

6.8 mi SE of Mercury Hwy on Orange Blossom Rd (A11), 4000 ft, 8 June 1983, ex *Psorothamnus polydenius* (Schuh, Schwartz, and Stonedahl), 3♀♀.

*Daleapidea decorata* (Uhler), **new combination**

Figs. 3, 5I–L, 6

*Hadronema decorata* Uhler 1894:251 (n. sp.).

*Lectotype*. ♀, San Luis, Lower Cal., Mex., Chas. D. Haines, April 1889; deposited in the USNM.

*Diagnosis*. Recognized by the generally charcoal coloration with a bright red scutellum, and the white cuneus and white areas along and adjacent to the claval suture (Fig. 3); the male genitalia (Figs. 5I–L) are very similar to those of *daleae*.

*Distribution*. See Figure 6.

*Hosts*. *Psorothamnus emoryi*.

*Specimens examined*. MEXICO: **Baja California Norte**: San Luis, April, 1889 (Haines; USNM), 1♂, 1♀, Calamalli Mines, April 1889 (Haines; CAS, USNM), 2♀♀; San Jose de Gracias, April 1889 (Haines; CAS), 2♀♀; 24 mi N of Punta Prieta, 2 April 1973 (Powell; UCB), 1♂; 53 km W of Punta Prieta toward Bahia de los Angeles, 340 m, 22 April 1985, ex *Psorothamnus emoryi* (Schuh and Massie; AMNH), 94♂♂, 85♀♀. **Baja California Sur**: 2.3 mi W of Mexico 1 on Bahia Tortugas rd, 19 March 1981 (Andrews and Faulkner; SDNM), 2♂♂, 1♀.

*Discussion*. Uhler (1894) described *decorata* on the basis of several male and female specimens from three localities in Baja California, Mexico. I located seven specimens matching Uhler's locality information in the California Academy of Sciences and the National Museum of Natural History. Of the three California Academy specimens, one bears a lectotype label and two bear paratype labels, probably affixed by Van Duzee, although he never published the designation. All of the specimens in both museums are in poor condition, and the abdomen is missing from the only male. I have selected a female from the National Museum as the lectotype, because it bears the Uhler label "*Hadronema decorata* Uhler."

I have been reminded by T. J. Henry that according to Steyskal (1973) the supposedly correct name is *Hadronema decoratum*, not *decorata*. Because Uhler gave no indication of derivation of the name *Hadronema*, Steyskal (1973) was left to presume that the name "may be derived from Greek *nema* . . .," a neuter noun. Steyskal opted to treat *Hadronema* as neuter, even though the type of the genus, *militaris* Uhler, suggested otherwise. Steyskal offered similar arguments for other genera of Miridae, such as *Campylomma* Reuter, a taxon proposed by a classical author who prepared literally hundreds of descriptions in Latin, and whom we are now supposed to believe—100 years later—was not able to determine the correct gender for the type species. It is my belief that nomenclature is ill served through the institution of such purely academic changes, and I therefore choose to disregard them.

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