

inverted L-shaped mark on dorsal and inner surface; segment II uniformly slender, with a distinct fuscous line (interrupted in some specimens) extending entire length; segment III and IV most slender. Pronotum trapeziform, immaculate, with scattered simple and tufts of silvery sericeous setae; calli prominent, contiguous at middle. Hemelytron macropterous, translucent, weakly shiny, with scattered, indistinct, pale-brown spots, set with semierect simple and scattered tufts of silvery sericeous setae; inner margin of cuneus with one to several pale-brown spots (set with only pale, golden-brown setae); membrane translucent pale or white, with a large fuscous spot laterally near apex of cuneus, apical areas weakly clouded with pale brown, some areas becoming indistinctly conspurcate. Legs relatively slender, femora often speckled, dorsal edge of each with a distinct fuscous line dorsally; each tibia with a fuscous "knee" spot and line extending distally to middle or beyond; claws slender, with setiform parempodia and quadrate fleshy pulvilli (Fig. 90). Male genitalia: Vesica very slender, C-shaped, lacking separate spicules, secondary gonopore located at middle; left paramere stout, with a short blunt knob at base of anterior arm; right paramere ovoid, somewhat tapering apically; phallosome oddly flattened apically.

Etymology. This generic name is derived from the Latin "*linea*," meaning line, and the mirid generic name "*Psallus*," to draw attention to the fuscous lines found on the antennae and legs of both included species. The gender is masculine.

Lineatopsallus biguttulatus (Uhler),

New Combination

Figs. 87-94

Psallus biguttulatus Uhler, 1894:275; Van Duzee, 1917:407; Knight, 1927:35 (in part); Carvalho, 1958:117; Henry and Wheeler, 1988:492.

Oncotylus biguttulatus: Van Duzee, 1923:157.

Diagnosis. *L. biguttulatus* is distinguished from *L. slateri* by the larger size, more distinct fuscous lines on the antennal segments and legs, and the larger, more distinct, subapical, fuscous spot on the posterior surface of the meso- and metafemur.

Description. Male (N = 9): Length 2.92-3.20 mm, width 1.16-1.24 mm. **Head:** Width 0.66-0.68 mm, vertex 0.28-0.30 mm. **Rostrum:** Length 1.00-1.04 mm, extending to metacoxae. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.22-0.24 mm; II, 0.88-0.92 mm; III, 0.50-0.56 mm; IV, 0.26-0.28 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.46-0.48 mm, basal width 1.00-1.04 mm.

Female (N = 14): Length 2.88-3.40 mm, width 1.42-1.62 mm. **Head:** Width 0.66-0.68 mm, vertex 0.36-0.38 mm. **Rostrum:** Length 1.18-1.32 mm, extending to metacoxae. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.22-0.24 mm; II, 0.88-0.92 mm; III, 0.50-0.56 mm; IV, 0.26-0.28 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.46-0.48 mm, basal width 1.00-1.04 mm.

Female (N = 14): Length 2.88-3.40 mm, width 1.42-1.62 mm. **Head:** Width 0.66-0.68 mm, vertex 0.36-0.38 mm. **Rostrum:** Length 1.18-1.32 mm, extending to metacoxae. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.22-0.24 mm; II, 0.88-1.02 mm; III, 0.44-0.48 mm; IV, 0.24-0.26 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.48-0.52 mm, basal width 1.06-1.22 mm.

General coloration pallid to very pale yellow, dorsum with erect and semierect