

**REVIEW OF *DALEAPIDEA* KNIGHT  
(HETEROPTERA: MIRIDAE: ORTHOTYLINAE: ORTHOTYLINI)**

RANDALL T. SCHUH

Department of Entomology, American Museum of Natural History,  
New York, New York 10024

*Abstract.*—A revised diagnosis is provided for *Daleapidea* Knight. A key, diagnoses, distributional data, and illustrations of the male habitus and genitalia are provided for the three species currently placed in the genus. *Hadronema decorata* (Uhler) is transferred to *Daleapidea* and a lectotype is designated.

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Knight (1968) described the genus *Daleapidea* to include two species, *albescens* (Van Duzee) and *daleae* Knight. Recent collecting and examination of existing collections reveal that *Hadronema decorata* Uhler also belongs to this colorful group of Orthotylini which breeds on the leguminous plant genus *Psorothamnus* in the American southwest and Baja California.

*Daleapidea* Knight

*Daleapidea* Knight, 1968:101 (n. gen., key). Type species: *Daleapidea daleae* Knight.

*Diagnosis.* Orthotylinac: Orthotylini: Recognized by the structure of the fore tibia, which is flattened distally and covered with thickly set short setae on the ventral surface of the flattened area (Figs. 4A, B), the first antennal segment which is relatively long and inflated subbasally (Figs. 1–3), the rather strong sexual dimorphism with the males elongate and slender and the females much more robust, and the structure of the male genitalia (Fig. 5), with two vesical spines, the longer with two recurved branches, the shorter simple, and the hatchet-shaped right paramere. All three species are strikingly colored, and the males, particularly of *daleae*, are wasp-like in their movements.

*Discussion.* Knight (1968) in his description and key related *Daleapidea* to *Lopidea* Uhler and *Lopidella* Knight based on the presence of a “suture extending down from the base of the jugum to a point near middle of gena.” It is not clear whether the structure Knight referred to is actually a suture, and it furthermore appears that it occurs widely outside of *Lopidea* and its close relatives. My examination of the external morphology and male and female genitalia, suggest that *Daleapidea* is certainly a member of the Orthotylini; however, its relationship to *Lopidea* or *Hadronema* (in which two of the species were originally described) is not evident. I have found no other generic grouping in North America that shares any unique characters with *Daleapidea* that are not also shared with some more inclusive taxon, and suggest further searching be pursued in the relatively poorly studied faunas of Mexico and South America.