

Review of the *Ceratocapsus* of Cuba, with Descriptions of Three New Species and a Neotype Designation for *C. cubanus* Bergroth (Heteroptera: Miridae: Orthotylinae)

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ABSTRACT.—The Cuban species of *Ceratocapsus* Reuter are reviewed. Three new species (*C. alayoi*, *C. holguinensis*, and *C. stonedahli*) are described, and a neotype is designated for *C. cubanus* Bergroth. The vesica of the male of *C. avelinae* Maldonado is illustrated for the first time, and *C. parallelus* Maldonado is considered a junior synonym of *C. punctulatus* (Reuter). Figures of male genitalia and habitus photographs are provided for selected species. A key to identify the species of *Ceratocapsus* in Cuba is given.

RESUMEN.—Se revisan las especies cubanas de *Ceratocapsus* Reuter. Se describen tres especies nuevas (*C. alayoi*, *C. holguinensis*, y *C. stonedahli*), y se designa un neotipo para *C. cubanus* Bergroth. Se ilustra por primera vez la vesica del macho de *C. avelinae* Maldonado, y se considera *C. parallelus* como sinónimo de *C. punctulatus* (Reuter). Se muestran figuras de la genitalia del macho y se presentan vistas del cuerpo de algunas especies. Se incluye una clave para identificar las especies de *Ceratocapsus* en Cuba.

INTRODUCTION

The potentially economically important genus *Ceratocapsus* Reuter is a large New World group with more than 100 described species (Carvalho, 1958; Carvalho et al., 1983; Henry, 1985; Henry and Wheeler, 1988; Schuh, 1995). The boundaries of the genus are not well understood and the taxonomy of the species is poorly known. Henry (1979) reviewed the North American *Ceratocapsus lutescens* group and noted that at least four species groups within *Ceratocapsus* should have their own generic status. In the Neotropics, Carvalho et al. (1983) described 45 new species and maintained the separation of the tribe Ceratocapsini from the broadly defined Orthotylini.

The Ceratocapsini was established by Van Duzee (1916) and was recognized by Knight (1923, 1941), Blatchley (1926), Henry and Wheeler (1988), and Carvalho and Costa (1997). The characters that distin-

guish this tribe from other Orthotylinae are poorly defined, and although Schuh (1995) did not recognize this tribe, Carvalho et al. (1983) strongly supported Knight's (1923) separation of Ceratocapsini from Orthotylini. Presently, Ceratocapsini can be distinguished by the following combinations of characters: species sometimes slender but if so hemelytron not medially coarctate; head not unusually broad; eyes not pedunculate; thorax not distinctly campanulate, with apex of pronotum wider than vertex; abdomen broad basally; females frequently brachypterous but abdomen not narrowed at base.

Carvalho et al. (1983) distinguished *Ceratocapsus* from other Ceratocapsini by the vertical head in relation to the pronotum, with a straight carinate basal margin contiguous with the anterior part of the pronotum; equally thickened antennal segments II, III and IV; trapeziform pronotum with rounded lateral and posterior margins;