

*Closterocoris* Uhler, 1890.

The tribal position of *Closterocoris* has been in dispute for some time. Carvalho (1952a) placed the genus in the Hallodapini, although Knight (1922) had shown rather conclusively that it belongs to the Mirinae. Kelton (1959b) confirmed the placement in the Mirinae on the basis of the male genitalia. Wagner (1970b) placed *Closterocoris* in his Cremnocephalini (Phylinae), even though he had access to Kelton's work on the male genitalia and routinely used the vesica in the Phylinae as a diagnostic feature of the subfamily.

*Cyphopelta* Van Duzee, 1910.

Kelton (1959b) confirmed the placement of *Cyphopelta* in the Mirinae on the basis of the male genitalia, although previous workers showed great disagreement on the proper subfamily position. Carvalho (1952a) placed *Cyphopelta* in the Pilophorini.

*Glossopeltis* Reuter, 1903.

This African genus was placed in the Hallodapini by Carvalho (1952a). The strongly toothed claws, hair-like parempodia, punctate dorsum, rounded pronotal collar, male genitalia, and claws without pulvilli all confirm a position in the Deraecorinae, Surinamellini (Carvalho and Fonseca, 1962), however.

Specimens of *G. coutierei* Reuter, the type species of the genus, are present in both the Helsinki and Paris Museums. The single female specimen in Paris bears no locality labels, but has a determination label reading "*Glossopeltis coutierei* Reuter n.g. et n. sp., spec. typ.". Single male and female specimens from Helsinki bear "Obock" labels; the female also bears a determination label of Poppius. Reuter (1903) did not indicate that specimens from the type series which he examined were placed in Helsinki, but Poppius (1914a) cited the same locality data as Reuter (1903) and noted that specimens did exist in Helsinki. The locality data of the two specimens in Helsinki do not agree exactly with that given in Reuter's original description (they read "Museum Paris, OBOCK, Maindron 871-93"), but the specimens are probably those examined by him. I have therefore labeled the female specimen in the Paris Museum as the lectotype—"LECTOTYPE *Glossopeltis coutierei* Reuter, det R. T. Schuh."

*Heidemanniella* Poppius, 1914c.

The North American genus has long been placed in the Hallodapini (Carvalho, 1952a). My examination of the holotype of *H.*