

with mesoscutum and base of pronotum; mesoscutum dark brown. *Hemelytron*. Hyaline, clavus more opaque pale yellow; apical half of clavus, irregular cloud at inner apical angle of corium, narrow edge of embolium, and basal edge of membrane bordering cuneus dark brown. Ventral surface and legs uniformly pale yellowish brown.

Discussion. *Hyalochloria araripensis* previously was known only from the holotype female taken at Barbalha, Ceará, Brazil (MNHN). I now have studied three additional males and three females from Panama bearing the same color pattern as the female holotype, including the pale posterior angles of an otherwise dark pronotum, that I believe are conspecific with *H. araripensis*. The markings of this species (Fig. 25), also illustrated by Carvalho (1985), resemble those found on *H. aliformis* Carvalho (Figs. 21, 22) and *H. scutellata* Henry (Fig. 34). The pale posterior angles of the pronotum, the dark lines extending along the inner margin of the cuneus, and the presence of a subapical spine on antennal segment I, as well as the lack of a bulbous scutellum, will separate *H. araripensis* from both species.

Material examined. PANAMA, Canal Zone: 1 ♂, Mojinga Swamp, nr. Ft. Sherman, 23-VIII-1951, F. S. Blanton (USNM); Panamá Prov.: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Malta Ahogado, 22-vii-1999, el. 2,000 ft, J. C. Schaffner (TAMU); Chiriqui Prov.: 1 ♂, Reserva La Fortuna, Lights at Fortuna dam, elev. 1,000 m, June 25–29, 1996, Gillogly & Schaffner (TAMU).

Hyalochloria arcuata Henry

Fig. 39

Hyalochloria arcuata Henry 1978: 71 (n. sp.), Schuh 1995: 122 (cat.).

Diagnosis. This species is easy to recognize by the extremely broad form and uniform green dorsal coloration. Despite the apparent distinctness of *H. arcuata*, experience shows that there is always the possibility of confusion if other similar species are discovered, making it very unwise to describe new species of this genus based only on females.

Discussion. *Hyalochloria arcuata* was described from a female taken at Pernambuco, Penedo, Brazil (MNHN). Henry (1978) illustrated the holotype. No additional specimens have been discovered, but males should be easy to associate when they are found.

Hyalochloria baranowskii, new species

Figs. 5, 26, 39

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by the combination of a slender apical spine on antennal segment I and a stout fuscous spine on antennal segment II, with 5–6, stout, erect setae just beyond (Fig. 5), and the uniformly pale yellow to greenish-yellow dorsal coloration (Fig. 26).

Description. *Male* (N = 4). Overall coloration pale yellow, more pale hyaline yellowish green on hemelytra; uniformly clothed on dorsum with erect, pale yellow, simple setae, base of head on each side of vertex near eyes with 3 or 4 long, pilose setae. Length 2.48–2.60 mm, width 1.04–1.08 mm. *Head*. Width 0.61–0.65 mm, vertex 0.34–0.36 mm. *Rostrum*. Length 0.80–0.84 mm, extending to bases of me-