

stout, C-shaped vesica bearing a flattened, cuplike, apical process (spicule variable from slender to broad and from acuminate to truncate apically); 2) head, pronotum, and scutellum with a distinct mesal line of silvery sericeus setae; and 3) membrane distinctly conspurcate.

A search for an outgroup to use in helping to polarize character information proved somewhat more difficult. G. M. Stonedahl (pers. comm.) indicated to me that *Psallus biguttatus* Van Duzee appeared to share a number of attributes with *Keltonia* and *Pseudatomoscelis* that suggested some relationship. This species, obviously not belonging in the genus *Psallus*, bears the clumps or tufts of silvery sericeus setae along the inner margin of the eye near the antennal base (the minimum found in *Keltonia* and *Pseudatomoscelis*), has indications of homologous dark patches along the inner margin of the cuneus (although no specimens examined have the dark bristlelike setae found in *Keltonia* and *Pseudatomoscelis*), and there is a dark area just beyond the apex of the cuneus on the membrane. Certain other apomorphies, however, indicate that *P. biguttatus* is not congeneric with *Keltonia* and *Pseudatomoscelis* and represents a new genus, which is described as *Lineatopsallus* in this paper. Synapomorphies supporting the monophyly of the species placed in this genus include 1) a distinct fuscous line present on antennal segment II, dorsally along each femur, and along the length of all tibiae; 2) a very slender, although C-shaped, vesica that lacks a spicule separate from the primary shaft; 3) a left paramere possessing a short process basal to the left arm; and 4) a unique, apically flattened phallotheca.

SYSTEMATICS

Keltonia Knight

Keltonia Knight, 1966:590; Kelton, 1966:668; Henry and Wheeler, 1988:469. Type species: *Keltonia rubrofemorata* Knight, 1966. Original designation.

Diagnosis. Phylinae: Phylini. *Keltonia* is distinguished from all other members of the tribe Phylini by the pale body coloration (pallid, yellow, yellowish orange, to reddish orange); dorsal spots limited to the hemelytra; conspurcate hemelytral membrane; dark setal patches on inner margin of cuneus; two types of dorsal pubescence, with sericeus pubescence present in distinct clumps or tufts and often in rows along midline of head and pronotum; pale tibiae with dark spots at the bases of the spines; and the stoutly formed, weakly twisted, C-shaped vesica, with a distinct slender spicule and a cuplike, apical process.

Description. Generally elongate oval, somewhat delicate, small to medium sized, length from apex of tylus to apex of hemelytral membrane 2.36–4.20 mm; coloration ranging from pallid or white to yellow, yellowish green, yellowish orange, and reddish orange, often appearing to have a phosphorescent, velvety bloom under certain reflected lights; dorsal surface impunctate, smooth, shiny or dull, clothed with simple, semierect setae, intermixed with individual and/or tufts and rows of silvery, sericeus or scalelike setae. Head subtriangular in dorsal aspect, tylus slender, pronounced, antennal segment I not or just surpassing apex of tylus, antennal fossa or socket set anteriorly adjacent to lower half of compound eye near shallow, inner emargination, eyes with short, sparse pubescence; jugum adjacent to base of tylus with a tuft of silvery, sericeus setae, often with 2 or 3 tufts near inner margin of each eye and a narrow row along midline or meson (Figs. 45, 46, 50, 51). Rostrum extending to