

NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, CLXII: *CERATOCAPSELLA*, NEW GENUS AND SEVEN NEW SPECIES OF ORTHOTYLINI (Hemiptera)¹

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(With 30 text figures)

This paper is one of a series of reports on underscribed mirids found in the collection of the *Department of Entomology*, Texas A&M University, the *J. C. Schaffner collection* and in the *California Insect Survey collection*. The material from the latter collection was loaned through the courtesy of Dr. J. A. Powell. The illustrations accompanying the descriptions were prepared by Mr. Paulo Wallerstein Luiz Antonio Alves Costa and Dr. J. C. M. Carvalho.

Ceratocapsella n. gen.

Orthotylinae, Orthotylini. Characterized by having a depressed area on vertex; a long rostrum; two types of pubescence including light and dark scales and regular elongate

hairs some of which are bristlelike; and an impunctate body.

Head inclined downward, smooth, with both small scalelike hairs and elongate bristlelike hairs; eyes coarsely granulate, setose, located at posterior margin of head, slightly removed from pronotum, reaching ventrally to gula on males, not reaching gula on females; vertex flat, depressed medially, distinctly margined and in some species carinate at middle; frons broadly convex; clypeus compressed laterally, rounded, almost carinate on one species, vertical; jugum flattened; lorum convex; gena reduced on males; buccula small. Rostrum reaching apices of hind coxae; segment I reaching middle of prosternum; segments I, II and IV about subequal in length, III shortest. Antennal socket touching eye; antennal segment I thickest and shortest, about equal to vertex width, usually slightly longer, with decumbent hairs and several erect setae as long or longer than diameter of segment; segment II cylindrical, usually very slightly incrassate towards apex, heavily setose, sometimes with some semierect hairs longer than diameter of

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segment; segments III and IV slender, vestiture similar to that of segment II.

Pronotum smooth to lightly rugulose, trapezoidal in shape; calli obsolete; lateral margins weakly angulate; posterior corners rounded; posterior margin straight; vestiture consisting of scales and elongate semierect or erect bristlike hairs; mesoscutum partially exposed; scutellum flat to slightly convex, apex acute; corium smooth, veins obsolete; embolium flat, widened or undifferentiated from exocorium at apex in some species; cuneus varying from slightly longer than wide to over 1 1/2 times longer than wide, vestiture similar to that on pronotum; membrane long and fuscous. Pleural and sternal areas of thorax almost devoid of vestiture; abdomen with decumbent hairs only; legs long; tibiae with longitudinal rows of minute corrugations, spines light and longer than diameter of tibia; claws of orthotylus type, arolia convergent apically.

TYPE SPECIES OF GENUS, *Ceratocapsella longicuneata* n. sp.

This genus resembles *Ceratocapsus* in general aspect but can be easily recognized from it by having antennal segments III and IV more slender than II and having the pronotum and hemelytra smooth instead of punctate as in the case of some *Ceratocapsus*. It more closely resembles the genus *Melanotrichus* but can be differentiated from it by having a depressed area on the vertex and by the presence of the long bristle like hairs.

***Ceratocapsella longicuneata* n. sp.**

Figs. 1-3)

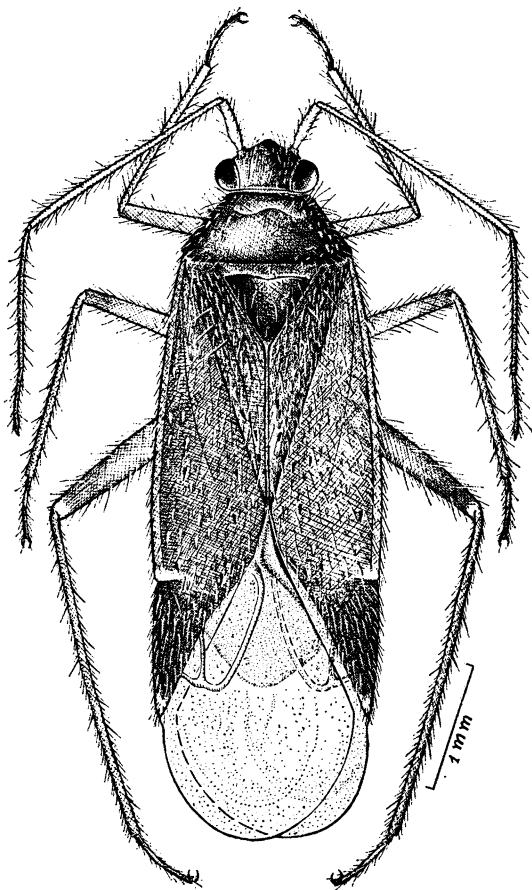
Characterized by its dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

MALE: Length, 4.90 mm; width, 1.66 mm. Head length, 0.32 mm; head width through eyes, 0.72 mm; vertex width, 0.34 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.42 mm; II, 1.64 mm; III, 0.98 mm; IV, 0.52 mm. Pronotal

length, 0.52 mm; width, 1.20 mm. Cuneal length, 0.96 mm; width, 0.56 mm.

