

beyond anterolateral margins of pronotum by distance on each side about equal to three-fourths width of the anterior margin of the pronotum; eyes nearly spherical; posterior margin of vertex forming fine, rounded carina medially, grading into cylindrical eye stalks laterally; vertex depressed on either side of midline anterior to posterior margin; labium just surpassing procoxae; pronotum with anterior margin nearly straight, lateral and posterior margins sinuate; pronotum with very deep, wide, transverse impression medially; calli elevated, pronounced, largely confluent; cuneal incisure shallow, fracture angled anteromedially; tibiae with semierect, black spines; metatarsal segment 1 about one-third length of segment 2, segment 3 about two-thirds length of segment 2; metafemora weakly bowed.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 3.72, maximum width 1.36, length head .16, width head 1.32, interocular space .74, length pronotum .62, width pronotum 1.20, length scutellum .56, width scutellum .68, length corium 1.64, length clavus 1.18, length cuneus .68, width cuneus .34, length claval commissure .68, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.54, length metatibia 1.94; length antennal segments 1—.50, 2—1.06, 3—.52, 4—?; length labial segments 1—.30, 2—.26, 3—.12, 4—.12.

MALE GENITALIA: Not examined.

Female unknown.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, Oudtshoorn, Zebra, Mus. Expd., Oct. 1951 (SAM).

This species is named for its conspicuous long vestiture.

See discussion under *E. drosanthemi*.

Lamprosthenarus Poppius

Lamprosthenarus Poppius, 1914a, p. 91.

Lamprosthenarus can be separated from other African genera of Phylinae by the following combination of characters: parempodia hair-like and parallel; head extremely short and concave behind, posterior margin of vertex finely carinate; dorsum heavily punctured; and, entire body shining black and metallic. *Agrametra* Buchanan-White and *Neoambonea* have a similar combination of characters, but the former is endemic to St. Helena, and the latter has fleshy, apically convergent, recurved parempodia and belongs to the Pilo-phorini.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 255–257. Vesica structurally very similar to *Coatonocapsus*, with two attenuated apical spines.