FIXATION OF TYPE SPECIES

Brasiliocarnus Kerzhner and Schuh

Brasiliocarnus Carvalho, 1984: 377.

Carvalho (1984) proposed the name *Brasiliocarnus* with two included species, but failed to designate a type species. In the Zoological Record for 1985 [ZR, 1987, pt. 13F: 197], *B. bahiensis* was indicated as the type, but because this fixation is anonymous it is invalid. The type of the genus is here designated as *Brasiliocarnus fraudans* Stal, 1860 [K. Vet. Akad. Handl. 2(7): 52].

Cleotomiris Schuh

Cleotomiris Schuh, 1984: 81.

Schuh (1984) proposed the name *Cleotomiris* with four included species. For reasons not now obvious, no type species was designated. The type of the genus is here designated as *Cleotomiris schneirlai* Schuh, 1984. This nomenclatural act, which makes the name available, should be credited to Schuh (this paper).

REVISED HIGHER-CATEGORY PLACEMENTS

Dicyphopsis Poppius, 1914

Dicyphopsis Poppius, 1914: 11.

Dicyphopsis, with the single included species *D. nigriceps* Poppius, 1914, was described from one female specimen collected in Tanzania (Kilimandjaro) and placed in the Macrolophinae (now Dicyphina) by its author. The holotype was completely destroyed on shipment from the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, to G. Cassis (Cassis, 1986). We have examined specimens in the American Museum of Natural History considered by us to be congeneric, but not conspecific, with *D. nigriceps* specimens collected in Zaire by N. A. Weber (Stanleyville, March 18, 1948) and Ghana by R. T. Schuh and J. A. Slater (Tafo, October, 5, 1967; many males and females). These specimens fit the original description in all details except that the dorsal vestiture is pale (not dark), antennal segment 1 lacks a longitudinal ventroapical dark stripe, and segment 2 is completely black (rather than pale) with a longitudinal dark stripe on the apical half as in *nigriceps.* Furthermore, these specimens do not have what might be considered a typical habitus for the Halticini; they are elongate, macropterous in both sexes with semitransparent hemelytra, and have a well-delimited pronotal collar and slender hind femora. They do, however, have typical halticine male genitalia, with the right paramere spoon-shaped, the left paramere 7-form, and the aedeagus without a vesica and spines. Based on these observations we transfer *Dicyphopsis* to the Halticini.

A second species placed in *Dicyphopsis, D. spectabilis* Linnavuori, 1975 (holotype examined), does not fit the original description of the genus in many significant details. The eyes are granulose, not touching the anterior margin of the pronotum (contrary to Linnavuori's description), and much wider than the vertex (in *Dicyphopsis* half as wide). The large cell of the membrane forms a marked angle whereas in *Dicyphopsis* it is broadly rounded, and the color pattern is strongly dissimilar to that of *D. nigriceps.* Cassis (1986) examined two specimens of the type series and stated that they strongly resemble *Campyloneuropsis* Poppius. We agree with his conclusions and place *spectabilis* Linnavuori in *Campyloneuropsis.*

Ifephylus Linnavuori, 1993

Ifephylus Linnavuori, 1993b: 207.

Linnavuori placed his new genus *Ifephylus* in the Pilophorini solely on the basis of pretarsal structure. Based on the structure of the male genitalia, we treat this taxon as belonging to the Phylini.

Mendozaphylus Carvalho and Carpintero, 1991

Mendozaphylus Carvalho and Carpintero, 1991b: 201.

Carvalho and Carpintero (1991b) placed *Mendozaphylus* in the Hallodapini. Based on the description and habitus figure and illustrations of the male genitalia of the single included species, we are placing this taxon in the Phylini. No true Hallodapini have been