

NEW AND LITTLE-KNOWN MIRIDAE FROM FRENCH GUYANA AND NEIGHBOURING AREAS (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA)

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Abstract—New data on thirty-four species of plant bugs (Insecta: Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae) of French Guyana are provided. This number includes descriptions of two new species, *Papaveronia matocqi* sp. nov. and *Urucuiana linnavuorii* sp. nov., and thirty-two species cited for the first time from this country: *Amapacylapus amapariensis* Carvalho and Fontes, 1968; *Calondas fasciatus* Distant, 1884; *Ceratocapsus brunneus* Henry, 1983; *Creontiades rubrinervis* (Stål, 1862); *Cylapocoris fulvus* Wolski, 2013; *Cylapocoris simplex* Wolski, 2013; *Cyrtocapsus xinguanus* Carvalho, 1984; *Engytatus varians* (Distant, 1884); *Henicoenemis amazonicus* Carvalho and Costa, 1993; *Horciasinus humeralis* (Berg, 1892); *Horciasoides minensis* (Carvalho, 1976); *Horciasoides notatus* (Distant, 1884); *Horciasoides plagosus* (Distant, 1884); *Krainacoris rondoniensis* Carvalho and Costa, 1993; *Macrolophus cuiabanus* Carvalho, 1945; *Macrolophus praeclarus* Distant, 1884; *Minytus cuiabanus* Carvalho, 1975; *Monalocoris conspurcata* Reuter, 1913; *Monalonion atratum* Distant, 1883; *Neoleucon panamensis* Carvalho, 1988; *Neostenotus bifasciatus* (Carvalho and Fontes, 1972); *Notholopus niger* Carvalho and Costa, 1992; *Notholopus sulcaticornis* (Stål, 1860); *Poegas goiana* Carvalho, 1989; *Prepops circummaculatus* (Stål, 1854); *Prepops tupianus* Carvalho and Fontes, 1970; *Proba vittiscutis* (Stål, 1860); *Pynoderes amapaensis* Carvalho, 1984; *Pynoderes atratus* (Distant, 1884); *Spartacus albatus* Distant, 1884; *Taedia dispersa* Carvalho and Costa, 1993 and *Trigonotylus tenuis* (Reuter, 1893). *Neostenotus bifasciatus* is also cited for the first time from Suriname.

Key words: Miridae, new species, new record, French Guyana, Suriname.

INTRODUCTION

The French Guyana entomofauna is species-rich, with more than 15,000 described species (Brulé and Touroult, 2014), but remains relatively poorly known, with an extrapolation of its total number of species around 100,000 (Brulé and Touroult, 2014). A still poorly known high species richness is particularly obvious in true bug family Miridae commonly known as plant bugs (Insecta: Hemiptera: Heteroptera).

In their preliminary list of species, Costa et al. (2008) included only 48 species, of which six species new to the science and 14 new for French Guyana. Since the publication of this paper, more than 800 undetermined specimens of Miridae collected in French Guyana were borrowed from several public and private collections by the first author. In the present work, on the basis of a still partial analysis of this material, two species new to science are described and thirty-two species are recorded for this first time from the country.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material used in this study comes mostly from two public and two private collections: The Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels; the Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris; A. Matocq, Paris; and J.-C. Streito, Montpellier. The studied material includes also specimens from the other institutions listed below. Depositories of the examined specimens are abbreviated in text as follows:

- AMPF Armand Matocq private collection, Paris, France;
- ISNB Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium;
- JSMF Jean-Claude Streito private collection, Montpellier, France;
- MACN Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”, Buenos Aires, Argentina;
- MNHN Museum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;

MNRJ Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil;
 USNM United States National Museum, Washington, D.C., United States of America.

Identifications were made by the coauthors, except when otherwise noted.

In the descriptions, the measurements are given in millimeters (mm). The terminology of genital structures partially follows Slater (1950), Davis (1955), Kelton (1959), and Stonedahl (1988) as adapted and summarized by Carpintero and Chérot (2008). The habitus photos (Figs. 1A–B, 4A–B) were taken with a Canon EOS 300, equipped with a Canon EF 100 mm macro lens. The photos showing morphological details (Figs. 1C–E, 2A–H, 4C–G) were taken with a Nikon DXM1200 digital camera.

RESULTS

FAMILY MIRIDAE HAHN, 1833 SUBFAMILY BRYOCORINAE BAEREN- SPRUNG, 1860

TRIBE DICYPHINI REUTER, 1883

Engytatus varians (Distant, 1884)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Sinnamary, 17.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6385); 2 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, road N2, bridge on the Comté stream, 20.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 6140–6143) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Guatemala, and also known from Brazil, Puerto Rico, and Surinam (Schuh, 1995). New species for French Guyana.

Macrolophus cuiabanus Carvalho, 1945

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Bélizon track, 21.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6085) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Montsinéry, Bagne des Annamites (4.841°N, 52.517°W), 4.ii.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5681) (JSMF); 2 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Paul Isnard road (5.41437°N, 53.96890°W), 4.ii.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5678–5680) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Mato Grosso, Brazil (Schuh, 1995). New species for French Guyana.

Macrolophus praeclarus Distant, 1884

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Grand Santi, 23.ix.1999, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6076) (AMPF); 4 ♂♂, Grand Santi, 23.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 6074–6075, 6083–6084) (AMPF); 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Grand Santi, 24.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 6077–6081) (AMPF); 1 ♂

1 ♀, Grand Santi, 25.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6082) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, St-Jean, Piste des Mines (5.36810°N, 54.06486°W), 3.ii.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5682–5683) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Guatemala, and also known from Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, and Surinam (Carvalho, 1958; Schuh, 1995, 2013; Hernández and Henry, 2010). New species for French Guyana.

Monalonion annulipes Signoret, 1858

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Sinnamary, St Elie road, 08.xii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6234); 1 ♂, 20 km E. of Saint Laurent du Maroni, 12.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6233); 1 ♀, Kaw road, Caiman camp, 4.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°6232) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: A species described from Mexico and widely distributed in Central and South America, cited from Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Guiana, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Surinam and Venezuela (Carvalho, 1957; Schuh, 1995, 2013). From French Guyana previously reported by Costa et al. (2008).

Monalonion atratum Distant, 1883

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, NW, S. of Saint Laurent du Maroni, 14.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6235) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Panama, and also known from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia Ecuador and Mexico (Carvalho, 1957; Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

TRIBE ECCRITOTARSINI BERG, 1883

Cyrtocapsus femoralis Reuter, 1892

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Saint-Jean du Maroni, Île Portal (5.41094°N, 54.08685°W), 7 m a.s.l., 31.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5788) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Species known from Brazil, French Guyana and Venezuela (Carvalho, 1957; Schuh, 1995, 2013).

Cyrtocapsus xinguanus Carvalho, 1984

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Saint-Jean du Maroni, Île Portal (5.41094°N, 54.08685°W), 31.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5787) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Previously known only from Mato Grosso, Brazil (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Neoleucon panamensis Carvalho, 1988

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Grand Santi, 23.ix.1999, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5782) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Grand Santi, 23.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5781) (AMPF).

