

Legs moderately long, posterior femora 1 mm. in length with several rows of distinct spinules along basal portion; posterior tibiae 1.37 mm. in length with three or four long spinules at basal portion, distinct from general pubescence. Arolia conspicuous, convergent at apex.

Female.—Similar to male in coloration, pubescence and general appearance, but strikingly different from it in the following features: Antennae normal, without armature; head and vertex much narrower; and posterior femora with only scattered long pubescence, posterior tibiae devoid of basal spinules as described for male. Vertex excepting posterior margin pale, inner side of antennal segment I and base and apex of II brown.

Body, length 2.45 mm., width 1.23 mm.; head, width across eyes 0.58 mm., length seen from above 0.13 mm., height at base seen from side 0.26 mm., width of vertex 0.29 mm. Length of antennal segments, I : II : III : IV = 0.21 mm. : 0.71 mm. : 0.46 mm. : 0.45 mm. Pronotum, length 0.3 mm., width at base 0.92 mm., at apex 0.36 mm.

Types.—U. S. National Museum No. 57196; holotype, male; allotype, female; paratypes, 11 males and 7 females, Lima, Peru—on leaves of cotton and beans infested with *Empoasca*.—November, 1943 (Wille-Bezerra). Nine females, from Caffete, Peru—on cotton—February 11, 1941 (E. J. Hambleton). Three females, from Lima, Peru, March 28, 1940.

Closely related to *H. caviceps* Reuter (Fig. 2) but the female differs from that of *caviceps* by the longer second antennal segment, absence of spinules on posterior tibiae, different coloration, and in the more pronounced curvature of the costal margin of the hemelytra.

SAILERIA, new genus

Allied to *Diaphnidia* Uhler, 1895 (type: *D. debilis* Uhler, 1895), but differing in the following characters: Head vertical, with vertex wider and shallowly excavate, frons strongly convex and eyes farther removed from apex of pronotum; rostrum distinctly exceeding the middle coxae; pronotum with posterior margin strongly sinuate before scutellum, distinctly transversely impressed behind calli, anterior lobe subequal in length to posterior; membranal cells coriaceous; legs proportionally shorter. It is readily distinguished from *Hyalochloria* Reuter, 1907 (type: *H. caviceps* Reuter, 1907) by the characters as follows: Head with vertex only shallowly depressed and frons for most part distinctly convex (in *Hyalochloria* both vertex and frons, excepting the anterior margin of the latter, are distinctly and broadly excavate), posterior margin of vertex less defined; clypeus separated from frons with deep broad impression; collum shorter, measured from side less than half as long as eye (in *Hyalochloria* it is distinctly more than half as long as eye); eyes seen from above larger; male antennae normal; scutellum not convex; hemelytra less explanate, with costal margins nearly parallel and embolium incomplete.

Genotype: *Hyalochloria bella* Van Duzee, 1916 (Fig. 1).

This genus is named in honor of Dr. R. I. Sailer in appreciation of his kind help in this work.