

new genus has 1) diameter of antennal segment II distinctly greater than that of segment III; 2) vertex wider, its width about three and a half times that of an eye; and 3) costal margin convex from base to apex.

LARINOCERUS, new genus

DIAGNOSIS: The greatly inflated and polished black second and third antennal segments with their broad, flat, scalelike pubescence separate this genus from all others in the subfamily Phylinae; and from all other genera of the family in North America (Fig. 1).

DESCRIPTION: Male. Overall length, 3.0–3.2 mm; ovoid; head, pronotum, and to a lesser extent the coria, with numerous easily abraded, suberect pubescence intermixed with golden, flattened, recumbent hairs. Head transverse, moderately inclined, clypeus distinctly surpassing juga; eyes moderately large, transverse diameter of one of them less than one-third of interocular width of vertex. Antennal fossa distinctly separated from eye. All antennal segments inflated and, except fourth, polished fuscous to black; all segments with numerous decurved dark hairs and segments II and III with numerous long, flattened, scalelike hairs; segment II thickest. Labium reaching between or only slightly surpassing middle coxae.

Pronotum transverse, about twice as wide as long, impunctate; angles rounded; calli obsolete; lateral margins blunt, not carinate; mesonotum broadly exposed.

Hemelytra opaque; costa convexly curved for full length, distinctly emarginate at cuneal fracture; clavus widening posteriorly; embolium set off by a groove only on basal half; prosternal margin straight; membrane with two areoles.

Legs relatively short, hind femora reaching about three-fourths of abdominal length; all femora compressed, posterior pair much taller than others; all femora with numerous, close-set fuscous spots of various sizes, hind femur also with a larger subapical pair (sometimes fused) dorsally and three very large

FIG. 1. *Larinocerus balius* new genus and new species.