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(2. VI. 1965)

A new genus and species of Tropiduchidae (Homoptera, Fulgoroidea) from Somalia.

R. G. FENNAH

The specimen described below formed part of a small collection of *Fulgoroidea* made by Dr. R. LINNAVUORI in Somalia in 1963. On the basis of known species erroneously referred by their authors to the *Dictyopharidae*, and of undescribed material in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), it is possible to place this species in a hitherto unrecognised group of *Tropiduchidae* that is represented in Senegal, Somalia, Mozambique and South West Africa.

The writer's thanks are tendered to Dr. LINNAVUORI for affording him the opportunity of examining this valuable and informative capture.

Manganentes gen. n.

Head with eyes much narrower than pronotum. Vertex triangular, lateral margins elevated, meeting acutely at apex, posterior margin transverse-convex, about level with middle of eyes, carinate; frons longer than broad, much wider at apex than at base, basal margin transverse, lateral margins strongly diverging to below level of antennae, then abruptly curved inward to frontoclypeal suture, disc produced anteriorly in middle line near base, with two carinae diverging distad, disc between these carinae flat, elsewhere oblique, frontoclypeal suture concave; clypeus about half as long as frons, ecarinate, strongly convex, rostrum attaining post-trochanters, apical segment short, much shorter than subapical segment, eyes ovate, ocelli absent, a transverse ridge across genae above antennae, antennae short, basal segment narrow, collar-like, second segment cylindrical, about 1.5 times as long as broad. Pronotum about as long as length of an eye, lateral margins almost straight, posterior margin shallowly concave, anterior margin of disc transverse, disc strongly tricarinate, a single strong carina at each lateral margin between eye and hind margin; mesonotum more than twice as broad as long, laterally overlapped by pronotum so that base of tegmen is concealed; legs relatively short, protibiae as long as profemora, post-tibiae laterally bispinose, apically with six teeth, basal metatarsal segment with six teeth. Tegmina brachypterous, distally truncate, with longitudinal veins prominent; wings absent.

Abdomen broad, strongly depressed, eighth and ninth terga almost concealed, the five visible terga each with three ridges dorsally and two at each side.

Anal segment of male short, tubular. Pygofer very short. Genital styles long, fused together in middle line.

