

of anterior face of metafemur with small brown spots, meso- and metafemur with a large, fuscous, subapical spot on posterior side; pro- and mesotibia with a large fuscous "knee" spot and a narrow, fine, fuscous line extending $\frac{2}{3}$ length of segment, metafemur with fuscous knee spot and contiguous line continuous to middle of segment; tarsi pale, claws (Fig. 90) brownish.

Male genitalia: Vesica (Fig. 91); phallosome (Fig. 92); right paramere (Fig. 93); left paramere (Fig. 94).

Type designation. Three syntype females are in the USNM collection. For nomenclatural stability, I select one of two specimens mounted on a single point (female with the dorsal side up) as the lectotype bearing the following labels: 1), "Calmalli Mines, Lower Cal., Mex., Chas. D. Haines, April 1889"; 2), "PR Uhler Collection"; 3) (handwritten), "Psallus biguttulatus Uhler"; 4), "Psallus biguttulatus Uhler [handwritten], Det. Uhler [printed]"; 5) (here added), "Lectotype: ♀ *Psallus biguttulatus* Uhler, by T. J. Henry." This specimen is in good condition, except the left middle leg and antennae are missing, and the dorsum is devoid of most pubescence. The second female on the same point (mounted with ventral side up) and third (bearing same locality data) are considered paralectotypes.

Other specimens examined. Mexico—1 ♀, San Pedro Martir Isl., Gulf of California, April 18, 1921, E. P. Van Duzee (USNM). United States—ARIZONA: 1 ♀, [Pinal Co.] Superior, Alt. 2,400 ft, Apr. 16, 1928, A. A. Nichol (USNM); 4 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, [Presidio Co.] Tinajas Atlas, Apr. 23, 1935, E. D. Ball (USNM). NEW MEXICO: 8 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, [Dona Ana Co.] Mesilla Pk., Jul. 12, 1927, H. H. Knight (USNM). TEXAS: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, [El Paso Co.] El Paso, Jul. 23, 1914, J. C. Bradley (USNM).

Distribution. Known from California, New Mexico, Texas, and Baja, Mexico (Carvalho, 1958). Arizona is a new state record.

Hosts. Van Duzee (1923) recorded adults and nymphs from *Vaseyanthus insularis* Rose (Cucurbitaceae) on San Pedro Martir Island, Mexico. One specimen in the USNM collection from this locality bears the label "ex. Brandegea," perhaps a misidentification of Van Duzee's published host. Knight's (1927) *Malvaviscus drummondii* record from Brownsville, Texas should be referred to *L. slateri*.

***Lineatopsallus slateri*, new species**

Figs. 95–98

Psallus biguttulatus: Knight, 1927:35 (in part); McGarr, 1933:953.

Diagnosis. *L. slateri* is distinguished from *L. biguttulatus* by the smaller size, the more narrow, often broken or spotted, fuscous lines on the antennae and legs, and the much smaller, fuscous, subapical spot on the anterior surface of the meso- and metafemur.

Description. Male (N = 5): Length 2.36–2.76 mm, width 1.06–1.08 mm. *Head*: Width 0.60–0.62 mm, vertex 0.28–0.30 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 0.96–1.12 mm, extending slightly beyond metacoxae. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.18–0.20 mm; II, 0.80–0.84 mm; III, 0.50–0.54 mm; IV, 0.24–0.26 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.40–0.42 mm, basal width 0.84–0.86 mm.

Female (N = 11): Length 2.36–2.68 mm, width 1.10–1.16 mm. *Head*: Width 0.56–0.60 mm, vertex 0.32–0.34 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.10–1.16 mm, extending to base