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NOTES ON ARADIDAE IN THE U.S. NATIONAL MUSEUM III. SUBFAMILY MEZIRINAE[1] (HEMIPTERA)

By Nicholas A. Kormilev

For the privilege of studying the unidentified flat bugs, family Aradidae, in the collections of the U.S. National Museum, I wish to express my deep appreciation to Dr. J. F. Gates Clarke, Curator of Insects, U.S. National Museum, and to Dr. Carl J. Drake, Research Associate, Smithsonian Institution. The deposition of types of new species is stated beneath the descriptions.

In the descriptions, 20 units=1 mm. for all species but *Placogenis brachyptera* (Kormilev), in which 30 units=1 mm. The first figure in the ratios represents the length; the second, the width of the measured part. In the measurements of the pronotum, the figures within brackets represent the width of the forelobe; the last figure, the width of the hind lobe across the widest part. The length of the head was measured from the middle of the posterior border to the tip of the juga and the width across the eyes, as a more constant unit, and not across the postocular tubercles or spines, which are variable within the species. The lengths of the pronotum, scutellum, and abdomen were taken on the median line; the length of the abdomen was taken from the tip

[1] See N. A. Kormilev, 1958, Notes on Aradidae in the U.S. National Museum I, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus., vol. 109, no. 3413, pp. 209–222, and N. A. Kormilev, 1960, Notes on Aradidae in the U.S. National Museum II, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 68, pp. 36–47.

of the scutellum to the tip of the male hypopygium or to segment IX in the female. The width of the scutellum was taken at the base; of the abdomen, at the widest part. The proportions of the antennal segments were taken from the first to the fourth segments.

Subfamily Mezirinae Oshanin, 1908

The collections comprise many specimens of mezirines from the Neotropical Region. It is significant to note that the numerous new species of the genus *Mezira* Amyot and Serville, mostly from the tropical areas of South America, vividly indicate the incompleteness of our present knowledge of the Aradidae from this vast geographical region.

Genus *Placogenis* Usinger and Matsuda

Placogenis Usinger and Matsuda, 1959, Classification of Aradidae, British Museum (Natural History), London, p. 342, fig. 100.

Diphyllonotus Kormilev, 1959, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 61, p. 61, figs. 1, 2.

Placogenis brachyptera (Kormilev)

Diphyllonotus brachypterus Kormilev, 1956, Anal. Soc. Cient. Argentina, vol. 162, p. 151.

Remarks.—This species was described originally from a single brachypterous female from Santa Catarina, Brazil. The abbreviated membrane of the forewing reaches to only the front margin of tergum VI. In the Drake Collection I found a female specimen with fully developed forewings that extended backward to the middle of tergum VII.

Measurements.—Macropterous female: Head almost as long as wide (27:27.5); proportions of antennal segments 14:10:17:13; pronotum much shorter than wide (28:(45):53); scutellum shorter than wide at base (19:29); abdomen as long as wide (92:92).

Length 5.3 mm. Width of pronotum 1.76 mm. Width of abdomen 3.07 mm. Other characters as in brachypterous form.

New record.—Female, macropterous, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Drake Collection (USNM).