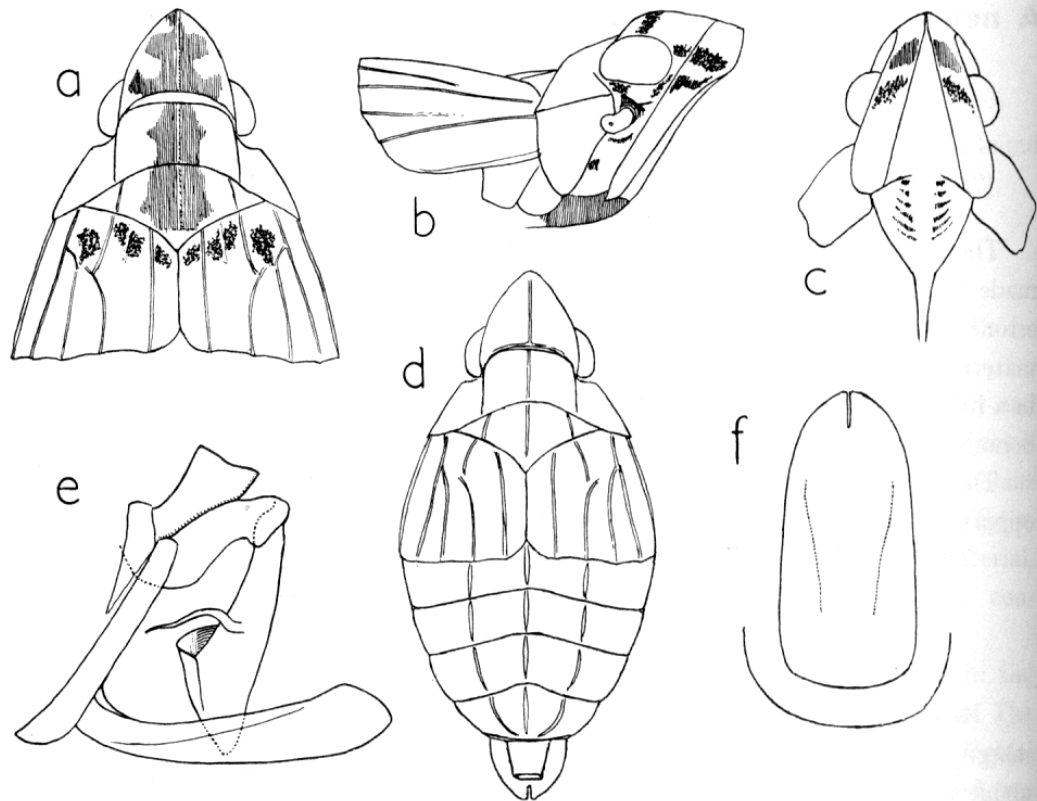


Fig. 1. *Manganеutes agenor* gen. et sp. n.: a, head, thorax and tegmina, dorsal view; b, the same, right side; c, frons, clypeus and lateral lobes of pronotum; d, male, dorsal view; e, male genitalia, left side, including the eighth tergum; f, fused genital styles, posteroventral view and ventral surface of pygofer. - Orig.

Type species, *Manganеutes agenor* sp. n.

This genus bears a superficial resemblance to an Orgeriine Dictyopharid such as *Codon*. Of known genera, this can only be compared with *Lagoana* MELICHAR and its ally *Intandela* HESSE, which belong to the Tropiduchidae and not to Dictyopharidae as currently recognised. Unlike *Manganеutes*, the species of these genera are coelopterous, not brachypterous. From both the present genus differs in its relatively much shorter legs, in the shape and carination of the frons, in the ecarinate clypeus and in the fewer lateral spines and apical teeth on the post-tibia and apical teeth on the basal metatarsal segment (3, 8, 8, respectively, in *Lagoana* and *Intandela*). It also differs in its elongate-oval eyes, the eyes in the other genera mentioned being round or rounded-triangular, and in the absence of a transverse carina anteriorly on the mesonotum, uniting the lateral carinae.

Manganeutes agenor sp. n.

Vertex not quite as long in middle line as broad across basal margin, a rather fine median carina present; frons in profile produced anteriorly in a shallowly rounded lobe. Tegmina with apical margin shallowly crenulate, an obscure row of transverse veinlets submarginally.

Pallid ochraceous; a band of irregular width from apex of vertex to mesoscutellum, two interrupted fasciae across frons near base, some marbling on sides of head, clypeus distally, apical segment of rostrum, two quadrate spots on fourth (second visible) abdominal tergum, and speckling on lateral lobes of pronotum and legs, dark fuscous. Tegmina pallid ochraceous, a diffuse interrupted fascia across basal third, and each vein at apical margin, fuscous.

Anal segment of male short, tubular, apically truncate, orifice circular, at apex. Pygofer extremely short, strongly oblique. Aedeagus tubular, twisted to right at base so as to point ventrad, moderately widening distad, a triangular scroll-like lobe on right near apex, and a slender sinuate spinose process arising on left at middle, directed ventrad relative to main limb of aedeagus. Genital styles elongate, two-thirds of length of abdomen, fused together along mesal margin except near apex.

♂: length, 3.5 mm.

H o l o t y p e ♂ Somalia: nr. Boramo, 29. VI. 1963 (R. LINNAVUORI), coll. Linnavuori.

Über die Kollektivart *Conosoma testaceum* Fabr. (Col., Staphylinidae) in Finnland.

ESKO KANGAS

Eine kürzlich unternommene Durchsicht meines Materials von *Conosoma* MOTSCH. ergab zwei von mir bisher als *C. testaceum* FABR. gedeutete, aber deutlich voneinander abweichende Formen. In dem zur gleichen Zeit erschienenen ersten Teil (4. Band) des neuen mitteleuropäischen Käferbuchs von FREUDE, HARDE & LOHSE (1964) wird als naher Verwandter von *C. testaceum* die Art *C. stöckli* LOKAY angeführt. Es bestand nun ganz offenbar die Möglichkeit, dass jene zweite *C. testaceum*-Form meines Materials eben diese von den Karpaten beschriebene und bislang nur von dort bekannte Art war, um so mehr als ein Teil der von FREUDE, HARDE & LOHSE (op. c., p. 236) genannten Merkmale