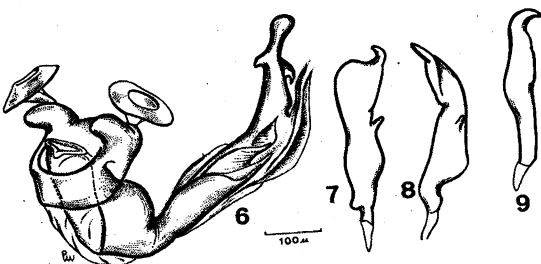


Male: Length 3.4 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.8 mm, vertex 0.34 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.2 mm; II, 1.5 mm; III, 2.8 mm; IV, 1.3 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.3 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.56 mm, width at base 0.20 mm. **Rostrum:** Length 1.8 mm.

General coloration olive brown to cinnamon variegated with silvery tomentose areas; longitudinal fascia on disc of pronotum (broadest at middle) and scutellum, extreme apex of embolium and extreme base of cuneus white; membrane infumate, veins and cuneus tending to castaneous; hemelytra with darker longitudinal lines over veins and small darker areas alternated with silvery tomentose ones; mesoscutum, head, and first antennal segment tending to castaneous; underside of body pale, pleural area and upper portion of abdominal tergites dark brown; femora infuscate at base, pale apically; front femora basally and sides of mesosternum with silvery tomentose areas.

Rostrum reaching genital segment (male) or base of terebra (female); first antennal segment strongly globose at middle, tapering to apex and base, remaining segments very long and slender, eyes large, reaching over anterior angles of pronotum, calli large, transversal, collar visible, not reaching lateral margins, posterior margin of pronotum bisinuate, the mesoscutum broadly exposed.

Genitalia: Penis (fig. 6) with a wide basal plate, strongly sclerotized seminal tube and characteristic spiculum. Left paramere (figs. 7 and 8) with a median and an apical tubercles. Right paramere (fig. 9) elongate, curved apically.



Cylapomorpha pacifica Carvalho – Fig. 6: Penis; figs. 7 and 8: left paramere; fig. 9: right paramere.

Female: Similar to male in general coloration and size, slightly more robust.

Geographical distribution: Papua New Guinea, Caroline Islands.

Specimens studied: Male and female, NEW GUINEA; W. Highlands, 1500 m, 20.XI.1958, J. L. Gressitt, in the Collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

This species differs from *Cylapomorpha gracilicornis* Poppius, 1914 and *Cylapomorpha migratoria* (Distant, 1913) by its coloration and size.

Mycetocylapus Poppius, 1914

Mycetocylapus Poppius, Wien. Ent. Zeit., 33: 124; Id. Carvalho, Arq. Mus. Nac. R. Jan., 44: 32, 1957.

Body elongate with semierect pubescence. Head slightly inclined vertex with a central depression, frons rounded anteriorly, jugum, lorum, gena and gula elongate, clypeus flattened, rostrum reaching segment VIII of abdomen, eyes contiguous to pronotum, not reaching the gula below, antenna with segment I slightly thicker than others, longer than width of vertex, segments II-IV cylindrical, slender, with semierect pubescence.

Pronotum noticeably constricted behind calli, the latter prominent fused medially and reaching the lateral margins which are carinated, hind margin of disc bisinuate, the surface superficially rugose-punctate; mesoscutum exposed; scutellum smooth, convex.

Hemelytra punctate, with semierect pubescence, membrane smooth, cuneus about as long as wide at base, rostrum reaching the VIII abdominal segment.

Type species of genus: *Mycetocylapus major* Poppius, 1914.

This genus is near *Proamblya* Bergroth, 1910 but differs by the shape of the body and the shape of the larger areola of the membrane.

Mycetocylapus pacificus Carvalho, 1956

(Fig. 10)

Mycetocylapus pacificus Carvalho, B. P. Bishop Mus., Ins. Micronesia, 7, 1: 16, fig.

Characterized by its coloration and by the small size.