

I have studied approximately 10 species from South Africa that are referable to *Psallus*. Most are light green or yellow green and some have brown spots on the dorsum. The dorsum is usually covered with reclining, light or dark, setiform hairs and also decumbent, wooly, sericeous hairs, although the latter type of pubescence is not present in all species. The femora and tibiae often have dark spots at the bases of the spines. The parempodia are either hair-like and parallel or weakly fleshy and apically convergent (as in *Ellenia*). Odhiambo (1959b) noted that some species of *Psallus* have a ventral keel on the male genital capsule, but I am placing these species in *Ellenia* (see page 158).

***Pseudosthenarus* Poppius**

Pseudosthenarus Poppius, 1914a, p. 98.

Pseudosthenarus can be characterized as follows—

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Large, robust, black; body surface dull or weakly shining; entire body covered with wooly, sericeous hairs and reclining, black, setiform hairs; eyes with short hairs; antennal segments 2, 3, and 4 with dense, short, reclining vestiture and scattered semierect hairs about as long as diameter of segment 2; ventral surfaces of all femora with a few, very long, fine, erect hairs.

Head declivous, nearly vertical; eyes granular, moderately large, occupying about two-thirds total height of head, anterior margins sinuate; vertex weakly convex, posterior margin ecarinate or with a very low rounded carina; antennae inserted at level of ventral margin of eyes, fossae contiguous with eyes; antennal segment 1 slightly enlarged, usually with a few semierect black spines, segment 2 cylindrical or tapering slightly proximally, segments 3 and 4 about two-thirds diameter of segment 2; apex of clypeus directed posteriorly; bucculae narrow; gula obsolete; labium just reaching to trochanteral joint of procoxae; pronotum only slightly inclined posteriorly, all margins nearly straight, anterior margin finely carinate and upturned; calli weak, widely separated; mesoscutum separated from weakly convex scutellum by deep transverse impression; lateral corial margins convexly rounded, broadest at about midpoint; cuneal incisure shallow, fracture angled slightly anteromedially; membrane with two cells; abdomen reaching to about middle of cuneus; metafemora enlarged, greatest width slightly less than interocular space; all tibiae with rows of tiny closely-spaced spines and heavy black, semierect spines; metatarsal segment 1 about one-half length of segment 2, segments 2 and 3 subequal in length; tarsal claws long, gently curved,