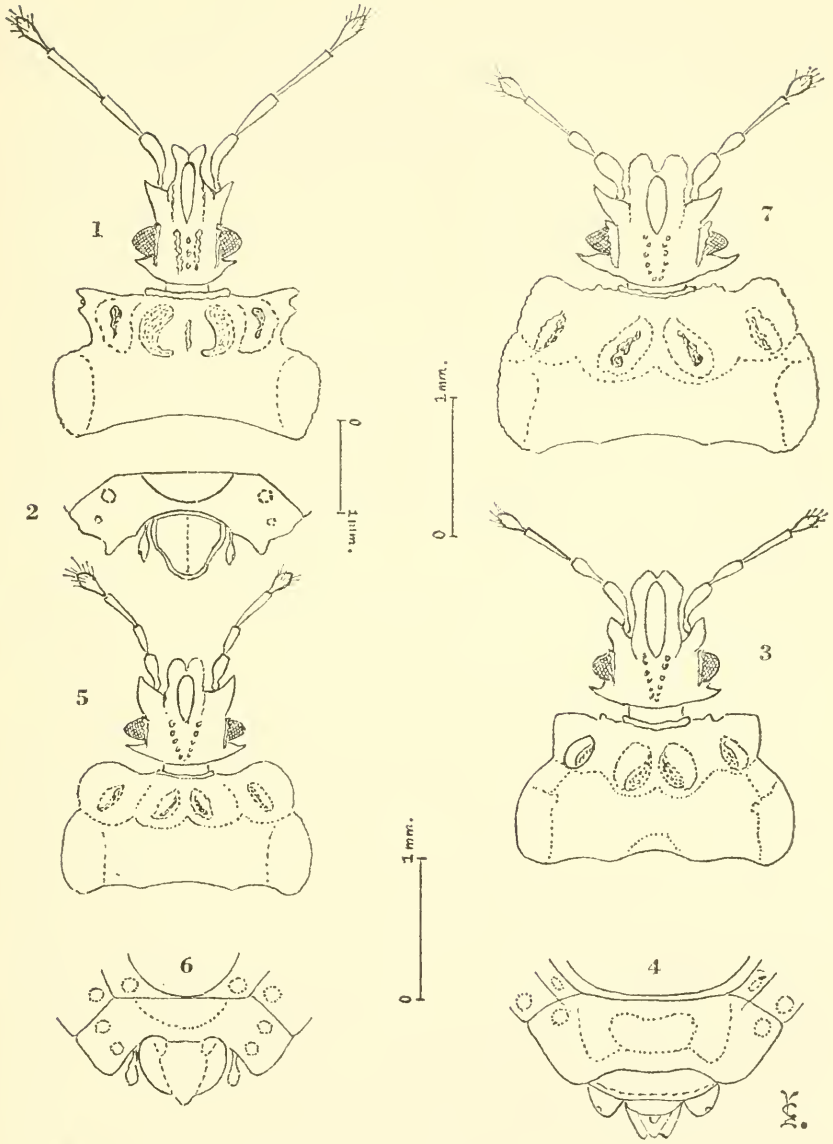
Genus *Cinyphus* Stål

Cinyphus Stål, 1865, Hemiptera Africana, vol. 3, p. 31.

Cinyphus saileri, new species

Figures 1, 2

Male.—Elongate ovate, tapering forward; body covered with curled rusty hairs.



FIGURES 1–7.—1, *Cinyphus saileri*, new species, ♂ head and pronotum; 2, *C. saileri*, tip of ♂ abdomen; 3, *Mezira luteonotata*, new species, ♀ head and pronotum; 4, *M. luteonotata*, tip of ♀ abdomen; 5, *M. costalimai*, new species, ♂ head and pronotum; 6, *M. costalimai*, tip of ♂ abdomen; 7, *M. carioca*, new species, ♀ head and pronotum.

Head longer than width across eyes (31:25); anterior process (clypeus and juga together) long, slightly widening anteriorly, and cleft, reaching three-fourths first antennal segment. Antenniferous tubercles long, spiniform, divergent, raised anteriorly, reaching one-third first antennal segment. Eyes semiglobose, exserted, placed behind middle of head. Postocular tubercles dentiform, short, not reaching outer border of eyes. Infraocular carinae low, with bigger tooth anteriorly. Vertex with setigerous granulation. Antennae long, slender, twice as long as width of head across eyes (52:25); proportions of segments 15:11:15:11. Rostrum not reaching to hind border of long, deep, wide, and transversely rugose rostral groove.

Pronotum almost half as long as width across humeri (30:58); collum slender, distinct. Anterolateral angles expanded winglike laterally, with anterior border straight and not reaching foremargin of collum. Lateral borders of hind lobe denticulate and convergent anteriorly; lateral notch big, rectangular. Foredisc of pronotum with four (2+2) longitudinal ridges, two inner ones thicker, two outer ones thinner; medium line deeply depressed. Hind disc with dispersed setigerous granulation. Hind border deeply and widely excavated at middle.

