

with both types of vestiture, midventral area of abdomen with only semierect hairs. Tibiae with short decumbent hairs and several rows of semierect hairs with lengths not exceeding diameter of tibia; claws thickened basally; pseudarolia conspicuous, converging at apices.

Type species: *Antennomiris brasiliensis* n. sp.

The enlarged first antennal segment is the most striking feature of this insect. Its incrassate condition with concave sides combined with the relative length of the segment make it unlike any other member of the subfamily Orthotylinae known from the Western Hemisphere. The antennae cause it to superficially resemble the genera *Neurocolpus* and *Lampethusa* of the subfamily Mirinae.

In many respects the genus resembles *Excentricus* which occurs in the same geographical area. The first antennal segment of *Excentricus* is distinctly incrassate but short whereas the second antennal segment is incrassate, grooved and clearly the longest of the four segments whereas in *Antennomiris* the first antennal segment is the longest and largest segment and the second antennal segment is not incrassate. *Antennomiris* can also be readily separated from *Excentricus* by the presence of the prominent scale-like hairs which *Excentricus* lacks and by the broader body shape which includes having a much more triangular shaped pronotum than *Excentricus*. Both have heads which are similar in shape and the clypeus of each tends to be at least somewhat compressed laterally. Both forms have the same body color, have a more or less flattened pronotum on which the area of the calli is not delimited. Also in both the mesoscutum is exposed and the outer margins of the wings are turned downward.

Antennomiris brasiliensis n. sp.

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

Male (measurements of holotype given first followed by those of paratype): Length, 4.40 and 4.14 mm; width, 1.90 and 1.88 mm. Head length, 0.54 and 0.52 mm; width through eyes, 0.82 and 0.84 mm; vertex width, 0.38 and 0.40 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 1.02 and 0.98 mm; II, 0.82 and 0.86 mm; III, 0.56 and 0.58 mm; IV, 0.42 and 0.48 mm. Pronotal length, 0.74 and 0.72 mm;

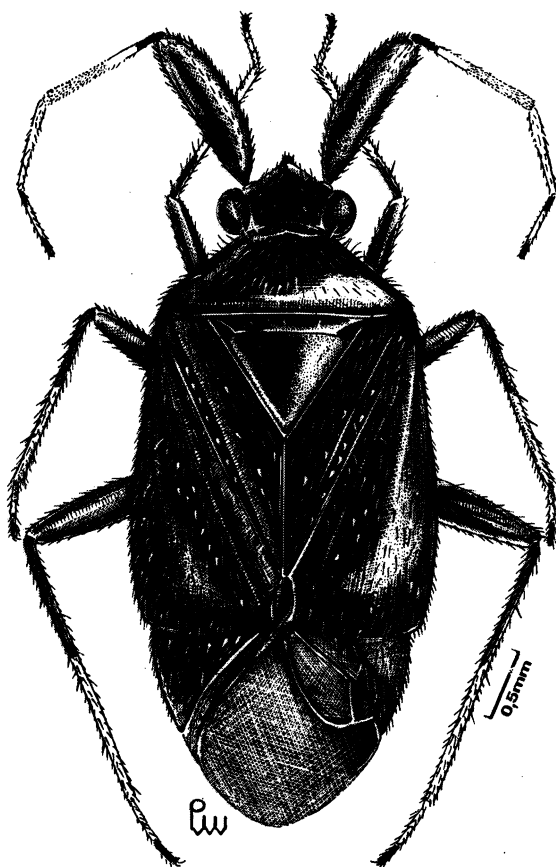


Fig. 1 – *Antennomiris brasiliensis* n. sp., male holotype.

width, 1.36 and 1.48 mm. Cuneal length, 0.70 and 0.74 mm; width, 0.62 and 0.58 mm.

General coloration dark fuscous to almost black with light areas on antennae, rostrum and legs. Head dark fuscous to black with region of jugum reddish fuscous, ventral margin of buccula pale; antennal segment I uniformly dark fuscous to black; segment II dark fuscous or black at base, abruptly becoming light yellowish brown, apical half brown, segment III uniformly light brown, segment IV brown; rostrum pale, almost white, apex dark fuscous. Remainder of body dark fuscous to black with extreme base of wings reddish. Coxae, trochanters and femora dark fuscous to black; basal 1/3 to 2/5 of tibiae dark fuscous to black, remainder pale; basal two tarsal segments pale, third dark fuscous apically. Erect and semierect hairs dark fuscous to black, flattened hairs appearing golden under reflected light.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Genitalia: penis (fig. 3) with a conspicuously branched vesica, as seen in illustration. Left