

gently curved, broad basally; parempodia hair-like, parallel; pulvilli minute.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 289–292. Similar in structure to *Pseudosthenarus*; very small in relation to total body size; vesica U-shaped; right clasper lanceolate.

BRACHYPTEROUS FEMALE: See *P. buchenroederæ*.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Posterior wall a simple sclerotized plate.

TYPE SPECIES: *Parapseudosthenarus buchenroederæ*, new species.

This genus is named for its resemblance to *Pseudosthenarus Poppius*.

Parapseudosthenarus can be recognized by its entirely black coloration, including all appendages, wooly and setiform hairs, and the structure of the male genitalia. The most closely related genus, *Pseudosthenarus*, always has at least part of the legs or antennae yellow or dull white. The male genitalia of *Parapseudosthenarus* appear in structure to be possible precursors of the type found in *Pseudosthenarus*.

***Parapseudosthenarus buchenroederæ*, new species**

Figures 72, 73, 289–292

MACROPTEROUS MALE: Entirely dull black, membrane smoky dark brown.

Eyes with short hairs.

Labium just surpassing apex of procoxae; pronotum with indistinct confluent calli, posterior margin nearly straight; cuneal fracture very slightly angled anteromedially; abdomen reaching to about middle of cuneus; metatarsal segment 1 about one-third length of segment 2, segments 2 and 3 subequal in length.

MEASUREMENTS: Total length 4.56, maximum width 1.76, length head .24, width head .80, interocular space .36, length pronotum .60, width pronotum 1.32, length scutellum .64, width scutellum .80, length corium 2.20, length clavus 1.76, length cuneus .84, width cuneus .48, length claval commissure .96, distance apex commissure-apex membrane 2.35, length metatibia 2.12; length antennal segments 1—.22, 2—1.08, 3—.80, 4—.44; length labial segments 1—.26, 2—.26, 3—.12, 4—.18.

MALE GENITALIA: Figures 289–292.

BRACHYPTEROUS FEMALE: Body surface, vestiture, and coloration as in macropterous male.

Eyes smaller, vertex relatively wider than in male; scutellum nearly flat; hemelytra reduced, just surpassing apex of abdomen; lateral corial margins broadly rounded; metafemora greatly enlarged.