

Ceratocapsella minor n. sp.

(Figs. 8-13)

Characterized by its dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

MALE: Length, 2.80 mm; width, 1.02 mm. Head length, 0.18 mm; head width through eyes, 0.62 mm; vertex width, 0.22 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.24 mm; II, 0.90 mm; III, 0.62 mm; IV, 0.34 mm. Pronotal length, 0.38 mm; width, 0.86 mm. Cuneal length, 0.42 mm; width, 0.34 mm.

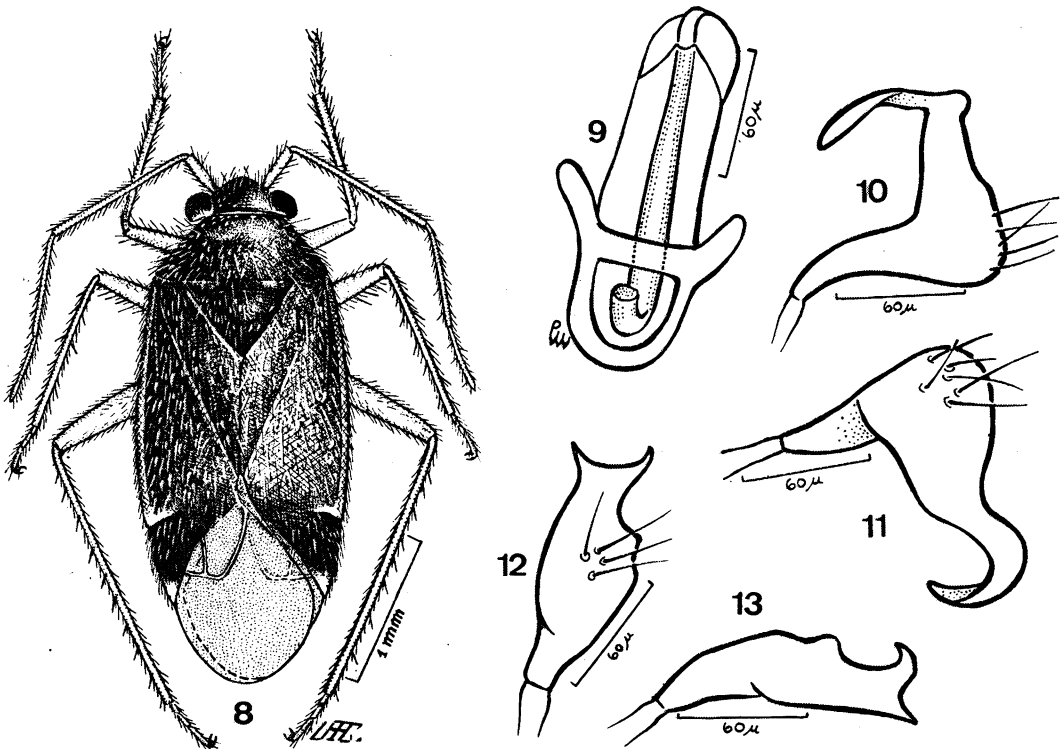
General coloration brown to dark brown; head dark brown, clypeus, jugum, lorum and buccula lighter; rostrum with segment I brown, II and III lighter, IV darker apically antenna light brown; pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown with small light area at apex of clavus and yellowish white area on emboliar

area immediately anterior to cuneal fracture; cuneus dark brown, lighter at apex. Underside of thorax and abdomen brown with reddish tinge; legs pale.

Vestiture consisting of silvery scales as well as elongate semierect hairs.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 9) simple, as shown in figure. Left paramere (Fig. 10-11) angulate near base and enlarged, apex recurved and pointed. Right paramere (Fig. 12-13) bifurcate, terminating in pointed apical processes.

FEMALE (measurements of allotype given first followed by those of paratype): Length, 2.74 mm and 2.94 mm; width, 1.22 mm and 1.26 mm. Head length, 0.18 mm and 0.16 mm; head width through eyes, 0.62 mm and 0.60 mm; vertex width, 0.30 mm and 0.32 mm. Length of antennal segment I, 0.24 mm and 0.26 mm; II, 0.88 mm and 0.98 mm; III, 0.58 mm and



Ceratocapsella minor n. sp. Fig. 8 female, allotype; fig. 9 — penis, male, holotype. 10 — left paramere, dorsal view; fig. 11 — left paramere, ventral view; fig. 12 — right paramere, dorsal view; fig. 13 — right paramere, ventral view.