

Descriptions of Four New Genera of the Tribe Clivinematini (Heteroptera: Miridae: Deraeocorinae)

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Descrições de Quatro Novos Gêneros da Tribo Clivinematini
(Heteroptera: Miridae: Deraeocorinae)

RESUMO - O autor estudando espécimens de Miridae da tribo Clivinematini provenientes de várias coleções entomológicas de diversas instituições nas Américas, encontrou quatro novos gêneros monobásicos que passa a descrever juntamente como suas espécies - tipo: *Bahamamiris androsensis* (Bahamas Islands); *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* (Dominican Republic); *Henrycoris mexicanus* (México) e *Venezuelacoris tachiranus* (Venezuela). Com estes novos taxons a tribo Clivinematini abrange atualmente 17 gêneros e 83 espécies descritos. Ilustrações das espécies bem como caracteres morfológicos e da genitália masculina, são apresentados.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Insecta, Hemiptera, mirídeos, taxonomia.

ABSTRACT - Four monobasic genera along with the type species of the genera are described as new: *Bahamamiris androsensis* (Bahamas Islands); *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* (Dominican Republic); *Henrycoris mexicanus* (Mexico) and *Venezuelacoris tachiranus* (Venezuela). With these four new taxa the tribe Clivinematini consists of 17 genera and 83 described species. Illustrations of habitus and morphological characters of male genitalia used in the study are presented.

KEY WORDS: Insecta, Hemiptera, true bugs, taxonomy.

In studying specimens of the tribe Clivinematini to review the genera (Ferreira 1993), it was discovered four undescribed monobasic genera: *Bahamamiris androsensis* from Bahamas Islands, *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* from Dominican Republic, *Henrycoris mexicanus* from Mexico and *Venezuelacoris tachiranus* from Venezuela. The tribe Clivinematini is one of the six tribes of true bugs belonging to the subfamily Deraeocorinae of the family Miridae. All genera and species are found in the Western

Hemisphere, except for one species, *Bothynotus pilosus* (Boheman), that occurs in Palearctic region. With the descriptions of the new genera, the tribe consists of 17 genera and 83 described species.

Material and Methods

The material used in this study was from the Texas A&M collection (TAMU, Texas A&M University, Department of Entomology, Texas, USA); the holotypes of all species

were deposited at the National Museum of Natural History, Washington D.C. (NMNH). The terminology used in this study are those employed by Knight (1941, 1968) for general morphology structures.

The quantitative characters are based on measurements of morphological features. Dissections of genitalia were made according to Kelton (1959) and Clayton (1989).

Bahamamiris, new genus
(Figs. 1, 2)

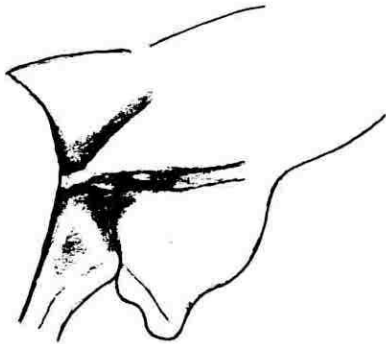


Figure 1. Lateral view of anterior region of pronotum of *Bahamamiris androsensis* n.sp.

Diagnosis. Head strongly declivent with vertex flat, frons convex, antennal fossa located above loral-jugal suture; anterior margin of pronotum not extended over rear of head as seen on profile, pronotum distinctly punctate, region of calli flat, disc slightly convex with basal median shallow depression, lateral margin marginate, posterior margin straight; scutellum tumid, with longitudinal median shallow depression; ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe.

