

ovipositor. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.20–0.22 mm; II, 0.80–0.82 mm; III, 0.46–0.50 mm; IV, 0.30–0.32 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.38–0.40 mm, basal width 0.84–0.86 mm.

General coloration pale shiny yellow, dorsum with semierect, pale or yellow, simple setae, intermixed with silvery sericeus setae. Head shiny yellow, sometimes with a dusky brown patch at inner posterior margin of each eye. Antenna uniformly yellow. Pronotum uniformly, shiny yellow, sometimes paler across disc behind calli; sericeus setae scattered singly or in tufts of 2 or more. Scutellum and mesoscutum yellow with a few sericeus setae. Hemelytron shiny yellow, becoming translucent along embolium, middle of corium, claval commissure, and at base and apex of cuneus, set with indistinct, pale-brown spots on clavus, corium, and cuneus; distinct setigerous fuscous patches absent on inner margin of cuneus, represented at most by only small pale-brown spots and slightly darker setae; clothed with pale-yellow, simple setae, intermixed with scattered individual or small tufts of 2–3 sericeus setae. Membrane smoky brown, broken by pallid or whitish spots, some areas becoming almost entirely pallid, lateral margin just past apex of cuneus with a large fuscous spot. Ventral surface uniformly yellow. Legs yellow; apical half of metafemur sparsely set with tiny, scattered, brown spots; tibial spines pale brown with brown spots at bases, basal spots fading apically; claws pale brown.

*Male genitalia*: Vesica (Fig. 37); phallosome (Fig. 38); right paramere (Fig. 39); left paramere (Fig. 40).

**Type specimens.** Holotype ♂: Mexico, Oaxaca, 10 mi E Totolapan, elev. 4,000 ft, 20 July 1987, Kovarik & Schaffner (USNM). Paratypes: 10 ♂♂, 15 ♀♀, same data as for holotype (TAM, USNM); 4 ♀♀, Mexico, Oaxaca, 11 mi W Tehuantepec, 23 July 1973, Mastro & Schaffner (TAM, USNM); 1 ♀, Mexico, Sinaloa, Mazatlan, 16–18 July 1964, L. A. Kelton (CNC).

**Etymology.** This species is named in honor of its primary collector Joseph C. Schaffner (TAM), who also furnished more than 700 of the specimens used in this study.

**Distribution.** Oaxaca and Sinaloa, Mexico.

**Host.** Unknown.

### *Keltonia steineri*, new species

Figs. 54–57

**Diagnosis.** *Keltonia steineri* belongs to the group of species that lacks the coalesced brown cloud on the middle of the hemelytron. It is most similar to *K. sulphurea* in having uniformly sprinkled, small, brown spots on the hemelytra, but is distinguished by the creamier or more “delicate” yellow coloration, and the much longer rostrum that extends well onto the male genital capsule and past the base of the ovipositor in females.

**Description.** Male (N = 2): Length 2.80–3.08 mm, width 1.10–1.18 mm. *Head*: Width 0.60–0.64 mm, vertex 0.32–0.34 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.74–1.80 mm, extending well past metacoxae to base of genital segment or beyond. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.22–0.24 mm; II, 0.96–0.98 mm; III, 0.54–0.60 mm; IV, 0.42–0.44 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.42–0.44 mm, basal width 0.90–0.92 mm.

Female (N = 1): Length 2.92 mm, width 1.18 mm. *Head*: Width 0.58 mm, vertex