Material examined. – 26 specimens (HUES, ZMAS) were examined from the following localities: JAPAN: Hokkaido: Tokachi-Mitsumata, Kamishihoro T., Tokachi; Aoyama, Tobetsu T., Ishikari; Okusawa, Otaru C., Shiribeshi; Mt. Chisenupuri, 500-600 m alt., Niseko, Shiribeshi. – Honshu: Nagayasawa, Kuroishi C., Aomori Pref.; Kettou, Tsunan T., Niigata Pref.; Jonen-Mitsumata, Nagano Pref.; Uchiyama, Saku C., Nagano Pref. – Shikoku: Yosakoshi-toge, Hongawa Vil., Kochi Pref.; Befu, Monobe Vil., Kochi Pref.; Odamiyama, Ehime Pref. – RUSSIA: Ussurijsk, S. Primorskij Kraj (lectotype ♂, ZMAS); between Malaja Pera and Bolshaja Erageli Rivers, Amur Prov. (3 paralectotypes, ZMAS).

Dryophilocoris Reuter

Globiceps (Dryophilocoris) Reuter, 1875a: 1: 90, type species: *Cyllecoris flavonotatus* Boheman, 1852, a synonym of *Cimex flavoquadrimaculatus* De Geer, 1773, monotypic.
Dryophilocoris – Wagner 1952: 135; Schuh 1995: 104.

At first sight similar to *Cyllecoris*, *Dryophilocoris* is separable by the shorter head, eyes almost contiguous to the pronotum, basal transverse carina on the vertex, short antenna, always pruinosed anterior lobe of the pronotum, and 3 sclerites of the vesica (figs. 85, 89, 93, sclerites I-III). Detailed diagnostic characters were provided by Wagner & Weber (1964), Wagner (1973), Josifov & Kerzhner (1984), etc.

This Palearctic genus is currently composed of 12 species that are deciduous broadleaf inhabitants. Most members occur in the temperate zone of the eastern Eurasia, and in Japan 3 *Quercus*-inhabiting species have been confirmed. They, without exception, have a univoltine life cycle, and the newly emerged adults appear from late spring to early summer.

Dryophilocoris saigusai Miyamoto
(figs. 78-79, 82-85)

Dryophilocoris saigusai Miyamoto, 1966: 431; Miyamoto & Yasunaga 1989; Schuh 1995: 105; Endo et al. 1998: 17.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the elongate, principally fuscous body, distinctly pubescent pronotum with the pruinosed calli and polished, transversely rugose posterior part, sometimes yellow scutellum in ♀, widely darkened mesial cuneus (fig. 78), widely excavated ventral apical part of the male genital segment, elongate left paramere (figs. 82-84), wide but short mesial branch of the vesical sclerite II, and smooth vesical sclerites I and III (fig. 85). Length 5.7-6.6; width 1.4-1.7. A detailed description including that of the male genitalia was provided by Miyamoto (1966). The final instar nymph is recognized by the pale green body, fuscous antenna, yellow posterior margin of the pronotum, yellow mesonotal wingpad with the infuscate inner part, a fuscous apical stripe on each femur, and dark extreme base of each tibia and dark tarsi (fig. 79).

Distribution. – Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu).

Biology. – Confirmed breeding host of this mirid is *Quercus crispula* Blume (Fagaceae), and the final instar nymph was found in early June. A just emerged adult of another mirid, *Castanopsides potanini* (Reuter) of the subfamily Mirinae, was observed as prey in the laboratory (fig. 78).

Material examined. – 13 specimens (HUES) were examined from the following localities in Japan: Hokkaido: Mt. Asahidake, 1,600-1,700 m, Higashikawa T., Kamikawa; Yumoto, Mt. Chisenupuri, Niseko, Shiribeshi; 4-ban River, Tobetsu T., Ishikari. – Honshu: Ohmachi-Aokiko, Nagano Pref.; Mt. Kakezu, Geihoku T., Hiroshima Pref.

Dryophilocoris lucidus sp. n.
(figs. 86-89)

Type material. – Holotype ♂, Mt. Gomadan, 1,300 m alt., Nara/Wakayama Pref., 7.vi.1997, T. Yasunaga (HUES). – Paratypes: 43 specimens (HUES) from the following localities in Japan: Honshu: Uchiyama, Saku C., Nagano Pref.; Gonbei-toge, Ina C., Nagano Pref.; Mt. Kiso-hakkai, 1,400-1,650 m alt., Nagano Pref.; Mt. Wasamata, Kamikitayama Vil., Nara Pref.; same as holotype; Hanazono, Mt. Koya, Wakayama Pref. – Kyushu: Bogatsuru, Mts. Kuju, Oita Pref.

Diagnosis. – Allied to the preceding one, this new species is easily distinguished by the very sparse dorsal vestiture and highly polished, glabrous, not wrinkled posterior lobe of the wider pronotum, in addition to significantly different structure of the vesica. *D. lucidus* is also related to *D. kanyukovae* Josifov & Kerzhner, 1984 from Korea and the Russian Primor'je, but the latter has the longer antenna, variable orange portions on the pronotum and scutellum, and smooth apex of the vesical sclerite I.

Description. – Body elongate, parallel-sided; dorsal surface dark chestnut brown, with very sparse pubescence. Head shiny fuscous, glabrous, with yellow, narrow basal transverse carina on vertex. Antenna dark brown, slender; lengths of segments I-IV (♂/♀): 0.60-0.65/0.63-0.65, 1.86-1.90/1.82-1.89, 0.98-1.08/0.95-0.99, 0.34-0.37/0.36-0.40. Rostrum yellowish brown, reaching apex of middle coxa; apical half of segment IV darkened. Pronotum dark chestnut brown, shiny and glabrous on posterior half, with yellow posterior angle, in _ with a yellow, longitudinal, mesal stripe; calli dark greyish brown, pruinosed, with sparse, silky pubescence; mesoscutum and scutellum dark greyish brown, shagreened, somewhat arched, transversely rugose; pleura widely greyish brown, pruinosed, except for propleuron shiny dark brown. Hemelytra dark brown, weakly shagreened; anterolateral part of corium, and base and apex of