

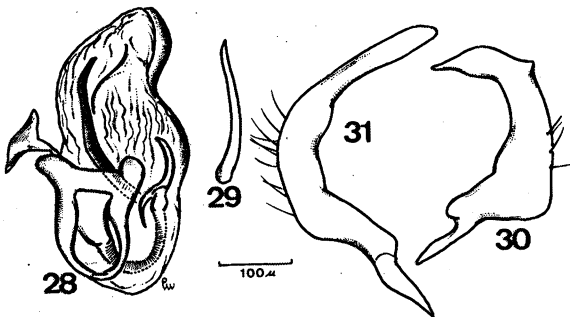
Fig. 27 – *Bironiella binotata* n. sp., holotype.

spiculum. Left paramere (fig. 30) curved, with a subapical tooth. Right paramere falciform, elongate (fig. 31).

Female: Unknown.

Holotype: male, NEW GUINEA: NE, Swart Val.: Karubaka, 1450 m., XI.16.1958, light trap, J. L. Gressitt col., in the Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species differs from *Bironiella pallescens* Poppius, 1909 by the coloration of the pronotum and by the structure of the male genitalia.



Bironiella binotata n. sp. – Fig. 28: Penis; fig. 29: spiculum of vesica; fig. 30: left paramere; fig. 31: right paramere.

***Bironiella metallescens* Poppius, 1909**

(Figs. 32-36)

Bironiella metallescens Poppius, Acta Soc. Sci. Fenn. 37 (3): 23; Id. Bergroth Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 60: 74, 1920; Id. Carvalho, Ann. Acad. Brasil. Ci. 42 (1): 48, 1952.

Characterized by its coloration and structure of male genitalia.

Male: Length 2.8-3.2 mm, width 1.5 mm. *Head*: Length 0.4 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.0 mm; III, 0.2 mm; IV, – mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.4 mm, width 1.2 mm. *Cuneus*: Length 0.36 mm, width 0.36 mm (holotype).

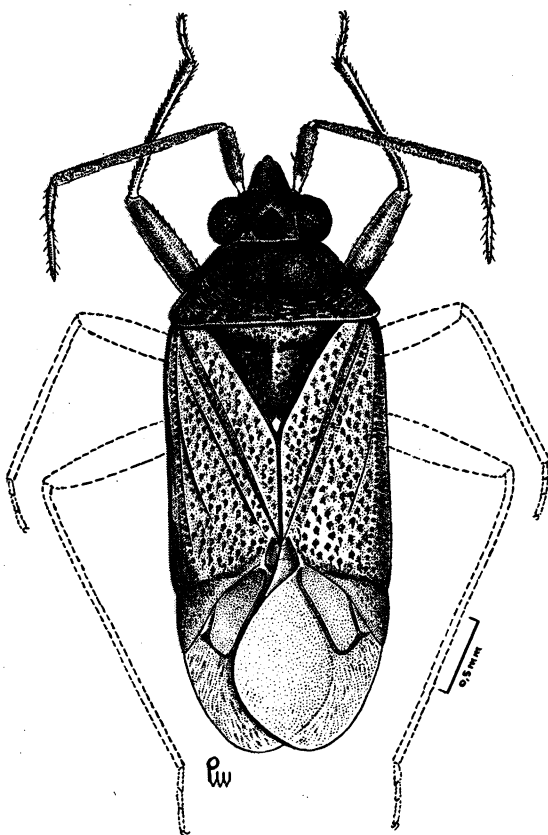


Fig. 32 – *Bironiella metallescens* Poppius, male, holotype.

General coloration brown; head, pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown, brilliant, hind margin of disc narrowly pale yellow; antenna (except extreme base of segment I) and hemelytra light brown, membrane fuscous. Underside of