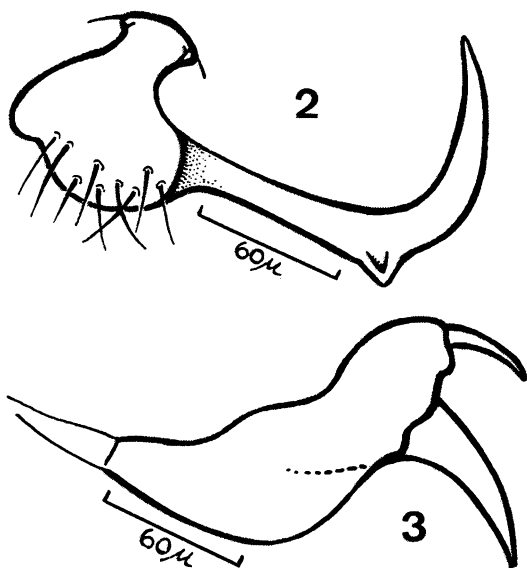
General coloration light to dark brown; head dark brown, clypeus, jugum and buccula slightly lighter; rostrum brown to dark brown, apex fuscous; antenna brown, segment IV dark brown; pronotum and scutellum dark brown, mesoscutum slightly lighter; hemelytra brown, lighter along outer margin with small light spot immediately anterior to cuneal fracture on emboliar area; cuneus reddish brown to brown, hind femur dark brown, tarsi fuscous apically.

Vestiture consisting of both silvery and scattered black scales as well as elongate semierect hairs.



Ceratocapsella longicuneata n. sp. Fig. 1 — male, holotype.

Genitalia: Left paramere (Fig. 2) enlarged at base, sickle-shaped apically with small tubercle on posterior side. Right paramere (Fig. 3) bifurcate, both arms pointed at apex.



Ceratocapsella longicuneata n. sp. Fig. 2 — left paramere; fig. 3 — right paramere.

HOLOTYPE: male, C. Zontehuitz, 10 mi. NE. San Cristobal, 9,000', Chis., Mex., VI-21-1965, Burke, Meyer, Schaffner. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Ceratocapsella longicuneata is the largest of the three species being described in the genus, and possesses both silvery and black scales. The cuneus is clearly more than 1 1/2 times as long as wide.

***Ceratocapsella chiapaneca* n. sp.**

(Figs. 4-7)

Characterized by its dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

MALE (Measurements of holotype given first followed by those of paratype):

Length, 3.74 mm and 3.80 mm; width, 1.40, and 1.36 mm. Head length, 0.16 mm and 0.18 mm; head width through eyes, 0.68 mm and 0.72 mm; vertex width, 0.26 mm (both). Length of antennal segment I, 0.30 mm and 0.32 mm; II, 1.24 mm and 1.30 mm; III, 0.70 mm and 0.74 mm; IV, 0.58 mm and 0.46 mm. Pronotal length, 0.46 mm and 0.44 mm; width, 1.06 mm and 1.08 mm. Cuneal length, 0.62 mm (both); width, 0.46 mm and 0.44 mm.

General coloration light to dark brown; head dark brown, lighter beneath; rostrum with segment I brown to dark brown, II and III lighter, IV brown, more fuscous at apex; antennae light brown to brown, segment IV darker; pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown; hemelytra brown to dark brown, clavus lighter adjacent to apex of scutellum and also at extreme apex, emboliar area immediately anterior to cuneal fracture yellowish; cuneus dark brown on reddish brown, pale at apex. Underside of thorax brown to dark brown with a reddish tinge; abdomen brown to blackish brown, darker than thorax; legs brown to brownish black, tarsi fuscous towards apex.

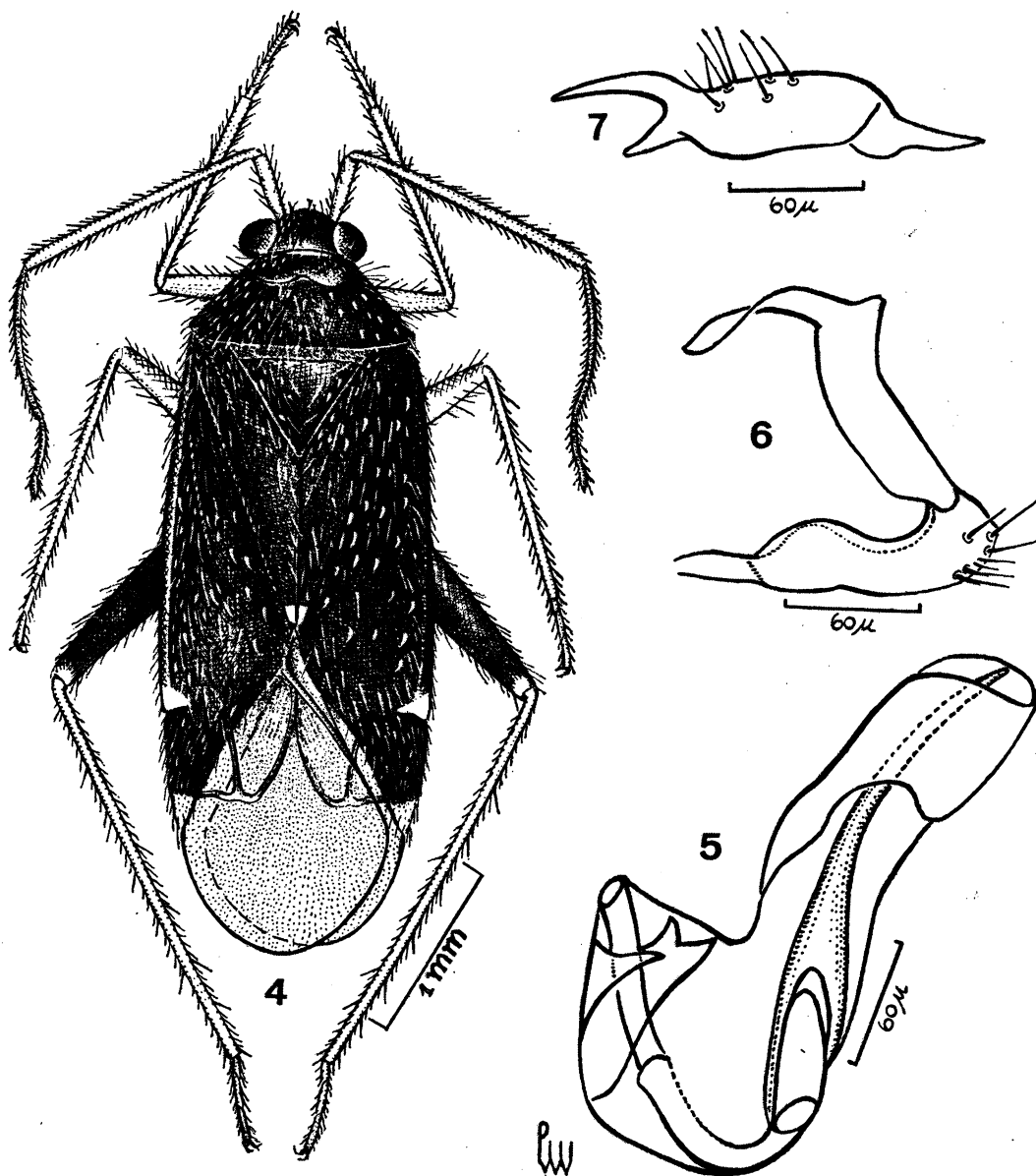
Vestiture consisting of both silvery and scattered black scales as well as elongate semierect hairs.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 5) simple with sclerotized spiculumlike structure. Left paramere (Fig. 6) enlarged at base, sharply angulate at middle and again apically, apex somewhat bladelike. Right paramere (Fig. 7) bifurcate, both parts pointed at apex.