TAXONOMY: Males from Matocq's collection run in Carvalho's key (1988b) to the couplet with *N. panamensis* and *N. horribilis* Distant, 1884. Their genital structures perfectly conform with Carvalho's drawings of *N. panamensis* (Carvalho, 1988b: 176, Figs. 2–5). We have identified the Guyanese specimens based on these figures, even though *N. horribilis* genitalia are unknown and the extension of pronotal black posterior stripes apparently is variable in the species. According to Carvalho's (1988b) key, the two stripes should be practically united, but on Carvalho's Fig. 1 (1988b), they are obviously separated.

DISTRIBUTION: Previously known only from Panama (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

REMARK: Carvalho's (1988b) Fig. 5 is not a prolongation of pygophore (effectively present, but not figured) as mentioned in the caption, but rather a small endophallic spiculum.

Pycnoderes amapaensis Carvalho, 1984

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Saint-Jean du Maroni, Layon des Boches (5.40189°N, 54.086565°W), 4.ii.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5799) (JSMF); 1 ♂, Saint-Jean du Maroni, Île Portal (5.41094°N, 54.08685°W), 31.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5798) (JSMF); 1 ♀, Espérance, carbet garden (5.42954°N, 54.05080°W), 30.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5800) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Brazil and Suriname (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Pycnoderes atratus (Distant, 1884)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Espérance, carbet garden (05.42954°N, 54.05080°W), 30.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5794–5797) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Panama and previously known from Costa Rica, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras,

Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, United States of America (California, Florida, Texas) and Venezuela (Carvalho, 1957; Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Spartacus albatrus Distant, 1884

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 3 ♀♀, Village Pierre (5.46466°N, 54.04843°W), 5.ii.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5673–5675) (JSMF); 2 ♀♀, Saint-Jean du Maroni, Layon des Boches (5.39530°N, 54.08490°W), 5.ii.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5676–5677) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Previously known from Brazil, Guatemala and Paraguay (Carvalho, 1957; Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

SUBFAMILY CYLAPINAE KIRKALDY, 1903
TRIBE CYLAPINI KIRKALDY, 1903

Amapacylapus amapariensis Carvalho and Fontes, 1968

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, 26.ix.2001, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5810) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Kourou, Soumourou track, 17.ii.–17.iii.2002, Favre D. leg. (FC n° 5808) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Kaw, P.K. 37, 25.iii.2002, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5809) (AMPF); 5 ♂♂, Kourou, Soumourou track, 13.vi.–20.vii.2002, Favre D. leg. (FC n°s 5802–5806) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Kourou, Soumourou track, 22.–29.viii.2002, Favre D. leg. (FC n° 5807) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Previously known only from Brazil (Amapa, Amazonas) (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Cylapocoris fulvus Wolski, 2013

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: Kaw, P.K. 37.5, Malaise trap: 1 ♂, iii.2001 (FC n° 5814); 1 ♂, v.2001 (FC n° 5813); 1 ♂, viii.2001 (FC n° 5815); 1 ♂, 20.xii.2001 (FC n° 5816); 1 ♂, 29.xii.2001 (FC n° 5821); 3 ♂♂, 31.xii.2001 (FC n°s 5817–5819); 1 ♂, i.2002 (FC n° 5811); 1 ♂, 13.iii.2002 (FC n° 5812); 1 ♂, 18.iii.2002 (FC n° 5823); 1 ♂, 27.iii.2002 (FC n° 5824); 1 ♂, 1.iv.2002 (FC n° 5822), all Cerda J. leg. (AMPF); 1 ♂, Patawa, P.K. 35, 11.iii.2003, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5820) (AMPF).

TAXONOMY: Genital structures of the French Guyana specimens mostly conform to Wolski's (2013: 511, Figs. 45–49) description and drawings; however, the sclerotized portion of ductus seminis

apparently is more developed than in the Ecuador specimens, partially hiding the spiculum.

DISTRIBUTION: *Cylapocoris fulvus* was previously known only from Ecuador (Wolski, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Cylapocoris simplex Wolski, 2013

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Kourou, Soumourou track, 1.–14.ii.2002, Favre D. leg. (FC n° 6375) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Patawa, P.K. 37, 21.iii.2002, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 6374); 1 ♂, Kourou, Soumourou track, 22.iv.–03.v.2002, Favre D. leg. (FC n° 6376) (AMPF); 2 ♂♂, Kourou, Soumourou track, 22.–29.viii.2002, Favre D. leg. (FC n°s 6372–6373) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Recently described from Brazil, Ecuador, and Venezuela (Wolski, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

TRIBE FULVIINI UHLER, 1886

Fulvius breddini Reuter, 1902

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 2 ♀♀, Kaw Track, Patawa country house, 31.iii.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 6026–6027) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Species widely distributed in Central and South America (Schuh, 1995, 2013); previously known from French Guyana (Costa et al., 2008).

Fulvius satipoensis Carvalho and Costa, 1994

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂ 1 ♂ (?) 2 ♀♀, Kaw Track, Patawa country house, 31.iii.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 6028–6030, 6033) (JSMF); 1 ♂, Espérance, carbet garden, at light, between 20:00 and 22:00, 31.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 6032). PERU: 4 ♂♂, Cusco, San Martin 2 – luz, Base Pluspetrol (72°46'53"W, 11°46'17"S), ii.2006, Williams J. leg. (MACN).

DISTRIBUTION: The presence of *F. satipoensis* in French Guyana, mentioned as a doubtful record by Costa et al. (2008), is confirmed. *Fulvius satipoensis* is known from French Guyana, Nicaragua, and Peru (Costa et al., 2008; Schuh, 2013).

REMARK: The genital structures of the male FC n°6030 perfectly conform with the Carvalho and Costa (1994b) drawings as well as with the structures of a male from Peru, analyzed for comparison.

SUBFAMILY DERAECORINAE DOUGLAS AND SCOTT, 1865

TRIBE SURINAMELLINI CARVALHO AND ROSAS, 1962

Krainacoris rondoniensis Carvalho and Costa, 1993

MATERIAL EXAMINED: BRASIL: 1 ♀ (paratype): Rondônia, 64 km NE Ariquemes, near Fazenda Rancho Grande, 6.–15.xii.1990, Rider D. A. and Eger J. E. leg. (FC n° 4488) (MNRJ). FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Patawa, P.K. 37, 11.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6304); 2 ♀♀, Patawa, P.K. 37, 13.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 6314–6315); 1 ♂, Kourou, Montagne des Singes (“Monkeys Mount”), 19.viii.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6307); 1 ♂, Bélizon track, 21.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6308); 2 ♀♀, Patawa, PL, 22.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 6305–6306); 1 ♂, Grand Santi, 24.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6310); 2 ♀♀, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 28.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6311, 6313); 1 ♀, Kaw, Patawa, P.K. 37.5, 30.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6312); 1 ♀, French Guyana, crique serpent track, vi.2001, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6309) (AMPF); 1 ♀, French Guyana, Kaw Mounts, Patawa lodge, 30.x.2003, Goemans G. leg. (FC n° 6302); 1 ♀, French Guyana, Kaw road, environ Caiman Camp, 04.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6303) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from a locality near Fazenda Rancho Grande, 64 km N.-W. Ariquemes, Rondonia (Brazil) (Carvalho and Costa, 1993). New species for French Guyana.

