

Limon, Tamaulipas, Mexico, July 20, 1970, taken at light, Murray, Phelps, Hart, Schaffner. Deposited in the *National Museum of Natural History*.

Hyalopsallus n. gen.

Phylinae, Phylini. Characterized by the hyaline, completely transparent hemelytra; single tipe of pubescence; and short pseudarolia.

Head strongly curved downward, smooth; eyes at posterior margin of head slightly removed from pronotum, ventrally reaching below antennal socket; vertex slightly convex, neither margined nor carinate, with erect light hairs; frons strongly inclined, rounded in front bearing semierect light hairs; clypeus prominent, not visible from above, somewhat compressed laterally, bearing a few dark semierect hairs; jugum and lorum normal; buccula small; gena normal; rostrum reaching middle coxae, segment I thickest, reaching to about anterior 1/3 of prosternum; segment II longest, III shortest; antennal segment I about 1/2 as long as vertex width, thickened apically; segment II cylindrical, slightly incrassate towards apex, longest; III and IV more slender than II; all segments covered with short decumbent pubescence, segment I also with 2 or 3 long, dark, erect bristles.

Pronotum trapezoidal, only slightly inclined anteriorly, smooth; calli obsolete; anterior margin concave; lateral margins rounded; posterior margin concave, vestiture consisting of light semierect hairs interspersed with semierect setiform hairs (pale under incident light, dark otherwise); mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum slightly convex, vestiture as on pronotum; hemelytra minutely punctate; embolium flat, widened towards apex; cuneus slightly longer than wide. Hind femora more developed than others; bases of tibiae with dark

spots at base of dark spines; claws broadly curved; pseudarolia present, small.

TYPE SPECIES, *Hyalopsallus diaphanus* (Reuter)

This genus shows affinities with *Parargmus* Poppius which occurs in the Palearctic and Oriental Regions but can be distinguished from it by having the vertex and the sides of the pronotum not margined and the hemelytra being completely transparent. The completely transparent hemelytra will also separate it from *Atomoscelis* Reuter.

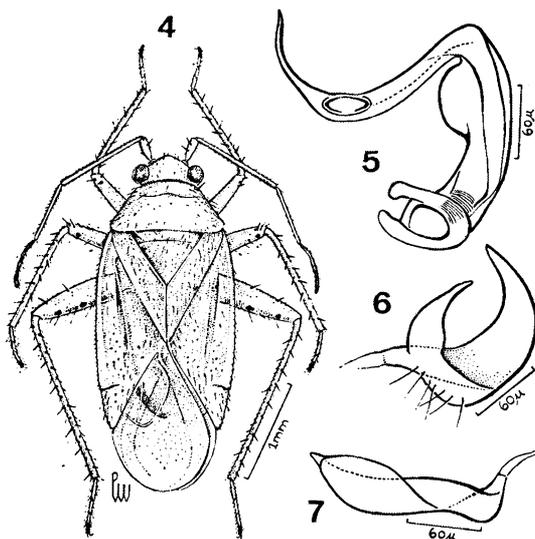
Hyalopsallus diaphanus (Reuter, 1907) n. comb.

(Figs. 4-7)

Atomoscelis diaphanus Reuter, *Ofv. F. Vet. Soc. Forth.* 49(5):24; *ibid*, Van Duzee, *Bul. Buf. Soc. Nat. Sci.* 8(5): 28 (note).

Characterized by the color, dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

MALE (measurements taken from 20 specimens; the average given first followed



Hyalopsallus diaphanus (Reuter). Fig. 4 — male; fig. 5 — penis (excluding outer theca); fig. 6 — left paramere; fig. 7 — right paramere.