

Lamprosthenarus near sjostedti Poppius

Figures 67, 255–257

Comparison of specimens of *Lamprosthenarus* from South Africa with the type female of *L. sjostedti* from Mt. Kilimanjaro, deposited in the Stockholm Museum, reveals that they are very similar, appearing to differ only in size. *Lamprosthenarus* near *sjostedti* can be recognized in South Africa by the characters given above for the genus.

MEASUREMENTS: Macropterous ♂—Total length 2.76, maximum width 1.40.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 255–257.

Specimens of *sjostedti* from Bridal Veil Falls, near Sabie, were swept from a field containing sedges, grasses, and many ruderal plant species.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: *Natal*—1 macropterous ♀, Giants Castle Park, 5800 ft., 6 Mar. 1968. *Transvaal*—2 macropterous ♂♂, Bridal Veil Falls, Sabie, 29 Nov. 1967 (RTS).

Lasiolabopella, new genus

MACROPTEROUS FEMALE: Dorsum smooth, dull; body covered with black and sericeous, scale-like, appressed hairs; antennae and legs with very fine, short, decumbent, inconspicuous hairs.

Small, body flattened; eyes substylate, strongly protuberant, weakly granular; head nearly as broad as posterior margin of pronotum; posterior margin of vertex (including eyes) concave, reaching posteriorly around anterior angles of pronotum; frons triangular from above, strongly produced anteriorly, attaining distal end of antennal segment 1; eyes reaching almost to gula, leaving small genal area exposed; antennae inserted slightly above ventral margin of eyes, fossae contiguous with sinuate anterior margins of eyes; antennal segment 1 slightly enlarged, with single fine spine on dorsal surface, segment 2 gradually enlarged distally to about 1½ times proximal diameter, distally about same diameter as segment 1, segments 3 and 4 about equal to proximal diameter of segment 2; gula short, about as long as diameter of antennal segment 1; anterior margin of pronotum finely carinate, upturned; calli distinctly raised, flattened, confluent medially; pronotum nearly horizontal; mesoscutum narrowly exposed, scutellum and mesoscutum flat; lateral corial margins weakly convex; cuneal fracture angled anteromedially; membrane with two cells; legs short; all tibiae with rows of tiny, closely-spaced spines, without longer spines; tarsal claws relatively