Ceratocapsus avelinae Maldonado
(Figs. 15-18)
Ceratocapsus avelinae Maldonado, 1986: 129; Schuh, 1995:90.

Diagnosis.-Distinguished from other species of Ceratocapsus by the dark-brown coloration; head slightly paler than pronotum and slightly darker than the antennal segments; antennal segments I and II brownish yellow, with the apex of segments II, III, and IV darker; hemelytron dark brown with darker cuneus and whitish embolium; and structure of the male genitalia, especially the elongate left paramere (Fig. 16), with the sensory lobe expanded basally and small teeth on the ventral margin, and the truncate right paramere (Fig. 17), with a long projection at each angle.

Redescription.-Male ( $\mathrm{n}=2$ ). Macropterous. Total length (tylus to apex of cuneus) 2.13-2.55; general coloration dark brown; dorsal vestiture short, erect, simple, especially on pronotum and cuneus; body strongly punctured dorsally. Head: Length 0.36 ; width across eye 0.60 ; width of vertex 0.19 ; head nearly as long as width of vertex; vertex weakly punctured; frons rugose; eye prominent, blackish, occupying entire height of head in lateral view. Labium: Brownish yellow, extending to metacoxa. Antenna: Linear; segment I, length 0.30 , yellow; II, length $0.90-0.75$, yellowish basally and dark brown toward apex; III and IV, brown; length of segment III 0.45-0.60, length of IV $(\mathrm{n}=1), 0.45$. Thorax: Pronotum: Mesal length 0.60 ; posterior width 0.45 ; dark brown, strongly punctured. Scutellum dark brown, punctured. Hemelytron: Emboliar margins parallel-sided; punctured; dark brown especially on clavus and cuneus; embolium whitish; membrane brownish. Venter: Dark brown; metathoracic efferent system pale yellow. Legs: Linear; uniformly brownish yellow. Genitalia: Left paramere (Fig. 16), right paramere (Fig. 17), vesica (Fig. 18), and pygophore (Fig. 15).

Female (After Maldonado, 1986).Similar to male in general structure and coloration, except antennal segment IV darker than remaining segments; total length 2.70.

Material examined.-HOLOTYPE, MALE. CUBA. Prov. Matanzas, Varadero, 150 m, 11.4.1966, lgt. F. Gregor (6c) (MM). PARATYPES: 1 female (allotype), same data as for holotype (MM); 1 male (membrane partially damaged by psocids), Prov. Habana, Suraco, 30.IV.1966, 150 m, Jar Prokop (NMNH); 1 male, Prov. Habana, Habana-Alamar-Cojimar, 2-10 m, 26-31.VII.1966, Jar Prokop (NMNH).

Remarks.-Ceratocapsus avelinae is similar to C. grazie Carvalho and Fonts and C. surinamensis Carvalho and Fonts (Carvalho et al.,1983) in the overall uniformly brownish color, the lack of punctures on the head, and the almost glabrous body, and to $C$. punctulatus (Reuter) in the elongate, punctured body. It is easily distinguished from these species by the structure of male the genitalia. It belongs to Ceratocapsus group II (Blatchley, 1926) based on the distinctly punctured pronotum, and to Ceratocapsus group I (Maldonado, 1986) based on the simple right paramere.

## Ceratocapsus cubanus Bergroth

(Figs. 3, 19-23)
Ceratocapsus punctulatus Reuter, 1876: 87; Atkinson, 1890: 141. Preoccupied by Trichia punctulatus Reuter, 1876: 82.

Ceratocapsus cubanus Bergroth, 1910: 68; Carvalho, 1958: 45; Maldonado, 1986: 129; Schuh 1995: 91. New name for Ceratocapsus punctulatus Reuter, 1876.

Diagnosis.-Distinguished by the structure of the male genitalia, especially the elongate left paramere (Fig. 19, 20) with a subapical C -shaped process bearing a prominent tooth sub-basally, and the threepronged right paramere (Fig. 21, 22), with the left branch curved inward and without serrations at the apex, the mesal and right prongs serrate to apex, and the main trunk with a prominent subapical tooth.

Description.-Male homotype. Macropterous. Total length 3.15; general coloration brown with a fuscous tinge on the pronotum, cuneus, apex of corium, and legs; dorsal vestiture semierect, yellow, intermixed with decumbent sericeous setae, especially on pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytron. Head: Length 0.60 ; width 0.75 ; width across