Description. Male. Length 3.76 mm. Body (Fig. 2) length less than 2.5 times width, shining, dorsal vestiture consisting of adpressed hairs. Head strongly declivent with vertex flat, frons convex; eyes large, touching pronotum, appearing to occupy entire side of head as seen from above; antennal fossa located above jugal-

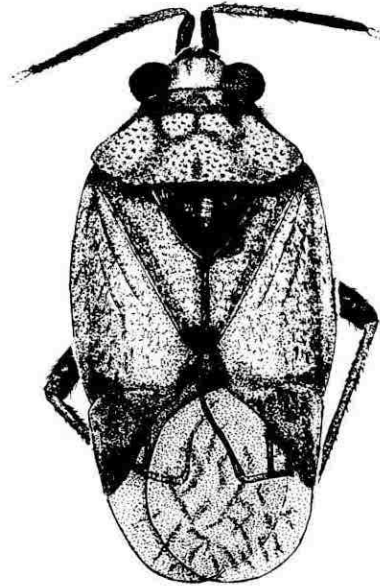


Figure 2. Dorsal view of *Bahamamiris androsensis* n.sp.

loral suture; second antennal segment incrassate with scattered semierect hairs; relative lengths of antennal segments in ascending order $1 < 2$ (other segments teneral); rostrum not reaching posterior coxae; relative lengths of rostral segments in ascending order $3 < 2 < 1 < 4$. Pronotum trapezoidal, distinctly punctate, 1.7 times wider than long; anterior margin not extended over rear of head as seen on profile; region of calli flat; disc slightly convex with basal median shallow depression, lateral margin marginate (Fig. 1), posterior margin straight; length of entire pronotum 3 times length of anterior part of pronotum delimited posteriorly by transverse sulcus; scutellum tumid, flat dorsally with shallow longitudinal depression medially; ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe; hind tarsus short, length of hind tibia more than 3.5 times the length of hind tarsus. Hemelytron somewhat rounded laterally, slightly roughened, shining; vestiture consisting of adpressed hairs; claval-corial suture and embolio-corial suture not punctate. Abdomen

with vestiture with both long erect hairs and short adpressed hairs.

Type species: *Bahamamiris androsensis*,
new species.

Female: Unknown.

Distribution. Bahamas (Andros Is.).

Etymology. Named for the country in which it occurs.

Discussion. This genus shares more character states with *Admetus* than with any other genus. The scutellum of *Bahamamiris* is unquestionably tumid whereas species of *Admetus* have a flat or slightly convex scutellum. The pronotum is somewhat declivent in the case of *Bahamamiris* but almost flat on *Admetus* species. The outer edge of the cuneus is turned upward in *Bahamamiris*. *Bahamamiris* also shares a number of character states with *Hemice-rocoris*. It can be separated from *Hemicero-coris* by having the lateral margin of pronotum marginate whereas species of *Hemicerocoris* have the lateral margin rounded. The scutellum is distinctly tumid whereas in *Hemicerocoris* it is distinctly flat. The emboliorial suture of *Bahamamiris* is not punctate but is punctate in *Hemicerocoris*. The general body shape and color pattern superficially suggest a resemblance to *Clivinema* or *Clivinemidea*.

***Bahamamiris androsensis*, new species**
(Figs. 1, 2)

Description. Male (holotype): Body length, 3.76; width, 1.72. Head length, 0.58; width, 0.88; distance between eyes; length of antennal segment I, 0.36; II, 1.16; III and IV teneral; length of rostral segment I, 0.30; II, 0.28; III, 0.20; IV, 0.32. Pronotum length, 0.90; width, 1.52; anterior margin to transverse suture, 0.30; length of hind femur, 1.20; tibia length, 1.76; tarsus length, 0.32. Scutellum length, 0.52; width, 0.68. Hemelytron length, 3.32; width, 0.86; base to cuneal fracture length, 1.80; cuneal fracture to apex of membrane, 1.52; cuneal length, 0.74; cuneal width, 0.52.

