

width cuneus .26, length claval commissure .96, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 1.12, length metatibia 1.38; length antennal segments 1—.18, 2—.90, 3—.42, 4—.26; length labial segments 1—.18, 2—.18, 3—.07, 4—.18.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 286–288.

MACROPTEROUS FEMALE: Similar to male except as follows: eyes slightly smaller than in male, vertex relatively wider; antennal segment 1 of slightly greater diameter than segment 2, segments 3 and 4 nearly equal in diameter to segment 2; lateral pronotal margins distinctly rounded; lateral corial margins weakly convex, body appearing ovoid; abdomen just surpassing apex of cuneus.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Posterior with a simple sclerotized plate.

HOLOTYPE: Macropterous ♂, SOUTH AFRICA: *Cape Province*, Kirstenbosch Gardens, Cape Town, 29 Jan. 1968, J. A. & S. Slater, T. Schuh, M. Sweet (Adults and nymphs on *Widdringtonia cupressoides* [L.] Endl.) (SANC).

PARATYPES: 25 macropterous ♂♂, 19 macropterous ♀♀, same data as holotype. *Transvaal*—4 macropterous ♂♂, 9 macropterous ♀♀, Pretoria, Meintjies Kop, 19 Mar. 1968 (Adults and nymphs on *Widdringtonia cupressoides* [L.] Endl.); 1 macropterous ♂, 7 macropterous ♀♀, Woodbush, T.P., Nov. 1932, Govt. Forester (numerous on *Widdringtonia*) (SANC, TM, SAM, BM[NH], JAS, RTS).

This species is named for the Kirstenbosch Gardens, Cape Town. See generic discussion.

Widdringtoniola kirstenboschiana is apparently host specific on *Widdringtonia cupressoides* (L.) Endl. The host genus is restricted to southern Africa, extending north to eastern Rhodesia and Malawi. *W. cupressoides* is restricted to Table Mountain and the forests eastward to King Williamstown District (Hutchinson, 1946). The records of *kirstenboschiana* from Pretoria are from the host species introduced as an ornamental planting.

TRIBE PILOPHORINI

Aloea Linnavuori

Aloea Linnavuori (in press).

Aloea can be distinguished from all other genera with convergent recurved parempodia by its small size, unique red and cream coloration, and phyline genitalia. The genus is most closely related to *Neoambonea*, *Parambonea*, and *Ambonea*.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 318–320. Vesica U-shaped, not