



Ragmus srilankensis n. sp.: fig. 2 — pygophore; figs. 3-5, vesica of aedeagus; fig. 6 — basal plate; fig. 7 — left paramere; fig. 8 — right paramere.

apparently were obtaining their prey from other vegetation.

Illustrations in the text were prepared by Paulo Wallerstein.

Ragmus srilankensis n. sp.

(Figs. 1-8)

Characterized by the color of hemelytra and by the structure of the vesica of aedeagus.

Male: length 2.4 mm, width 1.0 mm. *Head*: length 0.08 mm, width 0.4 mm, vertex 0.16 mm. *Antenna*: segment I, length 0.01 mm; II, 0.7 mm; III, 0.3 mm; IV, 0.4

mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.2 mm, width at base 0.7 mm. *Cuneus*: length 0.40 mm, width at base 0.24 mm.

General coloration pale to pale yellow; eyes reddish-brown; hemelytra (except embolium) translucent, with several brown to fuscous roundish small spots; paracuneus with two larger fuscous spots; membrane translucent, nervures and basal portion of areolae fuscous, an obsolete spot contiguous with apex of cuneus and another median subapically, fuscous.

Underside of body and legs pale yellow, terebra fuscous, hind femora with six black to brown spots on external surface and two on internal surface, tibiae with rows of