

Entomological Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence. It was not examined for this study.

DISCUSSION: No host records are available for *personatus*. It is probably not a ground inhabitant (as indicated by Knight [1968]) in view of the host association of *balius*, its nearest known relative, with *Salazaria*.

HAMBLETONIOLA CARVALHO

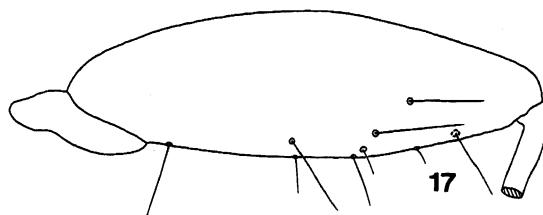
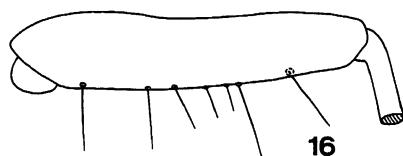
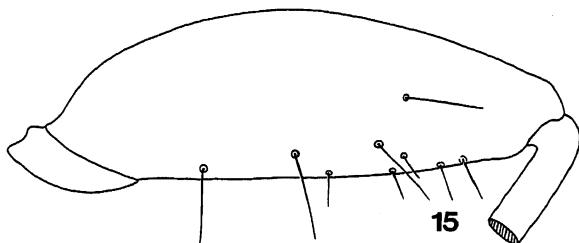
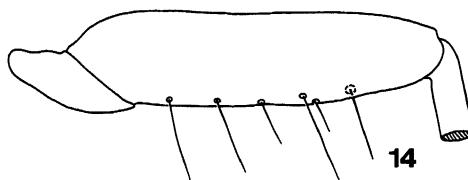
Figures 2, 4-6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, 17, 24-27, 31

Hambletoniola Carvalho, 1954, p. 128.

DIAGNOSIS: Similar to *Beamerella* in size and coloration, but separated by the relatively more narrow vertex, only antennal segment three being dark in color, conspicuously inflated and bearing large black, scalelike setae, the vesica in the male not forming a complete coil and having a series of notches on the proximal half, as well as by the form of the bursa copulatrix and associated structures of the female genitalia (fig. 31).

DESCRIPTION: Macropterous male. Generally small, elongate, length 3.30-3.40, pallid to pale green, lightly speckled with brown, clothed with silvery, woolly pubescence, intermixed with erect, silvery, simple setae, and some apically flattened setae (fig. 10). Head: transverse,

including eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum, vertex about two and one-half times wider than dorsal width of an eye, posterior margin nearly flat mesially, laterally in the form of a low rounded ridge; antennal segments one and two simple, stout, pale, clothed with pale, scalelike setae, and some simple setae, segments three and four fusiform, three dark brown clothed with erect, black scalelike setae, four with reclining short, simple setae; rostrum moderately stout, reaching mesocoxae; pronotum trapezoidal, anterior margin noticeably sinuate, distinctly impressed mesially between anterior margin and weakly raised calli, posterior and lateral margins nearly straight, humeral angles broadly rounded, mesoscutum and scutellum weakly elevated, separated by an incomplete, shallow, transverse impression; hemelytra nearly straight sided, cuneal incisure distinct; legs with coloration as body, without woolly pubescence, with some flattened setae; metafemora weakly enlarged; mesofemora with seven trichobothria, metafemora with nine trichobothria (figs. 16, 17); tibiae with erect spines of length about one and one-half times tibial diameter; metatarsal segments one and two subequal in length, somewhat shorter than three; claws broad basally, rather strongly



Figs. 14-17. Mesofemoral and metafemoral trichobothria. 14. *Beamerella balius*, mesofemur. 15. *Idem*, metafemur. 16. *Hambletoniola antennata*, mesofemur. 17. *Idem*, metafemur.