Hind margin of pronotum concavely arcuate, leaving base of scutellum exposed; head sometimes nearly vertical but then narrowly but distinctly surpassing front line of eyes; hind margin of callosities nearly or quite attaining middle of pronotum

1. Head when viewed from the side distinctly produced and oblique; angle of face (angle of tylus and bucculae) subacute; eyes small and oblique, placed at middle of the head ........4. Macrolophus Fieb.
   — Head vertical or nearly so; apex of head truncate, facial angle a right angle; eyes large and vertical .....................2

2. Head produced in a distinct neck behind eyes, space behind the eye when viewed from the side about as long as width of the eye ..................—..—..—..—..—..—..—..—..—..
   — Head scarcely produced behind the eye, forming but a very slender margin there of about the width of pronotal collum ..................

TRIBE ORTHOTYLINI n.n.

KEY TO THE DIVISIONS

Head broad with eyes stylate, their inner margins being beyond the pronotal angles ..................................................1. Laboparia Reut.

Head sometimes broad but eyes not at all stylate ..........................1

1. Head broad, hind margin sharp, concentric with or overlapping anterior margin of pronotum .............................. 2
   — Head not unusually broad, not concentric with or overlapping anterior margin of pronotum; eyes rounded behind ...............3

2. Form broad-oval; hind femora often broad, saltatorial; clypeus distinct from the front ........................................2. Halticaria Kirk.
   — Form elongated, body often constricted at the middle; hind femora normal; clypeus depressed and fused with the front ..................

3. Apical two joints of antennae not thinner than the second ..................
   — Apical two joints of antennae abruptly thinner than the second, setaceous, or nearly so .....................................4

4. Base of vertex and sides of pronotum sharply carinate; anterior margin of pronotum sometimes distinctly elevated in a ridge by a transverse depression before callosities; body opaque ....5. Lopidearia n.n.
   — Base of vertex and sides of pronotum sometimes more or less carinate; anterior margin of pronotum in this case not at all elevated ..................6. Orthotylaria n.n.

DIVISION 1 LABOPARIA Reut.

But one North American genus ........................................... Labops Burm.

DIVISION 2. HALTICARIA Reut.

Antennae long, setaceous, as long as entire body; hind femora greatly flattened, saltatorial ........................................1. Halticus Hahn.

Antennae scarcely longer than elytra; hind femora not greatly widened nor saltatorial ........................................2. Strongylocoris Blanch.