

rived from the generic name *Platyscytus* and the suffix "isca," taken from the Anglo Saxon "isc," denoting "origin or pertaining to," to draw attention to the overall similarity of it to *Platyscytus*. The gender is feminine.

Remarks.—*Platyscytisca* appears similar to *Amazonophilus* Carvalho and Costa and some species of *Platyscytus* Reuter based on the structure of the head, overall pale coloration, banded antennae, and dark spots on the cuneus and membrane, but very different genitalia suggest that this resemblance simply reflects convergence. The peculiar vesica having a slender, abruptly narrowed apical process, the cluster of four distinct, apically acute spines on the left lateroventral area of the male genital capsule, and the crescent-shaped lateral process on the left paramere appear quite unique in the Neotropical mirid fauna.

We note that Kerzhner and Schuh (1995) synonymized *Amazonophilus* under *Platyscytus* by stating "Judging from the habitus figure and illustrations of male genitalia, *bipunctatus* is a species of *Platyscytus*, and we are so treating it." Although we have not studied the genitalia of the type of the genus, *P. binotatus* Reuter (nor have the genitalia been illustrated in the literature), we have examined the similar *P. blantoni* Carvalho (1955), and find that the extremely long, nearly filamentous vesica of *Amazonophilus bipunctatus* Carvalho and Costa, having multiple coils, is quite unlike the relatively short, stout vesica of *P. blantoni*, having only a single coil. In addition, Carvalho (1955) considered the short, singly coiled vesica of *P. tucumanus* (Carvalho 1953) of the same generic type as *P. binotatus*. Our observations also indicate that *Platyscytus* is likely not monophyletic and seems to be made up of at least three species groups, each of which probably represents a separate genus. Based on this information, we feel it is premature to consider *Amazonophilus* a junior synonym of *Platyscytus* and, therefore, resurrect *Amazonophilus*, revised status, recognizing that

much more work on these seemingly similar taxa is needed.

Platyscytisca bergmannae Costa and Henry, new species

(Figs. 1–10)

Diagnosis.—*Platyscytisca bergmannae* is best distinguished by the generic characters, particularly by the cluster of four spines on the male genital capsule and the structure of the left paramere and vesica. The combination of a dark first antennal segment, two bands on the second antennal segment, and the small round dark spot on each cuneus and one on the membrane just beyond the large areole (and a narrow fuscous streak just beyond apex of cuneus) will distinguish this species from similar appearing species of *Platyscytus*.

Description.—*Male* (n = 5): Length 2.80–3.04 mm, width 0.98–1.16 mm. *Head*: Dorsal length 0.30–0.32 mm, width 0.62–0.66 mm, vertex 0.32–0.34 mm; uniformly pale or whitish. *Rostrum*: Length 0.80–0.84 mm, extending to about metacoxae. *Antenna* (Figs. 2a, b): Segment I, length 0.24 mm, dark brown to fuscous, paler at apex; II, 0.88–1.00 mm, pale or whitish, with basal $\frac{1}{4}$ and a broad band on apical $\frac{1}{2}$ fuscous; III, 0.30–0.34 mm, pale or white, with basal $\frac{1}{2}$ fuscous; IV, 0.30–0.32 mm, pale or white, with basal $\frac{1}{3}$ fuscous. *Pronotum*: Length 0.34–0.36 mm; basal width 0.86–0.92 mm; uniformly pale or whitish. *Hemelytron*: Uniformly pale or whitish, large portion of clavus, corium, and membrane translucent; a small fuscous spot on basal $\frac{1}{2}$ of cuneus, and on membrane a round fuscous spot just distal to large areole and a fuscous streak just beyond apex of cuneus. *Ventral surface*: Uniformly pale or whitish. *Legs*: Uniformly pale or whitish; tibial spines small, pale; claws with large fleshy arolia (Fig. 3). *Male genitalia*: Genital capsule evenly rounded, with field of four prominent spines (Figs. 5, 6); vesica (Figs. 7a, b); left paramere (Figs. 8a, b); right paramere (Fig. 9); phallosome (Fig. 10).