

the dorsal color pattern for all of these specimens is very similar to those of of *H. scutellata*, except for the extent of dark markings on the clavus (entire for *H. rondoniensis*; apical half for *H. scutellata*; apical three fourths for specimens examined) and on the pronotum (entire for *H. rondoniensis*; entire except posterior angles for *H. scutellata*; entire except pronotal disk for specimens examined). The Ecuador specimens recorded below represent a new country record.

Material examined. BRAZIL, **Rondônia:** Holotype ♂ (of *H. rondoniensis*), Ouro Preto, XI.1983, Roppa coll. (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, 62 km SW Ariquemes, nr. F[a]z[en]da. Rancho Grande, 6-15-XII-1990, D. A. Rider & J. E. Eger, at light (USNM). EC-UADOR, **Napo:** 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Tiputini Biodiversity Station, 00°37'55"S, 076°08'39"W, Oct. 1998, T. L. Erwin, et. al, insecticidal fogging of mostly bare green leaves, some with covering of lichenous or bryophytic plants (USNM)

Hyalochloria tuberculata Henry

Figs. 18, 36, 42

Hyalochloria tuberculata Henry 1978: 85 (n. sp.), Schuh 1995: 122 (cat.).

Diagnosis. This is one of the most distinct species of the genus in having a basal, as well as subbasal, spines on antennal segment II (Fig. 18), a short apically tuberculate antennal segment I, and two pubescent tubercles on each side of the vertex adjacent to the eyes (Fig. 36).

Discussion. *Hyalochloria tuberculata* previously was known only from the male holotype taken at El Limon, Tamaulipas, Mexico (USNM). Henry (1978) illustrated the male head and antenna. I have examined three additional specimens, two from southern Veracruz and one from Quintana Roo, Mexico.

Material examined. MEXICO, **Tamaulipas:** Holotype ♂, 8 miles west of El Limon, July 20, 1970, taken at light, Murray, Phelps, Hart, and Schaffner (USNM). **Quintana Roo:** 1 ♂, Cozumel, Espiritu Santo Bay, 5-iv-1960, J. F. G. Clarke (USNM). **Veracruz:** 1 ♂, 1 ♀, UNAM Los Tuxtlas Estac. Biol., N. Catemaco, 16-19 Sept. 1989, E. Barrera, T. J. Henry, and I. M. Kerzhner (USNM).

Hyalochloria unicolor Reuter

Figs. 19, 37, 42

Hyalochloria unicolor Reuter 1907: 20 (n. sp.), Van Duzee 1907: 29 (note), Hsiao 1945: 24 (note), Krauss 1953: 124 (distr., host), Maldonado 1986: 130 (distr.), Carvalho 1990: 200 (descrip., distr.), Schuh 1995: 122 (in part; cat.).

Hyalochloria caviceps: Van Duzee 1907: 29 (in part; note), 1916: 218 (distr.), 1917: 390 (cat.); Blatchley 1926: 849 (descrip., distr.); Carvalho 1958: 76 (in part; cat.); Frost 1966: 245 (note); Henry 1978: 73 (descrip., distr., hosts); Mead 1986: 5 (distr.); Henry and Wheeler 1988: 412 (in part; cat.); Schuh 1995: 122 (in part; cat.).

Diagnosis. This species can be recognized by the peculiar recurving knobbed protuberance on the antennal segment II of the male (Fig. 19), rather than a more typical erect spine found in most other species, and the delicate, hyaline, green-tinged dorsum (Fig. 37).