General coloration pale tan with brown to fuscous areas. Head pale tan with two faint bright fuscous stripes arising from margins of antennal fossa and converging posteriorly on vertex, border of antennal fossa, base of clypeus, loral-jugal suture, and buccula, dark brown; rostrum pale tan becoming dark brown to black posteriorly; antennae dark brown with basal 1/3 of segment II and base of segment III, pale. Pronotum pale tan with delimited anterior area dark fuscous laterally; transverse sulcus shining black; disc with spots at base and apex of median sulcus, and two irregular lines one each side of disc, humeral corners light fuscous to fuscous; side of pronotum fuscous with margins pale tan, and area posterior to coxal cleft, dark fuscous. Scutellum dark fuscous with pale spot on side near base. Hemelytron pale yellow with light brown areas; base of clavus, spot on external margin of corium and apex of cuneus, fuscous. Membrane pale with reticulate brown lines, veins light brown. Meso- and metasternum and most of meso- and metapleuron fuscous to black. Ostiolar peritreme light fuscous. Legs with coxae shining fuscous to black, trochanters pale, front and mid tibia with black spots becoming uniformly fuscous apically, hind femur dark fuscous with black spots, tibiae light brown, tarsi dark fuscous. Abdomen with areas of pale yellow.

Head with vertex and front more or less smooth, shining with short, adpressed hairs; pronotum (except impressed line), scutellum and hemelytron with short, adpressed hairs. Ventral side of body with short adpressed and long semi-erect hairs.

Genitalia not dissected.

Female unknown.

Holotype male: "Bahamas: Andros Is., Forfar Field Stn., 10-15 July, 1983, J. Peacock col." (NMNH).

Etymology. Name for the island on which the type specimen was taken.

***Dominicanocoris*, new genus**
(Figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

Diagnosis. Body more or less smooth, slightly shining, vestiture with semi-erect

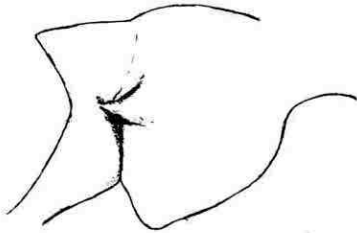


Figure 3. Lateral view of anterior region of pronotum of *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* n.sp.

hairs sometimes curved apically with white waxy exudation present; head strongly declivent with vertex and frons slightly

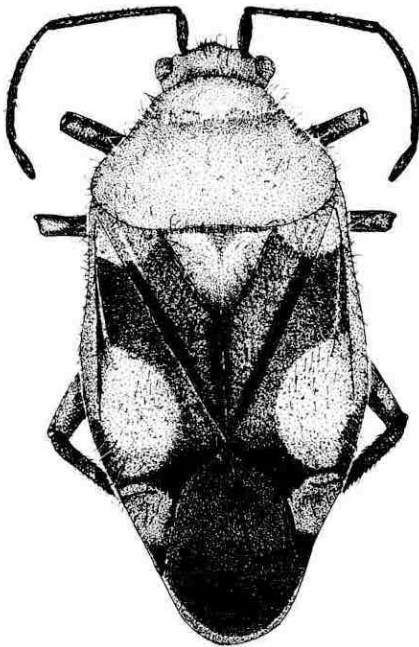


Figure 4. Dorsal view of *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* n.sp.

convex, antennal fossa located above loral-jugal suture; anterior margin of pronotum not extended over rear of head as seen on profile, pronotum convex, more or less smooth, not shining, lateral margin rounded with posterior margin straight and slightly concave middorsally; hemelytron smooth, slightly shining; ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe.

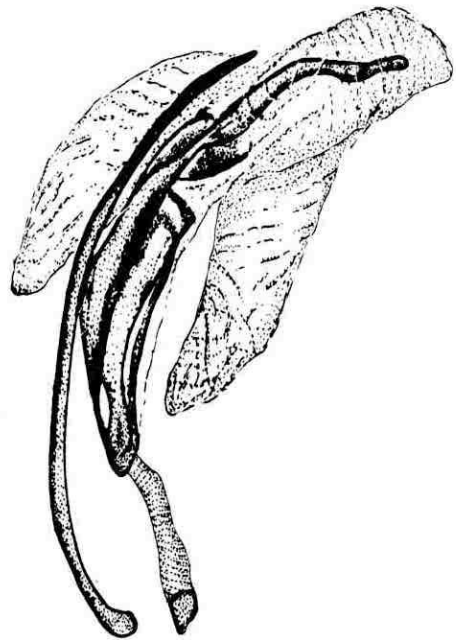


Figure 5. Male genitalia of *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* n.sp. Aedeagus.

