

sometimes with a few scattered brown spots, especially along base of vertex and across anterior edge of frons; set with long, erect, dark, bristlelike setae, intermixed with tufts of silvery sericeus setae on tylus, lorum, vertex, and 2 patches along inner margin of eye. Antenna pallid; segment I with a subapical and subbasal fuscous band, usually darkest on inner surface; segment II with 3–5 dark spots, most distinct dorsally; segment III brown, with a fuscous band at base; segment IV dark brown. Pronotum greenish yellow, tinged with orange yellow on calli, spots varying from uniformly sprinkled, except on area of calli, to nearly absent, each spot giving rise to a dark bristle. Hemelytron pallid to greenish yellow, often strongly tinged with deep orange yellow; uniformly spotted, with widely scattered tufts of 3–6 silvery sericeus setae; inner margin cuneus with 2 dark patches of dark bristlelike setae; membrane dark smoky brown, with a large darker spot just beyond apex of cuneus, area adjacent to apex of cuneus and posterior to dark spot pallid; veins pallid to orange yellow. Ventral surface greenish yellow, usually with a streak of orange or orange yellow on propleura, mesopleura, and prosternum; abdomen greenish yellow, with scattered brown spots, sides usually tinged with orange yellow. Legs pallid; femora thickly brown spotted, metafemora with 6 dorsal, stout, bristlelike setae; tibiae with large dark spots at bases of stout black spines; tarsi pale, becoming darker apically; claws fuscous.

Male genitalia: Vesica (Fig. 79); phallosome (Fig. 80); right paramere (Fig. 81); left paramere (Fig. 82).

Type specimens. Holotype ♂: Puerto Rico, Puente Blanco Quebradillas, 10 June 1990, A. G. Wheeler, Jr., beaten from *Croton* sp. (USNM). Paratypes: 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as for holotype (USNM); 3 ♀♀, Puerto Rico, Guánica Forest Reserve, 9 June 1990, A. G. Wheeler, Jr., on shrubs (USNM); 3 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, St. Thomas, Vir. Ids., no specific locality, June 5, 1917, H. Morrison (USNM); 1 ♂, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Vir. Ids., June 2, 1917, H. Morrison (USNM).

Etymology. This species is named *insularis* after the Latin noun *insula*, meaning island, and refers to its distribution on the islands of Puerto Rico and St. Thomas.

Distribution. Known only from Puerto Rico and St. Thomas.

Hosts. Part of the type series from Puerto Rico was taken on *Croton* sp. (Euphorbiaceae), a common host for *P. seriatus*, as well.

Pseudatomoscelis seriatus (Reuter)

Figs. 66–73, 83–86

Atomoscelis seriatus Reuter, 1876:91; Van Duzee, 1909:183; Van Duzee, 1914:29.

Psallus delicatus Howard, 1898:101 (misidentification).

Psallus atomophorus Reuter, 1907:22; Van Duzee, 1907:27; Van Duzee, 1909:183.

NEW SYNONYMY.

Pseudatomoscelis seriatus: Poppius, 1911:86; Knight, 1968:55; Sterling and Dean, 1977:1–28 (bibliography); Kelton, 1980:331 (habitus, p. 286); Snodgrass et al., 1984:851; Schuh and Schwartz, 1985:434, fig. 54; Henry and Wheeler, 1988:495.

Psallus seriatus: Van Duzee, 1916:46; Van Duzee, 1917:407; Blatchley, 1926:957; Knight, 1926a:106, 1926b:36, 1941:45; Carvalho, 1958:131.

Diagnosis. *P. seriatus* is easily distinguished from *P. flora* by the dark-spotted pale to green dorsum. From *P. insularis*, it is separated by the larger size, more profusely