Scutellum slightly shorter than basal width (27:32); basal border convex; lateral borders convex anteriorly, sinuate posteriorly; tip of scutellum notched. Median ridge tapering to tip; disc transversely rugose. Two (1+1) tubercles placed at basal angles.

Hemelytra reaching hind border of tergum VI. Basolateral borders of corium denticulate, slightly diverging backward, reflexed. Apical border of corium convex exteriorly, apical angle rounded. Membrane sepia, with triangular white spot near apical angle of corium.

Abdomen ovate, almost as long as wide (79:77); postero-exterior angles of connexiva protruding angularly; postero-exterior angles of connexivum VII dentiform, divergent. Exterior borders of connexiva straight; those of connexivum VII convex. Hypopygium with thin median furrow and with rounded rim on upper side posteriorly. Spiracles II to VII ventral, far removed from lateral border, those of VIII lateral and visible from above.

Color.—Sepia; apical half of antennal segment IV, postero-exterior angles of connexiva, and rostrum light brown.

Measurements.—Length 8.35 mm. Width of pronotum 2.60 mm. Width of abdomen 3.56 mm.

Holotype.—Male, Vera Cruz, Mexico, May 13, 1946, on orchid plants, named for Dr. Reece I. Sailer (USNM type 65795).

Remarks.—This species is allied to *Cinyphus squalidus* Champion; it can be separated from the latter by the following characteristics: antenniferous tubercles acute and divergent; second and fourth antennal segments equal in length; lateral margins of abdomen evenly rounded (subangular posteriorly in *C. squalidus*).

Genus *Santaremia* Kormilev

Santaremia Kormilev, 1960, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 68, p. 44.

Santaremia robusta Kormilev

Santaremia robusta Kormilev, 1960, Journ. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 68, p. 45, figs. 6–7.

Female.—Slightly larger than male but of same color and general aspect. Lobes of VIII (paratergites) short, triangular, reaching to middle of IX, latter truncate posteriorly. Spiracles II to VI ventral, placed far from lateral border, VII also ventral but situated a little nearer to outer margin; VIII lateral and visible from above.

Measurements.—Head shorter than wide across eyes (24:27); proportions of antennal segments 16:10: ? (last two segments missing); pronotum half as long as wide across humeri (30:(42):60); scutellum shorter than width at base (25:32); abdomen longer than wide (75:71).

Length 7.85 mm. Width of pronotum 3.00 mm. Width of abdomen 3.55 mm.

Allotype.—Female, Para, Brazil, in Drake collection (USNM).

Genus *Mezira* Amyot and Serville

Brachyrhynchus Laporte, *in* Guérin, Mag. Zool., 1833, vol. 2, p. 54 (preoccupied).
Mezira Amyot and Serville, 1843, Histoire naturelle des insectes, Hémiptères, p. 305.
Dusius Bergroth, 1894, Ent. Tidscr., vol. 15, p. 104.

Mezira is the largest genus in the subfamily Mezirinae, and is worldwide in distribution with the exception of colder areas. In 1959 Usinger and Matsuda removed from *Mezira* many species previously assigned therein and created for them the new genera *Daulocoris*, *Strigocoris*, and *Oroessa*. They also resurrected the genus *Arictus* Stål, previously synonymized with *Mezira*, and left 106 species in the genus *Mezira*. In its present sense, after revision, the genus *Mezira* is still too heterogeneous, for the entire complex of the so-called "membranacea group" probably should form a separate genus; it is dubious that the American and African species of the genus *Mezira* could remain in the same genus. At the present time about half of all species classified in *Mezira* belong to the Neotropical Region.

Mezira rugiventris (Champion)

Brachyrhynchus rugiventris Champion, 1898, *in* Godman and Salvin, Biologia Centrali-Americana, vol. 47 (Rhynchota, Hemiptera-Heteroptera, vol. 2), p. 101.

