

eter of segment 2; labium slightly surpassing mesocoxae; posterior margin of pronotum straight across mesoscutum, convexly rounded laterally; metatarsal segments 1 and 2 subequal in length, segment 3 about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times length of segment 2.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 4.80, maximum width 1.04, length head .60, width head .92, interocular space .30, length pronotum .84, width pronotum 1.12, length scutellum .44, width scutellum .56, length corium 2.08, length clavus 1.60, length cuneus .60, width cuneus .40, length claval commissure .92, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.92, length metatibia 2.32; length antennal segments 1—.28, 2—1.40, 3—?, 4—?; length labial segments 1—.42, 2—.40, 3—.40, 4—.40.

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Female unknown.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous  $\delta$ , SOUTH WEST AFRICA: Farm DJAB, Rehoboth Dist., 7.V.1959, L. Vari (TM).

This species is named for the collector, Dr. L. Vari, Curator of Insects at the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

*Carinogulus varii* is most closely related to *C. kochi*. Both species have the head convex behind, have a few erect, long hairs on the scutellum and hemelytra, a somewhat irregular fascia, a short apical spine on the vesica, and a thumb-like projection on the phalotheca. *C. varii* is uniformly castaneous as opposed to *kochi* which is bright brownish orange. The eyes of *varii* are slightly larger and more protuberant than those of *kochi*, but without both species for comparison, this character is difficult to use (see also key to species of *Carinogulus*).

### Formicopsella Poppius

*Formicopsella* Poppius, 1914a, pp. 42—43.

*Formicopsella* is closely related to *Sohenus* Distant from India and to *Myombea* and *Skukuza* from Africa, especially by the structure of the head. The genus can be recognized by the eyes being removed from the anterior margin of the pronotum by a distance nearly equal to the diameter of an eye, the antennae inserted at about the middle of the anterior margin of the eyes, and the absence of a spine on the scutellum. The pattern of coloration is very similar to all of the above mentioned genera and to *Pangania*, with a complete, transverse, hourglass-shaped, white fascia medially on the corium and a transverse white macula at the apex of the corium along the cuneal fracture.