Description. Female. Medium size (4.96 mm). Body (Fig. 4) length less than 2.5 times width, generally not shining, smooth to minutely roughened, vestiture consisting of semi-erect hairs sometimes curved apically with exudation of wax adhering to hairs in some areas. Head strongly declivent with vertex and frons slightly convex; distance between

posterior margin of eye and anterior margin of pronotum greater than width of second antennal segment; antennal fossa located above loral-jugal suture; second antennal segment slightly incrassate, relative lengths of antennal segments in ascending order $1 < 3 < 2$ (segment IV missing); rostrum not reaching posterior coxae, relative lengths of



Figure 6. Male genitalia of *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* n.sp., right paramere.

rostral segments in ascending order $3 < 2 < 4 < 1$. Pronotum trapezoidal, 1.6 times wider than long; anterior margin not extended over rear of head as seen on profile; disc slightly convex, minutely roughened, not shining; lateral margin rounded (Fig. 3), posterior margin straight, slightly concave medially; length of entire pronotum more than 3 times length of anterior part of pronotum delimited posteriorly by transverse sulcus; mesoscutum covered by pronotum; scutellum tumid, convex, not shining; ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe; tarsi missing; pleural region and coxae frequently with spots of white wax exudation. Emelytron somewhat rounded laterally, smooth, slightly shining with hairs sometimes curved apically; claval-corial suture and embolio-corial suture not punctate. Abdomen with long hairs, sometimes curved apically, frequently with spots of white wax exudations.

Male. Teneral and damaged, similar to female in color, structure and vestiture

although smaller in size. Antennal segment II incrassate.

Distribution. Dominican Republic.

Etymology. Named for the country in which it occurs.

Discussion. This genus is one of a group of three genera (*Clivinema* and *Clivinemidea*) whose members produce a wax exudate on the exterior of the cuticle especially on female specimens. Members of these genera share a type of fine pubescence consisting of hairs which are frequently curved.

Dominicanocoris is easily distinguished by a number of characters. The distance between the posterior margin of the eye and the anterior margin of the pronotum in the female is greater than the diameter of the second antennal segment in *Dominicanocoris* but equal or less than the diameter in females of the other two genera. The frons is strongly convex and prominent in *Clivinema* and *Clivinemidea* but much less so in *Dominicanocoris*. The bright red coloration on the

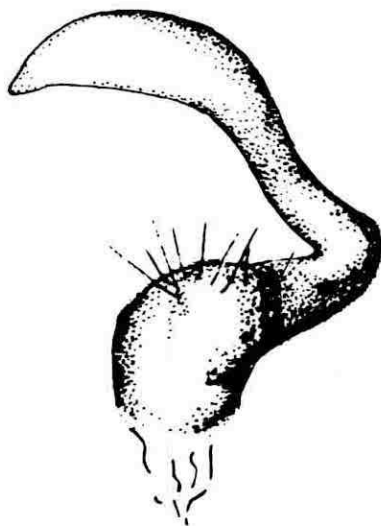


Figure 7. Male genitalia of *Dominicanocoris barahonensis* n.sp., left paramere.

corium is distinctive. Although members of a species group of *Clivinema* have large areas of red or pink coloration, none of the species have any red coloration on the corium. The pronotum of *Dominicanocoris* is relatively smooth (not shining) and lacks any broad grooves on the posterior half of the disc. The genus *Clivinemidea* has a deeply punctate pronotum. The pronota of *Clivinea* species are highly variable and range from clearly punctate to weakly punctate. However, those species having a more smooth-appearing pronotum also have the anterior margin of the pronotum developed into the conspicuous raised hood over the rear margin of the head. The anterior margin of the pronotum of *Dominicanocoris* is not at all modified in this manner.

