



Jimia bimaculata n. sp.: Fig. 11 – Male, holotype; Fig. 12 – Penis; Fig. 13 – Left paramere; Fig. 14 – Right paramere.

Characterized by the color of scutellum and by the morphology of male genitalia.

Male: Length 3.6 mm, width 1.2 mm. **Head:** Length 0.2 mm, width 0.7 mm, vertex 0.20 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.3 mm; III, 0.8 mm; IV, 0.8 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.4 mm, width at base 1.0 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.50 mm, width at base 0.32 mm (holotype).

General coloration pale with brown to dark brown areas; head and antenna brown, segment I pale; pronotum (except pale area between calli), mesoscutum and scutellum brown (basal angles of the later with two characteristic pale spots); hemelytra pale, clavus and extreme outer margin of embolium brown, membrane fuscous.

Underside of body with esternal area and abdomen brown to dark brown, coxae and legs pale.

Morphological characters as mentioned for genus.

Genitalia: Penis (Fig. 12) as seen in figure, Orthotylini type. Left paramere (Fig. 13) larger, strongly globose at middle, with several dorsal setae. Right paramere (fig. 14) smaller, also globose at middle and curved apically.

Female: Unknown.

Holotype: Male, NEW GUINEA, NE, Tsenga, 1.200 m, Upper Jimmi Valley, July 13, 1955, J.L.

Gressitt, in the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

The specific name is allusive to the two pale and characteristic spots on the scutellum.

Kraussella n. gen.

Orthotylinae, Orthotylini. Body elongate, hemelytra noticeable narrowed level with apical third of clavus, smooth, glabrous, brilliant.

Head vertical, wider than long, vertex thickly marginate, frons rounded in front, eyes compressed, contiguous with pronotum, reaching about middle of lateral side of head, clypeus flat, lorum prominent, buccula large, occupying about half of segment I of rostrum, the later reaching hind coxae; antenna cylindrical, slender, segment I thickest subbasally, narrowed to extremities, pubescence shorter than thickness of segments.

Pronotum with prominent calli fused at middle, reaching lateral sides and with a furrow behind, on lateral margins with a characteristic fossa, calli depressed, hind margin widely rounded, with a convexity at middle, scutellum long and prominent, with a row of punctures laterally.

Hemelytra noticeably narrowed at middle, embolium narrow, cuneus longer than wide at base, somewhat rounded externally, membrane long, biareolate.

Underside of body brilliant, smooth, ostiolar peritreme shagrine, ostiolus small, abdomen with short hairs, legs long and slender, femora with setae inferiorly, tibiae with delicate spines and fine hairs.

Type species of genus: *Kraussella albomaculata* n. sp.

Approaches *Morobea* n. gen. and *Giluwea* n. gen. but differs by the glabrous, brilliant body: by the fossa on lateral side of calli; by the large buccula, reaching about middle of segment I of rostrum and by the hemelytra noticeably narrowed at middle.

Kraussella albomaculata n. sp.

(Figs. 15-18)

Characterized by its coloration and by the morphology of male genitalia.

Male: Length 3.6 mm, width 0.9 mm. **Head:** Length 0.2 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.32 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.4 mm; II, 1.4 mm; III, 0.8 mm; IV, 0.8 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.6 mm, width at base 0.9 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.60 mm, width at base 0.26 mm (holotype).

General coloration black, brilliant, with whitish areas; head black, two oblique spots on frons, lorum and anterior half of buccula whitish (posterior half black), eyes brown; antenna black, segment I fuscous to pale, rostrum pale.