

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 238–240.

Female unknown.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Transvaal*, Zomer-
erkomst, Politzi, 20.3.65, M. Johannsmeier (SANC).

PARATYPES: 2 macropterous ♂♂, same data as holotype (SANC,
RTS).

This species is named for its occurrence in the Transvaal.

Coatonocapsus transvaalensis is the largest known species in the genus, and in size could only be confused with *pallidus* which is light green whereas *transvaalensis* is mottled brown. *C. transvaalensis* has very long hemelytra relative to the total length of the body and also has a relatively long second antennal segment.

Denticulophallus, new genus

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Body thickset, elliptical; dorsum polished, shining, with heavy, semierect, black setiform hairs about as long as metatibial diameter; pronotum weakly transversely rugose; antennal segment 1 with decumbent black hairs and a few erect, slender, black spines, segment 2 with semierect black hairs about as long as diameter of segment 3, segments 3 and 4 with fine, decumbent, black hairs; all femora, tibiae, and tarsi with short, reclining, heavy, black hairs.

Head declivous; clypeus prominent as viewed from above; eyes contiguous with anterior margin of pronotum, occupying sides of head ventrally to gula; antennae inserted at level of ventral margin of eyes, fossae slightly removed from anterior margins of eyes; antennal segment 1 slightly enlarged, segment 2 narrowed proximally, increasing in diameter distally to about diameter of segment 1, segments 3 and 4 slightly smaller than proximal diameter of segment 2; bucculae well developed; pronotum nearly flat longitudinally, slightly inclined posteriorly; mesoscutum and scutellum nearly flat; lateral margin of corium weakly convex; cuneus and membrane strongly deflexed; cuneal incisure shallow; membrane with two cells, all tibiae with black semierect spines about as long as tibial diameter, without rows of tiny closely-spaced spines; claws broadened basally; parempodia hair-like, parallel; pulvilli large, fleshy, flattened, just reaching apex of claws and free from claws except at base.

MALE GENITALIA: Figure 245–247. Vesica U-shaped, twisted, apex with several attenuated spines and recurved teeth, gonopore subapical; phallosome and claspers typical of Phylini.

MACROPTEROUS FEMALE: Structure very similar to male.