Mezira rugiventris Usinger, 1936, Ann. Ent. Soc. America, vol. 29, p. 510.

NEW RECORDS.—Three males and two females, Satipo, Peru, P. Paprocky collector, August 1940, Drake Collection (USNM).

Known heretofore from Mexico and Guatemala.

Mezira luteonotata, new species

FIGURES 3, 4

FEMALE.—Elongate, covered with setigerous granulation; hairs short, thin, curled. Lateral borders of abdomen widely rounded.

Head slightly shorter than width across eyes (27:29). Anterior process very robust, long, wide, parallel-sided, rounded anteriorly, slightly cut out in middle at tip, slightly surpassing apex of first antennal segment. Antenniferous tubercles dentiform, narrow, rather blunt at tip, reaching to basal third of first antennal segment. Eyes exserted. Postocular tubercles small, dentiform, acute, reaching to outer border of eyes. Infraocular carinae low, granulate. Vertex with V-formed, setigerous granulation. Antennae slender, short, less than twice as long as head; proportions of antennal segments 11:9:11:? (segment IV missing). Rostrum short, not reaching hind border of rostral groove.

Pronotum less than half as long as width across humeri (28:60); collum slender, finely granulate, slightly cut out in middle. Anterior angles terminating in small tubercles. Anterolateral angles rectangularly expanded, with slightly convex sides, blunt at tip, not produced beyond collum or lateral notch. Lateral borders of forelobe parallel to each other; foredisc convex, sloping laterally, provided with four (2+2) granulate ridges; outer ridges lower than inner, indistinct. Lateral borders of hind lobe parallel to each other, rounded, convergent anteriorly. Hind border almost straight, only rounded posterior angles slightly protruded backward. Hind disc with dense setigerous granulation.

Scutellum shorter than wide at base (27:32); all exterior borders rimmed, with small yellow tubercles at basal angles; median ridge thin and low; disc densely granulate.

Hemelytra not reaching to foreborder of tergum VII. Apical angle of corium acute, apical margin convex, and slightly excavated interiorly.

Abdomen elongate ovate, longer than wide (97:70), maximal width across segment IV; lateral borders widely rounded; posteroexterior angles of connexiva not protruding; those of connexivum

VII rounded. Lobes of VIII (paratergites) long, subtriangular, reaching to two-fifths IX; IX long, tapering backward, tip tricuspidate. Spiracles II to VI ventral, far removed from outer border; VII sublateral, but not visible from above; VIII dorsolateral, not visible from ventral aspect.

Color.—Ferrugineous; tergum VII, VIII, and IX dark ferrugineous; antenniferous tubercles, spot in middle of hind border of head, and posterior angles of pronotum ochraceous; neck, ovate spot in middle of foreborder of scutellum, two (1+1) small tubercles at basal angles and also tip of latter, posterior borders of all connexiva from II to VII, and posterior borders of paratergites, bright yellow. Rostrum and postero-exterior angles of connexiva also yellow.

Measurements.—Length 6.0 mm. Width of pronotum 2.0 mm. Width of abdomen 2.30 mm.

Holotype.—Female, Chapada, Brazil, November, Drake Collection (USNM type 65796).

Remarks.—*M. luteonotata* is allied to *M. rugiventris* (Champion) but it differs from the latter by the following characteristics: smaller size; lateral borders of body not as parallel to each other; anterolateral angles of pronotum not produced either forward or sideways; small yellow tubercles at basal angles of scutellum; tricolor connexivum black, testaceous, and yellow.

Mezira championi, new species

Male.—Elongate ovate, with fine setigerous granulation; setae very short, erect.

Head with median length and width across eyes subequal (23:24); anterior process long, constricted in middle, rounded and slightly notched anteriorly, almost reaching to tip of first antennal segment. Antenniferous tubercles moderately long, acute, divergent. Eyes exserted. Postocular tubercles small, dentiform, reaching to outer border of eyes; infraocular carinae moderately high, crenulate. Vertex with dense setigerous granulation. Antenna slender, less than twice as long as head (36.5:23); proportions of antennal segments 10:7.5:11.5:7.5. Rostrum short, not reaching hind base of rostral groove.

