

cuneus; anterior and median femora with two subapical transverse bands below; posterior femora with three distinct cross bands, their tibiae with a subbasal dark spot.

Rostrum reaching the posterior coxae.

Genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 48a) with vesica provided with a typical spiculum. Left clasper (fig. 48b) and right clasper (fig. 48c) as shown in figures.

FEMALE. Similar to male in color, slightly more robust.

HOST PLANT. *Scalesia* species.

DISTRIBUTION. Galápagos Archipelago (Floreana, Pinzón).

SPECIMENS STUDIED. FLOREANA: 3 ♀♀, II-3-1964; Wittmer Farm, II-15-1964 (Usinger); PINZÓN: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, II-7-1964, *Scalesia* species (Ashlock).

ADDITIONAL SPECIMENS. FLOREANA: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as above. SANTA CRUZ: 1 ♀, Horneman Farm, 220 m., III-18-1964 (Cavagnaro).

This species is easily separated from the others by the presence of 6 longitudinal fuscous stripes on the disc of pronotum.

32. *Dagbertus formosus* Carvalho, new species.

(Figure 49.)

Characterized by its color and structure of male genitalia.

MALE. Length 3.0 mm., width 1.3 mm. *Head*: Length 0.2 mm., width 0.8 mm., vertex 0.25 mm. *Antennae*: Segment I, length 0.3 mm.; II, 1.2 mm.; III, 0.5 mm.; IV, 0.4 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.4 mm., width at base 1.1 mm.

General color pale yellow with reddish areas; eyes reddish brown to black; head (except the reddish lorum) and pronotum pale to lemon yellow; scutellum pale at middle and apex with reddish tinge laterally; transverse fascia on basal portion of hemelytra reaching to level of middle of clavus and an apical narrower transverse fascia beyond apex of clavus, extreme apex of cuneus, red to reddish brown; membrane fuscous; antennal segment I reddish brown, segment II pale with reddish subbasal and apical portions, segment III pale, reddish apically, segment IV tipped with fuscous; underside pale yellow, fascia on propleura and mesosternum laterally reddish brown; coxae pale yellow, the median and posterior pair with reddish spots, trochanters pale, femora reddish brown with a median and a subapical pale fascia, the hind pair darker, pale only subapically, tibiae pale with extreme base, a subbasal ring and extreme apex reddish brown, tarsi pale, tipped with fuscous.

Rostrum reaching posterior coxae.

Genitalia: Aedeagus (fig. 49a) showing a typical vesica, with spinose areas, a strongly sclerotized spiculum and a somewhat ctenoid, less sclerotized one. Left clasper (fig. 49b) as illustrated. Right clasper (fig. 49c) small, pointed apically.

FEMALE. Unknown.

HOLOTYPE. Male. Galápagos Archipelago, SANTA CRUZ: Academy Bay, Darwin Research Station, II-20-1964 (Cavagnaro and Schuster).