

longest, cylindrical, becoming thicker apically; hairs decumbent, some about as long as diameter of segment; diameter of segment III about equal to that of apex of II, more setose than II, hairs decumbent; segment IV more slender than III, longer than I, vestiture similar to III.

Pronotum smooth, shining, somewhat translucent, only slightly declivent anteriorly; calli obsolete, weakly delimited; lateral margins rounded; posterior margin very slightly sinuate; posterior corners rounded; mesoscutum narrowly exposed; scutellum smooth, convex, pointed at apex. Hemelytra smooth shining, hyaline; veins in corium not apparent; embolium flat, sides almost parallel throughout length; cuneus flat, as wide as long; vestiture consisting of scattered, decumbent light hairs. Pleural and sternal areas of thorax with scattered light hairs, abdomen more setose; femora with scattered light hairs, erect and long on underside; hind tibia with rows of minute corrugations, erect setae about as long as diameter of tibia; arolia of orthotyline type, convergent towards apex.

TYPE SPECIES OF GENUS, *Oaxacaenus vitreus* n. sp.

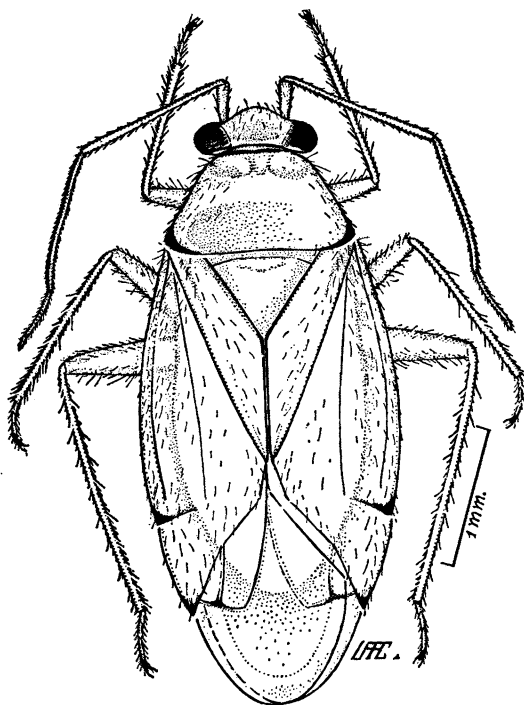
This genus resembles *Pliniella* Bergroth, 1922, in that both have a clear hemelytra. *Oaxacaenus* can be easily differentiated from *Pliniella* by the larger size, the shape of the head with the eyes almost touching the margin of the pronotum and by the posterior margin of the pronotum being almost straight rather than deeply sinuate.

#### *Oaxacaenus vitreus* n. sp.

(Figs. 13-16)

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

FEMALE: Length, 3.56 mm; width, 1.66 mm. Head length, 0.26 mm; head width through eyes, 0.80 mm; vertex width,



*Oaxacaenus vitreus* n. sp. Fig. 13 — female, holotype.

0.38 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.28 mm; II, 1.06 mm; III, 0.94 mm; IV, 0.40 mm. Pronotal length, 0.64 mm; width, 1.22 mm. Cuneal length, 0.62 mm; width, 0.62 mm.

General coloration pale yellowish brown to clear with restricted black markings; body, except for clear hemelytra, pale yellowish brown with margins of posterior corners of pronotum, line along anterior margin of cuneal fracture, extreme apex of cuneus, lateral margin of embolium, apex of rostrum, corrugations of hind tibia fuscous to black; hind femur with several faint brown spots.

MALE: The specimen was accidentally destroyed during dissection and consequently no measurements are available. It was very similar to the female in form and color.

Genitalia: Penis (fig. 14) simple, no spiculi present. Left paramere (fig. 15)