

The short-winged form may appear to one unfamiliar with the dimorphism to belong to a different genus from the long-winged form.

It is strange that this species has not yet been matched up with any of the species occurring elsewhere.

Genus **SARONA** Kirkaldy, 1902:142

This endemic genus is allied to no other in Hawaii, nor does it resemble any of our other mirids excepting *Kalania*. It appears to be an offshoot of Palearctic *Strongylocoris*. The body is stouter and more heavily sclerotized than in most of our other groups, the head is broad and short, the rostrum extends to or beyond the apex of the metacoxae, the hind femora are stout, and the entire insect has a distinctive facies that is apparent in the illustration.

Only one species has been described, but many new forms are in local collections. Perhaps more than a score of species will be described when the genus is studied carefully. The male genitalia display remarkable specific characters.

Sarona adonias Kirkaldy (fig. 82).

Sarona adonias Kirkaldy, 1902:142, pl. 5, fig. 23. Genotype.

Endemic. Molokai, Lanai, Maui, Hawaii (type locality: Kilauea; Kirkaldy, 1908:198).

Hostplants: *Metrosideros*, *Pelea*. Frequents flowers.

Tribe PSEUDOCLERADINI, new tribe

This tribe is erected for our peculiar endemic genus *Pseudoclerada* which Kirkaldy placed in his division Halticaria. Mr. China agrees that it cannot be retained in that tribe because of its unusual, porrect head. The cone-shaped head of the members of this tribe recalls that of certain predaceous bugs, and it is possible that this group has also developed a predaceous habit. The drawings show well the major characteristics of the tribe without the need of detailed explanation. The first two tarsal segments are subequal in length (measured along their greatest chords), the third segment a little longer than second; arolia convergent, membranous, finger-like. There is no hamus in the cell of the hind wing. Eyes very large, prominent; tylus protuberant. Pronotum without a collar.

Genus **PSEUDOCLERADA** Kirkaldy, 1902:140

This is one of our most peculiar bug genera, and its broad form combined with its porrect head will serve to distinguish it from the other mirids. Both macropterous and brachypterous forms occur.