HOLOTYPE: male, Mexico: Chiapas, 10 mi. w. San Cristobal, July 10, 1971, Hart, Murray, Schffner. Deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washing-

ton, D.C. PARATYPE: male, 6 mi. S. Rayon, 5300', Chis., Mex., VI-16-65, Burke, Meyer, Schaffner. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

This medium-sized species possesses both silvery and black scales. It can be recognized from *C. longicuneata* by its size and by having a cuneus which is less or no more than 1 1/2 times longer than wide.



Ceratocapsella chiapaneca n. sp. Fig. 4 — male, paratype; fig. 5 — penis; fig. 6 — left paramere; fig. 7 — right paramere.

***Ceratocapsella minor* n. sp.**

(Figs. 8-13)

Characterized by its dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

MALE: Length, 2.80 mm; width, 1.02 mm. Head length, 0.18 mm; head width through eyes, 0.62 mm; vertex width, 0.22 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.24 mm; II, 0.90 mm; III, 0.62 mm; IV, 0.34 mm. Pronotal length, 0.38 mm; width, 0.86 mm. Cuneal length, 0.42 mm; width, 0.34 mm.

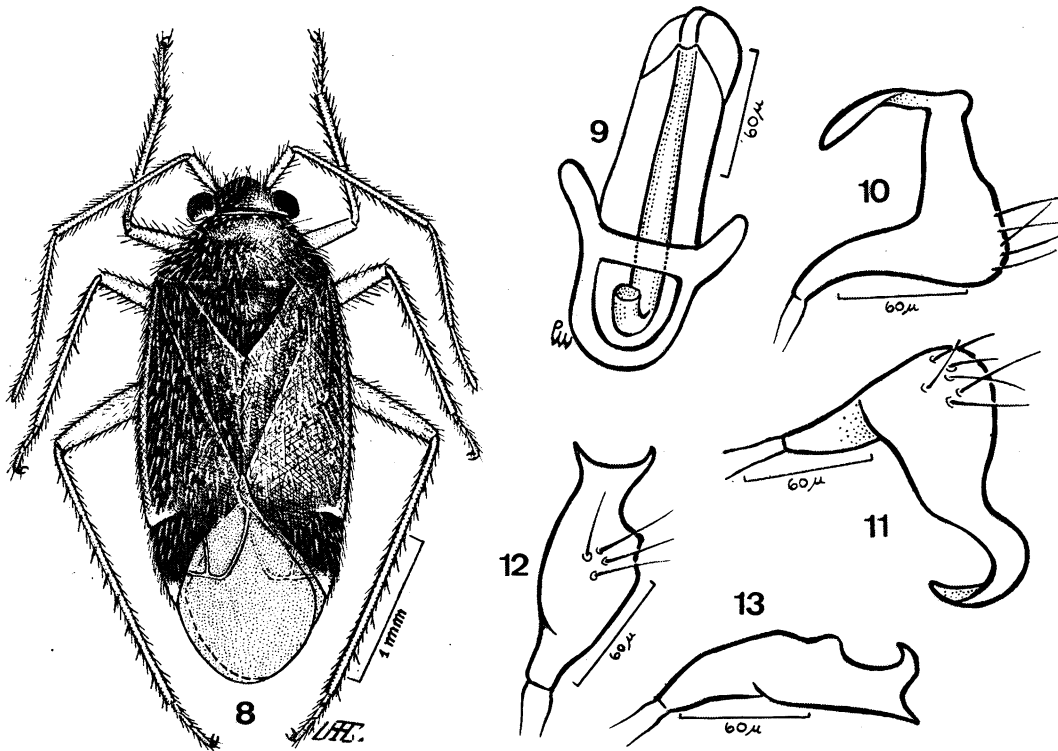
General coloration brown to dark brown; head dark brown, clypeus, jugum, lorum and buccula lighter; rostrum with segment I brown, II and III lighter, IV darker apically antenna light brown; pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown with small light area at apex of clavus and yellowish white area on emboliar

area immediately anterior to cuneal fracture; cuneus dark brown, lighter at apex. Underside of thorax and abdomen brown with reddish tinge; legs pale.

Vestiture consisting of silvery scales as well as elongate semierect hairs.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 9) simple, as shown in figure. Left paramere (Fig. 10-11) angulate near base and enlarged, apex recurved and pointed. Right paramere (Fig. 12-13) bifurcate, terminating in pointed apical processes.

