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REVISION OF THE ORTHOTYLINE PLANT BUG GENUS *HYALOCHLORIA,* WITH A KEY AND DESCRIPTIONS OF FOUR NEW SPECIES (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: MIRIDAE)

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Abstract.—The four new species *Hyalochloria apicata, H. bispina,* and *H. marginatus* from Brazil, and *H. baranowskii* from Panama and Trinidad, are described; *H. rondoniensis* Carvalho is synonymized under *H. scutellata* Henry; males of *H. antilleana* Carvalho and *H. araripensis* Carvalho are described for the first time; confusion pertaining to the identity of *H. caviceps* and *H. unicolor* is clarified; a lectotype for *H. caviceps* Reuter is redesignated; and numerous new distribution records are given. Photographs of adults, illustrations of male antennae, and a revised identification key to the 20 known species are provided to facilitate recognition.

Key words: Miridae, Orthotylinae, *Hyalochloria,* new species, new combination, male descriptions, distribution, identification key.

The genus *Hyalochloria* was established by Reuter (1907) to accommodate the two new Jamaican species, *H. caviceps* Reuter and *H. unicolor* Reuter, both described from only females. Males and their characteristically modified antennae remained unknown until Hsiao (1945) discovered the new species *H. denticornis* from Peru. Based on these newfound dimorphic structures, Hsiao (1945) transferred *H. bella* Van Duzee (1916) from *Hyalochloria* to his new genus *Saileria.* Carvalho (1953), likewise, recognized that male antennae characterized the genus and transferred *H. almeida* Carvalho (1946) to *Saileria.* Henry (1978) reviewed the genus, described 10 new species, redescribed *H. caviceps* and *H. unicolor,* and provided a key to the 13 known species. Carvalho (1985) described four new species from Brazil and one from the Leeward Islands (Saba and St. Eustatius), Carvalho and Ferreira (1986) transferred *Hyalochloria itatiaiensis* Carvalho and *H. inermis* (Carvalho 1985) to their new genus *Adhyalochloria,* and Carvalho (1990) redescribed and selected a lectotype for *H. caviceps* and redescribed *H. unicolor* based on the holotype female.

Scattered evidence suggests that members of this genus are in large part predatory. Beingolea (1959, 1960) reported *H. denticornis* preying on the cotton leaf worm (*Anomis texana* Riley) and the cotton aphid (*Aphis gossypii* Glover) and observed that it was often found on beans, corn, and potatoes. More recent collections of *H. caviceps* in Florida from a wide range of plant genera (e.g., *Bauhinia, Batis, Cordia, Lantana,* and *Solanum*) offer additional evidence that members of this genus are