

head .28, width head .60, interocular space .20, length pronotum .42, width pronotum .78, length scutellum .34, width scutellum .46, length corium 1.58, length clavus 1.04, length cuneus .58, width cuneus .30, length claval commissure .60, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.52, length metatibia 1.80; length antennal segments 1—.38, 2—1.14, 3—.74, 4—.64; length labial segments 1—.30, 2—.28, 3—.38, 4—.34.

MALE GENITALIA: Not illustrated. See generic discussion.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Transvaal*, Pretoria, Fountains, 15 December 1967, M. Sweet, at light (SANC).

PARATYPES: *Transvaal*—11 macropterous ♂♂, 8 macropterous ♀♀, same data as holotype; 2 macropterous ♀♀, Pretoria, Springbok Park, Jan. 1966 (Paliatseas) (SANC, BM[NH], JAS, RTS).

This species is named for the collector, Dr. Merrill H. Sweet.

Zanchiella sweeti can be recognized by the basic greenish coloration of the hemelytra and the inconspicuous transverse macula on the posterior half of the corium.

Zanchius Distant

Zanchius Distant, 1904c, p. 477.—Carvalho, 1956b, p. 66.

Zanchius can be characterized as follows—

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Body flattened, structure delicate; coloration light; dorsal vestiture of moderately long, semierect, light hairs; head usually flattened and quadrate (or somewhat broader than long); eyes conspicuously set forward, small, granular, protuberant, with short hairs present in some species; vertex flat or nearly so; frons convex, clypeus not or only barely visible from above; antennae inserted just above ventral margin of eyes, fossae nearly contiguous with eyes; antennal segment 1 long, cylindrical, moderately enlarged; antennal segment 2 slightly smaller in diameter than segment 1, segments 3 and 4 subequal in diameter, of slightly smaller diameter than segment 2; labium surpassing mesocoxae; calli distinct, set off by a transverse impression posteriorly; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum nearly flat; hemelytra hyaline or subhyaline, very long; abdomen reaching at most to cuneal incisure; membrane with 2 cells; legs long and slender; tibiae with a few very thin, light colored spines about length of tibial diameter; metatibiae with several longitudinal rows of tiny closely spaced spines; metatarsal segment 1 shorter than segments 2 and 3; claws curved; parempodia fleshy, apically convergent, recurved; pulvilli minute.