

HYALOCHLORIA Reuter 1907:18

Type-species: Hyalochloria caviceps, Reuter 1907:20.

Small (length 2.30-3.20 mm, width 1.00-1.50 mm), delicate, hyaline species; head of male truncate on front, not protruding beyond eyes, posterior margin of head narrower than apex of pronotum, vertex broadly and deeply concave and carinate along posterior margin, eyes sparsely set with microsetae and dorsal margins often with pilose setae; antennae with simple, pilose, stout or hooked setae and armed with spines or variously shaped protuberances; rostrum reaching from mesocoxae to 2nd abdominal segment; pronotum trapezoidal, apex half width of base, calli distinct and often separated from disk by a shallow impressed line, basal margin sinuate, scutellum often convex; hemelytra hyaline to translucent, slightly arcuate, costal vein forming distinct embolium, color testaceous to translucent green, often marked with fuscous; pubescence simple, sometimes pilose; membrane transparent to fumate; large areole coriaceous or finely punctate; small areole absent or strongly reduced; legs slender, tibial spines absent or limited to a few short basal spines on hind tibiae. Females very similar to males, but broader, with simple antennae, head slightly produced in front of eyes, vertex less concave, and eyes lacking pilose setae.

The male claspers are quite similar but do disclose specific differences. The left clasper is slender, usually bent at the apex and bears pilose setae. The right clasper shows more variation and is usually shorter; it may be slender and bent, short with a truncate apex or rather broad in the middle and narrowed at the apex and does not possess setae. However, because of their small size, species are more difficult to separate using genitalia than by using male antennae or other external characters. As more specimens become available, detailed work is needed to study genital variation.

KEY TO SPECIES OF HYALOCHLORIA

1. Form broadly arcuate; width of hemelytra greater than length of antennal segments 2-4 combined and greater than half length of dorsum *arcuata* n. sp.
 Form not as broad; width of hemelytra much less than length of antennal segments 2-4 combined and less than half length of dorsum 2.
2. Color uniform, without distinct fuscous markings on dorsum 3.
 Color not uniform, distinct fuscous markings on pronotum, scutellum, or clavus 9.
3. Second antennal segment without distinct dorsal spine; color distinctly greenish *caviceps* Reuter
 Second antennal segment with distinct dorsal spine; color testaceous 4.