Slaterocoris, novum genus
(Type species: *Capsus stygicus* Say)

Generic description.—Body almost glabrous, sometimes covered with a fine semierect pubescence, but without scale-like hairs. Form oval. Always macropterous. Head strongly inclined. Posterior margin of vertex not adpressed to the pronotum and not having a ridge from eye to eye.

Pronotum and hemelytra shining, densely punctured. Antennae slender, with a very fine pubescence, the second joint as a rule shorter than the two apical joints taken together. Rostrum very short, the second and third joint being thicker at their connection. Legs slender. Tibiae with fine spines. Arolia and pseudarolia of the claws well developed and membranous. Genital segment of male very short and broad, trapezoidal. Genital opening very wide. Right paramere toothed and branched, of different shapes. Left paramere slender, falciform. Aedeagus without membranous parts, with two chitinized bands, which are toothed and branched.

I have examined four species of this new genus (*pallipes* Knight, *stygicus* Say, *atritibialis* Knight, *atratus* Knight). The excellent figures provided by Knight (1941) show that *S. hirtus* Knight, *ambrosiae* Knight and *breviatus* Knight also belong to this genus. It will be necessary to examine the rest of the Nearctic species in order to find out whether they belong to this genus or not. I leave this question to be solved by my American colleagues, who may have access to the material. Of the Palaearctic genus *Strongylocoris* Blanch. I have examined seven species (*niger* H.-S., *atrocoeruleus* Fieb., *leucocephalus* L., *erythroleptus* Costa *luridus* Fall., *obscurus* Rmb., *cicadifrons* Costa).

The genus *Slaterocoris,* nov. gen., does not belong to the tribe Halticini Kirk. It is quite different from this tribe since its aedeagus lacks membranous parts, but has two chitinized bands in the vesica. The female genitalia also differ by having distinct K-structures in the posterior wall of the bursa copulatrix. In addition, the pseudarolia are well developed and membranous. All these facts show that it must be removed to the tribe Orthotylini Van Duzee. Within this tribe it comes very near to the genus *Heterocordylus* Fieber, 1858, and especially its subgenus *Bothrocranum* Reuter, 1876. It agrees with this genus in having ocellus-like spots on the front, the antennal fossa nearly touching the eye, the large eye, the slender first segment of rostrum (figs. 25 and 26), the claws having well-developed pseudarolia (figs. 29 and 30), the posterior wall of the female bursa copulatrix having distinct K-structures and the chitinized bands of the male aedeagus being very similar (figs. 17 and 18), as well as by the form of the genital segment (figs. 3 and 4). It differs, however, from this genus by the rostrum which is very slender in *Heterocordylus,* the second joint of antennae which is longer than the two apical joints taken together, and the absence of scale-like pubescence on the body.

In the case of the genus *Strongylocoris* Blanch., the tribes Orthotylini and Halticini seemed to intergrade. The examination of the