ACADEMIA BRASILEIRA DE CIÊNCIAS

NEOTROPICAL MIRIDAE, LXX: ON THE GENUS SAILERIA HSIAO WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES (HEMIPTERA)

José C. M. Carvalho

(REPARATA DO N.º 4, VOL. 25 DOS ANAIS DA ACADEMIA BRASILEIRA DE CIÊNCIAS)

◆

RIO DE JANEIRO

Serviço Gráfico do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística

1953

Neotropical Miridae, LXX: On the Genus Saileria Hsiao with Description of a New Species (Hemiptera)

José C. M. Carvalho

Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, D. F.

(Received, September 3, 1953)

This work is one of a series dealing with the Miridae in the U. S. National Museum. *Hyalochloria bella* Van Duzee, the type of the genus *Saileria* by monotypy has been studied, and has been found to be congeneric with *Hyalochloria almeidai* Carvalho, 1946 (Livro Hom. R. F. d'Almeida (10) :127, fig. 2) which must be transferred to *Saileria*. A new species of *Saileria* collected recently in Panama by Lt. Col. F. S. Blanton of the U. S. Army Caribbean Command is also described and illustrated.

I am indebted to Dr. Reece I. Sailer, in charge of the Heteroptera Collection of the U. S. National Museum, for making study facilities and specimens available.

SAILERIA Hsiao, 1945

Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 47 (I): 27; type of genus: *Hyalochloria bella* Van Duzee, 1916, Univ. Calif. Publ. Div. Ent. Tech. Bull., I (4): 218, California.

The type species of *Saileria* was described by Van Duzee, l. c., in the genus *Hyalochloria* Reuter, 1907, from one male and four females taken in California. More recently Hsiao found males of *Hyalochloria* Reuter and was able to establish the differences between the two genera,

(*) John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Fellow 1953. Additional assistance was received from the Brazilian National Research Council.

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.

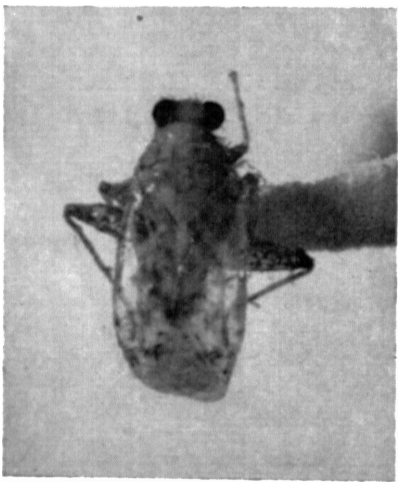

Fig. 1. Saileria yuongi n. sp., female

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 dorsla 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.

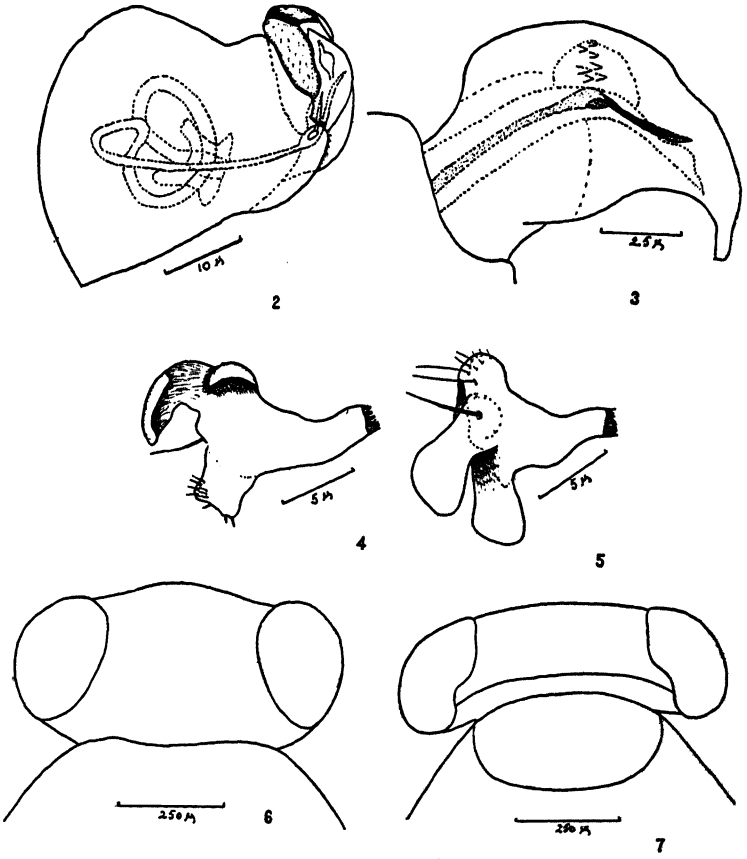

Fig. 2. Pygophore and claspers, lateral view. Fig. 3. Apex of vesica showing virga and spines. Fig. 4. Left clasper, ventral view. Fig. 5. Idem, side view. Fig. 6. *Saileria youngi* n. sp., head of female. Fig. 7. *Saileria youngi* n. sp., head of male.

Female: differing from male in structure of head (fig. 6-7), dimensions and color of hemielytra. Length 3.0 mm, width 1.3 mm. *Head:* width of vertex 0.22 mm, other measurements as in male.

Color: head, pronotum, scutellum and legs, greenish yellow to sulphurescent; eyes dark brown; hemielytra translucent with several greenish spots which are also to be found (3 to 4) on the large areola of membrane.

Head concave and convex basad, eyes rounded.

Holotype: male, Panama, Prov. Tocumen, 14.IV.952, F. S. Blanton col. in the collection of the U. S. National Museum, N.° 6201. *Allotype:* female. *Paratypes:* 2 males and 5 females, same data as holotype; one male, El Retiro, 10.XI.52, F. S. Blanton col. in the collection of the USNM and of the author.

This species differs from *S. bella* (Van Duzee) in the color of hemielytra (spots not distinctly quadrate), in the longer rostrum and in the structure of male genitalia.

The name of this species is after Dr. David A. Young of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in recognition of the assistance which he has given the author whenever it was required.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF SAILERIA Hsiao

1. Corium with a few roundish and clavus with two median greenish spots; second antennal segment 1.4 mm long. . . *almeidai* (Carvalho) (Brazil)

   Hemielytra with numerous greenish spots; second antennal segment less than 1 mm long..... 2

2. Spots of the hemielytra distinctly quadrate; rostrum reaching well over base of abdomen.....*bella* (Van Duzee) (California)

3. Spots of the hemielytra not quadrate; rostrum reaching the posterior coxae..... .....*youngi* n. sp. (Panama)