***Dominicanocoris barahonensis*, new
species
(Figs. 3, 4, 5, 7)**

Description. Female (holotype): Body length, 4.96; width, 2.80. Head length, 0.70; width, 1.00; distance between eyes, 0.66; length of antennal segment I, 0.38; II, 1.26; III, 0.80; IV, missing; length of rostral segment I, 0.44; II, 0.34; III, 0.26; IV, 0.42. Pronotum length, 1.34; width, 2.10; anterior margin to transverse sulcus, 0.36; length of hind femur, 1.72; tibia length, 2.40; hind tarsus missing. Scutellum length, 0.84; width, 1.08. Hemelytron length, 4.60; width, 1.40; base to cuneal fracture length, 2.68; cuneal fracture to apex of membrane, 1.92; cuneal length, 0.96; width, 0.96.

General coloration red with dark fuscous areas. Head red; rostrum red becoming fuscous posteriorly with apical 2/3 of segment IV black; antennal segments black with basal half of segment I red. Pronotum and all pleural and sternal areas red. Scutellum red. Base of femora red becoming fuscous toward apex, posterior tibia black (other tibiae and tarsi missing). Ostiolar peritreme red becoming lighter laterally. Hemelytron red with fuscous band beginning at inner margin of embolium near base and extending onto and

covering all of clavus except base, band continuing posteriorly on corium along claval suture continuing along part of cuneal fracture, forming large red spot on apical portion of corium; apex of cuneus, and membrane, dark fuscous to black. Abdomen red becoming fuscous posteriorly.

Head with vertex and frons smooth, not shining, clypeus shining slightly, head with erect or semi-erect silvery hairs; antennal segments with black, adpressed or semi-adpressed hairs some of which are nearly as long as diameter of respective segments. Pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytron covered with erect and semi-erect hairs. Hairs of hind tibia adpressed and not longer than diameter of tibia. Ventral side of body covered with semi-erect hairs, with white wax exudation usually in spots on thoracic pleurae, coxae and abdomen.

Male teneral and damaged. Length of antennal segment I, 0.40, segment II, 1.92. Length of hind tarsus, 0.54. Similar to female in color, morphology and vestiture. Antennal segment II incrassate.

Genitalia as shown in Figs. 5-7.

Holotype female: "Republica Dominicana, Barahona, 6 Km NW Fundacion, 1 Sept., 1983, W.E. Clark". (NMNH). Paratype: Male, same information as holotype. Deposited at TAMU.

Etymology. Name for the province in which the type specimens were taken.

***Henrycoris*, new genus
(Figs. 8, 9)**

Diagnosis. Head strongly declivent, antennal fossa located above loreal-jugal suture, anterior margin of pronotum extended over rear of head as seen on profile, pronotum sparsely punctate, lateral margin marginate; scutellum tumid; and ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe.

Description. Female. Medium size (6.40 mm). Body (Fig. 9) length more than 2.5 times width, shining, dorsal vestiture consisting of adpressed hairs. Head strongly



Figure 8. Lateral view of anterior region of pronotum of *Henrycoris mexicanus* n.sp.

