

commissure-apex membrane 2.00, length metatibia 2.36, length antennal segments 1—.36, 2—1.60, 3—1.00, 4—?; length labial segments 1—.30, 2—.24, 3—.14, 4—.08.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 308–312.

SUBMACROPTEROUS FEMALE: Coloration generally as in male, except antennal segments 1 and 2 yellowish, especially on dorsal surface; mesothoracic and metathoracic pleura and all coxae generally light brown or yellow; black markings on femora either few in number or absent.

Structurally differing from male as in generic diagnosis.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Figures 313, 314.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, Kamieskroon, Namaqualand, Sept. 1930, Mus. Staff (SAM).

PARATYPES: *Cape Province*—8 macropterous ♂♂, 25 submacropterous ♀♀, same data as holotype; 1 macropterous ♂, Bowsdorp, Namaqualand, Sept. 1941; 1 submacropterous ♀, Lamberts Bay, Nov. 1956 (SAM, JAS, RTS).

This species is named for its occurrence in Namaqualand.

Pseudosthenarus namaquaensis can be separated from *grossus*, the only other large species in the genus, by the yellow coloration of the femora.

***Pseudosthenarus rozeni*, new species**

Figures 81, 306, 307

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Generally dull black; extreme distal portion of femora and all tibiae white; tibial spines black but without black bases, black bands not formed on tibiae; tarsi dark brown; membrane smoky black.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 3.32, maximum width 1.32, length head .12, width head .76, interocular space .36, length pronotum .52, width pronotum 1.08, length scutellum .48, width scutellum .68, length corium 1.56, length clavus 1.24, length cuneus .56, width cuneus .32, length claval commissure .68, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.52, length metatibia 1.80; length antennal segments 1—.20, 2—1.00, 3—.60, 4—?; length labial segments 1—.24, 2—.24, 3 and 4—.18.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 306, 307.

Female unknown.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, Kommetjie, X-29-XI-1966, J. G. Rozen Collector (AMNH).

This species is named for the collector Dr. J. G. Rozen, of the American Museum of Natural History.