

stripe on upper and under surface; 2nd joint yellow-brown, apical half blackish (ratio of black to pale parts = 18:21), extreme base indistinctly infumed; other joints absent. Calli and a spot on either basal angle of pronotum black, disk in basal part with a slight brownish tinge. Scutellum (Fig. 9 h) black, apex and lateral stripes whitish yellow. Elytra green; scutellar, commissural and sutural margins of clavus blackish, dark band of commissural margin expanded at middle; endocorium in apical part largely dark brown, the dark patch interrupted at the middle by a brownish longitudinal band, exocorium with a roundish dark subapical spot, extreme costal margin black; cuneus pale; membrane dark brown. Thorax largely brownish; venter pale ochraceous, with broken longitudinal dark bands. Legs green, femora with two dark broken subapical rings.

Resembling *L. meruensis* Pop. Hair covering short, brownish. Head 0.54 × as broad as pronotum; eyes large, ocular index 0.98; frons with traces of transverse lateral striae; basal margin of vertex distinctly carinate. Proportions between two basal antennal joints 15:39, 1st joint 0.6 × as long as diatone, 2nd 1.56 × as long as diatone, 0.85 × as long as basal width of pronotum. Pronotum 1.8 × as broad as long; disk, except callal area, densely and distinctly punctate. Scutellum sparsely and finely punctate. Puncturing on elytra as on pronotum, cuneus only indistinctly punctate. Male genitalia as in *L. suturellus* Pop. and *L. meruensis* Pop. but spiculum (Fig. 9 e) strongly tapering apicad, ending in a claw-like apex. Hypophysis of left stylus (Fig. 9 g) thicker than in *L. suturellus*. Right stylus in Fig. 9 f.

Material studied: Ethiopia: Mt. Maigudo, 1 ♂, type, 16–17. VI. 1963, Linnavuori, in my collection.

L. (Orthops) brevicornis sp.n.

Resembling *L. suturellus* Pop., differing as follows:

brevicornis

1. smaller, length 4.5 mm, more broadly ovate.
2. tylus apically black.
3. 1st antennal joint totally pale; 2nd yellow-brown, with only apex black (ratio of dark and pale parts = 7:22).
4. scutellum with two black triangles (Fig. 9i).
5. eyes smaller, ocular index (♀) 1.8.
6. antennae appearing short, proportions between joints 10:29:18:?, 1st joint 0.46 × as long as diatone, 2nd 1.31 × diatone, 0.64 × as long as basal width of pronotum.
7. puncturing somewhat more superficial.
8. spiculum (Fig. 9 j–l) broad, with a prominent basal tooth.

suturellus

1. longer, length 4.7–5.0 mm, more elongate.
2. tylus completely pale.
3. 1st antennal joint with a dark longitudinal stripe; 2nd black, with a pale subbasal ring, rarely totally black; in palest specimens base only indistinctly darkened.
4. scutellum always pale.
5. eyes larger, ocular index 0.94–1.28 (♂) or 1.33–1.37 (♀).
6. antennae longer, 1st joint about 0.5–0.64 × as long as diatone, 2nd 1.33–1.5 × as long as diatone, 0.69–0.8 × as long as basal width of pronotum.
7. puncturing coarser.
8. spiculum (Fig. 9 c) narrow and straight.

Material studied: Kenya: Eldoret, 1 ♀, type, 1 ♂ (head and pronotum missing) paratype, P. Knudsen, in my collection.

This and the preceding species belong to the *suturellus* group, recognized by the short and dentate spiculum and the triangular subapical lobe of the hypophysis of the left stylus. The species of the group can be distinguished with the aid of the following key:

- 1 (4) Basal margin of vertex distinctly carinate 2
- 2 (3) Apex of cuneus black. Eyes in ♂ very large, ocular index 0.57. Spiculum without a claw-like apical process *meruensis* Pop. (Eastern Africa)
- 3 (2) Cuneus immaculate. Ocular index in ♂ 0.98. Spiculum (Fig. 9 e) with a claw-like apical process *unguicularis* sp.n.
- 4 (1) Base of vertex medially indistinctly carinate 5
- 5 (6) Tylus and scutellum pale. Spiculum (Fig. 9 c) straight and narrow *suturellus* Pop. (East. Africa, Ethiopia, Eritrea)
- 6 (5) Apex of tylus black. Scutellum with two large black triangles. Spiculum (Fig. 9 j–l) broad, tapering apicad *brevicornis* sp.n.