



Figs. 46-53. Male genitalia of *Orthotylus* spp. – 46-49, *O. gotohi*; 50-53, *O. bilineatus*. – 46, genital segment with parameres in left dorsolateral view (tergite X removed); 50, the same, without parameres in dorsal view; 51, right paramere; 47, 52, left paramere; 49, 53, vesica in right lateral view; 48, phallosheca. Scales: 0.2 mm.

Material examined. – JAPAN: Hokkaido: 1♂, 1♀, Mitsumata, Kamishihoro T., Tokachi, 21-22.vii.1984, M. Tomokuni (NSMT); 1♂, Oniwaki, Rishiri Is., Soya, on *Salix* sp., 28-29.vii.1994, Y. Todo (HUES); 3♂, 16♀, Moshiri, Horokanai T., Kamikawa, at light, 1-5.viii.1994, T. & M. Yasunaga (HUES). – FINLAND: 1♀, Ispois (BMNH). – ENGLAND: 1♀, St. Beatenberg, viii. 1910 (BMNH); 1♀, Chiltern Hills, viii. 1915 (BMNH).

**Subgenus *Yamatorthotylus* subgen. n.**

Type species. – *Yamatorthotylus xanthopoda* Yasunaga, sp. n.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the small size, red to dark dorsum (fig. 41), strong processes of the male genital segment (fig. 54), highly modified form of the parameres (figs. 54-55), 2-branched vesica (fig. 56), and long, slender K-structure (fig. 57).

Description. – Body small, elongate oval, nearly parallel-sided; dorsal surface red to dark chestnut brown, shining, almost impunctate, densely clothed with simple, brown, suberect pubescence. Head short; eyes almost contiguous to pronotum; vertex transversely carinate basally. Antennal segment I shorter than head width, about as long as IV. Rostrum reaching apex of middle coxa. Pronotum less than half the length of basal width, with narrow collar; calli weak; scutellum flat. Hemelytra longer than abdomen. Legs moderate in length; tibia with pale brown spines. Male genitalia (figs. 54-56): Genital segment with a pointed process right-laterally and a strong, apically bifurcate and basally toothed process; left paramere widened, with 4 processes; right paramere with a broad mesial projection and a pointed, apical process (figs. 54-55); vesica 2-branched, each branch bifurcate