Malacocorisella gen. n.

Type species. – *Malacocorisella endoi* Yasunaga sp. n.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the small size, oval body, small eye removed from the pronotum, smooth vertex, short antenna, widely exposed mesoscutum (figs. 113, 131), and peculiar male genital structure as described below (figs. 135-138).

Description. – Body oval, small; dorsal surface sparsely clothed with brown, suberect setae. Head vertical, bearing pale, erect pubescence; eyes small, distinctly removed from anterior margin of pronotum; vertex smooth, wide, lacking basal transverse carina; frons roundly projected. Antennae short. Rostrum slightly exceeding apex of middle coxa. Pronotum short, bearing brown, suberect setae, with a transverse suture along posterior margin of calli; collar reduced; mesoscutum strongly exposed, about as wide as pronotum, obliquely carinate laterally, with sparse, brown setae; scutellum arched, pruinose, bearing sparse, brown setae. Hemelytra somewhat pruinose, uniformly clothed with pale brown, suberect setae. Male genitalia (figs. 135-138): Genital segment sharply excavated, without any noticeable processes (fig. 135); left paramere broad, with straight hypophysis (fig. 136); right paramere twisted apically, terminated in sharp apex (fig. 137); vesica with two long sclerites that are connected with phallobase by very flexible membranous tubes (fig. 138).

Etymology. – From the Palearctic genus *Malacocoris* Fieber, which is considered to be a close relative of this new genus; gender feminine.

Discussion. – The present new genus resembles *Malacocoris* Fieber, 1858, known by 3 species from Europe, Burma and India, respectively, but is distinct in having a small and oval body, smooth vertex, short antennae and legs, and very unique male genitalia.

Malacocorisella is known by a single, temperate species associated with walnut.

Malacocorisella endoi sp. n.
(figs. 113-114, 131, 135-138)

Type material. – Holotype ♂, Aoyama, Tobetsu T., Ishikari, Hokkaido, Japan, ex *Juglans ailantifolia*, 6-11.viii.1997, R. Endo (HUES). – Paratypes: 128 specimens (HUES) from the following localities of Japan: Hokkaido: Same as holotype; Hattari, Atsuta Vil., Ishikari. – Honshu: Misato T. & Koya-Hanasaka, Wakayama Pref. – Shikoku: Yusuhara, Kochi Pref.; Yukimigawa & Same'ura, Motoyama T., Kochi Pref.

Diagnosis. – Easily recognized by the oval body, small eyes, strongly exposed mesoscutum, and dense, irregular green spots on the hemelytra and membrane cells (figs. 113, 131). The final instar nymph is recognized by the pale green, elongate oval body similar to that of the adult, green apical annulations of the hind femur, and rows of small, brown spots along posterior margins of the abdominal terga (fig. 114).

Description. – Body pale green. Head with an obscure stripe behind each eye. Antennae uniformly yellowish brown; segment I bearing brown, suberect setae; lengths of segments I-IV (♂/♀): 0.28-0.29 /0.28-0.30, 1.08-1.18/1.00-1.04, 0.64-0.72/0.64-0.65, 0.45-0.48 /0.48-0.51. Pronotum pruinose, with several green spots posteriorly. Hemelytra and membrane cells pale green, somewhat pruinose, densely and irregularly mottled with many green spots; membrane pale brown, semitransparent, with a dark spot at posterior apex of veins. Legs pale green; hind femur with several green spots; tibial spines pale brown; apices of tarsomeres III brown; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus (♂/♀): 1.10-1.18/1.17-1.20, 1.72-1.80/1.82-1.90, 0.33-0.36/0.33-0.39; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III (♂/♀): 0.10-0.12/0.09-0.12, 0.14-0.16/0.15-0.17, 0.14-0.17 /0.14 -0.18. Abdomen unicolorously pale green. Male genitalia as mentioned in generic description.

Dimensions. – ♂/♀: Body length 3.33-3.36/3.48-3.60; head width including eyes 0.62-0.63/0.57-0.60; vertex width 0.26-0.27/0.28-0.32; rostral length 1.08-1.11/1.15-1.20; mesal pronotal length 0.38-0.41/0.38-0.39; basal pronotal width 0.91-0.94/0.88-0.92; width across hemelytra 1.44-1.47/1.46-1.52.

Distribution. – Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku).

Biology. – This new species was confirmed to be associated strictly with a Japanese walnut, *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr. One generation per year is assumed for *M. endoi*, and the newly emerged adults appear in early August.

Pseudoloxops Kirkaldy

Pseudoloxops Kirkaldy, 1905: 268, type species: *Capsus coccineus* Meyer-Dür, 1843, monotypic (nom. n. for *Loxops* Fieber, 1858: 314, preocc. by *Loxops* Cabanis, 1847, Aves); Schuh 1995: 184.

This genus currently comprises 35 species (9 Afrotropical, 17 Indo-Pacific and 9 Palearctic) that are, without exception, easily recognized by the unique coloration. A single species, *P. coccineus*, was reported from North America, but it is considered to have been accidentally introduced with European ash nursery stock (Wheeler & Henry 1992). In Japan 4 species occur, and are readily distinguished from one another by the superficial appearance alone. Although some external diagnostic characters are unique to *Pseudoloxops* as redescribed by Linnavuori (1994) and Wagner (1973), it is difficult to explain the genus as a monophyletic