

arctic. Reuter (1905c) related *Brachycranella* to *Tuponia* Reuter. Poppius (1914a) keyed the genus out with *Leptoxanthus* at the end of his key to the Phylinae, considering both genera to lack "arolia".

***Brachycranella viridipunctata* (Stål)**

Capsus (*Eurymerocoris*) *viridipunctata* Stål, 1858, p. 317.

Brachycranella viridipunctata: Carvalho, Dutra, and Becker, 1960, pp. 451-452.

The identity and relationships of *Brachycranella viridipunctata* must await examination of the holotype which is probably in the Stockholm Museum. The type locality of the species, "Territorium fluvii Svakop", is at about 22-23° S. latitude in South West Africa. Carvalho et al. (1960) recorded this species from Ladismith, Cape Province.

Capecapsus, new genus

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Elongate, parallel sided; head between and below antennae, including clypeus, juga, and lora, black, highly polished, shining; entire body smooth; dorsum with moderately dense, reclining, dark, setiform hairs and decumbent, flattened, wooly, sericeous hairs; antennal segment 1 with decumbent dark hairs and an erect, dark spine on interior surface; antennal segments 2, 3, and 4 with dense vestiture of decumbent short hairs and longer reclining hairs about the length of diameter of antennal segment 2; thoracic pleura and most of abdominal venter with decumbent, wooly, sericeous hairs similar to those on dorsum; femora with decumbent hairs; tibiae and tarsi with inconspicuous decumbent hairs; tibiae with semierect black spines about the length of tibial diameter.

Head declivous; clypeus just visible from above; eyes moderately large, protuberant, contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum, reaching almost to gula ventrally, anterior margins weakly sinuate; antennae inserted just above ventral margin of eyes, fossae contiguous with eyes; antennal segment 1 moderately enlarged, segment 2 increasing very slightly in diameter distally to diameter nearly equal to that of segment 1; antennal segments 3 and 4 subequal in diameter, about three-fourths diameter of segment 2; bucculae small; gula obsolete; pronotum broad, flattened; scutellum weakly convex; hemelytra nearly parallel sided; cuneal incisure distinct; membrane with 2 cells; only metatibiae with longitudinal rows of tiny, closely spaced spines; tarsal claws moderately long, gently curved; parempodia weakly fleshy, convergent apically, reaching just past midpoint of claw; pulvilli minute.