tellum .60, length corium 1.60, length clavus 1.16, length cuneus .52, width cuneus .36, length claval commissure .62, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.20, length metatibia 1.36; length antenal segments 1—.18, 2—.78, 3—.58, 4—.24; length labial segments 1—.32, 2—.36, 3—.36, 4—.30.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Posterior wall a simple sclerotized plate.

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Very similar to female.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 258–260.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♀, SOUTH AFRICA: *Transvaal*, Tzaneen, 11–16 Dec. 1963, A. L. Capener (Host plant *Terminalia sericea*) (SANC).

PARATYPES: *Transvaal*—1 macropterous ♀, 10 mi. N. Acornhoek, 29 Nov. 1967, at light; 1 macropterous ♂, 5 macropterous ♀♀, Middelfontein nr. Nylstroom, XII-17-1953 (Capener); 4 macropterous ♀♀, same data as holotype; 1 macropterous ♀, 6 mi. N. Warmbaths, 7 Dec. 1967 (SANC, JAS, RTS).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: SOUTH WEST AFRICA—1 macropterous ♂, 1 macropterous ♀, Abachaus, XI.1949 (Hobohm) (TM).

This species is named for Mr. A. L. Capener.

See generic discussion.

The specimens from Abachaus, South West Africa, have the male genitalia identical with those from the Transvaal, but are lighter in color and have therefore not been included in the paratypic series.

The only known host record for *capeneri* is *Terminalia sericea* Burch. (Combretaceae).

## Lepidocapsus Poppius

*Lepidocapsus* Poppius, 1914a, pp. 103–104.

*Lepidocapsus* can be recognized by the following combination of characters: the parempodia are hair-like and parallel; the pulvilli are large and fused to the entire ventral surface of the claws; antennal segment 2 is very thick, fusiform, and about 2½ times diameter of segments 3 and 4; and, the dorsum is densely covered with reclining, heavy, setiform hairs and decumbent wooly sericeous hairs. No other phyline from South Africa has the greatly enlarged second antennal segment. *Rakula* Odhiambo and *Atractotomus* Fieber from tropical Africa have an enlarged second antennal segment but both lack the wooly sericeous hairs on the dorsum.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 261–263. Vesica with two attenuated spines apically, possibly showing a relationship to *Coatonocapsus*.