

Specimens examined. All in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (USNM). 2 brachypterous ♀, syntypes, Cerro-Zunil [Guatemala], 4–5000 ft., Champion coll.; 12 ♂, 18 brachypterous ♀, Yepocapa, Guatemala, 1948–49, no collector data; 1 brachypterous ♀, Huehuet'go, Guatemala, 3 Mar. 1949, H. T. Dalmat coll.; 4 brachypterous ♀, Cordoba, Mexico, Mar.–Apr. 1908, F. K. Knab coll.; 1 ♂, Hidalgo, Mexico, 316 km, 8 Mar. 1946, J. Caldwell coll.; 7 ♂, 12 brachypterous ♀, Veracruz, Mexico, 8 km north of Fortin, 1300 m, 21–22 Apr. 1978, T. J. Henry, J. C. Schaffner, and R. T. Schuh colls.; 8 ♂, 2 macropterous ♀, 5 brachypterous ♀, Veracruz, Mexico, 34 km north of Maolinco, 1280 m, 21–22 Apr. 1978, Henry, Schaffner, and Schuh colls.

Remarks.—*Halticus canus* can be separated from *bractatus* by the larger size and by the differently colored femora as given in the key. In *canus*, males and females have the pro- and mesofemora yellow with only the bases black; in males of *bractatus*, the pro- and mesofemora are entirely yellow, and in females they are black with only the apices yellow.

Male genitalia of *bractatus* (Figs. 1–3) also differ significantly from those of *canus* (Figs. 4–6). The left paramere of *canus* (Fig. 4) is less angulate in lateral aspect; the right paramere (Fig. 6) is more rounded; and the aedeagus (Fig. 5) has the primary spiculum straight and truncate apically, and the four secondary spiculi are slender with numerous shingle-like tubercles apically. In *bractatus*, the primary spiculum of the aedeagus (Fig. 2) is bifurcate apically, one secondary spiculum is acutely produced apically and lacks shingle-like tubercles, and the right secondary spiculum is broad and roughened laterally.

With the resurrection of *canus*, four species of *Halticus* are now recognized to occur in the Western Hemisphere. The genus can be keyed easily in such notable works as Blatchley (1926), Knight (1941), and Carvalho (1955). The following is a revised key to species.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *HALTICUS* FROM THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

1. Hemelytra without silky or scalelike pubescence; Maine, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Palearctic *apterus* (Linnaeus)
- Hemelytra with distinct tufts of golden or silvery silky or scalelike pubescence 2
2. Robust species, length 3.0–3.8 mm, body width more than $\frac{1}{2}$ (.60) body length; only macropterous form known; Ontario south to Mississippi, west to Manitoba, Colorado, and California *intermedius* Uhler
- Slender species, length usually less than 3 mm; body width $\frac{1}{4}$ or less body length in macropterous form; brachypterous females common, length 2.00 mm or less 3
3. Larger species, length 2.60–3.12 mm; narrow pale-yellow band along inside margin of eye complete from base of vertex to antennal bases; pro- and mesofemora yellow with only bases black in both sexes; Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua *canus* (Distant)