

BRACHYPTEROUS FEMALE: Ovoid, stout bodied; general coloration, surface texture and pubescence as in macropterous male.

Eyes slightly smaller than in male, vertex relatively wider; posterior margin of vertex sinuate; pronotal calli slightly raised, widely separated medially; scutellum nearly flat; hemelytra broadly rounded laterally, short, just surpassing apex of abdomen.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 3.40, maximum width 1.28, width head .74, interocular space .40.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous δ , SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, Tradouw Pass, Swellendam Dist., Mus. Expd., Nov. 1925 (SAM).

PARATYPES: *Cape Province*—3 macropterous $\delta\delta$, same data as holotype; 1 macropterous δ , 48 mi. E. Barrydale, XI-31-1966 (Rozen); 2 macropterous $\delta\delta$, 4 brachypterous $\varphi\varphi$, Doorn River, XI.1931 (Ogilvie) (SAM, AMNH, RTS).

This species is named for the Tradouw Pass.

As the only species in the genus, *C. tradouwensis* can be separated from other South African Phylinae by the characters given in the generic discussion and by the structure of the male genitalia.

Coatonocapsus, new genus

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Relatively small; elongate, nearly parallel sided; coloration sombre, mottled or spotted; body surface smooth, dull; head below level of dorsal margin of antennal fossae (including clypeus, lora, and juga) highly polished (usually black); dorsum with reclining or erect dark setiform hairs and decumbent, wooly, sericeous hairs; eyes with very short hairs; antennae with dense, reclining light vestiture about as long as diameter of antennal segment 1 and usually with some longer, fine, semierect hairs; antennal segment 1 with slender, erect, black spine on interior surface; thoracic pleura and abdomen lateroventrally with wooly hairs as on dorsum; abdomen medially and posteriorly with reclining light hairs; femora with reclining hairs and some fine spines; tibiae and tarsi with fine reclining hairs and some reclining or semierect black spines about as long as $1\frac{1}{2}$ times tibial diameter.

Head declivous; eyes moderately large, protuberant, weakly granular, nearly confluent with anterior margin of pronotum; vertex weakly convex, posterior margin nearly straight, ecarinate; frons convex, transversely rugose; anterior margins of eyes weakly emarginate; antennae inserted at just below level of ventral margin of eyes, fossae contiguous with eyes; antennal segment 1 moderately enlarged, segment 2 tapering slightly proximally or nearly cylin-