

Dagbertus fasciatus (Reuter)

Specimens from Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico show marked differences in coloration. In MM from Habana and Matanzas, 8 specimens. Moderately large collections of this species can be made from flowers of appropriate host plants such as *Cordia nitida* or *Tecoma stans*. New record.

Dagbertus olivaceus (Reuter)

Listed and illustrated by Alayo (1974). The lack of reddish areas and the different genitalia distinguish this species from *D. fasciatus*.

Derophthalmoides Maldonado, new genus

Type species: *Derophthalmoides multimaculatus* Maldonado, n. sp.

Brownish, spotted and mottled with yellowish. Head vertical, eyes large, rostrum reaching mesocoxae. Antennal segments mostly linear, second segment slightly incrassate toward apex, nearly glabrous, first segment as long as interocular space; lora not raised. Pronotum declivous, posteriorly well above level of head, smooth; scutellum smooth, slightly wider than long, convex, not swollen or gibbous. Hemelytra with moderately deep fracture, strongly deflexed at cuneal fracture, clavus without punctures. Segments of legs cylindrical, femora not extending beyond tip of abdomen, anterior tibia without apical tuft of setae. Pronotum, hemelytra, and scutellum with very scarce short adpressed scalelike pilosity only.

Genitalia as in figures 7 to 11; left clasper with well developed subbasal apodeme, apex bent at 90°, otherwise simple; right clasper not linear or cylindrical, with short small apodeme near midlength, thus somewhat Y- or sickle-shaped.

Habitus, size, and deflection of hemelytra much as in *Derophthalma*. Both genera have vertical head, declivous pronotum, elevated scutellum, strongly deflexed hemelytra, and only one type of setae. *Derophthalma* (Carvalho and Gomes, 1980) has pitted pronotum and scutellum, scutellum conspicuously swollen; the left clasper in most species has a subbasal apodeme and the right clasper is basically cylindrical with a thin, hook-like apex. This set of characters separate *Derophthalma* from *Derophthalmoides*. The

same type of general shape of the right clasper occurs in several Mirini genera (*Proba*, *Eusticus*, etc.) but these have the right clasper cylindrical as in *Derophthalma*. *Derophthalmoides* runs to couplet 18 of Carvalho's key to the genera of the world (1955) but neither part of the couplet apply to it as it has only small inconspicuous adpressed flattened setae.

Derophthalmoides multimaculatus,
Maldonado, n. sp.
Figures 7-13

Male - Figure 12; brown with abundant yellowish spots on vertex, pronotum, scutellum, pleurae, abdomen, membrane, and legs. First antennal segment with one or two yellow spots, second with yellow band about midlength. Base of clavus and corium more extensively yellowish to level of apex of scutellum, clavus uniformly brownish to apex, corium uniformly brownish to apex and lateral to radial vein. Embolium yellowish with spots and dashes of brown. Cuneus light brown, margined with yellow, disc with small brown spots surrounded by larger irregular brownish, lighter spots. Membrane dark brown, spotted with yellow. Very scarce short, adpressed pilosity.

Head vertical (Fig. 13), distance from anterior margin of eye to apex of clypeus less than half width of an eye; width across eyes 1.0, interocular space 0.35, length 0.2, vertex smooth. Antenna: I, 0.35; II, 1.5; last two segments missing. Pronotum: length 0.75, width at humeral angles 1.42, lateral margins very slightly concave, rounded, posterior margin broadly convex. Mesoscutum exposed; scutellum convex, slightly above surface of clavus but not swollen or gibbous; width and length 0.65. Hemelytra: greatest width at about level with apex of clavus 1.62, strongly deflexed at base of cuneus; cuneus length 0.65, basal width 0.3. Length of body to base of cuneus 2.5. Genitalia as in figures 7 to 11.

Holotype - male, CUBA, Matanzas, Varadero, 1-5 m., 4.xi.1966; leg. F. Gregor, in MM. Paratype - male, CUBA, same data, in JMC. Its small size and deflexed hemelytra give this species the appearance of a *Derophthalma* but differs as described above. The abundant yellow spots all over the body characterize this species and separates it from all other Cuban Mirini.