FEMALE (measurements of allotype given first followed by those of paratype): Length, 2.74 mm and 2.94 mm; width, 1.22 mm and 1.26 mm. Head length, 0.18 mm and 0.16 mm; head width through eyes, 0.62 mm and 0.60 mm; vertex width, 0.30 mm and 0.32 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.24 mm and 0.26 mm; II, 0.88 mm and 0.98 mm; III, 0.58 mm and



Ceratocapsella minor n. sp. Fig. 8 female, allotype; fig. 9 — penis, male, holotype. 10 — left paramere, dorsal view; fig. 11 — left paramere, ventral view; fig. 12 — right paramere, dorsal view; fig. 13 — right paramere, ventral view.

0.60 mm; IV, 0.40 mm and 0.42 mm. Pronotal length, 0.38 mm (both); width, 0.98 mm and 0.96 mm. Cuneal length, 0.46 mm and 0.52 mm; width, 0.42 mm and 0.46 mm.

Similar to male in color and structure.

HOLOTYPE: male, Mexico: Chiapas, 12 mi. n. Ocozacoautla, July 10, 1971, taken at light, Clark, Murray, Hart, Schaffner. Deposited in the *National Museum of Natural History*, Washington, D. C. **ALLOTYPE:** female, same data as holotype. Deposited in the *National Museum of Natural History*. **PARATYPE:** male, 3 miles west of Xilitla, S. L. P., Mexico, July 22, 1970, taken at light, Schaffner, Murray, Phelps, Hart. Deposited in the collection of the *Department of Entomology*, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas.

This species differs from the other two species of the genus by lacking black scales and being the smallest member of genus.

***Argyrocoris bellissimus* n. sp.**

(Figs. 14-17)

Characterized by its color, dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

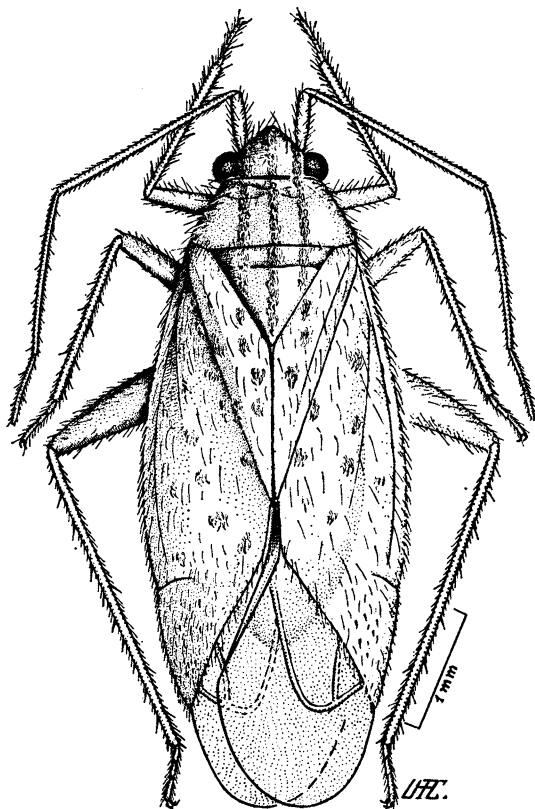
MALE (measurement of holotype given first, followed by those of paratype): Length, 4.86 mm and 4.40 mm; width, 1.76 mm and 1.68 mm. Head length, 0.34 mm and 0.30 mm; width through eyes, 0.80 mm and 0.76 mm; vertex, 0.46 mm and 0.44 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.52 mm and 0.46 mm; II, 1.50 mm and 1.48 mm; III, 1.18 mm and 1.06 mm; IV, 0.54 mm and 0.50 mm. Pronotal length, 0.50 mm and 0.46 mm; width, 1.14 mm (both). Cuneal length, 0.86 mm and 0.82 mm; width at base, 0.66 mm and 0.64 mm.

General coloration pale yellow; rostrum infusate apically; membrane light, center of large areola with faint greenish spot, another more prominent spot on outer apical margin of areolar vein; some specimens with greenish tinge towards apex of cuneus.

Vestiture consisting of long erect or semierect fine golden hairs and adpressed silvery silky hairs intermixed with adpressed flattened black hairs the latter occurring on apical region of corium, cuneus and a few on membrane within areola; head with three longitudinal rows of silvery hairs, pronotum with five rows; hind tibia with longitudinal rows of dark minute corrugations and long slender spines about equal to diameter of tibia in length.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 15) simple, lacking spiculi. Left paramere (Fig. 16) thickened at base, apex terminating in three processes as shown in figure. Right paramere (Fig. 17) elongate with short, pointed medial process, apex pointed. Pygophore with long slender process.

FEMALE: Length, 4.82 mm; width, 1.90 mm. Head length, 0.32 mm; width



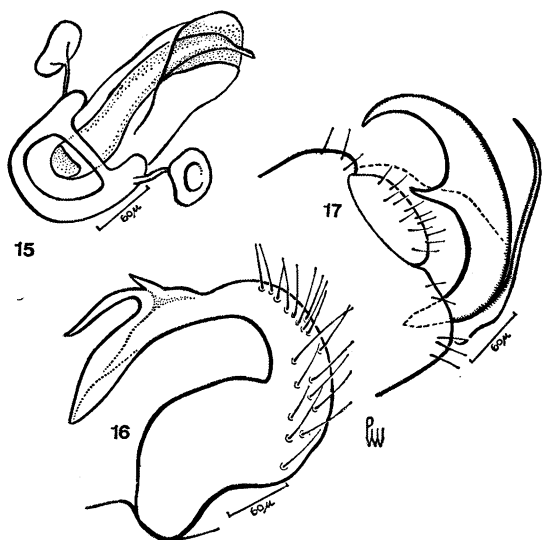
Argyrocoris bellissimus n. sp. Fig. 14 — female, allotype.

