

essentially horizontal and the gena barely evident. In *Argyrocoris* the antennal socket contacts the inner margin of the eye, while in *Ephedrodoma* the socket is separated from the eye by a distance equal to the width of the second antennal segment. The head of *Ephedrodoma* is strongly carinate basally, and the eyes extremely protrusive; in *Argyrocoris* the head is nearly acarinate basally and the eyes, though bulging, are not strongly protrusive. The antennae of female *Ephedrodoma* possess long, pilose setae, a character lacking in *Argyrocoris*.

The two genera may also be separated on the basis of habitus, *Argyrocoris* having a narrower, more elongate form and uniformly pallid coloration (see figure in Carvalho and Schaffner, 1973 for comparison). The erect pubescence of the hemelytra of *Argyrocoris* is fine and pallid, in contrast to *Ephedrodoma* where it is stout, black, and bristle-like.

Within the Orthotylinae, *Ephedrodoma* appears to belong in the tribe Orthotylini; in Knight's (1968) key it runs to *Hadronema*, from which it may be immediately separated by its pale legs and antennae, and by the distinctive scaly pubescence on the dorsum.

Etymology.—The name *Ephedrodoma* (Gr., L.) is derived from *Ephedra*, the host plant, and *domus* meaning house, with change of ending. The gender is feminine.

Ephedrodoma multilineata, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1–2

Description.—*Male*: Of moderate size, ovate; length 3.86 mm; maximum width 1.26 mm. Head black; lorum, gena, and gula reddish, eyes red, antennae pallid; frons set with fine pallid setae, tylus not anteriorly produced, frons with parallel lines of flattened silvery hairs, one pair (1 + 1) extending from inner edges of eyes to bases of antennae, another pair (1 + 1) reaching from outer margins of vertex across frons and jugae, a longitudinal median line on frons extending onto tylus split posteriorly to form a V enclosing vertex; a pair (1 + 1) of lines of silvery hairs extending from genae to lorae; another pair of silvery hair patches (1 + 1) on buccula; vertex wide, .51 mm, exceeding twice the dorsal width of an eye; eyes protrusive, dorsal width .20 mm. Antennae pallid, segment I stout, set with pallid setae equal in length to diameter of segment, interspersed with several longer, stouter, upright pallid setae; segment II slender, with short, pallid, recumbent setae; segments III and IV dusky, with fine, recumbent, pallid setae; lengths of antennal segments I–IV (in mm): .31; 1.23; .74; .37.

Pronotum black; basalar plate, epimeron, and area surrounding ostiolar peritreme pallid, propleura reddish; collar narrow; lateral margins weakly concave, posterior angles acute, posterior margin weakly sinuate; calli indistinct; surface set with stout black bristles, with five longitudinal lines of scaly silvery hairs, one pair (1 + 1) along margins, another pair (1 + 1) extending caudad from margins of vertex, one single line medially; a fringe of silvery hairs also present along posterior margin; a single stout setae present at each anterior angle; pleural region with two longitudinal lines of flattened silvery hairs, one extending from middle of posterior eye margin across propleura to base of fore coxa, the other originating near bottom of eye and extending across lower propleuron and episternum to bases of coxae, contiguous with similar line on head. Scutellum black, lighter laterally; mesoscutum well exposed, covered with flattened silvery hairs; scutellum