SUBFAMILY MIRINAE HAHN, 1831

TRIBE MIRINI HAHN, 1831

Calondas fasciatus Distant, 1884

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Hmong village, Saül, 04.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5506) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Panama, and subsequently reported from Brazil, Cuba, and Peru (Carvalho and Afonso, 1977; Hernández and Henry, 2010; Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Creontiades rubrinervis (Stål, 1862)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Matoury, 04.viii.1980, Orstom S. leg. (FC n° 6073) (MNHN); 1 ♂, Matoury, 11.viii.1980, Orstom S. leg. (FC n° 6072) (MNHN); 10 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀ 1?;

Cayenne, W. of Le Larivot, 10.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6034–6036, 6042–6046, 6049, 6051–6055, 6057, 6048, 6056, 6058–6060) (ISNB); 4♂♂ 6♀♀, Sinnamary, Jojo, 17.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6037–6039, 6040–6041, 6053, 6061–6062, 6064, 6068) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: This is a new species for French Guyana, widely distributed in the New World from USA to Brazil and Peru (Schuh, 1995, 2013), recently recorded also from Cuba (Hernández and Henry, 2010).

REMARK: *Creontiades debilis* Van Duzee, 1915 can easily be separated of *C. rubrinervis* by its homogeneous green dorsal color and the endophallic structure. The validity of *C. purgatus*, a nominal species synonymized with *C. rubrinervis* by Carvalho (1959) and reinstated by Carvalho (1988a: 477–478), should be analyzed carefully based on the types. In his short discussion, Carvalho (1988a) gives several figures of the males genital structures of these two species, apparently separating them based on the tiny differences of left parameres and endophalli. Unfortunately, the left parameres are figured in totally different orientations and Carvalho does not specify on which specimens (types or others) he based these drawings.

Henicocnemis amazonicus Carvalho and Costa, 1993

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1♂, Route de Kaw, environ Caiman Camp, 4.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°5503) (ISNB); 1♂, Boucle Gros Arbre, 3.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5505) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described on the basis of the male holotype from a locality near Fazenda Rancho Grande, 64 km NW of Ariquemes, Rondonia (Brazil) (Carvalho and Costa, 1993). New species for French Guyana.

REMARK: *Henicocnemis egeri* Carvalho and Costa, 1994, described practically from the same locality as *H. amazonicus*, but based on a female holotype, is probably a junior subjective synonym of this nominal species. The two nominal species are not distinguishable according to their original descriptions (Carvalho and Costa, 1993, 1994a), with *H. egeri* being just slightly larger than *H. amazonicus*.

Horciasinus humeralis (Berg, 1892)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 4♂♂ 2♀♀, Petit Saut dam, carbet Maman Lézard

(this strange name is translated as “Lizard Mother”) P.K. 21, 14.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5539–5541, 5544–5546) (AMPF); 2♂♂, Sinnamary, 19.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5542–5543) (AMPF); 1♀, Petit Saut dam, P.K. 22, 4.vi.2003, Bout A. leg. (FC n° 5563) (JSMF); 1♂, Mana, 16.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6068) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Argentina, and also known from Brazil and Paraguay (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Horciasinus signoreti (Stål, 1860)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1♂, Sinnamary, 19.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5550) (AMPF); 3♀♀, Bélizon track, 21.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5547–5549) (AMPF); 1♂ 2♀♀, Saül, Boucle Gros Arbre (3,622°N, 53,208°W), 2.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5564, 5567–5568) (JSMF); 4♀♀, Kaw, Patawa, P.K. 37.5, 03.x.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5551–5554) (AMPF); 1♀, Savane des Pères, 23.i.2001, Cerdan (?) leg. (FC n° 5555) (AMPF); 1♂, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, Malaise trap, viii.2001, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5556) (AMPF); 1♀, Petit Saut dam, E. dyke, 25.iv.2003, Bout A. leg. (FC n° 5565) (JSMF); 1♂, Kourou (5,11349°N, 52,75265°W), 29.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5566) (JSMF); 12♂♂ 9♀♀ 1?: Kaw Mount, Fourgassie, 05.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6245, 6247, 6257–6265, 6267–6273, 6274–6275, 6280, 6282–6283); 9♂♂ 4♀♀, 1?: Cayenne, W. of Le Larivot, 10.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6244, 6255–6256, 6273, 6284–6289, 6296, 6298–6299, 6301); 1♀, Mana, 16.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6300); 3♂♂ 1?: Sinnamary, Jojo, 17.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6290–6291, 6293–6294); 2♂♂, Kaw Mount, Caiman camp, 24.–31.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6295, 6297); 4♂♂, 7.xii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6246, 6248, 6251, 6253); 2♂♂ 1♀, Kaw Mount, Fourgassie, 15.–30.xii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6254, 6266, 6279); 1♂ 1?: Kaw Mount, Caiman camp, 4.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6249–6250); 2♀♀, 20 km E. of Sinnamary, 15.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6277–6278) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: This species is widely distributed in South America, and was reported for the first time from French Guyana by Carvalho et al. (2001).

Horciasoides minensis (Carvalho, 1976)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1♀, Patawa, P.K. 37.5, 20.xii.2001, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5559) (AMPF); 1♀, Patawa, P.K. 37.5,

29.xii.2001, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5560) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Patawa, P.K. 37, 17.i.2002, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5558) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Minas Gerais (Brazil) (Schuh, 1995, 2013), *H. minensis* is a new species for French Guyana.

Horciasoides notatus (Distant, 1884)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Montagne des Singes, 18.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5557) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Guatemala and Panama, and later recorded from Brazil and Costa Rica (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Horciasoides plagosus (Distant, 1884)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Acarouany, 18.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5669) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Espérance, carbet garden (5,42954°N, 54,05080 W), 30.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5561-5562) (JSMF); 1 ♀, Mana, 16.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°6065) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Panama, and later reported from Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico (Carvalho, 1959; Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Horciasoides punctatus (Carvalho, 1976)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Grand Santi, 23.ix.1999, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5531) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Species originally described from Mato Grosso (Brazil) and recorded for the first time from French Guyana by Costa et al. (2008).

Horciasoides sp. near *punctatus* (Carvalho, 1976)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 15.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5670) (AMPF).

REMARK: This specimen from Matocq's collection could represent a new species, distinguished from the true *H. punctatus* by the shape of the second antennal segment and the hemelytral pattern; however, we refrain describing it until additional specimens, including males, are available.

Iridopeplus pellucidipennis Bergroth, 1910

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Saint Jean du Maroni, Layon des Boches, glade, on tree, 41 m., 06.ii.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5504) (JSMF); 1 ♂, 20 km E of Saint-

Laurent du Maroni, Crique N1 road, 16.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°5507) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Species originally described from French Guyana; also known from Bolivia, Brazil (Amazonas), Republic of Guyana, and Peru (Carvalho, 1959; Costa et al., 2008).