Melanotrichus aureopubescens n. sp.

(Figs. 18-22)

Characterized by its color, specially the scalelike hairs which impart a black or golden color under incident light, its dimensions and the structure of the male genitalia.

MALE (measurements taken from 4 specimens; those of holotype given first followed in parenthesis by the average and ranges): Length, 4.28 mm (4.35 mm, 4.08-4.70 mm); width, 1.56 mm (1.60 mm, 1.56-1.64 mm). Head length, 0.28 mm (0.28 mm, 0.22-0.32 mm); head width through eyes, 0.86 mm (0.89 mm, 0.86-0.92 mm); vertex width, 0.36 mm (0.36 mm, 0.34-0.38 mm). Length of antennal segment I, 0.24 mm (0.26 mm, 0.24-0.26 mm); II, 1.18 mm



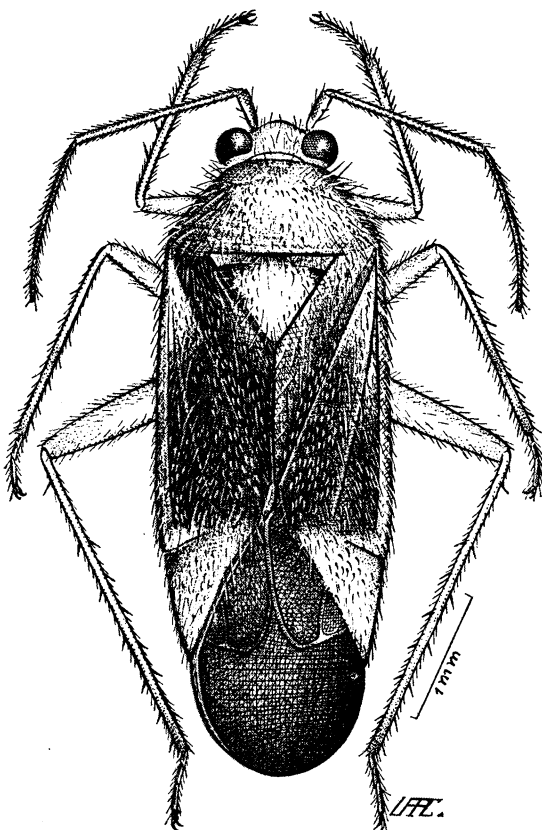
Argyrocoris bellissimus n. sp. Fig. 15 — penis, male, paratype; fig. 16 — left paramere; fig. 17 — pygophore with process and right paramere.

through eyes, 0.78 mm; vertex width, 0.48 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.52 mm; II, 1.56 mm; III, 1.20 mm; IV, 0.52 mm. Pronotal length, 0.50 mm; width, 1.12 mm. Cuneal length, 0.88 mm; width, 0.72 mm.

Similar to male in color and structure.

HOLOTYPE: male, 14 mi. e. Landa de Matamoros, Queretaro, Mexico, July 23-24, 1970, Murray, Phelps, Hart, Schaffner. Deposited in the *National Museum of Natural History*, Washington, D. C. **ALLOTYPE:** female, same data as holotype. Deposited in the *National Museum of Natural History*. **PARATYPE:** male, same data as holotype. Deposited in the collection of the *Department of Entomology*, Texas A & M University, College Station, Texas.

This attractive species differs from *A. scurrulis* Van Duzee by the color of the membrane, color of the legs, dimensions, and structure of the male genitalia. *Argyrocoris scurrulis* has black tufts of hairs on the rear of the pronotum and lacks the black flattened hairs on the hemelytra as in the case of this Mexican species.



Melanotrichus aureopubescens n. sp. Fig. 18 — male, paratype.

(1.18 mm, 1.10-1.26 mm); III, 0.84 mm (0.88 mm, 0.82-0.96 mm); IV, 0.26 mm (0.25 mm, 0.24-0.26 mm). Pronotal length, 0.76 (0.70 mm, 0.64-0.76 mm); width, 1.42 mm (1.42 mm, 1.38-1.48 mm). Cuneal length, 0.78 mm (0.80 mm, 0.76-0.88 mm); width, 0.54 mm, (0.56 mm, 0.54-0.60 mm).

General coloration yellow to cinnamonous with brown areas; head pale yellow to citrine or light brown; antenna pale yellow becoming fuscous towards apex, segments III and IV fuscous; scutellum, clavus and endocorium of some specimens brown to cinnamonous, in others, same color as pronotum, cuneus lighter, to pale yellow; membrane dark fuscous, pale along cuneal margin. Underside pale yellow, fuscous to brown laterally; coxae and

femora pale yellow, tibiae castaneous, pale yellow at base; underside of apical portion of hind femur with characteristic small dark spots.

Upperside of body covered by fine erect hairs intermixed with scales, the latter appearing golden or black under incident light. Rostrum reaching apices of middle coxae.

Genitalia: Penis (Figs. 19-20) simple with vesica sclerotized at apex. Left paramere (Fig 21) curved with processes as shown in figure. Right paramere (Fig. 22) broadened apically with narrow recurved process and toothlike structures at apex.

