karroo Hayne) (SANC, TM, BM[NH], HM, JAS, RTS). TANZANIA—Daressalam, Pangani, 10-30-09 (Regner) (holotype) (HM).

Hallodapus Fieber

Hallodapus Fieber, 1858, p. 307—Odhiambo, 1959c, pp. 667–668.

Hallodapus can be characterized as follows—

Small, ant mimetic; males usually macropterous, females sometimes brachypterous; coloration variable, usually with complete or incomplete white transverse fascia on anterior half of hemelytra and white quadrate macula at lateral apex of corium; legs variable in color, never completely dark; vestiture of short decumbent or long erect hairs or a combination of the two types; vertex weakly longitudinally sulcate or not; eyes granular, with or without short, erect hairs, contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum, protuberant, slightly larger in males than females; antennae long, segment 1 slightly enlarged, segment 2 linear, slightly greater in diameter than segments 3 and 4, slightly less than segment 1; pronotal collar flat, wide; pronotum steeply inclined posteriorly in macropterous forms, only slightly inclined in brachypterous forms; hemelytra parallel sided, at most weakly sinuate laterally; membrane with two cells, smaller cell sometimes obsolete; tibiae occassionally with very long thin spines; parempodia hair-like, parallel; pulvilli minute.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 163–177. Vesica usually very long, with several bends; phallotheca L-shaped, usually simple and tubular, sometimes with dorsal projection; left clasper trough-like; right clasper lanceolate.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Posterior wall a simple sclerotized plate.

Hallodapus is closely related to *Trichophthalmocapsus*, *Boopidella*, and *Laemocoris*. *Hallodapus transvaalensis*, described as new below, is particularly closely related to *Trichophthalmocapsus* and *Laemocoris* by virtue of its having a wing edge stridulatory mechanism (see discussion of structure under *Trichophthalmocapsus*), a character which is common to all known species of those genera. Other species of *Hallodapus* which have the wing edge stridule are: *H. descriminatus* (Distant), *H. maculatus* (Distant), *H. montandoni* (Reuter), *H. dispar* (Odhiambo), *H. poseidon* (Kirkaldy) and *H. rufescens* (Burmeister). The remaining species of *Hallodapus* do not have the wing edge stridulatory mechanism. The following species, however, have not been examined for the structure: *H. brunneus* (Poppius), *H. centrimaculatus* (Poppius), *H. indicus* Poppius, *H. persimilis* Poppius, *H. pumilis* Horvath, *H. ravenar* ~~Poppius~~ Kirkaldy, and *H. sibiricus* Poppius.