

This distinctive genus exists at couplet 82 with the genera *Amixia* Reuter and *Aserymus* Distant in Carvalho's key to the mirid genera of the world (1955) but bears no particular resemblance to either. Its relationship to other New World genera is not readily apparent, but it is superficially similar to *Adfalconia* Distant.

Due to the small size of the insect, the stridulatory device is difficult to see with an ordinary light dissecting microscope. This type of stridulatory apparatus has been reported as occurring in other mirid subfamilies.

The host plant for these two mirid species are members of the genus *Jacquinia* (Theophrastaceae). These plants have stiff narrow leaves, the tips of which are acuminate, imparting some protection for the bugs that feed rather openly among the leaves. Both nymphs and adults of the two species were taken. The chlorotic spots on the thick leaves caused by the feeding were readily apparent and were somewhat like the damage seen on orchids caused by members of the bryocorine genus *Tenthecoris* Scott or that caused by *Caulotops* Bergroth or *Halticotoma* Townsend on *Yucca* Linnaeus.

Approximately 50 species of *Jaquinia* are known from tropical America, including the West Indies. Nine species have been reported from Mexico. Inasmuch as the *Carvalhoisca* species described are from the northern areas of the plant distribution, it is likely that additional species of this mirid genus will be found. The crushed fruit of this plant has been reported (Standley 1923) to be widely used by Indians to stupefy fish and also as a medicinal plant.

***Carvalhoisca jacquiniae* n. sp.**

(Figs. 1, 2)

Male (measurements of holotype given first followed in parentheses by means and ranges, n = 20): Length, 1.88 (1.93, 1.74–2.04); width, 0.96 (0.98, 0.90–1.04). Head length, 0.16 (0.14, 0.12–0.16); width through eyes, 0.68 (0.70, 0.68–0.74); vertex width,

0.30 (0.30, 0.28–0.30). Length of antennal segment I, 0.24 (0.23, 0.20–0.24); II, 0.72 (0.75, 0.70–0.82); III, 0.36 (0.39, 0.36–0.42); IV, 0.28 (0.30, 0.28–0.34). Pronotal length, 0.32 (0.33, 0.32–0.34); width, 0.76 (0.78, 0.74–0.84). Cuneal length, 0.36 (0.34, 0.32–0.36); width, 0.22 (0.24, 0.22–0.24).

General coloration black with appendages pale yellowish white. Head black downward to level of antennal insertions, juga and area of clypeus between juga reddish brown, lora and area of clypeus between lora pale; antenna pale, faint reddish brown coloration on base of antennal segment I; rostrum pale, dark fuscous at apex. Thorax, including scutellum and hemelytron, dark fuscous to black, membrane of hemelytron paler along outer margin; bases of mid and hind coxae dark fuscous, remainder of legs pale. Abdomen dark fuscous.

Morphological characters are given for genus. Genitalia similar to those of *C. mi-choacanus* (Figs. 3–5).

Female (means followed in parentheses by ranges, n = 20): Length, 1.96 (1.84–2.08); width, 1.03 (0.92–1.12). Head length, 0.17 (0.12–0.22); width through eyes, 0.74 (0.68–0.78); vertex width, 0.35 (0.34–0.36). Length of antennal segment I, 0.22 (0.20–0.24); II, 0.61 (0.54–0.66); III, 0.34 (0.30–0.36); IV, 0.30 (0.26–0.34). Pronotal length, 0.34 (0.30–0.36); width, 0.83 (0.74–0.88). Cuneal length, 0.32 (0.28–0.36); width, 0.26 (0.24–0.28).

Similar to male in form and color.

Holotype: ♂, MEXICO: Oaxaca, 2.1 mi. nw. Totolapan, July 11–17, 1981, [D. S.] Bogar, [J. C.] Schaffner, [T. P.] Friedlander. Deposited in the collection of the Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México, D.F.

Paratypes: 24 ♂, 76 ♀, same data as holotype: ♂, 4 ♀, same locality as holotype, August 7, 1980, [J. C.] Schaffner and [T. P.] Friedlander; 8 ♂, 43 ♀, Oaxaca, 10 mi. e. Totolapan, elev. 4000 ft., July 20, 1987, [P. W.] Kovarik, [J. C.] Schaffner. Deposited in