

Laurinia Reuter, 1884.

Carvalho (1952a) placed *Laurinia* Reuter in the Herdoniini (Mirinae) and *Formicocoris* Lindberg in the Pilophorini (Orthotylinae). Lindberg (1956) synonymized the two genera. Wagner (1957b) reviewed the systematic position of *Laurinia* and on the structure of the parempodia and male genitalia related it to *Globiceps* in the Orthotylini. The male and female genitalia in the Nichomachini are unique and do not show the close relationship to the Orthotylini that was suggested by Wagner (1957b).

Only a single species is presently included in *Laurinia*, *L. fugax* Reuter, from North Africa (see Wagner, 1957b).

Nichomachus Distant, 1904a, see page 29.

Pseudonichomachus Schuh, new genus, see page 35.

TRIBE ORTHOTYLINI

DIAGNOSIS: Facies, coloration, and vestiture variable; sometimes ant mimetic; females occasionally brachypterous; dorsum seldom punctured heavily; pronotum occasionally with flattened collar, less often with rounded collar; cuneal fracture very rarely absent (*Sulamita* Kirkaldy); male genitalia with an inflatable membranous vesica, with or without long sclerotized spiculi; left clasper usually larger than right; female genitalia with K-structures (Figure 109); lateral margins of sclerotized rings usually strongly infolded (Figure 112); other structural features as in Orthotylinae.

DISCUSSION: The single most distinctive feature uniting the Orthotylini is the presence of K-structures on the posterior wall of the female genitalia. The strong infolding of the lateral margins of the sclerotized rings is also useful, but this condition occurs in an almost equally advanced state of development in some Phylinae. Characters helpful in separating generic groups within the tribe are: 1) the presence or absence of spiculi on the vesica; 2) the presence or absence of a pronotal collar; 3) the ant-mimic facies; 4) the length of the ovipositor; 5) the presence or absence of punctation on the dorsum; and 6) the hyaline or opaque hemelytra. The variability of all of these characters is very poorly understood. Therefore, a generic revision of the tribe including the use of those characters listed above, as well as a search for new characters, is badly needed. This becomes obvious in the following generic group analysis.

There have probably been several independent evolutions of ant mimicry within the Orthotylini, but the phenomenon is still very