

hairs short and appressed; segment III more slender than II, slightly shorter; segment IV about 1/2 as long as III; both III and IV with short appressed pubescence.

Pronotum short, not covering wing base and leaving much of mesoscutum exposed; anterior angles and margin projected over sunken collar-like area; calli indistinct with weak posterior sulcus; lateral margin somewhat carinate; posterior margin broadly concave; posterior corners rounded; elongate hairs sparse on disc, somewhat more dense on anterior pronotal angles and a well defined decumbent row along posterior margin; mesoscutum very broadly exposed, slightly convex with scattered elongate hairs; scutellum flat or slightly convex, apex pointed. Hemelytra with embolium coriaceous, the remainder hyaline; hairs rather uniformly scattered over corium, outer margin of embolium rather heavily setose; cuneus twice as long as wide; membrane very slightly fuscous. Legs slender and elongate; femora with appressed hairs; tibiae with appressed hairs and several rows of erect setae longer than diameter of tibia, also with longitudinal rows of minute corrugations; tarsi slender and very long, segment I shorter than II and III, claws and arolia of orthotyline type.

TYPE SPECIES OF GENUS ADSAILERIA VI-
RESCENS n. sp.

This genus has the general appearance of *Saileria* Hsiao and *Platyscytus* Reuter but differs from both in having a short rostrum that reaches only to the apices of the anterior coxae. It can be separated from *Rhinocapsidea* Reuter by not having eyes that are straight along the posterior margin and that do not touch the pronotum. In addition the pronotum of *Adsaileria* is not unusually constricted anteriorly. It differs from *Orthotylus* by having a much shorter rostrum, the vertex of the head is not margined and the eyes are removed from the pronotum by a distance of at least the thickness of antennal segment I.

Adsaileria virescens n. sp.

(Figs. 1-4)

Characterized by its color, dimensions and the structure of the male genitalia.

MALE (measurements taken from 19 individuals; measurements of holotype given first followed in parenthesis by the average and the ranges): Length, 4.48 mm (4.35 mm, 4.12-4.60 mm); width, 1.40 mm (1.36 mm, 1.28-1.46 mm). Head length, 0.30 mm (0.34 mm, 0.30-0.40 mm); width of head through eyes, 0.82 mm (0.83 mm, 0.82-0.86 mm); vertex width, 0.34 mm (0.34 mm, 0.32-0.36 mm). Length of antennal segment I, 0.38 mm (0.38 mm, 0.34-0.40); II, 1.60 mm (1.59 mm, 1.52-1.70 mm), III, 1.40 mm (1.39 mm, 1.26-1.48 mm); IV, 0.58 mm (0.62 mm, 0.54-0.74 mm). Pronotal length, 0.46 mm (0.45 mm, 0.42-0.48 mm); width, 1.02 mm (1.01 mm, 0.98-1.06 mm). Cuneal length, 0.72 mm (0.72 mm, 0.66-0.74 mm); width at base, 0.42 mm (0.41 mm, 0.38-0.42 mm).

General coloration pallid with areas suffused with green; head pallid; apex of rostrum, broad medial ring on antennal segment I, segment II except extreme base, segments III and IV dark fuscous, base and apex of segment I and extreme base of II pallid. Pronotum, propleura, mesoscutum occasionally, scutellum, apex of clavus especially along claval commissure, margin of corium between clavus and membrane, cuneus especially along inner margin and apical halves of femora greenish; tibiae pale fuscous; remainder of insect pallid.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Genitalia: Penis (fig. 2) of orthotyline type with characteristic multibranching sclerotized spiculi as seen from right side. Left paramere (fig. 3) excavated on underside, curved and pointed with 8 toothlike structures on right margin and two on dorsal surface. Right paramere (fig. 4) smaller, bilobed as shown in illustration.