declivent, shining; distance between posterior margin of eye and anterior margin of pronotum shorter than width of second antennal segment; antennal fossa located above loral-jugal suture; longitudinal line extending from antennal fossa around lower margin of eye to postero-ventral area of head; second segment clavate, relative lengths of antennal segments in ascending order $4 < 1 < 3 < 2$; rostrum not reaching the posterior coxae, relative lengths of rostral segments in ascending order $3 < 2 < 1 < 4$. Pronotum trapezoidal, $1/3$ times wider than long, length of entire pronotum more than $1/3$ of anterior part of pronotum delimited posteriorly by transverse sulcus; anterior margin extended over rear of head as seen on profile; disc slightly convex, shining, smooth with sparse, shallow punctures, and with shallow longitudinal middorsal sulcus; lateral margin marginate (Fig. 8); scutellum tumid, smooth with a deep median sulcus; ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe; hind tarsus short, length of hind tibia more than 3.5 times length of hind tarsus. Hemelytra parallel-sided, slightly rugose and with adpressed hairs; claval-corial and embolio-corial

sutures not punctate; embolium delimited almost to apex. Abdomen with adpressed hairs.

Male unknown.

Type species: *Henrycoris mexicanus*, new species.

Distribution. Mexico.

Etymology. Named in honor of Dr. Thomas Henry of the National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

Discussion. The genus *Henrycoris* contains a single species which is relatively narrow, of medium size, hooded and has a shallowly or indistinctly punctate pronotum. This genus shares more character states with the genus *Ofellus*. Both have pronotal hoods, a head which is declivent, the antenna located above

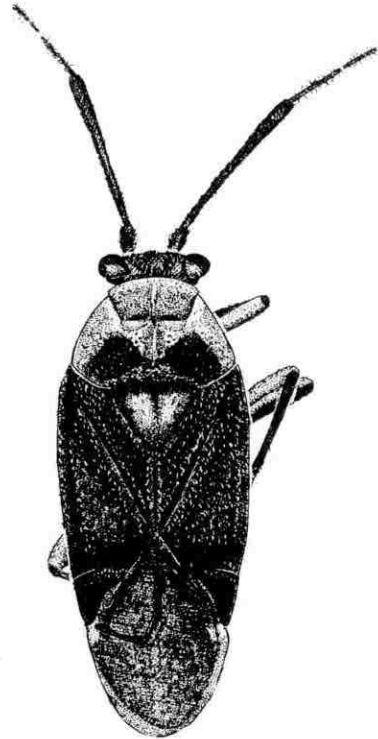


Figure 9. Dorsal view of *Henrycoris mexicanus* n.sp.

the loral-jugal suture and a line running around the bottom of the eye. Both lack punctures on the embolio-corial suture. The pronotum of *Henrycoris* is shallowly and rather indistinctly punctate whereas the pronotum is deeply and distinctly punctate in *Ofellus*. *Henrycoris* has a shining pronotum whereas *Ofellus* has a dull, non-shining pronotum.

***Henrycoris mexicanus*, new species**
(Figs. 8, 9)

Description. Holotype female: Body length, 6.40; width, 2.44. Head length, 0.80; width, 1.30; distance between eyes, 0.70; length of antennal segment I, 0.52; II, 2.28; III, 0.80; IV, 0.44; length of rostral segment I, 0.42; II, 0.40; III, 0.32; IV, 0.50. Pronotum length, 1.56; width, 2.00; anterior margin to transverse suture, 0.60; length of hind femur, 1.96; hind tibial length, 2.60; hind tarsal length, 0.64. Scutellum length, 0.94; width, 1.02. Hemelytron length, 5.40; width, 1.22; base to cuneal fracture length, 3.04; cuneal fracture to apex of membrane, 2.36; cuneal length, 0.96; cuneal width, 0.64.

General coloration fuscous and light yellowish brown to brown. Head brown with two bands arising from margins of antennal fossa and coalescing posteriorly on vertex, apex and lateral margins of clypeus, narrow line from margin of antennal fossa and extending beneath eye, black; buccula and posterior area of gena, yellowish; rostrum fuscous, becoming dark fuscous apically; antennae uniformly dark fuscous. Pronotum yellow to yellowish brown with two dark fuscous spots; transverse sulcus anterior to calli shining black; side of pronotum with reddish area posterior to coxal cleft. Scutellum yellowish with lateral area becoming fuscous basally. Mesoscutum fuscous. Hemelytron uniformly dark fuscous. Meso- and metapleurae with reddish and fuscous areas, becoming fuscous to black ventrally; ostiolar peritreme fuscous dorsally becoming lighter ventrally; coxae yellowish brown with fuscous or with fuscous areas basally; femora reddish yellow, lighter basally;

tibiae and tarsi dark fuscous; abdomen yellowish brown becoming brown posteriorly, lateral areas with fuscous spots.

