

Keltonia clinopodii Kelton

Figs. 9–12

Keltonia clinopodii Kelton, 1966:668; Henry and Wheeler, 1988:469.

Diagnosis. *Keltonia clinopodii* most closely resembles *K. tuckeri* in the greenish-to lemon-yellow coloration and the coalesced brown spots on the central area of the hemelytron. However, it differs consistently from *K. tuckeri* in having noticeably fewer spots on the hemelytron, especially on the cuneus and at the base and lateral ½ of the corium; on many specimens of *K. clinopodii*, the coalesced hemelytral spots are almost absent except for a few at the apex of the clavus and inner angle of the corium. Also, *K. clinopodii* feeds on a mint, whereas *K. tuckeri* appears to be a composite specialist.

Description. Male (N = 10): Length 2.80–3.32 mm, width 1.12–1.28 mm. *Head:* Width 0.54–0.60 mm, vertex 0.32–0.34 mm. *Rostrum:* Length 1.42–1.54 mm, extending to base of genital capsule. *Antenna:* Segment I, length 0.20–0.22 mm; II, 0.80–0.92 mm; III, 0.54–0.56 mm; IV, 0.36–0.40 mm. *Pronotum:* Length 0.36–0.44 mm, basal width 0.82–0.96 mm.

Female (N = 10): Length 2.76–3.20 mm, width 1.08–1.28 mm. *Head:* Width 0.52–0.60 mm, vertex 0.32–0.36 mm. *Rostrum:* Length 1.42–1.54 mm, extending past base of ovipositor. *Antenna:* Segment I, length 0.20–0.22 mm; II, 0.82–0.90 mm; III, 0.50–0.52 mm; IV, 0.40–0.42 mm. *Pronotum:* Length 0.38–0.42 mm, basal width 0.86–0.98 mm.

General coloration pale greenish yellow, dorsum with contrasting brown to golden-brown simple pubescence, intermixed with silvery sericeus setae. Head pale greenish yellow. Antenna pale yellow; segment I with 2 or 3 very faint brown spots; segments III and IV becoming dusky to fuscous. Pronotum pale greenish yellow; tufts of sericeus setae as follows: 3 or 4 along lateral margin, 3 or 4 on each side of disc, and a broken row along meson. Scutellum and mesoscutum pale greenish yellow with tufts of sericeus setae set evenly across mesoscutum, middle tuft extending through length of scutellum. Hemelytron uniformly greenish yellow; clavus, embolium, and inner ½ of corium with numerous small brown spots, spots coalescing near apex of clavus and inner angle of corium forming a dark but not solid area, some specimens with spotting absent, or nearly so, on embolium and clavus and, frequently, on most of corium; silvery sericeus pubescence scattered over surface, but more distinctly concentrated along embolium and in the shape of a wide band across coalesced spotted area of middle; membrane fumate, broken by numerous pale or whitish spots appearing conspurcate, small areole and a large spot adjacent to apex of cuneus pale or whitish. Ventral surface pale yellow. Legs pale yellow; apical ½ of femora with numerous, small, brown spots; golden-brown tibial spines with distinct brown spots at bases, basal spots sometimes fading apically; claws brown.

Male genitalia: Vesica (Fig. 9); phallosome (Fig. 10); right paramere (Fig. 11); left paramere (Fig. 12).

Specimens examined. United States—FLORIDA: 1 ♀, Alachua Co., Gainesville, 20–27 Apr. 1981, T. J. Henry, at blacklight (USNM); 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (paratypes), Highlands Co., Sebring 30-IV-1961, L. A. Kelton, on *Clinopodium* (USNM); 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Highlands Co., Archbold Biol. Stn., 20–27 Apr. 1981, T. J. Henry, at blacklight (USNM); 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Highlands Co., Rt. 27, 12 mi S Lake Placid, 20 Apr. 1981, T. J. Henry,