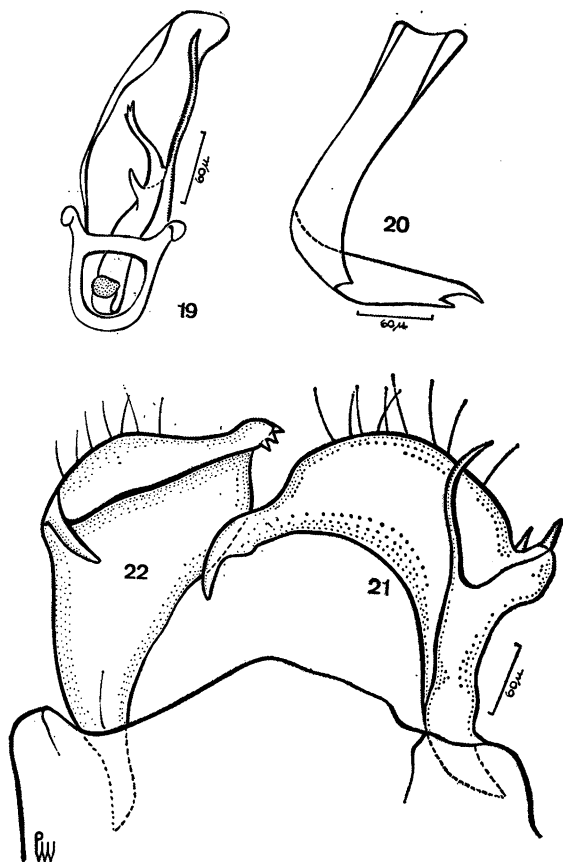
HOLOTYPE: male, Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, Brazil, 27°11'N, 52°23'W, October, 1970, Fritz Plaumann. Deposited in the *J. C. M. Carvalho collection*, Rio de Janeiro. **PARATYPES:** 3 males, same data as holotype. Deposited in the *J. C. Schaffner collection*, College Station, Texas.

***Melanotrichus brasiliensis* n. sp.**

(Figs. 23-26)

Characterized by its color, dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

MALE (measurements taken from 6 specimens; those of holotype given first followed in parenthesis by average and ranges): Length, 3.76 mm (3.70 mm, 3.54-3.76 mm); width, 1.44 mm (1.36 mm, 1.28-1.48 mm). Head length, 0.26 mm (0.27 mm, 0.26-0.30 mm); head width through eyes, 0.80 mm (0.81 mm, 0.78-0.84 mm); vertex width, 0.42 mm (0.42 mm, 0.42-0.44 mm). Length of antennal segment I, 0.26 mm (0.27 mm, 0.26-0.28 mm); II, 1.06 mm (1.06 mm, 1.00-1.14 mm); III, 0.70 mm (0.73 mm, 0.62-0.94 mm); IV, 0.32 (0.33 mm, 0.32-0.36 mm). Pronotal length, 0.54 mm (0.56 mm, 0.54-0.60 mm); width, 1.22 mm



Melanotrichus aureopubescens n. sp. Fig. 19 — penis; fig. 20 — sclerotized apex of vesica; fig. 21 — left paramere; fig. 22 — right paramere.

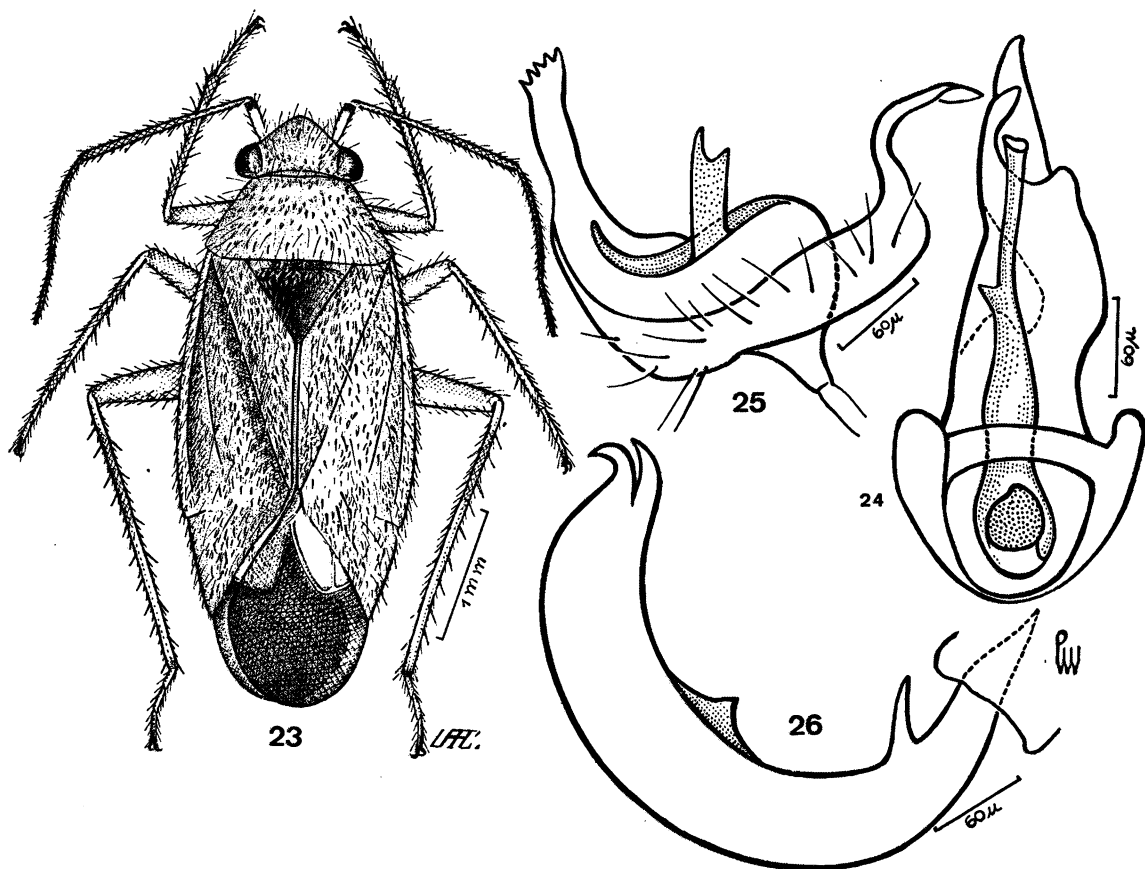
(1.16 mm, 1.08-1.22 mm). Cuneal length, 0.66 mm (0.64 mm, 0.60-0.68 mm); width, 0.52 mm (0.51 mm, 0.50-0.52 mm).

