

in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 12072), but have not been able to confirm the accuracy of Poppius' data on the antennal proportions because the head is missing from this female specimen.

No field information is available for this species (or for the genus as a whole); nearly all available specimens were taken at lights.

Trichophthalmocapsus Poppius

Trichophthalmocapsus Poppius, 1914a, pp. 46-47.—Odhiambo, 1959c, p. 664.

The characters most useful for diagnosing *Trichophthalmocapsus* are: 1) eyes in males extremely large, occupying almost the entire sides of the head, the eyes of the females much smaller, the vertex relatively much wider, and the genae exposed; 2) posterior tibiae usually enlarged, spindle-shaped, with very long slender spines, and usually lacking short appressed vestiture; 3) hemelytra with noticeably sinuate lateral margins, widest at a point just anterior to the cuneal incisure; 4) lateral corial margins and inner surface of metafemora modified to form a stridulatory mechanism; and 5) vesica S-shaped. The genus is most closely related to *Boopidella* Reuter by the extremely large eyes and to *Laemocoris* and *Hallodapus* (in part) by the stridulatory mechanism, and to all 3 of these genera by the general facies. Odhiambo (1959c) used the size of the eyes to separate *T. hirsutus* Odhiambo, which was described from a female, from *T. vittatus* Odhiambo and *T. pilosus* Poppius, both of which were described from males; this character is not valid, however, when both sexes are present, because the eyes are much smaller in the females than in the males, as was correctly pointed out by China (1932).

All species of *Trichophthalmocapsus*, *Laemocoris*, and some species of *Hallodapus* have a wing edge stridulatory mechanism. The lateral corial margin is finely serrate and forms the stridulitrum; the inner surface of the metafemora is "pebbled" or strongly granular and forms the stridulatory plectrum. Although the corial serrations are very often extremely minute and difficult or impossible to see, the femoral modifications are readily visible in all species that are known to possess the stridulatory mechanism.

LIST OF SPECIES OF *Trichophthalmocapsus*

australis, new species. South Africa: Transvaal, Natal.

* *chariensis* Odhiambo (*Trichophthalmocapsus*), see *Hallodapus albofasciatus* (Motschulsky) **New Synonymy.**

hessei, new species. South West Africa.