

rican species of the genus, especially in the structure of the head and pronotum. It can be easily separated from the other described species by the black stripe laterally on antennal segment 1.

The specimens from the type locality were taken on *Lantana* sp. (Verbenaceae).

SUBFAMILY PHYLINAE

TRIBE HALLODAPINI

Acrorrhinium Noualhier

Acrorrhinium Noualhier, 1895, p. 176.

Cinnamus Distant, 1909a, p. 441. **New Synonymy.**

Acrorrhinium can be characterized as follows—

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Very elongate, nearly parallel sided; coloration pattern either mottled or with one or two contrasting hemelytral maculae.

Body surface smooth, dull, or weakly shining; dorsum usually with short decumbent hairs, sometimes with erect peg-like hairs; antennae with short dense vestiture; abdominal venter with semi-decumbent shining hairs.

Eyes protuberant, nearly hemispherical, removed from anterior margin of pronotum by at least one-third diameter of eye; head neck-like behind eyes; vertex horizontal; frons strongly convex, produced into more or less attenuated spine above clypeus, with five anteromedially directed transverse rugosities posterior to spine; clypeus compressed laterally, nearly vertical; antennae inserted at or just below middle of anterior margin of eyes, fossae contiguous with or only slightly removed from anterior margins of eyes; antennal segment 1 somewhat enlarged, about equal to length of head, segment 2 about three-fourths diameter of segment 1, occasionally increasing in diameter distally, segments 3 and 4 subequal in diameter, about three-fourths diameter of segment 2; labium reaching or surpassing metacoxae; pronotum with distinct transverse impression demarcating narrowed anterior lobe with flat collar about as wide as diameter of antennal segment 1, and steeply inclined, strongly swollen, broad posterior lobe; mesoscutum exposed, separated from scutellum by well defined transverse impression, inclined anteriorly; scutellum distinctly convex; clavus more or less inclined mesially to form ridge along claval commissure; cuneal incisure usually distinct; membrane with two cells, the outer small, elongate, triangular, the inner large, rectangular, reaching to about apex of cuneus; legs long; tibiae with longitudinal rows of tiny, closely spaced, black