Tuxenella Carvalho, 1952d.

Carvalho and Dutra (1959) illustrated the male genitalia of *Tuxenella* which confirm the placement of the genus in the Orthotylini, although Carvalho (1952a, etc.) placed the genus in the Pilophorini. This genus probably belongs to the *Sericophanes* group, but it does not have the well developed pronotal collar of most genera in that group and has a more complex vesica with spiculi. Nine species are known from Chile.

SUBFAMILY PHYLINAE

DIAGNOSIS: Facies, coloration, and vestiture variable; sometimes ant mimetic; males always macropterous, females often brachypterous; pronotum sometimes with a flattened collar; parempodia either 1) fleshy, convergent apically, recurved (lyre-shaped) and flattened laterally, 2) fleshy, rod-like, of nearly uniform diameter, and weakly convergent apically, or 3) hair-like and parallel; pulvilli usually minute, always attached to ventral surface of claw, sometimes enlarged and either attached only at base or over entire ventral surface of claw; male genitalia distinctive; vesica elongate, sclerotized, rigid (Figure 228); gonopore variable, phallotheca not fixed to phallobase; left clasper always larger than right, trough-like and receiving apex of phallotheca in repose (Figure 222); right clasper flattened, leaf-like (Figure 234); female genitalia with simple undifferentiated posterior wall, sometimes with posterior margin evaginated (Figure 316); sclerotized rings usually slightly to rather strongly infolded laterally.

DISCUSSION: Carvalho (1952a) defined the Phylinae as those mirids with hair-like parallel parempodia and with the pulvilli attached to the inner surface of the claws (see discussion on page 264). He recognized three tribes within the subfamily—Phylini, Hallodapini, and Dicyphini. Kelton (1959b) showed that on the basis of the male genitalia the Dicyphinae are unrelated to the Phylinae and that the Pilophorini are much more closely related to the Phylinae than to the Orthotylinae, where they were placed by Carvalho (1952a; 1958b).

The hair-like parempodia of the Phylinae are derived from the convergent parempodia of the Orthotylinae (see above). The parempodia of the Dicyphinae, although similar to those of the Phylinae, are of an independent origin and may be the ancestral type in the Miridae. This view is supported by the dicyphine male genitalia which have a membranous, inflatable vesica, more similar to