Maxacalinus annulatus Carvalho, Costa and Chérot, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Saül, airport runway, night collect (20:00–04:00), 05.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5532) (JSMF); 1 ♂, Espérance, carbet garden (5.42954°N, 54.05080 W), 30 m, 30.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5533) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: This species is known only from French Guyana (Carvalho et al., 2001).

Maxacalinus cuiabanus Carvalho, 1976

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Kourou, Montagne des Singes, 18.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5535) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Cacao road, 28.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5534) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Route de Kaw, environ Caiman Camp, 4.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6231) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: This species was originally described from Mato Grosso (Brazil), and was recently reported for the first time from French Guyana (Costa et al., 2008).

Minytus cuiabanus Carvalho, 1975

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Route de Kaw, environ Caiman Camp, 4.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°5501) (ISNB); 1 ♀, highway n°2 to Regina, 45 km S(outh) of Cayenne, 31.v.1986, Riley E. G. and Rider A. leg. [identification: Carvalho J.M.C.] (FC n° 4426) (MNRJ). SURINAME: 1 ♂, Pakira-Iméné (Surinamese bank), 02.xii.1975, Boulard M., Jauffret P. and Pompanon P. leg. (FC n° 5502) (MNHN).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Brazil and also known from Peru and Surinam (Carvalho, 1975; Carvalho and Afonso, 1977). New species for French Guyana.

Monalocorisca conspurcata Reuter, 1913

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Saül, Layon Eaux claires, 4.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5508) (JSMF); 1 ♀, Saül, airport runway, night collect (20:00–04:00), 5.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5509) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Brazil and also known from Peru (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Neostenotus bifasciatus (Carvalho and Fontes, 1972)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: COSTA RICA: 1 ♀ (paratype): Cabima Pan, v.1911, Busck A. leg. [identification: Carvalho J. M. C.] (FC n° 4566) (MNRJ). **FRENCH GUYANA:** 2 ♀♀, Grand Santi, 23.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 6158–6159) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Grand Santi, 24.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6160) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Kaw, Patawa, P.K. 37.5, 30.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6157) (AMPF). **SURINAME:** 2 ♀♀, Moloko-Iméné, 28.xi.–1.xii.1975, Boulard M., Jauffret P. and Pompanon P. leg. (FC n°s 6161–6162) (MNHN).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Costa Rica based on two females (Carvalho and Fontes, 1972). New species for French Guyana and Suriname.

Notholopus coreoides Carvalho, 1975

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Patawa, P.K. 37, 11.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5523) (AMPF); 1 ♀, 20 km E. of Saint-Laurent du Maroni, 16.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°6066) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Species described from Mato Grosso (Brazil) and later reported from Peru (Schuh, 1995, 2013). Recently recorded for the first time from French Guyana (Costa et al., 2008).

Notholopus cuiabanus Carvalho, 1975

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Patawa, P.K. 37.5, 01.x.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5528) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Sinnamary, St Elie road, 14.i.2007, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°6067) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Species described from Mato Grosso (Brazil) and also known from Peru (Schuh, 1995, 2013). Recently recorded for the first time from French Guyana (Costa et al., 2008).

Notholopus filicornis (Fabricius, 1803)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Kaw Mount, P.K. 37, 10.viii.1994, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5524) (AMPF); 2 ♀♀, Saül, airport runway, night collect (20:00–04:00), 5.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5514–5515) (JSMF); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Grand Santi, 23.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5527, 5522, 5525) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 27.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5526)

(AMPF); 1 ♀, Espérance, carbet garden, 31.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5513) (JSMF); 1 ♀, Mana, 16.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°6069) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: A well-known species reported from Brazil, French Guyana, and Suriname (Schuh, 1995, 2013).

Notholopus niger Carvalho and Costa, 1992

MATERIAL EXAMINED: BRASIL: 1 ♀ (paratype): Goiás, Campinaçu, x.1992, Roppa leg. [identification: Carvalho J. C. M.] (FC n° 4342) (MNRJ). **FRENCH GUYANA:** 1 ♀, Patawa, P.K. 37.5, 30.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5603) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Goiás (Brazil) (Carvalho and Costa, 1992). New species for French Guyana.

Notholopus sulcaticornis (Stål, 1860)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 2 ♀♀, Kaw Mount, P.K. 37.5, iii.2001, Cerda J. leg. (FC n°s 5529–5530) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and known from Peru (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Poeas goiana Carvalho, 1989

MATERIAL EXAMINED: BRASIL: 1 ♂ (paratype): Goiás, Goituba, 21.xi.1961, Werner leg. [identification: Carvalho J. C. M.] (FC n° 4401) (MNRJ). **FRENCH GUYANA:** 1 ♂, Degrad Kwata, on (?) Crique Bagotte, Cacao, 21.–30.ix.1995, Béranger J.-M. leg. (FC n° 5672) (AMPF). *Poeas clavata* Carvalho and Costa, 1992: **BRASIL:** 1 ♂ (paratype): Goiás, Campinaçu, x.1992, Roppa leg. [identification: Carvalho J. C. M.] (FC n° 4401) (MNRJ).

TAXONOMY: *Poeas clavata* Carvalho and Costa, 1992 is possibly a junior subjective synonym of *P. goiana*. The two nominal species are very similar, their morphology is almost identical (the hemelytral patches of *P. goiana* being less strong), and the male genital structures seem to be the same (cf. Carvalho, 1989: 456, Figs. 36–38 and Carvalho and Costa, 1992: 326, Figs. 19–22). Unfortunately, the genital structures were not drawn in the same orientation (the orientation of the left paramere of *P. goiana* is particularly odd), making their comparison difficult. Elucidation of the status of both species requires further study.

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Goias (Brazil). New species for French Guyana.

Polymerus testaceipes (Stål, 1860)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kourou, 1914, Benoist R. leg. (FC n°s 5516–5517) (MNHN); 2 ♂♂, Saint Jean du Maroni, 1914, Benoist R. leg. (FC n°s 5518–5519) (MNHN); 1 ♀, Cayenne, 1914, Benoist R. leg. (FC n° 5520) (MNHN); 1 ♂, Charvein (?), 1914, Benoist R. leg. (FC n° 5521) (MNHN); 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Patawa, Degrad Lalane, 10.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5622–5626, 5623a); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Cacao, Les Grosses Roches, P.K. 5, 12.ix.1998, A. Matocq leg. (FC n°s 5661–5662) (AMPF); 3 ♀♀, Petit Saut dam, carbet Maman Lezard, 14.ix.1998, A. Matocq leg. (FC n°s 5662a, 5663–5664) (AMPF); 7 ♂♂ 9 ♀♀, Patawa, P.K. 37, 13.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5627–5638, 5645–5648) (AMPF); 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀, 1?: Sinnamary, St Elie road, 15.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5639–5644) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 15.ix.1998, A. Matocq leg. (FC n°s 5665, 5669) (AMPF); 2 ♂♂, Awala-Yalimapo beach, 17.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5666–5667) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Bélizon track, 21.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5621) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kaw track, Patawa country house (4.544°N, 52.152°W), 31.iii.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 6019, 6023) (JSMF); 1 ♂, Saül, airport runway (3.622°N, 53.208°W), night collect (20:00–04:00), 5.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 6020) (JSMF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Roura, Rocher Tablon (4.660°N, 53.354°W), 08.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 6021, 6024) (JSMF); 1 ♂, Grand Santi, 23.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5668) (AMPF); 2 ♂♂, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 27.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5657–5658) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Cacao road, P.K. 1, 28.ix.2000, Pluot-Sigwalt D. leg. (FC n° 5649) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Cacao road, 28.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5656) (AMPF); 5 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, 1?: Kaw, Patawa, P.K. 3, 29.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5650–5655, 5659–5660) (AMPF); 2 ♀♀, Kaw jetty, 02.x.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 6138–6139) (AMPF); 1?: Patawa, P.K. 37, 16.iii.2002, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 6140) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Espérance, carbet garden (5.42954°N, 54.05080°W), 30.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 6022) (JSMF); 1 ♀, Terre Rouge, village (5.44858°N, 54.05003°W), 30.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 6025) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed in the New World from Florida to Argentina (Almeida and Ferreira, 1984; Carvalho, 1959; Schuh, 1995, 2013). *Polymerus testaceipes* was omitted by Costa et al. (2008) in their list of French Guyana's Miridae even though the species was already reported from Cayenne by Almeida and Ferreira (1984).

