



TEXT-FIG. 4.—Figs. 15–17—*Neides wakefieldi* F. Buch. White. Fig. 15—Brachypterous ♂, head and thorax, dorsal. Fig. 16—The same, lateral. Fig. 17—Spermatheca (brachypterous ♀), potash treated (cf. other genera: Pendergrast, 1957, pp. 13, 15). Abbreviations: B, spermathecal bulb; D, spermathecal duct; FD, distal flange of pump; T, thickening of vaginal intima; V, vagina.

TINGIDAE

Only three species are known to occur in New Zealand, *Cyperobia carectorum* and *Tanybyrsa cumberi*, both endemic, and the introduced, widespread *Stephanitis rhododendri*, holarctic in origin.

KEY TO NEW ZEALAND TINGIDAE

1. Pronotum produced back subtriangularly to cover scutellum; median carina flange-like, with areolae very much larger than punctures of disc; paranota wide, flaring, with large areolae; anterior part of pronotum much raised into a medianly keeled hood with anterior margin projecting over head and with areolae very much larger than punctures of disc. Bucculae not or scarcely produced anterior to anteclypeus, not conspicuous in dorsal view. Head above with 5 pale, slender, elongate processes, 3 anterior, 2 posterior. Hemelytra with greatest area projecting