cuneus narrowly (♂) or widely (♀) yellow; embolium yellow; membrane dark greyish brown, with a pale spot along apex of cuneus. Coxae and legs yellow; femora somewhat reddish; tibial spines pale brown, short; tarsi brown, with darker tarsomeres III; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus (♂/♀): 1.74-1.75/1.80-1.86, 2.72-2.78/2.53-2.78, 0.34-0.42/0.35-0.40; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III (♂/♀): 0.13-0.15/0.15-0.17, 0.16-0.19/0.19-0.21, 0.24-0.25/0.23-0.25. Abdomen unicolorously dark chestnut brown. Male genitalia (figs. 86-89): Ventral surface of genital segment somewhat excavated apically (fig. 86); left paramere long; right paramere with apical toothed processes (fig. 87); vesical sclerite I short, toothed apically; mesial branch of sclerite II long; apex of sclerite III with hooked apex (fig. 89).

Dimensions. – ♂/♀: Body length 6.36-6.60/6.63-7.20; head width including eyes 0.81-0.83/0.80-0.83; vertex width 0.34-0.36/0.38-0.40; rostral length 1.26-1.30/1.34-1.38; mesal pronotal length 0.80-0.88/0.90-0.92; basal pronotal width 1.37-1.45/1.47-1.52; width across hemelytra 1.58-1.62/1.58-1.75.

Distribution. – Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

Biology. – Most specimens of this new mirid were collected on *Quercus crispula*, which is considered to be the host plant, but nymphs have not been found yet. The newly emerged adults appear in early June.

Dryophilocoris miyamotoi sp. n.
(figs. 80-81, 90-93)

Dryophilocoris sp. – Hiranuma & Yasunaga 1998: 2 (descriptions of nymphs); Endo et al. 1998: 17.

Type material. – Holotype: ♂, Mt. Arashiyama, Asahikawa C., Kamikawa, Hokkaido, Japan, 30.v.1998, T. & M. Yasunaga (HUES). – Paratypes: 273 specimens (HUES) from the following localities of Japan: Hokkaido: Same as the holotype; Ishikari coast, Ishikari C.; 4-ban Riv. & Aoyama, Tobetsu T., Ishikari; Okusawa Reservoir, Otaru C., Shiribeshi; Shimo- Futamatazawa, Yoichi T., Shiribeshi; Ohnuma, Oshima. – Honshu: Kurokumano-taki, Ajigasawa T., Aomori Pref.; Higashiyama, Shinjo C., Yamagata Pref.; Mikura, Tsunan T., Niigata Pref.; Jonen-Mitsumata, Nagano Pref.; Kisojihara, Nagawa Vil., Nagano Pref.; Abo-toge, Azumi Vil., Nagano Pref.; Yoji, Ina C., Nagano Pref.; Kuzu hot spring, Nagano Pref.; Mt. Wasamata, Kami-kitayama Vil., Nara Pref.; Kusama, Niimi C., Okayama Pref.; Mt. Kakezu, Geihoku T., Hiroshima Pref. – Kyushu: Mt. Shiratori, 900-1,300 m, alt., Izumi Vil., Kumamoto Pref.; Chojabaru, Shirosukosen & Oike, Mts. Kuju, Oita Pref.

Diagnosis. – Easily recognized by the widely pruinosed pronotum furnished with the densely distributed, suberect setae. The general coloration is variable. In the populations of southwestern Japan (west of the Kii Peninsula), the posterior half of the pronotum is more widely shagreened and provided with much sparsely distributed pubescence, and the pubescence on the hemelytra is also shorter and sparser. Since no significant differences are exhibited in the male genitalia, however, these forms are considered to represent zoogeographical variation. Every instar nymph was described and figured by Hiranuma & Yasunaga (1998) as *Dryophilocoris* sp. The final instar nymph of the present new species resembles that of *saigusai*, from which it can be distinguished by the yellowish green general coloration, pale antennae, orange apex of the mesonotal wingpad and entirely pale tibiae (fig. 81).

Description. – Body elongate, parallel-sided; dorsal surface densely clothed with silky, suberect pubescence. Head shiny dark brown, almost glabrous, with yellow basal transverse carina on vertex. Antenna brown; segment I usually yellowish brown; segment II dark brown, sometimes with paler base; lengths of segments I-IV (♂/♀): 0.52-0.62/0.53-0.61, 1.63-1.75/1.59-1.83, 0.79-0.97/0.93-1.07, 0.31-0.37/0.34-0.37. Posterior lobe of pronotum widely shagreened, pubescent, with a yellow, longitudinal, mesal stripe and yellow posterior margin; calli greyish brown, pruinosed; mesoscutum dark greyish brown, pruinosed, transversely rugose; scutellum yellow, transversely rugose, in ♂ widely fuscous anteriorly; pleura widely greyish brown, pruinosed; propleuron dark brown, with yellow margin. Hemelytra dark brown, somewhat shagreened, densely pubescent; embolium, basal 1/3-1/2 and apex of cuneus, and anterior or sometimes whole (♀) lateral margin of corium yellow (fig. 80); membrane dark greyish brown, with apical parts of veins and a spot along apex of cuneus pale. Coxae and legs yellow; apical parts of femora sometimes tinged with orange brown; tibial spines pale brown, short; tarsi brown, with darker tarsomeres III; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus (♂/♀): 1.58-1.68/1.52-1.73, 2.50-2.65/2.21-2.68, 0.31-0.37/0.31-0.37; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III (♂/♀): 0.14-0.19/0.15-0.18, 0.15-0.19/0.17-0.19, 0.18-0.25/0.18-0.24. Abdomen unicolorously dark brown. Male genitalia (figs. 90-93): Ventral surface of genital segment not strongly excavated at apex (fig. 90); left paramere short (fig. 90, 92); apical part of right paramere with two pointed processes (fig. 91); mesial branch of vesical sclerite II smooth (fig. 93).

Dimensions. – ♂/♀: Body length 6.30-6.84/6.30-6.90; head width including eyes 0.79-0.83/0.79-0.84; vertex width 0.34-0.40/0.39-0.43; rostral