Proba vittiscutis (Stål, 1860)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Sinnamary, 19.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5620) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Espérance, carbet garden (5.42954°N, 54.05080°W), 29.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5684) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed in Central and South America (Carvalho, 1959; Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Taedia bilutea Carvalho, Costa and Chérot, 2001

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 2 ♀♀, Sinnamary, St Elie road, 8.xii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6070–6071) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: The species was originally described and is known only from French Guyana (Carvalho et al., 2001).

Taedia compactoides Carvalho, 1975

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Kaw track, Patawa country house (4.544°N, 52.152°W), night collect (20:00–01:30), 31.iii.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5691) (JSMF); 1 ♂, Saül, forest (3.622°N, 53.208°W), 7.iv.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5692) (JSMF); 1 ♀, Patawa, Malaise trap, 07.iv.2000, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 6011) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Sinnamary, St Elie road, 8.xii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6240–6241) (ISNB); 1 ♀, 20 km E of St Laurent du Maroni, 12.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6242) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Species described from Mato Grosso (Brazil) and later recorded from Peru. It was reported for the first time from French Guyana by Costa et al. (2008).

Taedia dispersa Carvalho and Costa, 1993

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 2 ♀♀, Crique serpent track, P.K. 19.1, vi.2001, Cerda J. leg. (FC n°s 5612–5613) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 2 ♀♀, Kourou, Soumourou track, 26.xi.–5.xii.2001, Favre D. leg. (FC n°s 5609–5611) (AMPF); 2 ♂♂, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, i.2002, Cerda J. leg. (FC n°s 5615, 5617) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, 06.i.2002, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5616) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Kourou,

Soumourou track, 1.–14.ii.2002, Favre D. leg. (FC n° 5618) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Brazil (Sao Paulo and Mato Grosso) and Peru (Carvalho and Costa, 1993). New species for French Guyana.

Taedia sp. cf. *leprosa* (Walker, 1873)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Petit Saut dam, carbet Maman Lezard, 14.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5600) (AMPF).

REMARK: We identify with some doubt this teneral male from Matocq's collection as *T. leprosa*, a species described from Brazil, and also known from Argentina and Peru (Schuh, 1995, 2013) but not previously recorded from French Guyana.

Taedia signata Carvalho and Gomes, 1971

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♀, Patawa, 13.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5584) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Grand Santi, 23.ix.1999, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5583, 5583a, 5585–5586) (AMPF); 3 ♂♂, Kaw track, Patawa country house (4.544° N, 52.152° W), 31.iii.2000, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n°s 5604, 5606–5607) (JSMF); 1 ♀, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 28.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5570) (AMPF); 2 ♀♀, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, 29.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5580–5581) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, 30.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5569, 5571, 5578, 5579) (AMPF); 4 ♂♂ 2 ♀♀, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, 01.x.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5572–5577) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Patawa, 6.i.2002, Cerda J. leg. (FC n° 5582) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Espérance, carbet garden (5.42954°N, 54.05080 W), 29.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5605) (JSMF); 1 ♀, NE, Kaw Mount, Camp Caiman env., 24.–31.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6236) (ISNB); 1 ♀, NE, Kaw road, Camp Caiman env., 7.xii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6237) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Species described from Brazil; also known from Panama, Peru, and Surinam, and reported for the first time from French Guyana by Costa et al. (2008).

Taedia xingwana Carvalho, 1975

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 2 ♀♀, Montagne des Singes, 18.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5588–5589) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Bélizon track, 29.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5596) (AMPF); 2 ♂♂ 5 ♀♀, Grand Santi, 23.ix.1999, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5591–5595, 5597–5598) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Grand Santi, 23.ix.2000, Matocq

A. leg. (FC n° 5587) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, 29.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 4195–4196) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Kaw, P.K. 37.5, 03.x.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5590) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Species described from Mato Grosso (Brazil); reported for the first time from French Guyana by Costa et al. (2008).

Urucuiana linnavuorii, new species

Figures 1A–E, 2A–H, 3A–C

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TYPE MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE: ♂, French Guyana, Kaw road, Elisco, 27.i.1984, Tavakilian G. leg. (FC n° 5538) (MNHN). PARATYPE: 1 ♀, French Guyana, Saül, airport runway (3.622° N, 53.208° W), night collect (20:00–04:00), 5.iv.2000 (FC n° 5537) (JSMF).

DIAGNOSIS: Elongate, red and yellowish Mirini, with a coarsely punctate pronotum, smooth hemelytra, and narrow, very elongate, black setae on the first antennal segments, femora, and tibiae (Figs. 1A–B, 1D, 2C, 2G).

DESCRIPTION: MEASUREMENTS (male holotype, followed by that of the female paratype in parentheses): Total length (in dorsal view): 6.1 (6.5), maximal width of hemelytra (at level of clavus apex): 1.9 (2.1), width of vertex in dorsal view: 0.3 (0.4), width of eye: 0.4 (0.3), length of antennal segments I: 2 (2.3), II: lacking (3.6), III: lacking (2.5), IV: lacking (1.1), medial length of pronotum: 0.9 (1), width of pronotum: 1.7 (1.7), length of scutellum (mesoscutum excluded): 0.7 (0.8), width of scutellum: 0.8 (0.8), length of cuneus: 1 (1), width of cuneus 0.5 (0.5).

