, roundedly truncate apically. Legs as in ♂.

Male genitalia in Figs. 51m–o, 52a–b.

Distribution: Senegal.

L. beja Linnavuori

Laemocoris beja Linnavuori 1964:326.

Type studied: The Sudan, Kassala, Erkowit, female holotype, 5–10.VII.1961, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

The original description not repeated.

Distribution: The Red Sea Hills in the Sudan.

L. angusticollis Linnavuori

Figs. 38t–u, 52c–d

Laemocoris angusticollis Linnavuori 1975:76.

Types studied: The Sudan, Blue Nile, Wad es Zaki, male holotype, 10.V.1963; Northern Prov., Ed Damer, ♂ paratype, 5–10.VII.1961, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

The original description not repeated.

Distribution: The Sudan.

L. pygmaeus Linnavuori

Figs. 38v–y, 52e–g

Laemocoris pygmaeus Linnavuori 1975:76.

Types studied: Somalia, Daragodleh, male holotype, ♂ paratype, 25–27.VI.1963, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

The original description not repeated.

Distribution: Somalia.

***L. hirsutus* sp. n.**
Figs. 46f, 52h–o

Material studied: Nigeria: N C St., Kagoro forest, male holotype, ♂ paratype, 7.VIII.1973; B Pl St., Jengre, ♂ paratype, 4.VIII.1973, Linnavuori, in coll. Linnavuori.

♂ length 4.25 mm. Opaque, Head opaquely shiny, dark reddish brown, eyes grayish. 1st antennal joint yellow-brown, base brown, 2nd joint black (other joints missing). Pronotum and scutellum black. Elytra reddish brown, with whitish ochraceous markings as indicated in Fig. 46j, pale spot near tip of clavus on corium very indistinct, cuneus dark purplish; membrane brown with a hyaline spot at tip of cuneus. Under surface reddish brown, hind coxae whitish. Femora and tibiae blackish, tarsi yellow-brown.

Body elongate. Hair covering on upper surface brownish, remarkably long, dense, erect. Head 0.64–0.66 × as broad as basal width of pronotum, rugose, with faint median depression; basal margin of vertex sharply carinate; ocular index 1.74–1.82. Proportions between antennal joints 20:88:?, 2nd joint 1.30–1.35 × as broad as basal width of pronotum. Rostrum extending to hind coxae. Pronotum moderately broadening caudad, lateral margins shallowly insinuated; collar broad, disk basally convex, strongly sloping apicad and laterad, very densely and strongly microsculptured, opaque. Scutellum shiny, apical hump bluntly conical. Elytra longer than abdomen, costal margins slightly insinuated. Legs long; femora with long dense semidecumbent hair covering; bristles on tibiae distinctly longer than cross-section of tibia.

Male genitalia in Fig. 52i–o.

***L. quinquemaculatus* (Wagner)**
Fig. 40t–z

Paramimus quinquemaculatus Wagner 1951:155.
Mimocapsus quinquemaculatus Wagner 1953:477.
Laemocoris quinquemaculatus Linnavuori 1984:38–40.

Material studied: The Sudan: Kassala, Halaib, 1♀, 20.I.1933, H. Priesner, in coll. Linnavuori.

The original description not repeated.
Distribution: The Red Sea Coast in the Sudan.

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