This species is named for its occurrence in the Transvaal.

See generic discussion.

The single additional male specimen from Fountains, Pretoria, resembles the holotype very closely, especially in the form of the genitalia, but it is slightly smaller and may be teneral. The four female specimens from the Pretoria area all appear to be conspecific with one another, but are smaller than the males examined and therefore may represent another species.

Paramixia Reuter

Paramixia Reuter, 1900, p. 264—Carvalho, 1958a, p. 86.—Wagner, 1970a, pp. 1–3.

Troitskiella Poppius, 1914a, pp. 81–82. **New Synonymy.**

Schroederiella Poppius, 1914a, p. 88. (Synonymized by: Wagner, 1970a, p. 3).

Cephalocapsus Poppius, 1914a, pp. 88–91. **New Synonymy.**

Orthotylellus Knight, 1935, p. 207. **New Synonymy.**

Amixia Carvalho, 1952a, p. 75 (in part).—Carvalho, 1960, p. 194 (in part).

Reuter (1900) described *Paramixia* with a single included species, *P. suturalis* Reuter, from the Nile Valley; later in his catalog (Reuter, 1910a) he placed the genus in the Division Phylaria. Poppius (1914a) did not include *Paramixia* in his treatment of the Ethiopian Miridae. Carvalho (1952a; 1958a) placed *Paramixia* in the *Phylinae*. Lindberg (1958), in recording *Paramixia suturalis* from the Cape Verde Islands, noted that the structure of the parempodia and the claws should place the genus in the subfamily Orthotylinae. His figures indicated, however, that the male genitalia are of the Phylinae-type. Wagner (1970a) discussed the relationships of the genus.

Poppius (1914a) described *Troitskiella* (with one included species, *T. minuta* Poppius, from Bukoba, Tanzania), *Cephalocapsus* (with the type species *C. clypealis* Poppius, from Malawi and three additional species from Africa and Madagascar), and *Schroederiella* (with a single included species, *S. nigra* Poppius from Mt. Kilimanjaro). He placed *Troitskiella* in the Heterotomaria and *Cephalocapsus* and *Schroederiella* in the Phylinae. Poppius indicated in his key that the last two genera were related by virtue of the "arolia" being free, extending to the apex of the claws, and converging apically. Examination of the type specimens of *Troitskiella minuta*, *Cephalocapsus clypealis*, and *Schroederiella nigra* indicates that in fact the