



Dimifacoris fasciatus n. sp.: Fig. 7 - Male, holotype; Fig. 8 - Penis; Fig. 9 - Left paramere; Fig. 10 - Right paramere.

Male: Length 4.8 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.3 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.24 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.6 mm; II, 3.2 mm; III and IV mutilated. **Pronotum:** Length 0.6 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.80 mm, width at base 0.30 mm (holotype).

General coloration pale to straw with a longitudinal reddish fascia running from head to scutellum (widening towards scutellum which is almost totally covered by it); frons, eyes and sides of propleura brown.

Morphological characters as given for genus.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 8) with two sclerotized spiculi and membranous lobes. Left paramere (Fig. 9) elongate and curved apically, with short setae. Right paramere (Fig. 10) also elongate and curved apically, with short setae.

Female: Similar to male in general aspect and coloration, vertex 0.30 mm, cuneus: Length 0.60 mm, width at base 0.30 mm.

Holotype: Male, NEW GUINEA, NE, Moife, 2,100 m, 15 km NW Okapa, Oct. 7-14, 1959, in the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. **Paratype:** Female, New Guinea, Net. S. Highlands, Dimifa, SE Mt. Giluwe, 2,200 m, X.10.1958, J.L. Gressitt; 2 males, same data as type, in the collections of the Bishop Museum and of the author.

The generic name is allusive to Dimifa a locality SE of Mount Giluwe and the specific name allusive to the longitudinal reddish fascia along head, pronotum and scutellum.

Jimia n. sp.

Orthotylinae, Orthotylini. Species of small size, body elongate oval, smooth, covered by pruinosity and long, fine and erect hairs.

Head vertical, wider than long, vertex marginate, frons depressed, rounded in front, eye large, contiguous with pronotum, occupying sides of head, seen from side larger on top, compressed inferiorly, not reaching gula below, clypes flat, jugum and lorum small; rostrum reaching the middle coxae; antenna cylindrical, with segment I thicker than II, incrassate subbasally, segments II, III and IV slender, hairs about as long as thickness of segments. Pronotum with depressed collar, calli prominent and fused at middle, with a transverse row of punctures behind, lateral margins convex at middle, hind margin broadly and humeral angles broadly rounded; mesoscutum broadly exposed, scutellum prominent, with a row of punctures laterally.

Hemelytra very minute and finely punctate, translucent, embolium wide, flat, cuneus longer than wide at base, membrane biareolate, areola long and narrow.

Underside of body with pleura showing a depression posteriorly, ostiolar peritreme well marked, legs slender, femora with long setae inferiorly, tibiae with spiny hairs and minute sclerotized tubercles, parempodia of the Orthotyline type.

Type species of genus: *Jimia bimaculata* n. sp.

This genus approaches *Neoloxops* n. gen. but differs from it by the long and erect pubescence, morphology of membrane cells and by the more extensive puncturation behind calli and at sides of scutellum.

The generic name is allusive to the Jimmi Valley where many species of mirids have been collected.

Jimia bimaculata n. sp.

(Figs. 11-14)