



Kraussella albomaculata n. sp.: Fig. 15 - Male, holotype; Fig. 16 - Penis; Fig. 17 - Left paramere; Fig. 18 - Right paramere.

Pronotum black, collar, anterior portion and area between calli, hind margin of disc pale; scutellum black.

Hemelytra black with a large triangular spot on clavus and two others on outer apical portion of corium whitish, translucent, cuneus black with pale middle portion, membrane with areolar area dark, extrareolar portion fuscous.

Underside of body black, brilliant, a spot on abdomen (inferiorly), coxae and legs pale, hind femur dark at middle, hind tibiae fuscous to black.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 16) with membranous lobes and a large spicular formation beyond the secondary gonopore. Left paramere (Fig. 17) noticeable curved, with a pronglike formation dorsally and several long setae. Right paramere (Fig. 18) weakly sclerotized, slender and with dorsal setae.

Female: Similar to male in general aspect, with paler segment I of antenna, cuneus and abdomen.

Holotype: Male, NEW GUINEA, NE, Wau, 1.200-1.500 m, VII.1968, W.L.H. Krauss, in the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. **Paratypes:** Female, Wau, Kunai Ck, 1.200-1.250 m, 15.V.1965, J. Sedlacek; 3 males, Swart Valley Karubaka, 1.500 m, XI.20.1958; 1.450

m, XI.7.1958; 1.300 m, XI.12.1958, J.L. Gressitt; male, Wau, Nani Ck, 1.700 m, 2.VIII.65, J. Sedlacek; male, New Guinea, Neth, Vogelkop, Pak Pak, S costa Bomberi, 10-100 m, VI.3.1959, T.C. Maa; NEW BRITAIN, Vunabakan, 180 m, 10 km Kemvat, Nov. 16-20, 1959, T.C. Maa, in the collection of the Bishop Museum and of the author.

The specific name is allusive to the whitish spots of the hemelytra.

Morobeia n. gen.

Orthotylinae, Orthotylini. Body parallel, very long, covered by short, erect and sparse pubescence, legs and antenna long and slender.

Head sulcate longitudinally on vertex, hind margin carinate, a short neck may be present (when not stretched eyes contiguous with pronotum), frons rounded, clypeus prominent, rounded above, side of head (jugum, lorum and gena) normal, gula long; antenna very long, segment I three times shorter than II which is about twice as long as III, pubescence short, cylindrical, segment I slightly incrassate towards base; rostrum long, reaching slightly beyond hind coxae, segment I reaching about base of coxae I.

Pronotum punctate, narrowed at middle, calli very large occupying approximately the anterior half of pronotum, collar wide and flat, hind margin slightly convex at middle, scutellum long, flat.

Hemelytra slightly rugose, claval nervure prominent, embolium narrow, cuneus about three times as long as wide at base, membrane translucent, areolae long and narrow.

Underside of body with distinct ostiolus, coxae short, legs long and slender, pygophore large, about as long as one third of abdomen.

Type species of genus: *Morobeia longipes* n. sp.

Differs from other genera of Orthotylini by the long body, slender legs and antenna, shallowly punctate pronotum. Its name is allusive to the District of Morobe where many species of Miridae have been collected.

Morobeia longipes (Figs. 19-22)

Characterized by its coloration and morphology of the male genitalia.

Male: Length 5.8 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.4 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.36 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.9 mm; II, 3.0 mm; III, 1.8 mm; IV, 1.7 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.9 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.90 mm, width at base 0.36 mm (holotype).

General coloration pale or straw with pronotum, scutellum and exocorium somewhat