

eyes 0.30; width of vertex 0.20; smooth, brown, with reddish tinge on vertex and frons; maxillar plates reddish, mandibular plates yellow; frons and tylus with erect yellow setae; eyes prominent, black. *Labium*: Extending to abdominal segment III, segments I and II distinctly fuscous, segments III and IV brown. *Antenna*: Linear; antennal socket touching anterior margin of eye; segment I, length 0.28, brown, with a red dash basally; II and III missing; IV (glued to point), length 0.45, brown. *Thorax*: Pronotum: Mesal length, 0.73; posterior width 1.11; smooth, brown, weakly fuscous on posterior lobe; calli obsolete. Scutellum weakly punctured, brown, becoming yellow toward apex. *Hemelytron*: Emboliar margins parallel-sided; brown, distinctly punctate; apex of corium toward cuneal fracture and cuneus distinctly fuscous; membrane cells white, remainder of membrane brown. *Venter*: Brown, ostiolar peritreme pale yellow. *Legs*: Brown, suffused with fuscous, especially on procoxa. *Genitalia*: Left paramere (Figs. 19, 20), right paramere (Figs. 21, 22), phallosome and vesica (Fig. 23).

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Remarks*.—Maldonado (1986) mentioned that Reuter's short description of *C. cubanus* indicated an oval body, apically pink antennal segments, and a whitish membrane, but noted that none of the specimens he had fit these characters. We have searched for the original type of *C. punctulatus* in the Helsinki collection without success, even though the type of *Trichia punctulatus* is present there.

With a more complete translation of Reuter's (1876) original description, we are confident that the single specimen we have from Pinar del Rio Province, Cuba, represents the species now named *C. cubanus*. The following is a translation of Reuter's Latin description: Dusky reddish yellow; pronotal disc and posterior area of hemelytron most finely and densely punctulate; scutellum finely and densely punctate; pronotal disc and apical half of hemelytron dark blackish red; membrane with apical half fuscous; last two antennal segments reddish brown, apex of second segment thicker, second segment 3 times longer than

first segment, third segment 2 times shorter than second (half as long), third segment oblong, clavate toward apex, fourth segment slightly shorter than third segment, fusiform; pronotum laterally situate; venter fuscous. Length 3 mm.

*Ceratocapsus cubanus* runs to *C. alverengai* Henry (Carvalho et al., 1983) based on the finely punctate (appearing nearly impunctate) pronotum, the brown to fuscous antennal segments II-IV, hemelytron with distinct brown-stained, setigerous punctures, and the pale or whitish membrane with the apical half darkened, but it is easily distinguished by the structure of male genitalia. It belongs to *Ceratocapsus* group I (Blatchley, 1926) based on the indistinctly punctured pronotum, and to *Ceratocapsus* group II (Maldonado, 1986) based on the complex shape of the parameres.

*Type designation*.—To ensure stability, the following specimen is here designated as the NEOTYPE of *C. punctulatus* Reuter, 1876: 87: Label 1, "Pinares de Viñales, Pinar del Rio, IX-1966, CUBA, P. Alayo"; 2, "23 Dibujo"; 3, "right paramere lost, but drawn, L. M. Hdez 1995"; 4 (red label, here added): "Neotype male: *Ceratocapsus punctulatus* Reuter, desig. by L.M. Hernández and T. J. Henry" (IES).

*Ceratocapsus holguinensis* Hernández and Henry sp. n. (Figs. 4, 24-29)

*Diagnosis*.—Distinguished by the structure of the male genitalia, especially the distinctly bifurcate left paramere (Figs. 24, 25), with the right branch having a prominent subapical tooth, and the right paramere (Fig. 26) with three apically serrate prongs, the mesal prong distinctly curved.

*Description*.—*Male* (n = 6). Macropterous. Total length 2.85-3.45; general coloration brown; dorsal vestiture long, erect, and brown, intermixed with recumbent sericeous setae, especially on pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytron. *Head*: Length 0.48, width across eyes 0.60-0.75; width of vertex 0.30; brown, slightly rugose, set with long erect brown setae; vertex 1.66 times wider than width of eyes in dorsal view; tylus weakly produced; eyes reddish black, prominent, occupying entire height of head