

Cremnocephalus Fieber, 1860, see discussion under *Cremnocephalus* group.

Cyrtopeltocoris Reuter, 1876a.

Reuter (1910a) placed *Cyrtopeltocoris* in the *Cremnocephalaria* and was followed by Van Duzee (1917) who placed the genus in the *Hallodapini* (*Cremnocephalaria* = *Hallodapini*); Knight (1968) later placed it in the *Pilophorini*, the position given the genus by Carvalho (1952a; 1958b). Kelton (1959b) noted that the male genitalia are of the phylinae-type. The parempodia, which are weakly fleshy and slightly convergent apically, have created confusion as to proper tribal placement. The male and female genitalia, the flattened pronotal collar, the white transverse fascia on the hemelytra, and the general body form all confirm placement in the *Hallodapini* (see also discussion under *Systemonotus* group). At least 13 species are presently placed in *Cyrtopeltocoris*, most from the Southwestern United States (see Knight, 1968).

Diocoris Kirkaldy, 1902c, see page 122.

Eremachrus Lindberg, 1958, pp. 105–106.

Described from brachypterous specimens, and placed in the *Hallodapini* by Lindberg (1958), *Eremachrus* is extremely closely related to *Hallodapus*. Only a single species is known from the Cape Verde Islands.

* *Eucerella* Poppius, 1921, see *Orthotylini*.

Formicopsella Poppius, 1914a, see page 89.

Gampsodema Odhiambo, 1959c, pp. 648–649, see *Diocoris*, page 122.

Glaphyrocoris Reuter, 1903, see page 84.

* *Glossopeltis* Reuter, 1903, *Deraeocorinae*, see misplaced genera.

* *Hallodapoides* Carvalho, 1951a, see *Orthotylini*.

Hallodapus Fieber, 1858, see page 91.

* *Heidemanniella* Poppius, 1914c, *Mirinae*, see misplaced genera.

Hypomimus Lindberg, 1940, see discussion under *Carinogulus*, page 84.

Kapoetius Schmitz, 1969, pp. 72–81.

Kapoetius belongs to the *Aeolocoris* group. One species is known from the Sudan.