cophilic. Another notable feature of this unusual mirid is a stridulatory mechanism consisting of a raised ridge located basally on the hind femur (plectrum) positioned to contact a striate costal margin on the hemelytra (strigil). The striations of the costal margin are very fine and difficult to see, and appear to be present only on the distal portion in the male.

The antennal proportions given in the description were taken from specimens having four segments on each side, however an unusually high percentage (25%) of the specimens in our small sample exhibit antennal oligomery. The antennal proportions of the specimens exhibiting oligomery are as follows:

			Antennal segment			
Sex	Date collected		I	II	III	IV
♀	X-13-82	L & R	1.2	3.8	2.9	—
♀	VIII-10-82	L	1.2	5.8	—	—
		R	1.1	4.0	missing	—

In the associated series of *Pilophoropsis brachypterus* collected from the same trees, only one specimen of 17 exhibited unilateral oligomery. Antennal oligomery is not an unusual phenomenon in Heteroptera (Leston, 1952), however the unusually high occurrence in *Phoradendrepulus myrmecomorphus* leads us to speculate that the extremely restricted habitat and mobility of these flightless insects has led to extensive inbreeding and further that this extensive inbreeding is the causal factor in the oligomery. The less frequent occurrence in *Pilophoropsis brachypterus* would consequently be explained by the greater interdeme gene flow permitted by the mobility of the macropterous males of the latter species. Of the dozens of mesquite trees sampled, only a few large trees had populations of these two species of myrmecomorphic bugs, and these were in general separated by a mile or more of harsh desert. Given the apparently restricted vagility of *Phoradendrepulus myrmecomorphus* individuals, gene exchange between local populations of this species is undoubtedly very infrequent.

Etymology.—Derived from the greek *myrmex,* ant, alluding to the ant-like habitus.

Material examined.—Holotype, ♂, and allotype, ♀: ARIZONA, Maricopa Co.: Ariz. Hwy. 87 at Verde River, Ft. McDowell Indian Res., VIII-10-82, J. T. Polhemus (JTP). Paratypes: 2 ♀, same data as type; 2 ♀, same locality as types, V-24-82; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality as types, X-13-82 (all JTP).

***Pilophoropsis brachypterus* Poppius**

Pilophoropsis brachypterus Poppius, 1914, Ann. Soc. Entomol. Belg., 58:249 (n. gen., p. 249; n. sp., p. 250).

Pilophoropsis balli Knight, 1968, Brig. Young Univ. Sci. Bull., 9:176. **New synonymy.**

Pilophoropsis brachypterus was originally described by Poppius from a brachypterous female specimen taken at "Hot Springs," Arizona. Knight, over 50 years later, examined several macropterous males from various localities in Arizona and described them under the name *Pilophoropsis balli.* One of us (JTP) has studied the types of both species at the USNM. A long series taken from