

valho and Fonseca (1965) and examination of specimens of the genus, indicate that it belongs to the Phylini. Also, the parempodia are hair-like and not of the type found in the Orthotylini.

*Psallops* Usinger, 1946, Cylapinae ?, see pages 263–264.

*Semium* Reuter, 1876a.

Placed in the Orthotylini by Carvalho (1958b), this genus was correctly moved to the Phylini by Kelton (1959a).

### TRIBE PILOPHORINI

**DIAGNOSIS:** Elongate or robust, sometimes ant mimetic; seldom if ever strongly brachypterous or sexually dimorphic; head declivous to nearly vertical, concave behind, posterior margin of vertex usually carinate; pronotum usually broad and nearly flat, although sometimes highly modified with tubercles or strongly constricted medially; hemelytra usually without defined fasciae contrasting with background coloration; often with light transverse band on hemelytra formed by aggregations of sericeous scale-like hairs; parempodia fleshy, recurved, convergent apically; pulvilli minute; vesica simply curved, U-shaped, not twisted, without enlarged apical or subapical gonopore (Figure 318); phallosome usually nearly straight, without right-angle bend (L-shaped); opening usually terminal (Figure 325); left clasper sometimes distinctly trough-like (*Paramixia*, Figure 334), usually splayed out, wing-like (Figure 320); right clasper small and leaf-like, typical of subfamily; female genitalia with sclerotized rings usually with moderate lateral infolding (Figure 317); posterior wall simple, lacking K-structures (Figure 315), but with evagination dorsally along posterior margin (Figure 316).

**DISCUSSION:** Most authors have defined the Pilophorini as those ant-mimetic mirids with convergent parempodia. Wagner (1952; 1955) was the first author to realize that the tribe, as so defined, was composed of unrelated genera and he redefined the group as those mirids with convergent recurved parempodia and Phylinae-type male genitalia.

In analyzing the Orthotylinae and Phylinae I have concluded that the convergent recurved parempodia are ancestral and that the hair-like parempodia found in the Phylinae are derived from them. I have reached this conclusion because, when convergent recurved parempodia are regarded as derived, as can be inferred from most classifications, it becomes necessary to evolve the phylinae-type male genitalia twice. I am following Knight (1941) who regarded the complex structure of the phylinae male genitalia as a fundamental