Head shining, vertex with sparse, short, adpressed hairs above, longer more erect hairs beneath eyes; antennal segment I and II with closely appressed short hairs, never as long as diameter of segment, segments III and IV with hairs as long or longer than diameter of segments. Pronotum shining, shallowly punctate with scattered short adpressed hairs, corium somewhat shining with adpressed hairs of medium length; metepisternum almost covered with silvery flattened, completely adpressed hairs. Similar hairs scattered over mesopleurae. Coxae with long erect hairs, femora and basal half of tibiae and tarsi with short adpressed hairs, apical half of tibiae with erect hairs, some about as long as diameter of tibia. Abdomen with longer more erect hairs.

Genitalia not dissected.

Male unknown.

Holotype female: "Mexico, Oaxaca, 8.3 mi. se. El Cameron, July 24, 1974, Clark, Murray, Ashe, Schaffner". (NMNH).

Etymology. Named for the country in which it occurs.

***Venezuelacoris*, new genus**
(Figs. 10, 11)

Diagnosis. Head strongly declivent, with vertex convex; antennal fossa located above loral-jugal suture; anterior margin of pronotum not extended over rear of head as seen on profile; pronotum shining, convex, indistinctly punctate, lateral margin rounded with posterior margin concave, disc convex with median shallow depression; hemelytron almost smooth, shining, with semi-erect hairs; scutellum somewhat tumid, weakly striolate, with median longitudinal sulcus; and ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe.

Description. Male. Medium size (4.40 mm). Body (Fig. 11) length less than 2.5 times width, shining, dorsal vestiture with semi-erect hairs. Head strongly declivent, vertex convex; distance between posterior margin of

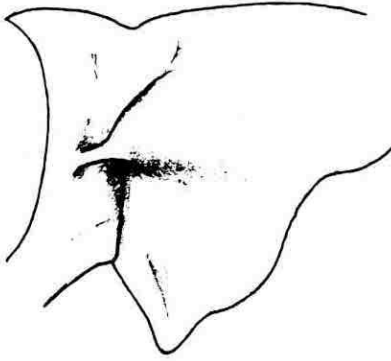


Figure 10. Lateral view of anterior region of pronotum of *Venezuelacoris tachiranus* n.sp.

eye and anterior margin of pronotum greater than width of second antennal segment; antennal fossa located above loral-jugal suture; longitudinal line extending from antennal fossa around lower margin of eye; second antennal segment incrassate, relative lengths of antennal segments in ascending order $1 < 2$ (other segments missing); rostrum not reaching posterior coxae, relative lengths of rostral segments in ascending order $3 < 1 = 2 < 4$. Pronotum trapezoidal, convex, 1.5 times wider than long; anterior margin not extended over rear of head as seen on profile, disc convex, shining, more or less smooth, indistinctly punctate, and with median shallow depression; lateral margin rounded (Fig. 10), posterior margin concave; length of entire pronotum three times length of anterior part of pronotum delimited posteriorly by transverse sulcus; scutellum somewhat tumid, weakly striolate, with median longitudinal sulcus; ostiolar peritreme with developed median lobe; hind tarsus short, length of hind tibia 3.5 times length of hind tarsus. Hemelytron somewhat rounded laterally, almost smooth, shining, with semi-erect hairs; claval-corial suture and embolio-corial suture not punctate; embolium well delimited. Abdomen with both adpressed and erect hairs.

Female: Unknown

Type species: *Venezuelacoris tachiranus*, new species.

Distribution. Venezuela.

Etymology. Named for the country in which the species was taken.

