

Pronotum smooth, trapezoidal, posterior margin very slightly conclave, obliquely truncate before humeral angles, disc slightly inclined towards the head, calli distinct but flat, collar faintly delineate, lateral margins rounded; mesoscutum broadly exposed; scutellum moderately convex.

Hemelytra elongate, the outer margins almost parallel; clavus distinctly raised above cuneus, the claval suture longer than the clavo scutellar commissure; embolium narrow; cuneus slightly inclined, elongate; membrane long, biareolate, areolae small and elongate.

Legs long and slender; tibiae with long spines, typical hairs and rows of minute, dark tubercles; tarsi long, the first segment noticeably shorter than others; claws very long, slender, of the Cylapinae type; ârolia or pseudarolia not visible.

Type of genus: *Parafulvius amblytyloides* n.sp.

This genus has the general fascies of an *Amblytylus* Fieber (Phylini), but it differs from the latter in possessing the longer rostrum, in type of claws and genitalia. From the other genera of *Fulvini* it differs in the type of head and position of eyes, long cuneus, length of rostrum and small size.

*PARAFULVIUS AMBLYTYLOIDES* n.sp.

(Pl. I, fig. 1)

Characterized by its color and male genitalia.

*Male*: length 3.6 mm, width 1.1 mm. *Head*: length 0.5 mm, width 0.5 mm, vertex 0.30 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 1.2 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, 0.6 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.4 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. *Rostrum*: length 2.1 mm.

*Color*: general color yellowish brown; head pronotum, scutellum, clavus and corial commissure, darker; a whitish line extending longitudinally on middle of head, pronotum and scutellum; sides of pronotum, exocorium and cuneus, lighter; membrane slightly infumate; antennae nearly concolorous, becoming fuscous towards the apex; underside of body nearly concolorous, sides of abdomen reddish brown to brown, apex of rostrum dark, tibiae yellowish, claws brown to black.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

*Male genitalia*: phallus (Pl. I, fig. 2) simple, external gonopore near apex of vesica; theca present; left clasper (Pl. I, fig. 3) as in figure, with hairs dorsally; right clasper (Pl. I, fig. 4) rounded, with long erect hairs or setae.