

*scutellaris* Poppius, reveals that *Heidemanniella* is probably most closely related to *Cyphopelta* and *Closterocoris* in the Mirinae. The only specimen is the holotype female and at the time of my examination it was glued to a card so that the parempodia were not visible. Additional specimens and further study will almost certainly confirm placement of *Heidemanniella* in the Mirinae rather than the Phylinae.

*Makakix* Odhiambo, 1967, pp. 1673–1676.

This African genus is very closely related to *Opistocyclus* Poppius. Odhiambo (1967) placed *Makakix* in the Hallodapini, with reservation. He gave excellent illustrations of the tarsal claws, which are strongly toothed at the base, but did not mention a possible relationship to the Deraeocorinae. The male genitalia of *Makakix* are not available. Examination of related genera, including *Nicostratus* Distant, reveals that the form of the tarsal claws is a valid subfamily character for recognizing mimetic as well as nonmimetic Deraeocorinae. *Makakix* belongs to the Deraeocorinae, Surinamellini.

*Nicostratus* Distant, 1904c.

Carvalho (1952a) assigned this peculiar Southeast Asian genus to the Hallodapini. The strongly toothed tarsal claws and the male genitalia, however, unequivocally place it in the Deraeocorinae, Surinamellini.

*Opistocyclus* Poppius, 1914a.

This African genus is most closely related to *Makakix* and *Glossopeltis*, as confirmed by the strongly toothed tarsal claws, conical scutellum, and punctate dorsum. Therefore it must be placed in the Deraeocorinae, Surinamellini.

Poppius (1914a) stated that the type of *O. myrmecoides* Poppius, the only species in the genus, was deposited in the Berlin-Humboldt Museum; however, it is in the Helsinki Museum (Type No. 7775).

*Tylopeltis* Reuter, 1904.

My examination of the holotype of *Tylopeltis albosignata* Reuter, the only species in the genus, in the Brussels Museum, indicates that *Tylopeltis* does not belong to the Hallodapini (Carvalho, 1952a), but to the Deraeocorinae, Surinamellini. This position is supported by the structure of the male genitalia, the conical scutellum, the punctate dorsum, and the rounded pronotal collar.