Pronotum half as long as width across humeri (23:47); collum slender, granulate; anterolateral angles rounded, slightly expanded, crenulate, reaching anteriorly to foreborder of collum; forelobe much narrower than hind lobe (38:47). Lateral notch sharply marked; interlobal area deeply depressed. Lateral borders of hind lobe rounded, convergent anteriorly. Forelobe with four (2+2) granulate ridges; hind lobe with dense, dispersed granulation.

Scutellum shorter than wide at base (21:25), rimmed on all sides; disc granulate, with fine, low, granulate, T-shaped, median ridge.

Hemelytra reaching to foreborder of tergum VII (♂); apical border of corium convex, strongly rounded, apical angle blunt.

Abdomen ovate, longer than wide (70:56), maximal width across segment V. Connexivum II granulate; connexiva III to VII almost without granulation, rather scabrous; postero-exterior angles barely protruding; those of connexivum VII extending backward as rounded lobes, extending posteriorly as far as third of hypopygium; lobes of VIII (paratergites) clavate, reaching basal two-thirds of hypopygium; latter cordate, with median ridge elevated backward and terminating before reaching hind border. Spiracles II to VI ventral, placed far from outer margin; those of VII sublateral, not visible from above; VIII lateral and visible.

Color.—Piceous; connexiva III to VII, and lobes of VIII testaceous; membrane blackish, whitish at base.

Measurements.—Length 4.74 mm. Width of pronotum 1.56 mm. Width of abdomen 1.86 mm.

Holotype.—Male, Huatusco, Veracruz, Mexico, Jan. 2, 1952 (USNM type 65797).

Remarks.—This species is dedicated to the memory of the late G. C. Champion, who has contributed so much to knowledge of Central American Aradidae.

The species is allied closely to *M. angustata* (Champion), but it differs from the latter by the following characteristics: anterior process of head relatively longer, almost reaching tip of first antennal segment; antenniferous tubercles narrower, not so divergent; pronotum less constricted at sides; abdomen (♂) with sides widely rounded, not parallel-sided; median ridge of hypopygiun raised backward, not reaching tip of hypopygium.

Mezira mexicana, new species

Female.—Elongate ovate, densely covered with setigerous granulations; granules fine, each with very short erect setal hair.

Head shorter than width across eyes (27:30); anterior process long, robust, slightly widening forward, rounded, notched in middle, anteriorly reaching to apical third of first antennal segment. Antenniferous tubercles spiniform, divergent, reaching middle of first antennal segment. Eyes semiglobose, exserted. Postocular tubercles small, acute, reaching outer border of eyes; infraocular carinae moderately high, crenulate; vertex with four rows of setigerous tubercles. Antennae slender, less than twice as long as head (46:27), proportions

of antennal segments 12:9:15:10. Rostrum reaching base of rostral sulcus.

Pronotum shorter than width across humeri (36:65); forelobe much narrower than hind lobe (54:65). Collum slender, granulate; anterolateral angles rounded, moderately expanded, slightly raised, not produced beyond anterior margin of collum. Lateral borders of hind lobe parallel to each other, granulate, convergent anteriorly, feebly cut out before middle. Foredisc with four (2+2) low, granulate ridges; hind disc densely granulate.

Scutellum shorter than wide at base (27.5:35); disc granulate, with low, cross-shaped, median ridge.

Hemelytra not reaching hind border of tergum VI (♀); apical border of corium rounded, apical angle blunt.

Abdomen longer than wide (109:81), with slowly rounded sides; postero-exterior angles of connexiva protruding very little; those of connexivum VII almost rectangular, with blunt tip, not produced beyond foreborder of tergum VIII; lobes of VIII relatively large, rounded, reaching to middle of IX; latter subtruncate. Spiracles ventral, II to VII situated far from lateral border, those of VIII sublateral and not visible from dorsal aspect. Connexivum rugose.

