

a row of erect simple setae (Fig. 9) and the overall testaceous dorsum narrowly accented with brown across the anterior margin of the pronotum (Fig. 30).

Discussion. *Hyalochloria colombiana* is known only from the holotype male and allotype female taken at El Triunfo, Colombia. Henry (1978) illustrated the male antenna and parameres.

Material examined. COLOMBIA, Cundinamarca: Holotype ♂ (with Type No.73945), allotype ♀, El Triunfo, Dec. 11, 1965, J. A. Ramos (USNM [Drake-Maldonado accession]); 1 ♀, Guayabetal. 29 June 1965, J. A. Ramos (USNM [Drake-Maldonado accession]).

Hyalochloria denticornis Hsiao

Figs. 10, 31, 40

Hyalochloria denticornis Hsiao 1945: 24 (n. sp.); Carvalho 1958: 76 (cat.); Beingolea 1959: 51 (biol., hosts), 1960: 1 (biol., hosts); Henry 1978: 77 (descrip., distr., hosts); Schuh 1995: 122 (cat.).

Diagnosis. This species is distinguished by the stout fuscous spine and depressed base on antennal segment II (Fig. 10) and the testaceous dorsum tinged with brown on the calli, basal margin of the pronotum, and scutellum (Fig. 31).

Discussion. *Hyalochloria denticornis*, previously known only from Peru (Hsiao 1945), has been implicated as an important predator of the lesser cotton leaf worm, *Anomis texana* Riley (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) and the cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii* Glover (Sternorrhyncha: Aphididae) (Beingolea 1959, 1960). Most of the type series in the USNM collection is labeled as taken on cotton and beans infested with *Empoasca*. Hsiao (1945) figured the adult male, Beingolea (1959) studied the life history and illustrated the egg, five nymphal instars, and adult male and female, and Henry (1978) illustrated the adult male and parameres. The Ecuador specimen below represents a new country record.

Material examined. ECUADOR: 1 ♀, Guayas, Manglaralto, VIII-II-1981, Gary V. Manley (TAMU). PERU: 1 ♂, 14 ♀♀ paratypes, Cañete, Feb. 10, 1941, E. J. Hambleton, on cotton (USNM); 9 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ paratypes (and holotype ♂), Lima, Wille-Bezerra, on "leaves of cotton-bean infest. *Empoasca*" (3 ♂♂♂ CAS, 6 ♂♂♂, 5 ♀♀ USNM).

Hyalochloria fuscicornis Henry

Figs. 11, 32, 40

Hyalochloria fuscicornis Henry 1978: 77 (n. sp.), Schuh 1995: 122 (cat.).

Diagnosis. This species is readily distinguished by the stout apically spined antennal segment I with a distinct dorsally curved lateral tubercle (Fig. 11), the basally bulbous and apically fuscous antennal segment II, and the overall testaceous dorsum tinged with brown on the calli, basal margin of the pronotum, and along the inner margins of the hemelytra (Fig. 32).

Discussion. *Hyalochloria fuscicornis* previously was known only from the holotype taken at Tucumán, Argentina. Henry (1978) illustrated the male antenna and head. The Brazilian specimens recorded below represent a new country record.

Material examined. ARGENTINA: Holotype ♂, Lules, Tucumán, 13-II-1953 (MNHN). BRAZIL: 1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 1970, J. Maldonado C.