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| BM | British Museum (Natural History), London, England |
| CU | Cornell University, Ithaca, New York |
| LSU | Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana |
| MCZ | Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts |
| NMNH | National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. |
| PDA | Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania |
| PSU | Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania |
| PU | Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana |
| TJH | T.J. Henry collection |
| UW | University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin |
| ZMHU | Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, DDR-East Germany |

## Morphological Notes

Knight (1939) was the first to utilize male genitalia to delimit species of *Reuteria.* The male genital claspers of known species have been figured (Knight 1939, 1941; Seidenstücker 1954; Kelton 1959; Wagner 1973) except *platani* Knight, which was described from 2 females. Both right and left claspers are distinctive for each species.

The spiculi of the aedeagus are also quite characteristic. Kelton (1959) figured those of *fuscicornis* and noted that the genus belonged to a taxon having 2 or more spiculi. I have found that they range in number from 2 in *irrorata* to 4 in *marqueti.* The spiculi of *Reuteria* may be straight, spatulate and margined with fine serrations, or slender, curved, or forked. The forked spiculi may be twisted around other spiculi or may be slender and clothed with fine setae that give a feathered appearance.

Another distinguishing character not previously associated with *Reuteria* is the uniquely formed tergal process. Knight mentioned tergal processes in the Orthotylinae when he described species of *Lopidea* (1962), *Ilnacora* (1963), and *Melanotrichus* (1968). He also used them in erecting the genus *Hesperocapsus* (1968), and Knight and Schaffner (1968, 1972) used them in describing additional species of *Lopidea.* In *Reuteria* these structures are formed on the posterior margin of the last abdominal tergite, just left of the median line.

## Genus *Reuteria* Puton, 1875:519

Type-species: *Reuteria marqueti* Puton 1875:519.

Diagnosis: Mirids with narrow black lines on each side of the 1st antennal segment which connect ventrally at the apex; small (3.7 – 4.7 mm), fragile, white and tinged with green, often marked with blotches of green on the dorsum and femora, but the blotches may vary from none to many within a species; dorsum clothed with simple white or silvery pubescence; claws characterized by convergent parempodia.

## Key to the Species of *Reuteria*

1. First antennal segment with inner black line indistinct on basal half; transverse apical portion and outer black line combined to form a letter J (Fig. 3). . . . *platani* Knight