Color.—Piceous; base of first antennal segment and round callous spots on connexival segments yellow-brown to chestnut-brown.

Measurements.—Length 6.7 mm. Width of pronotum 2.16 mm. Width of abdomen 2.70 mm.

Holotype: Female, Loma Bonita, Veracruz, Mexico, July 10, 1948 (USNM type 65798).

Remarks.—*M. mexicana* is allied to *M. reuteri* (Bergroth), but it differs from the latter by the following characteristics: lateral notch and four ridges of pronotum sharply marked; long lobes of VIII.

Mezira costalimai, new species

Figures 5, 6

Male.—Elongate ovate, evenly widening backward to abdominal segment IV, then narrowing posteriorly, covered with setigerous granulation, setae very short and erect.

Head shorter than wide across eyes (♂, 23:27; ♀, 27:30). Anterior process moderately long, either parallel-sided (♂) or widening anteriorly (♀), apically rounded and slightly cut out in middle; reaching almost to tip of first antennal segment. Antenniferous tubercles acute, strongly divergent, reaching to middle of first antennal segment. Eyes strongly exserted. Infraocular carinae low, crenulate. Postocular tubercles acute, slightly passing outer border of eyes. Antennae short, one and a half times as long as head in male (34:23), slightly

longer in female (43:27); proportions of antennal segments 9:7:11:7 (male), 11:8:15:9 (female). Rostrum attaining hind border of head.

Pronotum trapezoidal, shorter than wide across humeri (♂, 26:53; ♀, 29:61); forelobe much narrower than hind lobe (♂, 46:53, ♀, 51:61). Collum slender, granulate. Anterolateral angles regularly rounded, crenulate, slightly expanded, but not protruding either forward or sideways. Lateral borders of forelobe slightly diverging backward. Interlobal notch feebly marked; depression distinct but not very deep. Foredisc with four (2+2) granulate ridges equally developed. Lateral borders of hind lobe diverging backward, feebly rounded. Hind disc with dense setigerous granulation.

Scutellum shorter than basal width (♂, 23:26; ♀, 25:30), rounded at apex; all margins rimmed, median ridge flattened.

Hemelytra reaching to foreborder of tergum VII; apical angle of corium rounded, apical border feebly rounded.

Abdomen ovate, longer than wide (♂, 75:65), maximal width across segment IV. Connexiva with postero-exterior angles barely protruding, those of connexivum VII rounded, reaching to middle of hypopygium. Hypopygium subcordate, with rather broad, tapering apically, median ridge, latter becoming slightly elevated posteriorly. Lobes of VIII clavate, reaching to distal third of hypopygium. Female abdomen more rounded laterally; lobes of VIII rounded, reaching to middle of IX, IX deeply excavated apically. All spiracles ventral, placed far from lateral border.

Color.—Head, pronotum, scutellum, and median ridge of hypopygium ferrugineous to dark ferrugineous, mottled with yellow-brown; connexivum and rest of hypopygium yellow-brown. Exterior borders of connexiva bicolored, piceous, and yellow; membrane brown, becoming yellow-brown at base.

Measurements.—Length: male, 5.00 mm.; female, 5.86 mm. Width of pronotum: male, 1.76; female, 2.03 mm. Width of abdomen: male, 2.16 mm.; female, 2.50 mm.

Holotype.—Male, Guaratuba, D. F. Brazil, collected by Aristoteles Silva, June 30, 1940, deposited in Instituto "Oswaldo Cruz," Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Allotype.—Female, Horqueta, Paraguay, collected by Alberto Schulze, 1938, in Drake Collection (USNM).

Paratype.—Female, taken with allotype, in collection of author.

Remarks.—It is a pleasure to dedicate this species to Prof. Dr. Angelo da Costa Lima, who kindly lent me the male for classification.

M. costalimai is allied to *M. eurycephala* Kormilev, but it differs from the latter by the following characteristics: much smaller; head narrower; postocular tubercles only slightly passing outer margin of eyes; connexivum bicolored.