General coloration pale yellow to greenish white or citrine; head and area of calli on pronotum more or less pale yellow; vertex and neck sometimes infuscate medially; disc behind calli usually greenish; eyes dark brown; antennae infuscate towards apex, segments III and IV fuscous; scutellum and adjacent edge of clavus dark brown; clavus and middle portion of corium usually greenish; cuneus slightly paler; membrane dark fuscous. Underside of body pale yellow; apex of rostrum and apices of tarsi fuscous; hind femur with several small dark spots on underside near apex.

Upperside of body covered with fine erect hairs intermixed with scales, the latter appearing golden or black under incident light; hairs on embolium, lateral margins of pronotum and head noticeably more dense. Rostrum reaching middle coxae.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 24) somewhat simple, lacking spiculi. Left paramere (Fig. 25) complex as illustrated. Right paramere (Fig. 26) curved with spinous process near base; angulate process medially; bifid at apex.

FEMALE (measurements taken from 7 specimens; those of allotype given first followed in parenthesis by average and



Melanotrachus brasiliensis n. sp. Fig. 23 — male, paratype; fig. 24 — penis; fig. 25 — left paramere; fig. 26 — right paramere.

ranges): Length, 3.60 mm (3.67 mm, 3.52-3.90 mm); width, 1.60 mm (1.55 mm, 1.50-1.64 mm). Head length, 0.32 mm (0.33 mm, 0.28-0.38 mm); head width through eyes, 0.84 mm (0.82 mm, 0.78-0.86 mm); vertex width, 0.50 mm (0.48 mm, 0.46-0.50 mm). Length of antennal segment I, 0.28 mm (0.27 mm, 0.26-0.28 mm); II, 1.16 mm (1.08 mm, 1.02-1.16 mm); III, 0.76 mm (0.71 mm, 0.70-0.76 mm); IV, 0.38 mm, 0.36 mm, 0.34-0.38 mm). Pronotal length, 0.60 mm (0.55 mm, 0.54-0.60 mm); width, 1.26 mm (1.21 mm, 1.18-1.26 mm). Cuneal length, 0.70 mm (0.65 mm, 0.64-0.70 mm); width, 0.62 mm (0.59 mm, 0.56-0.62 mm).

Similar to male in form and color.

HOLOTYPE: male, Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, Brazil, 27°11'N, 52°23'W, December, 1970, Fritz Plaumann. Deposited in the *J. C. M. Carvalho collection*, Rio de Janeiro.

ro. ALLOTYPE: female, same data as holotype. Deposited in the *J. C. M. Carvalho collection*. **PARATYPES:** 5 males, 6 females, same locality; collected September, October, November, December, 1970 and July, November, 1971. Deposited in the collections of the authors.

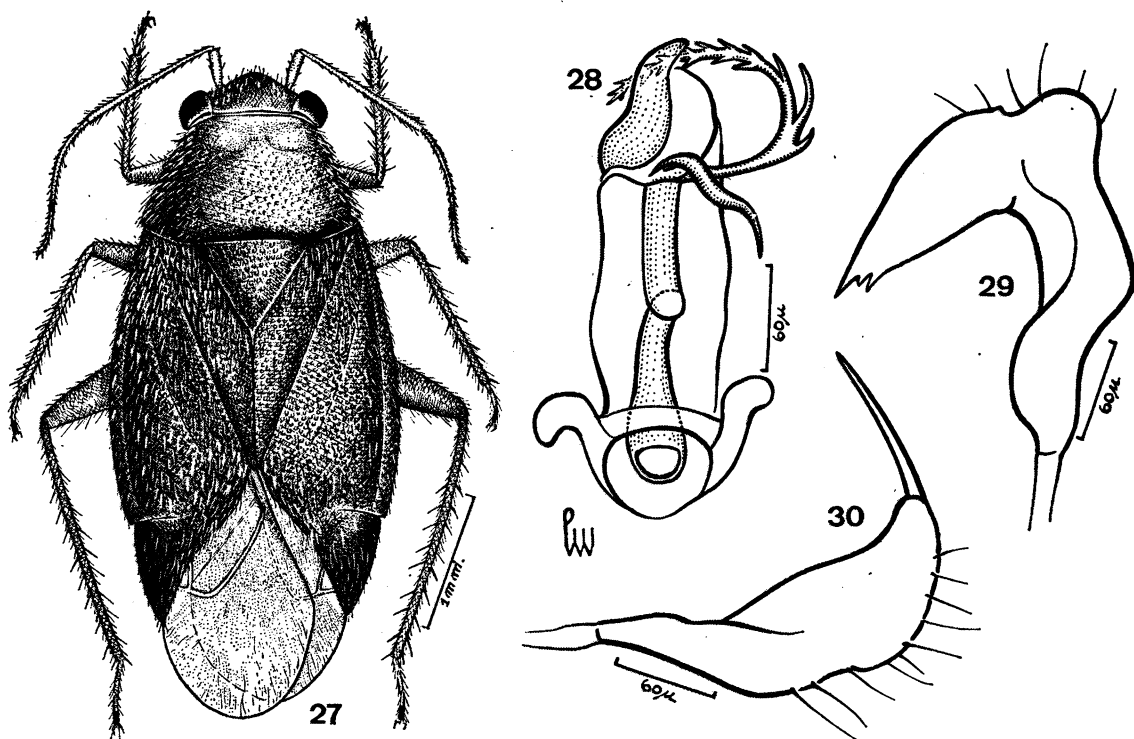
This species exhibits variation in color. Some specimens are greenish while others are pale yellow. The dark brown scutellum and dark fuscous membrane are common to all individuals.

