

Systematic Treatment

Tribe Microcentrini Deitz 1975

Synonymy:

Platycentrini Haupt 1929 [error: based on a misidentified type genus; see Deitz 1975a: 133].

Microcentrini Deitz 1975a: 133.

Diagnosis. Species of Microcentrini have ♂ lateral plates free with posteroapical hooks; forewings usually each have 2 r-m crossveins (rarely, 3–4 r-m crossveins), and metathoracic femora have dorsal cucullate setae.

Range. Southern Canada to Ecuador (Figs. 1, 2).

Adult. *Dimensions (mm).* Total length. (from head to apex of forewings at rest), 4.5–9.2.

Head. Dorsal projections of various size; compound eyes and ocelli not stalked; ocelli on, above, or below centro-ocular line; postclypeus unilobed or weakly trilobed.

Thorax. Pronotum: middorsal pronotal keel present, extending over entire length of pronotum; posterior pronotal process extending over, but not concealing, scutellum. Pronotal surface sculpturing (Figs. 161–166): punctate; generally, 1 seta associated with each pit; pronotal surface smooth or tuberculate.

Leg (Fig. 5). Metathoracic femur usually with dorsal row of cucullate setae; tibiae usually with cucullate setae in rows I–III.

Forewing (Fig. 7). Vein R_{2+3} fused basally with R_{4+5} (except some specimens of *M. lynx* Ball); 2 r-m (except *M. webbi*, n.sp.) and 1–5 m-cu crossveins present.

Genitalia. ♀: 2nd valvulae abruptly broadened distally (Fig. 8), or entirely narrow (Fig. 16), with small dorsal serrations on distal half. ♂: lateral plate (Fig. 29) free, with posteroapical hook; styles (Fig. 18) with apical platelike lobe (hook).

Late-instar nymph (Fig. 48). Body depressed; pronotum with or without lateral carinae or horns; forewing pads emarginate; all tibiae foliaceous to some degree; abdominal segments 4–8 with setose, platelike, lateral lamellae.

Remarks. Platycentrini Haupt (1929) was based on a misidentified type genus and probably was intended to include taxa of the tribe Microcentrini