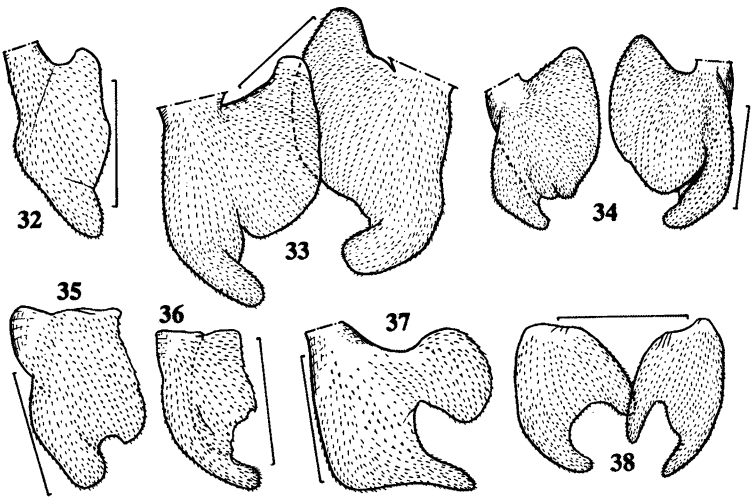

Figs. 32-38.
Female K-structures of *Orthotylus* spp. – 32, *O. pallens*; 33, *O. interpositus* from Hokkaido, Japan; 34, the same, from Germany; 35, *O. kurilensis*; 36, *O. fuscipennis*; 37, *O. japonicus*; 38, *O. gotohi*. Scales: 0.2 mm.

strictly with a wild azalea, *Rhododendron macrosepalum*, which is endemic to southwestern Japan. Although the leaves and stems of this plant are densely covered with soft 'adhesive' hairs, the mirid can walk quickly on them (figs. 39-40). Many insects cannot walk or several are sometimes 'captured' by the adhesive hairs as observed by Yasunaga (1992). According to Mr. S. Gotoh (pers. comm.), this mirid frequently feeds on cadavers of other insects captured by the adhesive hairs of *R. macrosepalum*. One generation per year is assumed for *O. gotohi*. It seems to hibernate as egg, and the newly emerged adults are found from late May to early June.

Material examined. – More than 200 specimens including paratypes (ELKU, HUES, MC, ZMAS) from the following localities: Honshu: Mt. Yahiko, Niigata Pref.; Ayabe C., Kyoto Pref.; Oishi, Kanaya T., Wakayama Pref.; Tsubaki, Shirahama T., Wakayama Pref.; Doro Valley, Tamakiguchi, Wakayama Pref.; Yasukawa Valley, Ohtoh Vil., Wakayama Pref.; Hongu T., Wakayama Pref.; Ichie, Hikigawa T., Wakayama Pref.; Kotonotaki, Susami T., Wakayama Pref. – Shikoku: Minaminoma, Tokushima Pref. Most specimens were collected on *Rhododendron macrosepalum* and some were attracted to light.

Subgenus *Pseudorthotylus* Poppius

Pseudorthotylus Poppius, 1914: 66 (as genus), type species: *P. sordidus* Poppius, 1914, a junior synonym of *Capsus bilineatus* Fallén, 1807, monotypic.
Orthotylus (*Pseudorthotylus*) – Linnavuori 1994: 31.
Orthotylus (Neomecomma) Southwood, 1953: 443, type species: *Capsus bilineatus* Fallén, 1807, original designation (syn. by Linnavuori 1994: 31).

This subgenus is characterized by the unique external appearance and genital structure. The male genitalia significantly differ from those exhibited in other members of *Orthotylus* (figs. 50-53). It was actually treated as a full genus in the previous works (Poppius 1914, Southwood & Leston 1959), but as the whole genus is in need of revision, the definitive treatment is beyond the scope of this study. Diagnostic characters were provided by Southwood (1953) as a synonym, *Neomecomma*.

Orthotylus (*Pseudorthotylus*) *bilineatus* (Fallén) (figs. 50-53)

Capsus bilineatus, Fallén 1807: 102.
Orthotylus (Neomecomma) bilineatus – Southwood 1953: 433; Wagner & Weber 1964: 313; Miyamoto 1969: 78; Wagner 1973: 182; Kerzhner 1988b: 833; Schuh 1995: 151; Vinokurov & Kanyukova 1995: 112.
Orthotylus (*Pseudorthotylus*) *bilineatus* – Linnavuori 1994: 31.

Diagnosis. – Easily recognized by the comparatively small size, oblong-oval body shape, pale whitish green general coloration, and noticeably darkened median part of the head, calli and posterior margin of the pronotum, mesal part of the scutellum and inner margins of the clavus and corium. Length 4.5-4.8; width 1.4-1.6. Detailed redescriptions were provided by Southwood (1953), Wagner (1952, 1973), Wagner & Weber (1964), Miyamoto (1969), etc.

Distribution. – Japan (Hokkaido), Palearctic Region.

Biology. – Butler (1923) and Kerzhner (1988b) indicated *Populus* spp. (Salicaceae) as its host plants in England and continental Eurasia. In Hokkaido, this species has been collected from *Salix* spp., and occasionally attracted to light. The breeding hosts in Japan remain unknown.