

ventional form; metafemora weakly bowed, inner and posterior surfaces glabrous, with numerous, tiny, short ridges arranged linearly (stridulatory plectrum); metatibiae thickened, spindle-shaped; all tibiae with semierect light spines of length ranging from less than tibial diameter to nearly three times tibial diameter, and with rows of tiny, closely spaced black spines; metatarsal segments 1 and 2 subequal in length, segment 3 slightly longer than segment 2.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 3.52, maximum width 1.20, length head .26, width head .72, interocular space .16, length pronotum .34, width pronotum 1.00, length scutellum .66, width scutellum .70, length corium 1.76, length clavus 1.32, length cuneus .70, width cuneus .30, length claval commissure .74, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.50, length metatibia 1.86; length antennal segments 1—.36, 2—1.06, 3—?, 4—?; length labial segments 1—.34, 2—.36, 3—.34, 4—.44.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 194—196.

MACROPTEROUS FEMALE: Similar to male, except eyes much smaller, vertex relatively wider, and gena exposed below eyes.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 3.40, maximum width 1.12, width head .66, interocular space .34.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Transvaal*, Kruger Nat. Park, Punda Milia Camp, 7 May 1968, Slater, Schuh, Sweet, at light (SANC).

PARATYPES: *Transvaal*—1 macropterous ♀, Kruger National Park, Letaba Camp, 6.V.51, at light in evening (Brinck and Rudebeck); 1 macropterous ♂, Rustenburg, XII-4-1950 (Capener) (LU, JAS).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: *Natal*—1 macropterous ♀, Weenen, ii.1924 (Thomasset) (BM[NH]).

This species is named for its occurrence in southern Africa.

See discussion under *T. hessei*.

***Trichophthalmocapsus hessei*, new species**

Figures 34—35, 193

Trichophthalmocapsus pilosus Carvalho, Dutra, and Becker, 1960 (*nec* Poppius), pp. 456—457.

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Basic coloration dark brown; transverse hourglass-shaped fascia on corium at level of apex of scutellum, posterior margin of corium narrowly, all coxae and trochanters, and ostiolar peritreme white; membrane smoky brown; distal two-thirds of antennal segments 3 tan (segment 4 missing in holotype).