MORPHOLOGY: **Head:** yellowish with a reddish tinge (Figs. 1A–B). Frons slightly protruding, covering the tylus in dorsal view; yellowish, tinged with red, with black semierect setae. Tylus yellowish, with a reddish candelabra pattern. Vertex yellowish with red patches and a fine medial sulcus (Fig. 2A). Posterior area of the vertex slightly raised, with punctation larger than on the anterior area. Lora and juga yellow with a red tinge (Fig. 2B). **Eyes** brownish grey, removed from the pronotal collar. **Antennae** First antennal segment elongate, thick, bone-like shaped, incrassate sub-basally and apically, laterally flat on outer side, yellowish-orange to red or spotted with red, with elongate, black (silver under incident light), erect, stiff setae (Figs. 2A–B). Second antennal segment narrower than the first, yellowish. Third

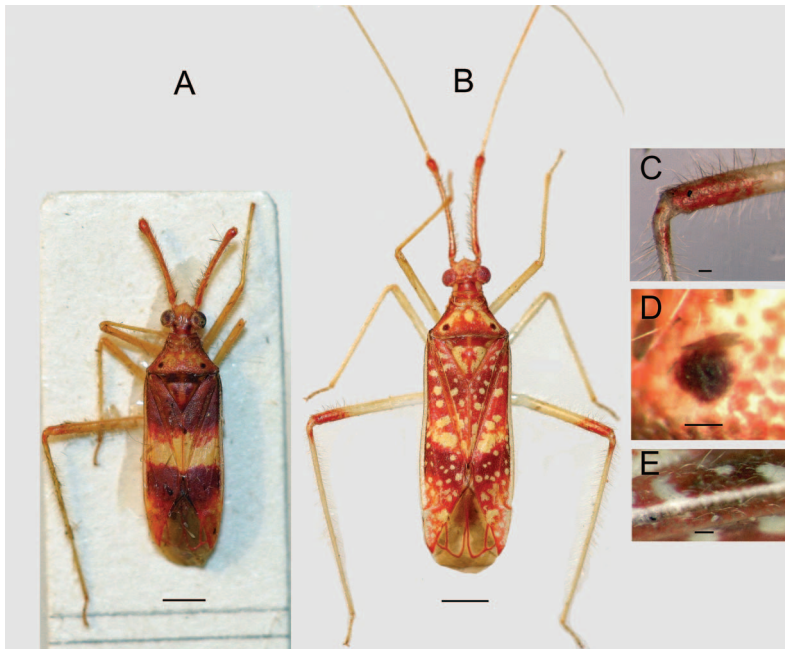


Fig. 1. *Urucuiana linnavuorii* sp. nov. **A**. Male holotype in dorsal view; **B**. Female paratype in dorsal view; **C**. Apical part of metafemur and basal part of metatibia; **D**. Left pronotal black spot of paratype; **E**. Claval rank of punctures along vein (paratype, left hemelytron). Scales = 0.1 mm, except Fig. 1A and B scale = 1 mm.

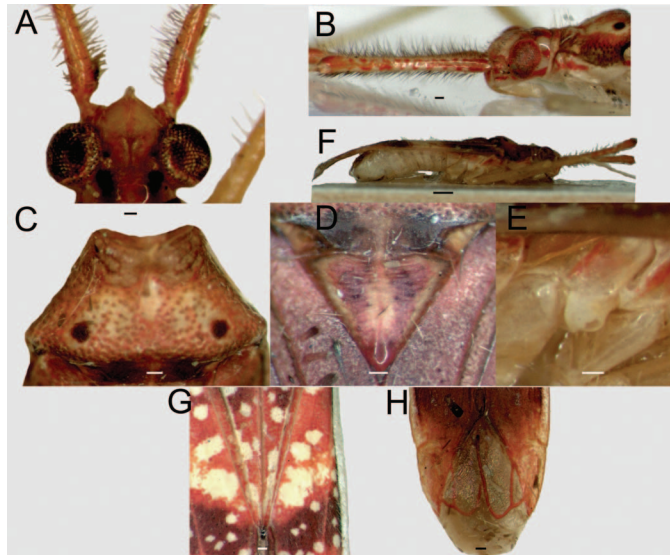


Fig. 2. *Urucuiana linnavuorii* sp. nov. **A**. Head of the male holotype in dorsal view; **B**. Head and pronotum of the female paratype in lateral view; **C**. Pronotum of male holotype in dorsal view; **D**. Scutellum of male holotype in dorsal view; **E**. Scent gland efferent system of male holotype; **F**. Habitus of male holotype in lateral view; **G**. Apex of clavii and coria of female paratype; **H**. Cuneus and membranes of male holotype. Scales = 0.1 mm, except Fig. 2G scale = 0.5 mm.

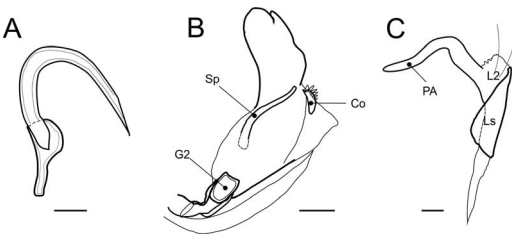


Fig. 3. *Urucuiana linnavuorii* sp. nov., male genital structures. **A.** Right paramere; **B.** Endophallus (Co: comb, Ds: ductus seminis, G2: secondary gonopore, Sp: spiculum). **C.** Left paramere (L2: secondary lobe, Ls: sensory lobe, PA: primary apophysis); Scales = 0.1 mm.

and fourth segments yellowish, their setae shorter, black, mainly semierect. *Rostrum* yellow, apex black, reaching between meso- and metacoxae. **Thorax:** *Pronotum* Pronotal collar coarsely punctate, yellowish to reddish, with semierect setae. Pronotal callosities moderately reduced, medially fused, reaching the lateral margin of pronotum, yellow with red transversal grooves. Pronotal disc coarsely punctate (Fig. 2C), the punctures relatively wide but shallow, the disc reddish with yellow or yellowish pattern and a pair of dark red slightly raised spots in a whitish to yellowish area (Fig. 1D). Disc with two types of setae: one short, recumbent and other elongate, erect or semierect, both white. *Mesoscutum* exposed, reddish, with lateral fossae reddish to yellowish (Fig. 2D). *Scutellum* laterally yellowish, medially reddish (Fig. 2D), with the same pilosity as the pronotal disc. *Legs* Coxae and trochanters yellow. Femora elongate, yellowish, pilosity elongate, black (silver under incident light), erect, stiff, the metafemur almost straight, with apex reddish (Fig. 1C). Tibiae yellowish, elongate, particularly the metatibiae, with the same, elongate, striking, pilosity. Tarsi yellow brown, the claws brown. *Hemelytra* smooth in dorsal view, yellowish and red, with the same pilosity as the pronotal disc. Clavus reddish and apically yellow in the male, reddish with yellowish spots in the female, with a line of brown punctures along the claval veins (Fig. 1E), easily visible in lateral view but almost not visible in dorsal view. Corium reddish to dark reddish and medially yellow in the male, reddish with yellowish spots in female (Figs. 1A–B). Connexivum yellowish translucent in both sexes, outer margin narrowly darker (Fig. 2G). Cuneus yellowish to reddish. Membrane brown with red veins (Fig. 2H). **Abdomen:** Pleura and sterna yellowish, with elongate, semierect, white setae.

Male genital structures: *Left paramere* sickle-shaped, with an elongate primary apophysis (PA) and large secondary lobe (L2) (Fig. 3C). *Right paramere* elongate, pointed, obviously curved (Fig. 3A). *Phallus* (Fig. 3B) with an elongate, twisted spiculum (Sp) and a comb (Co) with seven teeth.

