

Etymology. This species is named in honor of Warren E. Steiner (USNM), who collected this attractive new mirid.

Type specimens. Holotype ♂: Grand Bahama Island, Xanadu Beach, 23 June 1987, W. E. Steiner, M. J. & R. Molineaux (USNM). Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as for holotype (USNM).

Distribution. Known only from Grand Bahama Island.

Host. Unknown.

Keltonia sulphurea (Reuter)

Figs. 42, 45–48, 58–61

Psallus sulphureus Reuter, 1907:23; Van Duzee, 1907:27, 1909:183 (in part).

Apocremnus sulphureus: Barber, 1914:500 (in part?).

Reuteroscopus sulphureus: Knight, 1923:462 (in part); Blatchley, 1926:951 (in part);

Knight, 1941:49 (in part); Carvalho, 1958:138 (in part).

Psallus conspurcatus Blatchley, 1928:16; Blatchley, 1930:66 (synonymized under *sulphurea* of authors by Knight, 1966:591). **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Keltonia fuscipunctata Knight, 1966:591; Kelton, 1966:670. **NEW SYNONYMY.**

Keltonia conspurcata: Knight, 1966:591.

Keltonia sulphurea: Knight, 1966:590 (in part); Kelton, 1966:668 (in part); Henry and Wheeler, 1988:469 (in part).

Diagnosis. *Keltonia sulphurea* belongs to the group of species possessing a uniformly brown-speckled hemelytron lacking a coalesced, central, brown area. It differs from *K. robusta* in the smaller size (length less than 3.20 mm vs. 3.50 mm or longer in *K. robusta*), the much shorter length of the rostrum that extends only just beyond the apices of the metacoxae, the larger, more distinct and uniformly distributed spots and more distinctly clumped sericeus on the hemelytra. From *K. steineri* it is distinguished by the greenish-yellow coloration, and more dense hemelytral spotting and shorter rostrum. Externally, this species is much like *K. bifurca*, but has slightly larger, more distinct hemelytral spots and the rostrum does not extend beyond the male genital capsule or the ovipositor in females.

Description. Male (N = 10): Length 2.88–3.12 mm, width 1.25–1.28 mm. *Head*: Width 0.56–0.58 mm, vertex 0.30–0.32 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.30–1.36 mm, extending to base of genital segment. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.20–0.22 mm; II, 0.86–0.92 mm; III, 0.50–0.52 mm; IV, 0.42–0.44 mm. *Pronotum*: Mesal length 0.40–0.42 mm, basal width 0.86–0.90 mm.

Female (N = 10): Length 2.88–3.16 mm, width 1.24–1.28 mm. *Head*: Width 0.56–0.58 mm, vertex 0.32–0.34 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.28–1.32 mm, extending to base of ovipositor. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.22–0.24 mm; II, 0.86–1.02 mm; III, 0.50–0.52 mm; IV, 0.40–0.44 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.40–0.42 mm, width 0.86–0.92 mm.

General coloration phosphorescent greenish yellow, dorsum with semierect, golden-brown, simple setae, intermixed with silvery sericeus pubescence. Head (Fig. 45) uniformly greenish yellow. Antenna yellowish, with a few pale-brown spots on segment I, general pubescence short, recumbent, segment I with 2 larger bristlelike setae. Pronotum (Fig. 46) greenish yellow; sericeus setae as follows: 3 clumps on lateral