

PARATYPES: 10 macropterous ♂♂, same data as holotype (RTS).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS: *Transvaal*—1 macropterous ♂, 15 submacropterous ♀♀, same data as holotype; 4 macropterous ♂♂, 9 submacropterous ♀♀, Pretoria, 23.11.1926 (Munro); 1 submacropterous ♀, Pretoria, XI.1957 (Vari) (SANC, TM, BM[NH], JAS, RTS).

This species is named for its occurrence in southern Africa.

Aloea australis resembles *samueli* very closely but differs as follows: the bases of the hemelytra in *australis* are red whereas in *samueli* they are cream; the mesial margin of the cuneus is red in *australis* and cream in *samueli* (see below); the general body form is more robust in *samueli* than in *australis* which is particularly noticeable in the ratio of the length to width of the scutellum (see measurements).

In the paratypic series of *australis* all of the included specimens are males and have the cuneus red only on the mesial margin. Nearly all of the specimens listed under "additional specimens" have the cuneus entirely red, but are structurally nearly identical to the paratypes, including the form of the male genitalia. It is possible that two species are present here, but only further field work will determine this.

Three males and seven nymphs taken on *Aloe* sp. at the Oliphants River near the Oliphants Camp, Kruger National Park (deposited in the J. A. Slater Collection), almost certainly represent an additional new species of *Aloea*, based on their coloration and antennal proportions, which differ from *australis* and *samueli*.

***Aloea samueli*, new species**

Figures 85, 315–320

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Small, elliptical; hemelytra (except as noted below), most of head, antennae, labium, and legs cream; pronotum, mesoscutum, and narrow transverse fascia along cuneal fracture (interrupted only at base of membrane), and apex of juga red; head weakly suffused with red; antennal segment four brown; genital capsule cream, suffused with red; remainder of venter deep reddish brown.

Entire body dull; head, pronotum (particularly anterior half), thorax, and abdomen laterally with decumbent, flattened, sericeous hairs; dorsum also with reclining, golden hairs; all antennal segments with decumbent, short, light hairs, segment 1 with one or two erect, light spines on interior surface, segment 2 with an irregular row of