DISCUSSION: The main diagnostic features of the genus *Urucuiana* Carvalho and Rosas, 1965, as summarized by Chérot et al. (2011), are the following: elongate body, margins of hemelytra straight to slightly sinuous, wider at apex of clavus; head horizontal, frons and first two antennal segments strongly pilose; lorae prominent; vertex lacking carina; eyes removed from the anterior margin of pronotum; first antennal segment elongate, thick, slightly curved and laterally flat, incrassate sub-basally, after a short, cylindrical, narrow base; pronotal surface coarsely punctate, hemelytra smooth, almost impunctate; a pair of tuberculate black spots in a shallow whitish concavity (or area) on the latero-posterior area of the pronotal disc; collar wide; callosities reduced but reaching the lateral margin of pronotum; mesoscutum exposed, with lateral fossae; and pronotal disc and scutellum with a whitish median line or carina.

Urucuiana linnavuorii sp. nov. is easily separated from the two other *Urucuiana* species (*U. tuberculata* Carvalho and Rosas, 1965 and *U. rubronata* Carvalho, 1975) by the particularly elongate pilosity of the first antennal segment, femora, and tibiae (three to four times the width of the corresponding antennal segments and tibiae); the shape of the first antennal segment (apically swollen); the protruding frons, covering the tylus in dorsal view, and separated from it by a notch; the red to yellow dorsal coloration and pattern; and the male genital structures. The pattern is fuzzier in the male holotype than in the female paratype, where the yellow spots on hemelytra and the reddish spots on antennae are better demarcated and, consequently, more obvious. The yellow spots on the anterior parts of clavus and corium are almost absent in the male, whereas they are fused medially in the female.

DISTRIBUTION: Presently, two of the three species of *Urucuiana* are known from French Guyana. *Urucuiana tuberculata*, the type species, was described from Suriname (Carvalho and Rosas, 1965) and recently reported for the first time from French Guyana (Chérot et al., 2011).

ETYMOLOGY: The authors are happy to dedicate this beautiful new species to Rauno E. Linnavuori in homage of his very important contributions to the knowledge of Miridae, particularly from the Afrotropical Region, but also from the Mediterranean and Middle-eastern areas.

TRIBE RESTHENINI REUTER, 1905

Prepops circummaculatus (Stål, 1854)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Matoury, 28.viii.1980, Orstom S. leg. (FC n° 6382); 1 ♀ (?): Matoury, i.1981, Orstom S. leg. (FC n° 6384) (MNHN).

DISTRIBUTION: Species originally described from Chile; also known from Argentina, Brazil (Bahia), Cuba, Paraguay and Surinam (Carvalho, 1959; Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

Prepops poppii Bergroth, 1910

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 2 ♂♂, Matoury, 28.ii.1980, Orstom S. (FC n°s 6007–6008) (MNHN); 1?: Matoury, 28.iii.1980, Orstom S. (FC n° 6006) (MNHN); 1?: Matoury, 13.vi.1980, Orstom S. (FC n° 6005) (MNHN); 1 ♀, Degrad Kwata, on (?) Crique Bagotte, Cacao, 21.–30.ix.1995, Bérenger J.-M. leg. (FC n° 5851) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 15.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5843–5844) (AMPF); 5 ♂♂ 1?: Sinnamary, 17.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5836–5838, 5840–5842) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 3 ♀♀, bridge on the Comté stream, 20.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5845–5847, 5850) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Kaw village, 25.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5848–5849) (AMPF); 1 ♂ 1 ♀, Grand Santi, 23.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n°s 5854–5855) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Acarouany, Auberge du Bois Diable, 27.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5856) (AMPF); 2 ♂♂, Cacao road, 28.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 5852–5853) (AMPF); 1 ♀, Cacao road, P.K. 1, 28.ix.2000, Pluot-Sigwalt D. leg. (FC n° 5839) (AMPF); 1 ♂, Kourou, Guatemala, 19.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n° 6222) (ISNB); 4 ♂♂ 1 ♀, Saint Laurent du Maroni, Acarouany env., 12.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6223–6227) (ISNB); 3 ♀♀, NW, Mana env., 16.viii.2006, Snížek M. leg. (FC n°s 6228–6230) (ISNB).

DISTRIBUTION: Species described and only known from French Guyana (Schuh, 1995, 2013).

Prepops tupianus Carvalho and Fontes, 1970

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1?: Matoury, i.1981, Orstom S. leg. (FC n° 6009)

(MNHN); 1 ♂, Espérance (5.42954°N, 54.05080°W), 30 m, 29.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 6010) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Previously known from Brazil, Paraguay, and Surinam (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

TRIBE STENODEMINI DOUGLAS AND SCOTT, 1865

Trigonotylus tenuis (Reuter, 1893)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Espérance, carbet garden (5.42954°N, 54.05080°W), 29.i.2004, Streito J.-C. leg. (FC n° 5693) (JSMF).

DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed around the World, in Africa (Algeria, Egypt, North Sudan, South Africa), North America (U.S.A.), South America (Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, El Salvador), Arabic Peninsula and Middle East (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Israel, Yemen), Asia (Burma, Japan, New Guinea), Australia, Europe (Crete, France, Italy), and on numerous islands (Canary Islands, Cap Verde, Seychelles Islands, several Pacific Islands) (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

SUBFAMILY ORTHOTYLINAE VAN DUZEE, 1916

TRIBE CERATOCAPSINI VAN DUZEE, 1916

Ceratocapsus brunneus Henry, 1983 in Carvalho et al. (1983)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 1 ♂, Cacao road, 28.ix.2000, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6097) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Mato Grosso (Brazil) (Schuh, 1995, 2013). New species for French Guyana.

TRIBE ORTHOTYLINI VAN DUZEE, 1916

Papaveronia matocqi new species

Figures 4A, 4C–G, 5A–F

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TYPE MATERIAL: HOLOTYPE: ♂, French Guyana, Kourou, Montagne des Singes, 18.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n° 6103) (MNHN). Paratype: ♂, same data as the holotype (FC n° 6104) (AMPF).

OTHER MATERIAL EXAMINED FOR COMPARISON: *Papaveronia bergi* Carvalho and Costa, 1992: Paratype: ♀, Peru, Llama, vi.1956, 2200 m (MACN).

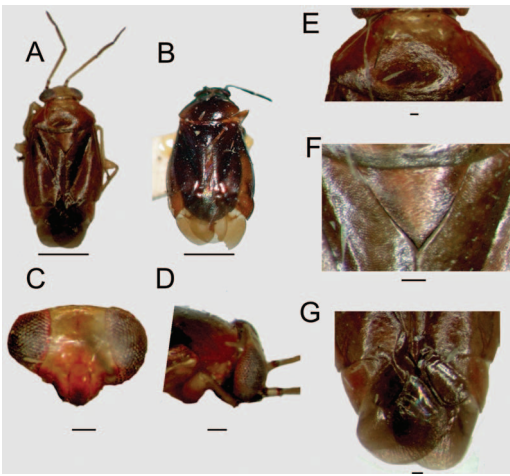


Fig. 4. *Papaveronia* spp. A. *P. matocqi* sp. nov., habitus of male paratype in dorsal view. B. *P. bergi* Carvalho and Carpintero, 1992, habitus of a female paratype in dorsal view. Scales = 1 mm. C-G. *P. matocqi*, paratype male: C. Head in frontal view; D. Head in lateral view; E. Pronotum; F. Scutellum; G. Cunei and membrane. Scales = 0.1 mm.

