

determined that Van Duzee (1907, 1916) and subsequent authors confused *H. caviceps* and *H. unicolor*, and thus indicated that all records of *H. caviceps* from Florida should be referred to *H. unicolor*. Despite Reuter's (1907) mention of only females of *H. caviceps* from Mandeville, Carvalho treated all of Van Duzee's associated Jamaican material from Mandeville as "syntypes," including a male which he designated as the lectotype. Based on this designation, he indicated that Henry (1978) had reversed the identities of *H. caviceps* and *H. unicolor*. It is clear, however, that Reuter (1907) had only a female when describing *H. caviceps*, making the male lectotype designated by Carvalho (1990) invalid, according Article 74.2 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999).

I have restudied four Van Duzee females from Mandeville, Jamaica, including one in CAS, one in USNM, and two in the ZMUH, and all are conspecific based on structural measurements and on the narrowly fuscous posterior angles of the pronotum. Also, one of the Helsinki specimens is mounted on the same pin with a separately pointed male (not mentioned by Reuter) that also possesses the distinct fuscous posterior pronotal angles found in Jamaican females, as well as distinctive sexually dimorphic spined antennae. This associated male confirms that everyone, including Van Duzee (1907, 1917) and Henry (1978), erred in their concepts of the species *H. caviceps* and *H. unicolor*. This material also agrees with Carvalho's (1990) lectotype male in CAS, noted above as invalid. Therefore for stability of this long confused species, I am selecting as the lectotype the following female that agrees with revised concept of *H. caviceps*: Label 1, "Mandev'le[,] Ja. [,] Apr. 06"; 2, "Van Duzee Collector"; 3 (here added), "Lectotype: ♀: *Hyalochloria caviceps* Reuter, desig. by TJ Henry." (CAS). The one ♀ in the USNM collection and two females in the ZMUH are labeled as paralectotypes. The invalid male lectotype designated by Carvalho (1990) in CAS and the male in ZMUH (mounted on the same pin as one female paralectotype) are also labeled as *H. caviceps*, but are not considered part of the original types series.

All records of *H. caviceps* subsequent to Reuter (1907) outside of Jamaica, except Carvalho (1990), are here referred to *H. unicolor*, including all reports from the United States. Trinidad listed below represents a new country records for *H. caviceps*.

Other material examined. JAMAICA: Lectotype ♀, Mandev'le, Ja., Apr. 06, Van Duzee (CAS); paralectotype ♀♀, same data as for lectotype (1 USNM, 2 ZMUH); 2 ♀♀, Montego Bay, Ja., Apr. 06, Van Duzee (CAS); 2 ♀♀, Pt. Antonio, Ja., Apr. 06, Van Duzee (CAS); 1 ♂, Mandev'le, Ja., Apr. 06 [invalid male lectotype of *H. caviceps* designated by Carvalho (1990)] (CAS); 2 ♂♂, Kingston, Sept. 9, 1917 (465,466), Harold Morrison (USNM); 2 ♀♀, Kingston, XII-1955, N. L. H. Krauss, on *Lantana camara* (USNM). TRINIDAD: 1 ♂, BWI NavBase, 17 vi 52, F. S. Blanton (USNM).

Hyalochloria colombiana Henry

Figs. 9, 30, 40

Hyalochloria colombiana Henry 1978:75 (n. sp.), Schuh: 122 (cat.).

Diagnosis. This species can be recognized by the fuscous antennal segment II with