

much fewer than the present assignment of 67 species would indicate. At least four species groups should have their own generic status.

This paper is the beginning of a revisional study of the *Ceratocapsus*. For this work, I have examined type-material of nearly all the North American species and numerous undetermined specimens from North, Central and South America. In this paper, I am redefining the generic limits of *Ceratocapsus* and reviewing the *lutescens* group, one of 3 distinct species groups that I am retaining in the genus. The species treated in this group are, for the most part, limited to eastern North America. Of the 23 species presented, 7 are described as new, and lectotypes are designated for *insperatus* Blatchley and *modestus* (Uhler). A neotype is selected for *advenus* Blatchley. Male genitalia of all species and adults of *pubescens*, *rubricornis*, and *vicinus* are illustrated; and a key to species is provided.

The following abbreviations are used for institutions cited in this paper: AMNH, American Museum of Natural History, New York; PDA, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg; PSU, Pennsylvania State University, University Park; PU, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana; TJH, T. J. Henry collection; UG, University of Georgia, Athens (including the C. L. Smith collection); USNM, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. Diameter is abbreviated as diam.

*Ceratocapsus* Reuter, 1876:87

Type-species: *Ceratocapsus lutescens* Reuter (designated by Kirkaldy, 1906:127).

Description.—Medium-sized mirids, length 3.0–5.8 mm, generally subparallel to broadly oval; dorsum pallid or testaceous to black; impunctate to strongly punctured; pubescence silky or tomentose, simple recumbent, long, erect or pilose. Head much broader than long, base nearly straight, touching anterior margin of pronotum, base of vertex distinctly carinate, eyes granulate (more so in ♂), often pubescent, vertex and front often with weak median groove, front sometimes weakly and transversely striated, surface smooth to finely granulate. Rostrum reaching mesocoxae to just beyond metacoxae. Antennae set into eye emarginations on either side of base of tylus; segment I shortest and thickest; II, longest, about 3× segment I, gradually enlarged apically, apex often approaching diam of I; III and IV subequal, III always slightly longer; clothed with thickly set recumbent setae, sometimes intermixed with or replaced by longer, erect setae. Pronotum trapeziform, base 2× or more width of apex, lateral margin straight, base broadly rounded, anterior margin with narrow, but distinct flattened collar, calli indistinct, at most weakly raised, surface finely granulate to distinctly punctate; mesoscutum narrowly exposed, often not visible from dorsal aspect, scutellum subequilateral, length of base only slightly longer