

ern Africa. The genus does not seem to be associated with the tropical African vegetative element but with the Southwest Cape related flora.

KEY TO MACROPTEROUS SPECIMENS OF *Nichomachus*

1. Dorsum mostly red or reddish brown, except for white hemelytral maculae ..... 2  
    Dorsum nearly uniform dark brown or black except for white hemelytral maculae ..... 3
2. Scutellum dark brown, contrasting with reddish pronotum and corium; clavi with white transverse macula at about midpoint of claval commissure ..... *sloggetti*  
    Scutellum unicolorous with pronotum and corium; clavi without white macula ..... *rufescens* (Fig. 4)
3. Large black species, 4.80 mm. long; distal fifth of antennal segment 3 usually white ..... *sweeti* (Fig. 5)  
    Smaller, dark brown species, 4.24 mm. long; antennal segment 3 unicolorous brown ..... *minutus* (Fig. 3)

*Nichomachus minutus*, new species

Figure 3

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Basic coloration dark brown or castaneous; most of corium and clavus lighter brown than remainder of body; membrane smoky brown; hemelytra with white macula on basal third of corium, on calvi at about midpoint of claval commissure, and on basal third of cuneus; posterior margin of metepisternum white; scutellum and cuneus strongly shining.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 4.24, maximum width 1.14, length head .36, width head .80, interocular space .34, length pronotum .70, width pronotum .98, length scutellum .46, width scutellum .46, length corium 1.74, length clavus 1.16, length cuneus .60, width cuneus .44, length claval commissure .76, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.78, length metatibia 1.80, length antennal segments 1—.30, 2—1.02, 3—.80, 4—.62; length labial segments 1—.36, 2—.24, 3—.52, 4—.42

MALE GENITALIA: Basic structure as in *N. sweeti*.

Female unknown.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, 4 mi. W. Gydo Pass summit, N. of Ceres, 26 Jan. 1968, J. A. & S. Slater, T. Schuh, M. H. Sweet (SANC).

This species is named for its relatively small size.

*Nichomachus minutus* most closely resembles *N. sweeti* but is much smaller and is generally brown rather than black.

The type locality was a dry sandy wash with macchia vegetation.