

be designated. I have also seen an undescribed species of *Kirkaldyella* from Borneo.

*Laemocoridea* Poppius, 1921.

*Laemocoridea* is most closely related to the *Sericophanes* group based on the flattened pronotal collar, male genitalia, and general facies. I have examined the holotype male of *L. quadrimaculata* Poppius, which is deposited in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 7784), rather than in the Paris Museum, as indicated by Poppius (1921).

*Lepidotaenia* Poppius, 1921.

*Lepidotaenia* is probably most closely related to *Tuxenella*, based on the upturned, carinate anterior margin of the pronotum, and the male genitalia of *L. bergrothi* Poppius. This species has two transverse bands of lepidote hairs on the hemelytra, similar to the type found in *Pilophorus*. The pronotum in *bergrothi* is constricted medially, forming a distinct anterior and posterior lobe. Two species of *Lepidotaenia* are known from Bolivia.

I have examined the holotype male of *L. bergrothi*, which is deposited in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 7779), rather than in the Paris Museum as stated by Poppius (1921).

\* *Millerimiris* Carvalho, 1951b, see Phylini.

\* *Nanniella* Reuter, 1904, Halticini, see page 28.

\* *Orthotylellus* Knight, 1935, see *Paramixia* Reuter, Pilophorini, see page 210.

*Pamilia* Uhler, 1887, see discussion under *Sericophanes* group.

Five species of *Pamilia* are known from the eastern and southwestern United States.

\* *Parasthenaridea* Miller, 1937, see Pilophorini.

*Pilophoropsis* Poppius, 1914c, see discussion under *Sericophanes* group.

Three species of *Pilophoropsis* are known from Arizona.

\* *Platyscytus* Reuter, 1907a, see Phylini.

*Pseudoxenetus* Reuter, 1909.

The female genitalic studies of Slater (1950) and male genitalic studies of Kelton (1959b) correctly established the position of *Pseudoxenetus* in the Orthotylini, rather than in the Pilophorini, as