

Josemiris, a new genus of Orthotylinae (Hemiptera: Miridae) from New Zealand

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Abstract *Josemiris carvalhoi*, a new genus and species of Orthotylinae from New Zealand, is described and figured. The new genus is distinguished from *Fieberocapsus* Carvalho & Southwood, and *Cyrtorhinus* Fieber. The predatory habit and zoogeography of *Cyrtorhinus* is discussed.

Keywords Hemiptera; Miridae; Orthotylinae; *Josemiris*; new genus; new species; *Fieberocapsus*; *Cyrtorhinus*; predacious; zoogeography

INTRODUCTION

Three members of the subfamily Orthotylinae have been recorded from New Zealand, two in the tribe Halticini and one in the tribe Orthotylini (Woodward 1950, 1954; Carvalho 1958; Schuh 1995). In recording *Halticus tibialis* Reuter 1891 from New Zealand, Woodward (1950) stated, "This small bug was described from Java and has since been widely recorded from tropical Africa and Asia (including Ceylon, the Carolines, Amboina and Macassar)". Carvalho (1956) added Mariana Islands and Marshall Islands. *Coridromius variegatus* Montrouzier 1861 occurs in New Caledonia, Australia, and New Zealand (Woodward 1954). The single member of Orthotylini is our endemic species *Cyrtorhinus cumberi* Woodward 1950.

The present paper describes the second species and first endemic genus from New Zealand in the tribe Orthotylini.

In the following descriptions, measurements are

in millimetres, with those of females given in parentheses. The measurements are means of three specimens for macropterous males and brachypterous females. As there is a single male brachypter and female macropter, the actual measurements for these are given. The two-letter area codes (e.g., NN for the Nelson area) are those proposed by Crosby et al. (1976).

Josemiris n. gen. (Fig. 1–6)

Insects of very small size (1.96–4.0 mm). Form: brachypterous ♂ oval; all ♀ elongate oval; macropterous ♂ elongate. Dorsal surface (excluding abdomen) covered with black semi-erect setae of circular cross-section. Remainder with short pale pubescence. Shiny. General colour green, with orange or yellow.

Head relatively large, triangular, smooth; with prominent rounded frons and gentle concave step down to strongly declivous, rounded tylus (Fig. 2). Base of antenna close to eye; antennal sockets just visible from above. Vertex (Fig. 1) looks wide (0.36–0.42 mm in ♂, 0.40–0.51 mm in ♀); with carina across posterior bearing erect black setae. Eyes in side view almost round, not reaching beyond antennal sockets (Fig. 2). Typical ratio of antennal segments 0.40:1.05:0.88:0.50; 1st segment twice as thick as the others, 2nd segment slender and cylindrical. Antennae covered with short semi-adpressed pubescence and (segments 2–4) fine almost erect setae, about as long as width of segment; segment 1 also with stout erect setae about as long as width of segment. Rostrum reaching mid coxae; 1st segment reaching base of head.

Prothorax flattened. Pronotum trapeziform, without collar or lateral carina. Sides straight, rounded in front. Posterior margin concave before scutellum. Calli slightly to moderately elevated, fused in middle (joined over narrower portion in macropters), occupying anterior half to two-thirds of pronotum, and reaching lateral margins. Pronotum mainly smooth; posterior third very finely punctate.

Scutellum smooth, flat to slightly convex, sunken below level of clavus. Mesoscutellum visible.