

erecting the genus *Saileria* to receive Van Duzee's species. The latter author, however, studied only four females and his generic description is herewith supplemented: "male with eyes touching anterior margin of pronotum, posterior margin of vertex convex cephalad, membrane cell not coriaceus as in female". As shown in the description of the following species there is a marked dimorphism between the sexes.

SAILERIA YOUNGI n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Characterized by its color, length of rostrum and male genitalia.

Male: length 2.4 mm, width 0.8 mm. *Head*: length 0.1 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.28 mm. *Antennae*: segment I, length 0.1 mm; II, 0.8 mm; III, 0.4 mm; IV, 0.3 mm. *Pronotum*: length 0.2 mm, width at base 0.7 mm. *Rostrum*: length 0.8 mm.

Color: greenish yellow; eyes dark brown, third and fourth antennal segments fuscous.

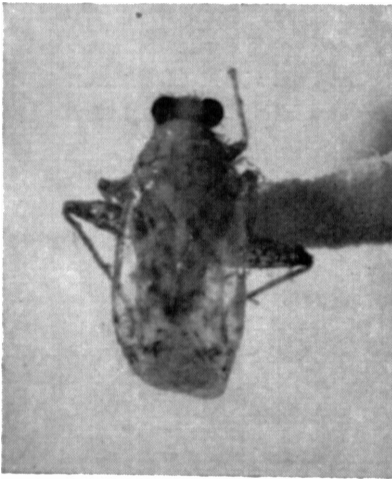


Fig. 1. *Saileria youngi* n. sp., female

Head wide and transversally excavated, posterior margin of vertex convex cephalad, pronotum deeply emarginate posteriorly, mesoscutum broadly exposed; eyes emarginate internally at base; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae.

Genitalia: aedeagus approaching the phyline type (fig. 2 and 3) with the vesica extremely elongate, the theca secondary gonopore or situated on its apex, the phallotreme opening inside the apical theca and showing on its dorsa margin or surface a typical virga, very similar to those shown

by some species of *Plagiognathus*. Five to eight teeth near the phallotreme. Left clasper (fig. 4-5) complex in shape, with a few setae dorsally. Right clasper small, pointed apically.