

## A new genus and tribe of Strongyloematinae (Homoptera: Fulgoridae)

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Capocleini trib. n. with *Capocles* gen. n. is described for *Capenopsis socrates* Fennah, 1967.

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The belonging of the subfamily Strongyloematinae Fennah, 1962 (described as a subtribe of Orgeriini, see Fennah, 1962, 1967) to Fulgoridae is insufficiently demonstrated yet (Emeljanov, 1969, 1979). Traditionally, all strongly brachypterous species related to Dictyopharidae – Fulgoridae are placed in Orgeriinae (Dictyopharidae) on the ground of habitus only. Two characteristic features of Dictyopharidae are lacking in Strongyloematinae: they have no appendix on lateral lobes of the first ovipositor valvae and no upper (dorsal) dentiform projection of the male genital stylus. More detailed investigations are needed for precise conclusion on the position of this subfamily.

### Tribe Capocleini trib. n.

With characters of the single genus included (see below). The belonging to Strongyloematinae is confirmed by the specific narrow shape of postclypeus jutting out into metope (frons).

### Capocles gen. n.

Type species: *Capenopsis socrates* Fennah, 1967.

Fennah (1967) published a good description and placed *socrates* in the genus *Capenopsis* Melichar, 1912. However, this species significantly differs from other species of the genus as follows:

(1) Cephalic process nearly entirely formed by pretemporal part: lateral carinae of coryphe and metope meet shortly before eyes (vs. meet near cephalic apex in other Strongyloematinae).

(2) Lateral border of clypeus without dilatation in apical part.

(3) Mesothoracal scutellum larger and elongate; lateral scutellar carinae long, their fore ends lie sufficiently medial to hind ends of lateral carinae of pronotal disc. Lateral mesoscutal carinae very short and forming continuation of the lateral carinae of pronotal disc.

(4) Epipleurae of elytra cuneiform, present in basal part of costal margin only (vs. extending to end of costal veins in other Strongyloematinae).

(5) Fore coxa without angulate dilatation.

(6) Elytra with costal and radial veins strongly cariniform, but claval veins weakly cariniform (in *Capenopsis*, all main veins strongly cariniform).

(7) Valvifers of first valvae of ovipositor without very characteristic of Strongyloematini medial protuberances.

The characters (1), (4) and (7) are considered by me tribal ones.

I examined 2 specimens (♂ and ♀) provisionally identified as *C. socrates* from the following reciprocally remote localities of South Africa: 1 ♂, C. P., Kalahari Gemsbok Nat. Park, Twee Riveren, 26.28°S, 20.37°E, 13.II.1988 (G.D. Butler); 1 ♀, TVL, Kruger Nat. Park, Skukuza, 24.59°S, 31.35°E, 13.XII.1985 (C.H. Scholz). They differ from each other and from topotypical specimens in the length of cephalic process only. It is difficult to resolve whether it is geographical variation of a single species or difference of related species.

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