

Description. – Body small, slender, parallel-sided; dorsal surface widely dark brown, shagreened, uniformly clothed with simple, pale, suberect setae. Head widely dark brown, granulated, bearing sparse, silky, erect pubescence; median part of vertex and lateral margin of frons sometimes pale brown; weak basal transverse carina of vertex darkened in ♂; frons shallowly striolate with 3–4 transverse rows of minute punctures. Antennae dark brown; segment I pale brown; basal part of segment II pale in ♂; lengths of segments I–IV (♂/♀): 0.43–0.46/0.46, 1.75–1.88/1.80, 0.86–0.94/0.96, 0.60–0.70/0.67. Rostrum pale brown, reaching apex of middle coxa; apical half of segment IV infuscate. Pronotum dark brown, shagreened, with pale mesal stripe and calli, uniformly clothed with simple, pale, suberect setae; mesoscutum and scutellum dark brown, sometimes partly or widely pale brown, bearing sparse, suberect setae; pleura usually widely darkened and irregularly pale brown. Hemelytra dark brown, shagreened, uniformly clothed with simple, suberect setae; embolium, cuneus and narrow lateral margin of corium pale green; membrane dark greyish brown, with dark veins. Coxae and legs yellow; tibial spines pale brown; tarsomeres III dark brown; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus (♂/♀): 1.60–1.66/1.73, 2.40–2.55/2.59, 0.48–0.57/0.50; lengths of hind tarsomeres I–III (♂/♀): 0.15–0.17/0.16, 0.24–0.28/0.24, 0.24–0.27/0.24. Abdomen dark brown. Male genitalia (figs. 22–25): Genital segment with a bifurcate process above base of left paramere (fig. 22); parameres similar in general shape to *kurilensis*; median apical branch of right paramere narrow (fig. 24); vesical sclerite I developed basally; sclerite II slender, with a median branch; sclerite III strongly twisted apically, with a smooth, slender branch subapically (fig. 25). Female genitalia (fig. 36): K-structure rather flat, inwardly toothed, with slender extension at apex.

Dimensions. – ♂/♀: Body length 4.46–4.76/4.80; head width including eyes 0.81–0.84/0.86; vertex width 0.30–0.32/0.38; rostral length 1.44–1.52/1.56; mesal pronotal length 0.69–0.72/0.77; basal pronotal width 1.12–1.20/1.30; width across hemelytra 1.36–1.44/1.63.

Distribution. – Japan (Honshu).

Orthotylus (Orthotylus) japonicus sp. n.
(figs. 5–6, 26–31, 37)

Orthotylus (O.) sp. 2 – Todo & Yasunaga 1996: 43; Endo et al. 1998: 17.

Type material. – Holotype ♂, Etanbetsu, Asahikawa C., Kamikawa, Hokkaido, Japan, on willow, 25.vii. 1998, T. & M. Yasunaga (HUES). – Paratypes: 202 specimens from the following localities in Japan: Hokkaido: Otoineppu Vil., Kamikawa; Moshiri-Shi-

rakaba, Horokanai T., Kamikawa; Engaru T., Abashiri (ZMAS); Mt. Arashiyama, Asahikawa C.; same as holotype; Pin'neshiri, Shin-totsugawa Vil., Sorachi; Hassamu, Sapporo C., Ishikari (MC); Ya'usuba, Ishikari C., Ishikari; Hokkaido Univ. Campus, Sapporo C. (ZMAS); Seicha, Hidaka-horobetsu Riv., Ura-kawa T., Hidaka; Iwabokki-Suimon, Akkeshi T., Kushiro; Aoyama, Tobetsu T., Ishikari. – Honshu: Nishimeya Vil., Aomori Pref.; Koderu, Oe T., Yamagata Pref.; Ozegahara, Gunma Pref. (NSMT); Niitsu, Niigata Pref. (MC); Kakenoue, Muika T., Niigata Pref.; Myoko Plateau, Nagano Pref. (MC); Karuizawa, Nagano Pref. (MC); Nomugi-toge, Gifu Pref. (NSMT); Minamihizue-Shirami, Wakayama Pref. – Shikoku: Haruno T., Kochi Pref.; Hakawa, Ino T., Kochi Pref.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the rather small and suboval body, immaculate pale green coloration, densely pubescent dorsum, a distinct dark spot at the base of each tibia (fig. 5), and significantly specialized form of the parameres. This new species is at first sight similar in general appearance to *O. kerzhneri*, from which it is easily distinguished by the smaller and more oval body. Judging from the peculiar male genital structure, *O. japonicus* has only a remote relationship with any known congeners. The final instar nymph is readily recognized by the generally pale green body with a dark knee spot at the base of each tibia (fig. 6).

Description. – Body generally pale green, small, suboval; dorsal surface densely covered with silvery or silky, suberect pubescence. Head tinged with yellow, somewhat rounded, bearing silvery, erect pubescence; basal transverse carina of vertex weak. Antennae pale brown; apical part of segment II, and entire III and IV dark brown; lengths of segments (♂/♀): 0.43–0.48/0.43–0.48, 1.63–1.83/1.65–1.72, 0.93–1.01/0.93–0.96, 0.57–0.58/0.55–0.60. Rostrum pale brown, reaching apex of hind coxa; apical half of segment IV dark brown. Pronotum weakly shagreened, shining, rather tumid, densely clothed with silky, suberect pubescence; calli indistinct; mesoscutum and scutellum shagreened, densely pubescent. Hemelytra shagreened, densely clothed with silky, suberect pubescence; embolium somewhat tinged with yellow; membrane pale greyish brown. Legs pale green; extreme base (knee) of hind tibia infuscate; tarsi dark brown; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus (♂/♀): 1.53–1.73/1.75–1.85, 2.18–2.45/2.35–2.62, 0.48–0.53/0.50–0.53; lengths of hind tarsomeres I–III (♂/♀): 0.18–0.20/0.19–0.20, 0.24–0.28/0.24–0.26, 0.24–0.29/0.22–0.26. Abdomen almost unicolorously pale green; apices of I valvulae darkened. Male genitalia (figs 26–31): Genital segment shortened, with a strong pointed projection near base of left paramere (fig. 26); parameres peculiar in shape; left paramere