Mezira carioca, new species

FIGURE 7

FEMALE.—Elongate ovate, lateral borders parallel, gently narrowing anteriorly and posteriorly; body covered with rough setigerous granulation, with short, erect setae.

Head shorter than width across eyes (28:32); anterior process with sides subparallel, rounded anteriorly, and excavated at tip, reaching to, or almost to, tip of first antennal segment. Antenniferous tubercles pointed, slightly divergent, reaching to basal third of first antennal segment. Eyes exserted. Postocular tubercles strong, pointed, projecting laterally far beyond outer margin of each eye. Infraocular carinae moderately high, crenulate; vertex with V-shaped rows of granulae. Antennae very short, slender, less than one and a half times length of head (39:28); proportions of antennal segments 12:7.5:12:7.5. Rostrum reaches to base of rostral sulcus.

Pronotum less than half as long as width across humeri (32:(58):67). Collum slender; anterolateral angles roundly expanded, slightly raised laterally, crenulate; lateral borders slightly cut out in middle, slightly convex at humeri; hind border also slightly excavated at middle. Foredisc with four (2+2) oblique, granulate ridges; hind disc with scattered, rough, setigerous granulations.

Scutellum shorter than basal width (25:35), typical of Neotropical *Mezira* species.

Hemelytra short, reaching hind border of tergum VI (♀); basolateral borders slightly reflexed; apical border of the corium and apex of apical angle very feebly rounded.

Abdomen longer than wide (95:74), elongate ovate, almost parallel-sided along middle, tapering in gentle curve posteriorly. Connexivum covered with setigerous granulation; connexiva with postero-exterior angles not protruding; lobes of VIII relatively large; rounded, reaching to middle of IX, latter cut out at tip. All spiracles ventral, placed far from outer margin.

COLOR.—Uniformly ferrugineous.

MEASUREMENTS.—Length 6.33. Width of pronotum 2.23 mm. Width of abdomen 2.47 mm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Drake Collection (USNM type 65799).

REMARKS.—*M. carioca* is allied to *M. saltensis* Kormilev, but it differs from the latter by the following characteristics: much smaller size; lateral borders of pronotum less excavated; anterior process of head relatively shorter; lobes of VIII relatively larger, reaching to middle of IX (only to basal fourth of IX in *M. saltensis*); anterolateral angles of pronotum more rounded and produced farther forward.

***Mezira guianensis*, new species**

FEMALE.—Resembles *M. carioca* in general aspect, but larger, with finer setigerous granulation, of same general ferrugineous color; antennae slender, relatively longer, 1.7 times as long as head (1.4 times in *M. carioca*); anterior process of head relatively wider anteriorly; anterolateral angles of pronotum more rounded, equally expanded forward and sideways; apical border of corium more rounded; posterior half of abdomen more evenly rounded.

The main difference between these two species lies in the last abdominal segments. In *M. carioca* these segments are short, lobes of VIII (paratergites) larger, produced posteriorly, parallel to each other, regularly rounded apically, reaching to middle of short, deeply excavated apically segment IX. In *M. guianensis* segment VIII a little longer, lobes of VIII smaller, convergent, reaching only to basal third of IX. The latter segment has convergent lateral margins and is barely excavated at apex.

MEASUREMENTS.—Head shorter than width through eyes (33:38), or across dentiform postocular tubercles (33:42); proportions of antennal segments 15:11:19:11; pronotum (40:(65):81); scutellum (40:48); abdomen maximal width across segment IV (120:96).

Length 7.8 mm. Width of pronotum 2.70 mm. Width of abdomen 3.20 mm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Tumatumari, Potaro River, British Guiana, June 29, 1927, Drake Collection (USNM type 65800).

***Mezira barberi*, new species**

MALE.—Allied to *M. regularis* (Champion), but somewhat smaller, anterior process of head relatively shorter, and not dilated anteriorly; antenniferous tubercles also shorter, only slightly longer than longitudinal diameter of eye (7:5), whereas in *M. regularis* they are distinctly longer (9:5.5). Third antennal segment only one and a half times longer than second (twice as long in *M. regularis*).

