

Ins. 4: 34] which is a junior synonym of *Der-aeocoris schach* (Fabricius, 1781). The above synonymy is clear from Parfitt's description and was apparently known to British authors because Saunders (1892: 294) cited "Exeter, Parfitt" in distribution of "*Loxops coccineus*." However, we are unable to find any mention of Parfitt's name in synonymy and are forced to establish the synonymy as new.

#### NEW COMBINATIONS

*Badezorus annulicornis* (Reuter),  
new combination

*Plagiognathus annulicornis* Reuter, 1879: 298 (n. sp.).

*Pararagmus subsinuatus* Poppius, 1912: 25 (n. sp.).

*Pararagmus annulicornis*: Kiritshenko, 1926: 226 (n. comb., syn.).

Our examination of the male genitalia of *Plagiognathus annulicornis* Reuter indicates that the vesica has a very long single terminal spine of the type found in *Badezorus signaticornis* (Reuter, 1904). The species is closely related if not synonymous with *Chamaepsallus tomentosus* (Reuter, 1904), which was transferred to *Badezorus* by Linnavuori (1993a).

*Michailocoris chinensis* (Hsiao),  
new combination

*Aretas chinensis* Hsiao, 1941: 245 (n. sp.).

*Pseudoloxops chinensis*: Carvalho, 1958: 127 (n. comb.).

The only material mentioned in the original description of *A. chinensis* was a female holotype, but male genitalia were figured. In the U.S. National Museum the species is represented by one male labeled by Hsiao himself as "allotype" but possibly being the holotype. Examination of this specimen shows that the species was wrongly placed by Hsiao in the genus *Aretas* Distant (junior synonym of *Pseudoloxops* Kirkaldy), Orthotylinae, and belongs in fact to the genus *Michailocoris* Stys, Bryocorinae, Ecritotarsini. *Michailocoris chinensis* is similar to *M. josifovi* Stys (Korea, Far East of Russia), but differs from it in having relatively larger eyes and in having the coloration of the clavus in the male similar to that in the *M. josifovi* female.

*Orthotylus* Fieber, 1858

*Orthotylus* Fieber, 1858: 315.

*Melanotrichus* Reuter, 1875: 151.

*Melanotrichus* Reuter has been treated as a subgenus of *Orthotylus* or as a genus, depending on the author. It has also been treated as a synonym of *Orthotylus*. Several authors have recently described new species of Orthotylinae in *Melanotrichus*. In our view these generic assignments are poorly founded because no characters will consistently allow for recognition of *Melanotrichus* and its distribution clearly suggests an unnatural assemblage. We therefore prefer to treat these species as members of a more broadly construed *Orthotylus* until such time as more comprehensive studies are conducted on the generic classification of *Orthotylus* and its near relatives—recognizing that *Orthotylus* is also clearly not monophyletic. The new combinations created by this action are: *O. argentinus* Carvalho, 1985; *O. minensis* Carvalho, 1985; *O. saltensis* Carvalho, 1985; *O. clarensis* Carvalho, 1990; *O. bonaerensis* Carvalho and Carpintero, 1986; *O. missionensis* Carvalho and Carpintero, 1986; *O. sumaloensis* Carvalho and Carpintero, 1986; *O. vermelhensis* Carvalho and Costa, 1992; *O. joacemensis* Carvalho and Costa, 1992; *O. membranousus* Carvalho and Costa, 1992; *O. elongatus* Kelton, 1980; *O. pallens* Knight, 1968; and *O. uniformis* Knight, 1968. Five of these names—*clarensis*, *elongatus*, *missionensis*, *pallens*, and *uniformis*—become secondary homonyms as a result of their transfer to *Orthotylus*. We propose replacement names above.

A final case involves *Dichaetocoris brevirostris* Knight, 1968 [Brigham Young Univ. Sci. Bull., Biol. Ser., 9: 115], which was later transferred to *Melanotrichus* by Polhemus, 1985 [Pan-Pac. Entomol. 61: 149]. Because of the resulting secondary homonymy with *M. brevirostris* Knight, 1927 (transferred by Kelton in 1978 to *Brooksetta* Kelton), Polhemus proposed the replacement name *M. knighti*. The replacement name was unnecessary because the two taxa were not considered synonymous (International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, Article 59a).