- hirsutus Odhiambo (Trichophthalmocapsus), 1959c, pp. 660-661, 664, 685. Tanzania.
- jamesi China (Trichophthalmocapsus), 1932, pp. 594– 597. Kenya.
- pilosus Poppius (Trichophthalmocapsus), 1914a, p. 47. Tanzania.
- pumilis Odhiambo (Systellonotopsis), 1959c, pp. 655–657, 684–685. New Combination. Ethiopia; Uganda.

* vittatus Odhiambo (Trichophthalmocapsus), see Hallodapus vittatus (Odhiambo) New Combination.

Trichophthalmocapsus australis, new species Figures 33, 194–196

Trichophthalmocapsus jamesi Carvalho, Dutra, and Becker, 1960 (nec China), pp. 456-457.

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Basic coloration brownish black; rounded macula just anterior to midpoint of corium, posterior margin of corium, mesocoxae and metacoxae, and all trochanters white; juga and lora reddish; antennal segment 1 and all tarsi light brown; antennal segment 2 (segments 3 and 4 missing in holotype) and remainder of legs castaneous; membrane smoky brown.

Dorsum, except cuneus, smooth and dull or weakly pruinose; cuneus and legs weakly shining; dorsum with short, decumbent, sericeous hairs and long, semierect, weakly shining hairs; antennae with very short appressed pubescence and some erect hairs about as long as 1¹/₄ times diameter of antennal segment 2; eyes with a few short hairs; venter with scattered light hairs; femora with long, erect, light hairs.

Head vertical, short; eyes very large, granular, protuberant, occupying nearly entire sides of head, reaching to bucculae; head slightly convex behind eyes; vertex narrow, depressed between eyes, posterior margin ecarinate, concave; antennae inserted just below middle of sinuate anterior margins of eyes; antennal segment 1 slightly enlarged, segment 2 of slightly smaller diameter than segment 1; gula obsolete; bucculae small; labium just surpassing metacoxae; pronotum with collar about as wide as diameter of antennal segment 1, calli distinct, rather widely separated, lateral margins nearly straight, posterior margin forming a low concave angle across scutellum; mesoscutum inclined anteriorly; scutellum convex; lateral corial margins weakly sinuate, very finely serrate (stridulitrum); cuneal incisure shallow, fracture strongly angled anteromedially; membrane with one visible cell; abdomen just attaining apex of corium; profemora and metafemora and tibiae of more or less con-