***Slaterocoris reinhardi* n. sp.**

(Figs. 27-30)

Characterized by its color, dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

MALE (measurements taken from 5 specimens; those of holotype given first



Slaterocoris reinhardi n. sp. Fig. 27 — male, paratype; fig. 28 — penis; fig. 29 — left paramere; fig. 30 — right paramere.

followed in parenthesis by average and ranges): Length, 3.58 mm (3.49 mm, 3.34-3.58 mm); width 1.64 mm (1.63 mm, 1.50-1.70 mm). Head length, 0.16 mm (0.15 mm, 0.12-0.16 mm); head width through eyes, 0.90 mm (0.88 mm, 0.82-0.92 mm); vertex width, 0.44 mm (0.44 mm, 0.40-0.46 mm). Length of antennal segment I, 0.26 mm (0.24 mm, 0.22-0.26 mm); II, 0.86 mm (0.84 mm, 0.78-0.90 mm); III, 0.72 mm (0.65 mm, 0.60-0.72 mm); IV, 0.36 mm (0.32 mm, 0.28-0.36 mm). Pronotal length, 0.72 mm (0.71 mm, 0.68-0.74 mm); width, 1.30 mm (1.27 mm, 1.14-1.36 mm); Cuneal length, 0.56 mm (0.55 mm, 0.50-0.60 mm); width, 0.62 mm, (0.60 mm, 0.56-0.62 mm).

General coloration brown to black; head brown, clypeus darker, fuscous; apex of rostrum fuscous to black; antenna brown, segment II usually more fuscous; pronotum brown, fuscous to black at posterior corners and usually along posterior margin; mesoscutum and scutellum brown; hemelytra ranging from uniformly brown to almost uniformly brownish black or black; membrane dark fuscous. Underside brown; posterior margin of propleuron brownish black; abdomen sometimes brownish black laterally; legs brown, tibia slightly darker.

Vestiture consisting primarily of silvery alongate fine semierect hairs.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 28) with characteristic spiculi. Left paramere (Fig. 29) thickened medially, terminating in narrow elongate pointed process. Right paramere (Fig. 30) angulate, pointed apically.

FEMALE (measurements taken from 12 specimens; those of holotype given first followed in parenthesis by average and ranges): Length, 3.50 mm (3.68 mm, 3.46-3.92 mm); width, 1.76 mm (1.85 mm, 1.76-2.04 mm). Head length, 0.16 mm (0.16 mm, 0.14-0.18 mm); head width

through eyes, 0.88 mm (0.95 mm, 0.88-0.98 mm); vertex width, 0.46 mm (0.49 mm, 0.46-0.52 mm). Length of antennal segment I, 0.24 mm (0.25 mm, 0.22-0.26 mm); II, 0.84 mm (0.92 mm, 0.84-0.98 mm); III, 0.56 mm (0.65 mm, 0.56-0.74 mm); IV, 0.30 mm (0.32 mm, 0.30-0.34 mm). Pronotal length, 0.68 mm (0.72 mm, 0.68-0.82 mm); width, 1.24 mm (1.40 mm, 1.24-1.48 mm). Cuneal length, 0.58 mm (0.61 mm, 0.58-0.66 mm); width, 0.64 mm (0.64 mm, 0.62-0.68 mm).

Similar to male in color and form, one specimen shining black above except for brown head and anterior 1/3 of pronotum.

HOLOTYPE: male, 42 miles NW. of Mazatlan, Sin., Mex., VIII-15-65, H. Burke & J. Meyer. Deposited in the *National Museum of Natural History*, Washington, D.C. **ALLOTYPE:** female, 1 mi. w. Alamos, Son., Mexico, VIII-16-1964, H. R. Burke & J. Apperson. Deposited in the *National Museum of Natural History*. **PARATYPES:** 2 males, 2 females, same data as holotype; 2 females 30 mi. N. Mazatlan, Sin., Mex., VIII-18-64, H. R. Burke & J. Apperson; 2 males, 7 females, 3 mi. E. Villa Union, Sin., Mex., VII-24-72, J. & M. A. Chemsak, A & M Michelbacher. Deposited in the collection of the *Department of Entomology*, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas; California Insect Survey, University of California, Berkeley, California; *Canadian National Collection*, Ottawa, Canada; J. C. M. Carvalho collection, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

This species appears to resemble *Slaterocoris flavipes* Kelton but can be easily separated from it by the coloration and structure of the male genitalia. We take great pleasure in naming this species in honor of H. J. Reinhard, Professor Emeritus, Dept. of Entomology, Texas A&M University.

SUMMARY

The authors describe one new genus and seven new species of Orthotylini (Orthotylinae, Miridae). These are *Cerato-capsella* n. gen. *C. longicuneata* n. sp., *C. chiapaneca* n. sp. from the state of Chiapas, Mexico, and *C. minor* n. sp. from the states of Chiapas and San Luis Potosi, Mexico; *Argyrocoris bellissimus* n. sp. from the state of Queretaro, Mexico; *Melanotrichus aureo-pubescentis* n. sp. and *M. brasiliensis* n. sp. from the state of Santa Catarina, Brasil; *Slaterocoris reinhardi* n. sp. from the states of Sonora, and Sinaloa, Mexico. Illustrations of the insects and the male genitalia are included.

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