

ternal characters, including the antennae and width of the vertex, as well as the male and female genitalia, we consider *Larinocerus* congeneric with *Beamerella*; as the more recently described taxon, *Larinocerus* is therefore placed in synonymy. All three species are re-described and a key to genera and species is provided. All measurements are in millimeters.

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KEY TO GENERA AND SPECIES

1. Antennal segments two and three shiny black, strongly swollen, covered with erect, black, scalelike setae (figs. 1, 3); width of vertex at least 3 times the dorsal width of an eye; vesica of male without "notches" on proximal half (figs. 18, 21) 2
- Only antennal segment three enlarged, dark, and with erect black scalelike setae (figs. 2, 4); antennal segment two weakly swollen in males, more strongly swollen in females; vertex about two and one-half times dorsal width of an eye; vesica of male with "notches" on proximal half (figs. 24, 25) *Hambletoniola antennata*
2. Face shiny black at and below level of base of tylus; rostrum reaching beyond metacoxae; total length not over 3.00 *Beamerella personatus*
- Face darkened only below level of antennal insertion, not shining, rostrum reaching middle of mesocoxae; length 3.50 or greater *Beamerella balius*

BEAMERELLA KNIGHT

Figures 1, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18-23, 28-30

Beamerella Knight, 1959, p. 423.

Larinocerus Froeschner, 1965, p. 86. NEW SYNONYMY.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *Hambletoniola* in size, coloration, and vestiture but consistently recognizable by the proportionally wider vertex in the male, the strongly inflated second antennal segment, the vesica of the male forming a single complete coil, and by the form of the

sclerotized rings and the asymmetrical lateral tube associated with the right side of the bursa copulatrix of the female.

DESCRIPTION: Macropterous male. Small, ovoid, length 2.70-3.80, pallid to greenish white, uniformly covered with small dark spots, thickly clothed with silvery, woolly pubescence, intermixed with erect, silvery, simple setae, and some apically flattened setae (fig. 10). Head transverse, including eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, vertex more than three times dorsal width of eye, posterior margin rounded, ecarinate; antennal segments one, two, and three shiny black, moderately to strongly swollen, clothed with large black scalelike setae, segment four fusiform, not black, clothed with simple setae; rostrum variable reaching at least to mesocoxae; pronotum subrectangular, anterior margin weakly sinuate, without impression anterior to calli, posterior and lateral margins nearly straight, humeral angles rounded; mesoscutum and scutellum nearly flat, scutellum separated from mesoscutum by a distinct, nearly straight, transverse impression; hemelytra arcuate laterally, cuneal incisure shallow; legs with coloration as body, without woolly pubescence, with some flattened setae (fig. 10), metafemora rather strongly enlarged, mesofemora with six trichobothria, metafemora with nine (figs. 14, 15); tibiae with erect spines, many of length nearly two times tibial diameter; metatarsal segment one shorter than segment two, segment three longer than two; claws broad basally, tapered, abruptly curved on distal one-fourth; pulvilli relatively large, covering claw up to point of distal curvature; parempodia setiform (fig. 11).

MALE GENITALIA: Vesica elongate, forming a single complete coil, with a spinelike attenuate apex subtended by a well-developed secondary gonopore with some surrounding small spicules (figs. 18, 21); phallosome L-shaped, with a heavily sclerotized "band" on its basal portion (figs. 20, 23); left clasper typically phylline, boat-shaped, rather heavy bodied (figs. 19, 22); right clasper small, leaflike.

DESCRIPTION: Macropterous female. Similar in coloration, vestiture, and general structure to male.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Posterior wall a simple