Discussion. *Venezuelacoris* shares characters with 4 genera of the tribe. *Venezuelacoris* differs from *Clivinema*, *Clivinemidea* and *Dominicanocoris* by not having the waxy exudate or the hood, in the case of most of the species of *Clivinema*. *Venezuelacoris* differs from *Lamproscytus* by having the vertex of the head convex, the scutellum with a median sulcus, a pilose body and a distinct embolium. *Lamproscytus* has the vertex of the head flat, the scutellum lacks the median sulcus, the body is glabrous and the embolium is indistinct.

***Venezuelacoris tachiranus*, new species
(Figs. 10, 11)**

Description. Holotype male: Body length, 4.40; width, 1.92. Head length, 0.66; width, 0.88; distance between eyes, 0.54; length of antennal segment I, 0.40; II, 1.54; III and IV missing; length of rostral segment I, 0.42; II, 0.42; III, 0.24; IV, 0.54. Pronotum length, 0.94; width, 1.40; anterior margin to transverse suture, 0.30; length of hind femur, 1.48; hind tibial length, 2.04; hind tarsal length, 0.40. Scutellum length, 0.64; width, 0.66. Hemelytron length, 4.04; width, 0.96; base to cuneal fracture length, 2.20; cuneal fracture to apex of membrane, 1.84; cuneal length, 0.78; cuneal width, 0.58.

General coloration dark fuscous to black. Head dark with black band arising from margin of each antennal fossa and coalescing posteriorly on vertex, slightly impressed curved band extending on vertex between eyes, clypeus, narrow line from margin of antennal fossa and extending beneath eye, black; rostrum yellowish brown becoming dark brown apically; antennal segments I and II dark fuscous to black, III and IV missing. Pronotum dark fuscous; transverse sulcus and

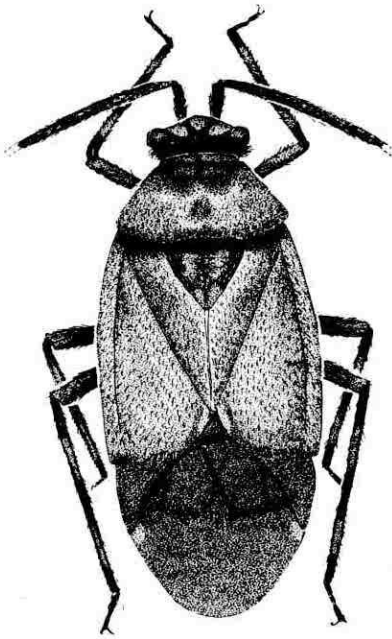


Figure 11. Dorsal view of *Venezuelacoris tachiranus* n.sp.

calli shining black; side of pronotum with yellowish brown area adjacent to coxa. Scutellum dark fuscous with apex yellowish brown. Hemelytron uniformly dark fuscous; hemelytral membrane and veins fuscous with single clear spot close to apex of cuneus; mesosternum shining black adjacent to lighter mid ventral area; remainder of thorax varying shades; ostiolar peritreme pale fuscous. Coxae, trochanters and femora fuscous, femora with darker spots; tibia yellowish brown basal, median and apical rings, black; tarsus dark fuscous. Abdomen fuscous, becoming black posteriorly.

Head smooth, shining with short, adpressed hairs; antennal segments covered with closely appressed short hairs, shorter than width of segments. Pronotum with anterior part of the area marked by the transverse sulcus more convex giving the appearance of having a collar. Pronotum (except

transverse sulcus and calli), scutellum and hemelytron (except membrane) covered with short adpressed hairs. Ventral side of body with mixed short, long, adpressed, semi-erect or erect hairs.

Genitalia was not dissected.

Female unknown.

Holotype male: "Venezuela, Tachira, Paramo, La Negra, 28 June 1983, Clark & Clark". (NMNH).

Etymology. Named for the state of Tachira, Venezuela, in which it was collected.

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