

.60, width pronotum .84, length scutellum .56, width scutellum .63, length hemelytron 1.40, length metatibia 3.68; length antennal segments 1—.80, 2—2.56, 3—2.00, 4—1.16; length labial segments 1—.70, 2—.56, 3—.70, 4—.62.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Figures 145, 146.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Natal*, Royal Natal Nat. Pk., Tendele Camp, 5400 ft., 4–5 Mar. 1968, T. Schuh, J. A. & S. Slater, M. Sweet, UV Light Trap (SANC).

PARATYPES: *Cape Province*—1 macropterous ♂, Knysna, Keurbooms River, Jan. 1931 (Barnard). *Natal*—1 macropterous ♂, same data as holotype; 1 bracypterous ♀, *idem*, but not at UV light; 1 macropterous ♂, Howick; 1 macropterous ♂, P. Shepstone, 5.97. *Transvaal*—1 macropterous ♂, Blouberg, Motlakeng, 5–6000 ft., 6–15.1.1955; 1 macropterous ♂, Pretoria, 22.12.1910 (Swierstra). LESOTHO—3 brachypterous ♀♀, Sani Pass, 8000 ft., 10 Mar. 1968 (SANC, TM, BM[NH], JAS, RTS).

This species is named for its occurrence on the Drakensberg.

*Acrorrhinium drakensbergensis* appears to be most closely related to *A. brincki*, *A. capensis*, and *A. oudtshoornensis*. The unicolorous metafemora will separate it from *brincki*, the light unicolorous corial margin from *oudtshoornensis* and *capensis*. The brachypterous females of *drakensbergensis* are very similar to those of *oudtshoornensis* but can be separated as in the key.

In the series of males examined the length of the labium varies from just surpassing the metacoxae to reaching about one-third the length of the abdomen.

The three brachypterous females from Lesotho, Sani Pass, were collected in association with *Chrysocoma tenuifolia* Berg. (Compositae).

### ***Acrorrhinium formicarium* (Poppius)**

*Ectmetocranum formicarium* Poppius, 1914a, p. 37.

*Acrorrhinium formicarium* is one of the most specialized species in the genus and to date is known only from the brachypterous female. The structure of the head is the only feature that obviously relates this species to the other members of the genus. The clypeus is strongly flattened and greatly produced and the frontal spine is proboscis-like. The entire body and all of the appendages are castaneous, highly polished, and covered with long, erect, light-colored hairs. The posterior margin of the pronotum is upturned. The scutellum is slightly elevated. The hemelytra are upturned just past the apex of the scutellum and form two points nearly as high as