

tufted pattern somewhat irregular, setae concentrated along lateral margins, rectangularly around calli, and along meson. Scutellum and mesoscutum greenish yellow, middle of mesoscutum with a large tuft of sericeus setae at middle, remaining surface with scattered (i.e., not tufted), sericeus setae. Hemelytron yellowish to greenish yellow, thickly and uniformly speckled with tiny, pale-brown spots more concentrated in the central area of hemelytron (on clavus and inner  $\frac{1}{2}$  of corium) but not coalescing to form a solid brown area; sericeus setae evenly, but thickly, scattered on embolium, corium, clavus, and cuneus; membrane yellowish brown with numerous pale or whitish spots appearing conspurcate, veins brownish, paler apically. Ventral surface uniformly yellowish to greenish yellow. Legs pale yellow; metafemora uniformly and finely brown spotted, pro- and mesofemora more sparsely spotted; tibial spines brown with brown spots at bases.

**Male genitalia:** Vesica (Fig. 29); phallosheath (Fig. 30); right paramere (Fig. 31); left paramere (Fig. 32).

**Type specimens.** Holotype  $\delta$ : United States, Florida, Franklin Co., Carrabelle, 4 May 1981, T. J. Henry, taken on *Conradina canescens* (USNM). Paratypes: 10  $\delta\delta$ , 17  $\text{♀♀}$ , same data as for holotype (FSCA, USNM); 3  $\text{♀♀}$ , Florida, Franklin Co., 5 mi W Carrabelle, 4 May 1981, T. J. Henry, on *C. canescens* (USNM); 2  $\delta\delta$ , 11  $\text{♀♀}$ , Florida, Franklin Co., Rt. 98, Carrabelle, 1 May 1984, T. J. Henry & A. G. Wheeler, Jr., on *C. canescens*; 12  $\delta\delta$ , 2  $\text{♀♀}$ , Florida, Gulf Co., Rt. 30, 8 mi S Port St. Joe on St. Joe Peninsula, 1 May 1984, T. J. Henry & A. G. Wheeler, Jr., on *C. canescens* (FSCA, USNM); 13  $\delta\delta$ , 11  $\text{♀♀}$ , Florida, Liberty Co., Rt. 12 & Jct. 271, 6 mi N Bristol, 2 May 1984, T. J. Henry & A. G. Wheeler, Jr., on *C. canescens*; 5  $\delta\delta$ , 10  $\text{♀♀}$  (and nymphs), Florida, Okaloosa Co., Niceville, Rt. 20, 9 May 1981, T. J. Henry, on *C. canescens*; 6  $\delta\delta$ , 14  $\text{♀♀}$ , Florida, Okaloosa Co., Niceville, 9 May 1982, T. J. Henry, on *C. canescens*.

**Etymology.** This species is so named because of its relatively large, robust size.

**Distribution.** Known only from the panhandle region of Florida.

**Host.** Nymphs and adults were abundant on and apparently are restricted to *Conradina canescens* (Torr. and Gray) Gray [Lamiaceae].

*Keltonia rubrofemorata* Knight

Figs. 16, 33–36

*Keltonia rubrofemorata* Knight, 1966:590; Kelton, 1966:670; Henry and Wheeler, 1988:469.

**Diagnosis.** *Keltonia rubrofemorata* is one of the most unusual species of the genus in having the dorsal surface bright shiny yellow to yellowish green and lacking the numerous hemelytral tufts of silvery sericeus setae found on most other species. In addition, the distinct hemelytral spotting prevalent in other species of *Keltonia* is replaced by a large, solid, centrally located, fuscous area that is clothed only with relatively slender sericeus setae (i.e., not distinct tufted patches), and the head, first antennal segments, and femora are profusely marked with red.

**Description.** Male (N = 10): Length 2.40–2.80 mm, width 0.92–1.08 mm. **Head:** Width 0.54–0.56 mm, vertex 0.30–0.32 mm. **Rostrum:** Length 1.04–1.08 mm, extending to apices of metacoxae, not quite reaching genital capsule. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.16–0.20 mm; II, 0.68–0.70 mm; III, 0.44–0.50 mm; IV, 0.36–0.40 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.32–0.36 mm, basal width 0.80–0.82 mm.