

just past apex of cuneus, a triangular brownish cloud at apical angle, and a few scattered, brown marmorations (weakly conspurcate) through middle between areoles. Ventral surface uniformly pale greenish white. Legs pallid, with only a few, small, indistinct, brown spots at apices of metafemora; tibial spines brown, with black spots at bases on meso- and metatibiae, basal spots fading on apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of mesotibiae, some specimens with a few spots at bases of protibial spines; claws brown.

Male genitalia: Vesica (Fig. 25); phallosome (Fig. 26); right paramere (Fig. 27); left paramere (Fig. 28).

Type specimens. Holotype δ : United States, Texas, Aransas Co., Ingleside, Rt. 361, 19 April 1983, T. J. Henry & A. G. Wheeler, Jr., taken on *Stemodia tomentosa* (USNM). Paratypes: 1 δ , 2 f , same data as for holotype; 3 m , 7 f , Texas, Kleburg Co., N Padre Island, 21 April 1983, T. J. Henry & A. G. Wheeler, Jr., on *S. tomentosa* (USNM).

Etymology. This species is so named because of its overall pallid or white to pale greenish-white coloration.

Distribution. Known only from coastal Texas.

Hosts. Adults and nymphs of this species were collected and reared on *Stemodia tomentosa* (Mill.) Greenm. & Thomps. [Scrophulariaceae]. The pale coloration of this bug makes it almost impossible to detect on the pubescent, pale, greenish-white stems and foliage of this unusual prostrate plant, which grows in sandy coastal areas of the Gulf States.

***Keltonia robusta*, new species**

Figs. 15, 29–32

Diagnosis. *Keltonia robusta*, the largest species of the genus, is most similar to *K. sulphurea*. It can be distinguished from *K. sulphurea* by the larger size (length more than 3.50 mm vs. 3.00 mm or less for *K. sulphurea*), the smaller, more profusely sprinkled, hemelytral spots, and the longer length of the rostrum that reaches midway on the male genital capsule and base of the ovipositor in females.

Description. Male (N = 8): Length 3.52–4.20 mm, width 1.52–1.60 mm. *Head*: Width 0.68–0.70 mm, vertex 0.36–0.38 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 2.04–2.08 mm; extending midway on genital segment. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.24–0.30 mm; II, 1.16–1.18 mm; III, 0.68–0.74 mm; IV, 0.44–0.50 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.48–0.56 mm, basal width 1.16–1.24 mm.

Female (N = 10): Length 3.50–3.96 mm, width 1.52–1.56 mm. *Head*: Width 0.66–0.70 mm, vertex 0.38–0.40 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 2.04–2.20 mm; extending to base of ovipositor. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.24–0.26 mm; II, 1.06–1.18 mm; III, 0.68–0.76 mm; IV, 0.38–0.48 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.50–0.54 mm, basal width 1.16–1.20 mm.

General coloration phosphorescent yellowish green, dorsum with recumbent, golden-brown, simple pubescence, intermixed with silvery, sericeus setae. Head greenish yellow. Antenna uniformly yellow to greenish yellow, segment I sometimes with 2 pale-brown spots, segments III and IV and apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of II sometimes pale, dusky brown; pubescence short, recumbent, pale golden brown. Pronotum greenish yellow, more green on discal area (posterior to calli); tufted sericeus setae finer than on head,