This species is named for Mr. Samuel T. Slater.
See discussion under *A. australis*.

Ambonea Odhiambo

Ambonea Odhiambo, 1960b, pp. 393–400.

Ambonea can be characterized as follows: the parempodia apically are convergent and recurved; the head is short and broad and the posterior margin of the vertex finely carinate; the dorsum is covered with flattened decumbent sericeous hairs and reclining setiform hairs; and, the structure of the male genitalia is characteristic. The genus is most closely related to *Hypseloecus* Reuter from Europe, and somewhat less closely related to *Aloea*, *Parambonea*, and *Neoambonea* from Africa. *Ambonea* can be separated from *Neoambonea* because it lacks the punctures on the dorsum and from *Parambonea* because it has two types of pubescence on the dorsum. *Pseudambonea* has a similar facies to *Ambonea*, but is a member of the Orthotylini, based on the structure of the male and female genitalia.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 321–326. Vesica similar in structure to *Aloea* and *Neoambonea*; phallotheca somewhat L-shaped, structure complex; left clasper with long sensory processes, short body; right clasper lanceolate.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Posterior wall a simple sclerotized plate with an evaginated posterior margin.

Ambonea currently contains four species from East and South Africa.

Ambonea munroi, new species
Figures 86, 321–323

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Stout bodied; basic coloration red; anterior third of pronotum laterally, posterior margin of pronotum across mesoscutum, clavus narrowly along claval commissure, corium along medius, thoracic pleura, abdominal venter, and coxae (heavily) suffused with black; all coxae yellowish, mesocoxae and metacoxae suffused with red; vertex with rounded yellowish spots contiguous with mesial margins of eyes; tibiae light yellowish with bands of red formed by dark bases of tibial spines; tarsi light brown; antennal segments 3 and 4 yellowish (from paratype, segments 3 and 4 missing in holotype).

Dorsum smooth, dull; entire body densely covered with reclining, setiform hairs and decumbent, wooly sericeous hairs; pronotum at