Head shorter than width across eyes (22.5:24), anterior process robust, constricted in middle, rounded apically, tip slightly incised, almost reaching to apex of first antennal segment. Antenniferous tubercles acute, slightly divergent, reaching almost to middle of first antennal segment. Eyes exserted. Postocular tubercles spiniform, slightly exceeding outer border of eyes; infraocular carinae moderately high, crenulate. Vertex with V-form group of setigerous granulae. Antennae moderately slender, less than twice as long as head (38:22.5); proportions of antennal segments 10.5:8:12:7.5. Rostrum reaching almost to base of rostral groove.

Pronotum less than half as long as wide across humeri (25:57); collum tiny, slightly incised at middle; anterolateral angles explanate,

rounded, crenulate, not extending beyond front border of collum. Lateral notch sharply marked; interlobal depression deep; foredisc with four (2+2) high, granulate ridges; hind lobe wider than forelobe (57:43); lateral margins parallel to each other, roundly convergent anteriorly; hind margins with three excavations in middle and mesad of rounded hind angles; hind disc roughly granulate.

Scutellum shorter than wide at base (23:30); lateral borders slightly sinuate near tip; disc granulate; median ridge cross-shaped.

Hemelytra reaching over foreborder of tergum VII (♂) or to hind border of tergum VI (♀).

Abdomen longer than wide (83:65); lateral borders parallel-sided, roundly convergent posteriorly; connexiva with postero-exterior angles not protruding. Hypopygium cordiform, median ridge slightly raised backward. Spiracles II to VII ventral, placed far from lateral margin, those of VIII lateral and visible from above. Lobes of VIII in female relatively short, not reaching middle of IX, latter tricuspidate.

Color.—Ferrugineous, partially piceous; hind borders of connexival segments yellow; membrane brown.

Measurements.—Female, head shorter than wide across eyes (23:27); proportions of antennal segments 10:7.5:12.5:9; pronotum shorter than wide across humeri (30:60); scutellum shorter than basal width (25:30); abdomen longer than wide (90:68).

Total length: male, 7.85 mm.; female, 8.65 mm. Width of pronotum: male, 2.85 mm.; female, 3.0 mm. Width of abdomen: male, 3.25; female, 3.4 mm.

Holotype.—Male, Hoboken, New Jersey, intercepted on orchid plants from Venezuela, April 5, 1939 (USNM type 65801).

Allotype (female) and 2 paratypes, same labels as holotype.

Remarks.—This species is dedicated to the late Harry G. Barber, eminent American hemipterist.

Mezira paralata, new species

Female.—Broadly ovate, abdomen subparallel-sided, almost subrectangular in outline, partially covered with conspicuous, yellow, curled hairs.

M. paralata is closely allied to *M. lata* (Champion) but differs from it by the following characteristics: anterior process of head constricted at base, dilated, and distinctly notched at tip, barely reaching to middle of first antennal segment; abdomen subrectangular (not ovate as in *M. lata*); lobes of VIII very short, rounded, reaching only to basal fourth of IX, latter rounded posteriorly; antenniferous tubercles blunt, subparallel to each other; rostrum short, not reaching to hind border of rostral groove.

COLOR.—Striking, bright testaceous; head and ridges of pronotum ferrugineous; membrane pale brown; body partially clothed with golden yellow curly hairs; ventral surface of body coated with thin layer of white incrustation. Spiracles II to VII ventral, those of VIII sublateral and not visible from dorsal view.

MEASUREMENTS.—Head almost as long as wide (25:26); proportions of antennal segments 17:11:18:10; pronotum (31:(47):60); scutellum (24:31); abdomen across segment V (90:75).

Length 8.63 mm. Width of pronotum 3.0 mm. Width of abdomen 3.75 mm.

HOLOTYPE.—Female, Suretka, Limón Prov., Costa Rica, in Drake Collection (USNM type 65802).

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1964