

of anterior third of claval commissure, slightly wider laterally than mesially, not reaching lateral corial margin (only anterior half of left hemelytron present in holotype); metafemora club-like, slightly more swollen on distal half than in *hobohmi*; protibiae and mesotibiae with only a very few, short, semierect spines on ventral surfaces; metatibiae mutic.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length ?, maximum width ?, length head .48, width head .84, interocular space .36, length pronotum .80, width pronotum 1.08, length scutellum .48, width scutellum .60, length corium 1.80, length clavus 1.40, length cuneus ?, width cuneus ?, length claval commissure .84, distance apex commissure-apex membrane ?, length metatibia 1.72; length antennal segments 1—.24, 2—.92, 3—.60, 4—?; length labial segments 1—.36, 2—.32, 3—.36, 4—.42.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 147–150.

Female unknown.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Transvaal*, Blouberg, Leipsig Miss. Stat., 3–5.I.1955, Trans. Mus. Exp. (TM).

This species is named for its occurrence in the Transvaal.

Carinogulus transvaalensis can be recognized by its castaneous coloration and the complete white transverse fascia of nearly uniform width just anterior to the middle of the claval commissure (see also discussion under *C. hobohmi*).

***Carinogulus varii*, new species**

Figures 154–157

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Generally castaneous, including antennae and legs, except as noted below (antennal segments 3 and 4 missing in holotype); incomplete transverse maculae on clavus and corium and ostiolar peritreme white; all tarsi and metacoxae light brown; membrane dark smoky brown with a white “halo” basally.

Median third of clavus and corium (anterior posterior orientation) dull, tomentose, remainder polished, shining; scutellum, clavus, and corium with a few long, fine, erect hairs.

Head weakly convex behind eyes, forming short neck about as long as diameter of antennal segment 2 and as wide as vertex between eyes; vertex slightly depressed between eyes and with distinct median longitudinal sulcus anteriorly; antennal segment 1 slightly enlarged, segment 2 tapering proximally, distal diameter about equal to diameter of segment 1, segments 3 and 4 subequal to distal diam-