DIAGNOSIS: Small, oval elongate, shining orthotylinae, differing from the other species of *Papaveronia* by the orange to red brown coloration of head, pronotum, scutellum, and hemelytra, the yellow first antennal segment, with two red rings, and the male genital structures, particularly the complex shape of the right paramere and the phallic structure.

DESCRIPTION: MEASUREMENTS (male holotype, followed by that of the male paratype in parentheses): Total length (in dorsal view): 2.8 (3.0), maximal width of hemelytra: 1.4 (1.5), width of vertex in dorsal view: 0.3 (0.4), width of eye: 0.2 (0.3), length of antennal segments I: 0.1 (0.1), II: 0.7 (0.7), III: 0.5 (0.5), IV: 0.4 (0.3), medial length of pronotum: 0.6 (0.6), width of pronotum: 1.2 (1.3), length of scutellum (mesoscutum excluded): 0.4 (0.4), width of scutellum: 0.6 (0.5), length of cuneus: 0.4 (0.4), width of cuneus 0.4 (0.4).

MORPHOLOGY: **Head:** smooth, almost glabrous, orange with very narrow reddish grooves. Frons orange, rounded, not removed from the tylus (Fig. 4C). Tylus reddish, apically darker, almost black. Vertex orange, darker posteriorly, posterior margin narrowly carinate. Lora and juga very small, yellowish with red tinge. **Eyes** contiguous with the pronotal collar, brownish grey, with two or three ranks of reddish ommatidia laterally (Figs. 4C, D). **Antennae** First antennal segment

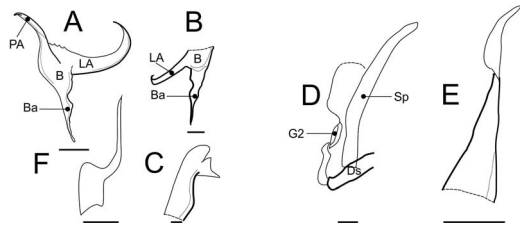


Fig. 5. *Papaveronia matocqi* sp. nov., male genital structures. A. Left paramere (Ba: base, LA: lateral arm, PA: primary apophysis); B. Base of right paramere (B: body, Ba: base, LA: lateral arm); C. Primary apophysis of right paramere; D-E. Endophallus spiculum (Ds: ductus seminis, G2: secondary gonopore, Sp: spiculum); F. Prolongation of pygophore. Scales = 0.1 mm.

short, thick, club-like, yellowish with two red rings, one sub-basal and the other apical (Fig. 4D). Second antennal segment narrower than the first, gradually thickened from the base toward apex, gold, as the two last segments. Pilosity short, mainly semierect. Third and fourth antennal segments apically darker, grey to black. **Rostrum** orange brown, apex black, reaching mesocoxae. **Thorax:** **Pronotum** Pronotal collar narrow, smooth and glabrous, orange. Pronotal callosities reduced, rounded, medially separated and removed from the lateral margins of pronotum, smooth, orange. Pronotal disc almost glabrous, punctate, the punctation sparse, narrow and shallow, the disc shining, orange, lateral margins rounded, reddish (Fig. 4E). **Mesoscutum** covered. **Scutellum** slightly grooved, laterally and apically reddish brown, medially orange (Fig. 4F). **Legs** Femora yellowish, pilosity short, recumbent, black. Tibiae yellowish, with the same pilosity as femora, with black spinulae and dark yellow spines. Tarsi yellow except the dark brown apex of the third segment, the claws yellow. **Hemelytra** shining, delicately punctate, the punctures dense, narrow and shallow (Figs. 4F-G), with very short, white, recumbent setae. Clavus orange, apical half dark red. Endocorium dark red on apical two thirds, orange basally. Exocorium and connexivum orange. Cuneus orange, the inner margin and apex greyish. Membrane brown with brown veins (Fig. 4G). **Abdomen:** Pleura and sterna reddish, with elongate, semierect, white setae. **Male genital structures:** *Left paramere* with an elongate base (Ba), an elongate, gently curved lateral arm (LA), and a pointed primary apophysis (PA) (Fig. 5A). *Right paramere* (Figs. 5B-C) with an elongate, apically curved lateral arm (LA) or lobe at the limit between the

body (B) and the base (Ba) (Fig. 5B). Apex of primary apophysis complex (Fig. 5C). *Phallus* with an elongate spiculum (Figs. 5D–E). *Pygophore* with an elongate, curved, pointed prolongation on the dorsal margin (Fig. 5F).

DISCUSSION: According to Carvalho's original description (Carvalho, 1985), the genus *Papaveronia* Carvalho, 1985 is recognized by the following characters: body shining, almost glabrous, elongate oval; cuneus and membrane sharply sloped; head vertical, short, wider than long, vertex slightly carinate, eyes contiguous to the pronotum; antenna cylindrical; first antennal segment short, its length less than vertex width; second antennal segment at least six times longer than the first, its width subequal to width of the third and the fourth; pronotal disc convex, the humeral angles rounded; mesoscutum covered; scutellum flat; hemelytra slightly shagreened and finely punctate, with very short, recumbent, sparse setae.

Papaveronia matocqi sp. nov. differs from *P. bergi* Carvalho and Carpintero, 1992, type species and only other species known for the genus (Schuh, 2013), by the dorsal coloration (head, pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra orange to red in *P. matocqi* versus black brown in *P. bergi*; first antennal segment golden with two red rings, one sub-basal and one apical, in *P. matocqi* versus yellowish with the basal third black in *P. bergi*; second antennal segment golden in *P. matocqi* versus yellowish basally and black apically; third and fourth antennal segments golden in *P. matocqi* versus black in *P. bergi*) and the male genital structures (the left paramere of the two species are structurally the same, but the lateral arm of *P. matocqi* is gently curved, the right paramere are relatively different, the elongate arm being absent in *P. bergi* and finally the so-called spiculum is bifurcate in *P. bergi* and simple in *P. matocqi*).

ETYMOLOGY: This species is dedicated to our very good friend Armand Matocq in homage to his contributions to our knowledge of Mediterranean Mirinae, Orthotylinae, and Phylinae.

Proboscidotylus nigrosquamis (Maldonado, 1969)

MATERIAL EXAMINED: FRENCH GUYANA: 2♂♂ 3♀♀, Kourou, Montagne des Singes, 18.ix.1998, Matocq A. leg. (FC n's 6087–6091) (AMPF).

DISTRIBUTION: Described from Puerto Rico and previously known from Florida (Schuh 1995, 2013); this species was recently recorded from French

Guyana (Costa et al., 2008) and Cuba (Hernández and Henry, 2010) for the first time.

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