

description in having the embolium well defined basally but fading near the middle of the corium, and an unusually short cuneus. *Adfalconia cunealis*, the other species in the genus, is uniformly black above and the basal half of the membrane fumate, whereas the new species is bicolored and its membrane is uniformly clear.

Ceratocapsus avelinae, Maldonado, n. sp.
 Figures 20-24

Male - Overall coloration fuscous. Hemelytra fuscous, cuneus darker, embolium whitish. Head slightly paler than pronotum and slightly darker than antenna. Legs yellowish brown; coxae and trochanters paler. Osteolar peritreme whitish. Abdomen same shade of fuscous as hemelytra. First two antennal segments yellowish brown; apex of second plus all third and fourth segments darker. Setae sparse and inconspicuous. Habitus as in figure 24.

Elongate oval. Head across eyes 0.62, interocular space smooth, basal margin finely carinate, 0.2; length 0.3. Antenna: I, 0.25; II, 0.8; III, 0.5; IV missing; setae short and inconspicuous; first segment thickest, segments II and III of equal thickness. Pronotum punctate, calli obsolete, width at humeral angles 0.82. Scutellum width 0.4, length 0.3, finely punctate. Hemelytra, except embolium and cuneus punctate; cuneus as wide as long, 0.35. Genitalia (Figs. 20-23) with the complex form typical of genus. Length 2.4.

Female - coloration as in male; last antennal segment darkest. Head: width across eyes 0.62, interocular space 0.25, smooth, base finely carinate; length 0.2. Pronotum: length 0.4, width at humeral angles 0.82, punctate and shaped as in male. Scutellum: width 0.5, length 0.35, finely punctate; cuneus as wide as long, 0.35. Length 2.7.

Holotype - male, CUBA, Prov. Matanzas, Varadero, 1.5 m., 4.xi.1966, leg. F. Gregor, in MM. Allotype - female, same data, in MM. Paratypes: 2 males, CUBA, Pinar del Rio, So-roa, 100 m., leg. Jar Prokop; 2 females, Habana, one from Suraco, the other from Alomar-Cojimar; 1 male and 1 female each in NMNH and JMC.

Runs to second part of couplet 17 of Carvalho, Fontes, and Henry's (1983) key because of its mostly uniformly brownish color, oval body, lack of punctures on the head

and its almost glabrous body. *Ceratocapsus graziae* and *C. surinamensis*, the species in this couplet, have quite different genitalia. I have not seen specimens of *C. cubanus*. Reuter's short description mentions an oval body, whitish membrane, and antennal segments pinkish apically. These last two characters are different in *C. avelinae*. The species is named after the late Mrs. Avelina Talavera de Aguayo.

Ceratocapsus cubanus Bergroth

Alayo (1974) listed and illustrated *C. punctulatus* (Reuter, 1875), not *C. cubanus* Bergroth, 1910, a new name for *punctulatus*. Listed in Carvalho (1958a). See discussion under *C. avelinae* n. sp.

Ceratocapsus parallelus Maldonado, n. sp.
 Figures 14-18

Male - overall color pale-reddish brown. Gradually fading from slightly deeper and with very pale-reddish tinge on head to pale-yellowish at apex of corium. First and second antennal segments yellowish-brown, third with basal half yellowish brown fading to yellow toward apex. Base of rostrum, head below, meso- and metapelura, and abdomen deeper red than head above. Coxae, trochanters, and basal half of femora yellow, apical half of femora yellowish with a reddish tinge, tinge slightly deeper than above; tibiae and tarsi yellowish, apical segment of tarsi dark gray. Fore wings with small areas on outer apical half of corium and apex of embolium yellowish, perhaps because of translucency and absence of pits; cuneus reddish, membrane with areolar area and triangular are posterior to cells yellow, remaining parts of membrane grayish (Fig. 14).

Body parallel sided. Head: slightly produced in front, vertex smooth; length 0.31, width across eyes 0.5, vertex 0.2 wide. Antenna: I, 0.2; II, 0.85; III, 0.6; IV, -; segments with very short fine setae, first very narrow basally, gradually thickened to apex, apically thicker than other segments; last three segments of approximately same thickness. Rostrum reaching between middle coxae. Pronotum: collar as long as apical thickness of second antennal segment; calli obsolete, with a few fine punctures length 0.4, width at humeral angles 0.79. Scutellum: width 0.4, length 0.25,