

and a key to the species of *Americodema* and *Occidentodema* are provided to aid their recognition. All taxa are presented alphabetically by genus and species.

The following abbreviations are used for institutions cited in this paper: AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York); JTPC (J. T. Polhemus Collection, Englewood); BNHM (The [British] Natural History Museum, London); CAS (California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco); TAM (Texas A & M University, College Station); UBC (University of California, Berkeley); and USNM ([United States] National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC).

### **Americodema**, new genus

**Type species.** *Plagiognathus nigrolineatus* Knight 1923.

**Diagnosis.** Species of this genus are recognized by a combination of the uniformly pale greenish-white to greenish coloration, with or without fuscous stripes and spots on the antennae and legs, the lack of spots at the bases of the tibial spines (except for indistinct spots on some metatibial spines), the keeled male genital capsule, the relatively stout, twisted, strongly S-shaped vesica, and by the slender phallosome lacking a lateral notch as is found in *Icodema*.

**Description.** Length 3.28 to 4.40 mm. Elongate, oval. General coloration pale green to greenish white, with or without fuscous lines and spots on the legs and antennae. Head much broader than long; eyes prominent, granulate, more so in males; vertex about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the width of head in males, slightly greater than  $\frac{1}{2}$  in females. Rostrum extending to metacoxae; length of segments I, II, and IV subequal, segment III slightly shorter. Antennae slender, moderately long, ranging from 0.65–0.70 the length of body in  $\delta\delta$ , 0.63–0.67 in  $\text{♀♀}$ ; segment I shortest, stoutest; segment II longest, segment III ranging from 0.54–0.64 the length of II in  $\delta\delta$ , from 0.48–0.62 in  $\text{♀♀}$ ; segment IV slightly longer than I. Pronotum trapeziform, about two times wider at base than median length; scutellum equilateral. Hemelytra subparallel, opaque to translucent, particularly on corium; pubescence short, simple, recumbent; membrane translucent with two distinct areoles. Legs slender, often marked with spots or narrow fuscous lines; tibial spines lacking dark spots at bases, metatibiae sometimes with a few indistinct dark spots at bases of basal spines; claws with hairlike parempodia. Male genital capsule with a distinct median keel ventrally (Figs. 3–6, 10–13), extending from base of segment to truncated caudal area just below aperture; left (Figs. 14, 18) and right (Figs. 15, 19) parameres typically phylline; vesica stout, strongly twisted, S-shaped (Figs. 16, 20), with a large, distinct, subapical secondary gonopore; phallosome (Figs. 17, 21) slender, narrowly tapered to apex, without lateral notch or tooth.

**Etymology.** The generic name *Americodema* is created by combining a prefix from the locality name "America," often used instead of United States of America, and from the root of the generic name *Icodema* to reflect the historical association of the species in this genus to the Palearctic *Icodema infuscatum*. The gender is interpreted as neuter, following Steyskal (1973).

**Discussion.** Males of *Americodema* and *Icodema*, as well as those of the new genus *Occidentodema*, possess a distinct keel that appears to be formed by the bilaterally compressed ventral edge of the genital capsule. As pointed out by Henry (1989), at