

both covered by short hairs (except segment I which has longer hairs but even so shorter than width of segment).

Pronotum wider than long, collar depressed, calli small, oblique, with a row of punctures behind, hind margin convex in all extension of mesoscutum (which is widely exposed), lateral margins thickly carinate, humeral angles rounded; scutellum short and prominent.

Hemelytra with embolium thick at external margin, cuneus about as long as wide at base, membrane biareolate.

Underside of body with well marked ostiolar peritreme, legs slender, femora and tibiae with short hairs.

Type species of genus: *Neoloxops rubrosignatus* n. sp.

The genus has the general fascies of *Pseudoloxops* Kirkaldy, 1905 but differs by the short hairs of tibiae; segment II of antenna with only short hairs; head short and rounded in front; hairs of body shorter and fine. In *Pseudoloxops* Kirkaldy the head is somewhat protruding between the basis of the antennae, which has many erect bristles and some erect setae; segment I of antenna has also erect bristles and segment II has common hairs and a few erect setae at base; hind tibiae with very long spines. It shows also similarity with *Aserymus* Distant, 1904 but differs by the erect pubescence of the body and by the very short head.

The generic name is allusive to its similarity with *Pseudoloxops* Kirkaldy.

Neoloxops rubrosignatus n. sp.
(Figs. 23-25)

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

Male: Length 3.0 mm, width 1.4 mm. **Head:** Length 0.2 mm, width 0.6 mm, vertex 0.16 mm. **Antenna:** Segment I, length 0.3 mm; II, 0.9 mm; III, 0.7 mm; IV, 0.7 mm. **Pronotum:** Length 0.3 mm, width at base 1.1 mm. **Cuneus:** Length 0.44 mm, width at base 0.24 mm (holotype).

General coloration reddish with pale yellow and light brown areas; head light brown to pale on vertex, eyes castaneous, clypeus and segment I of antenna reddish, segment II pale, fuscous towards apex, segments III and IV fuscous to dark brown, rostrum pale.

Pronotum reddish on disc, collar, small area behind calli and a median longitudinal fascia pale, surface of calli and humeral angles dark brown to black; mesoscutum brown, scutellum pale with two large median reddish to brown spots (one each side).

Hemelytra pale yellow, a basal transverse band, clavus (with a median light brown area), an

apical transverse irregular band (roundish and with a median pale area on both sides of corial commissure), apex of cuneus and nervures of membrane reddish, the later fuscous.

Underside of body dark brown, coxae, ostiolar peritreme and legs pale yellow, hind femur reddish apically.

In some specimens pronotum is light brown, the spot on cuneus fuses at middle and the large spot level with corial commissure has narrow margin.

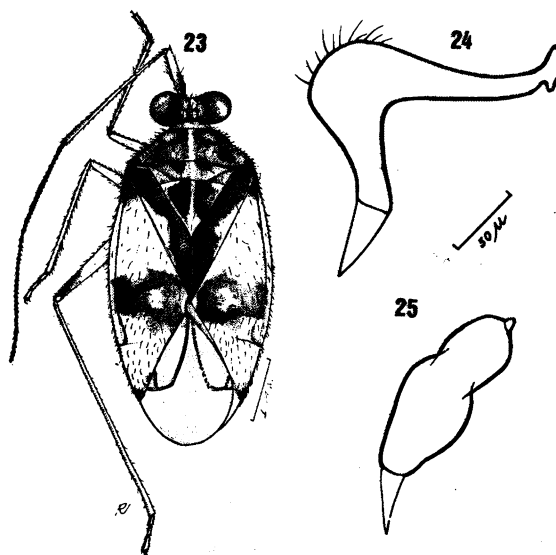
Morphological characters as given for genus.

Genitalia: Penis very small and delicate, lost during desiccation. Left paramere (Fig. 24) characteristic, long and curved, with a dilated apex and dorsal setae. Right paramere (Fig. 25) smaller, somewhat narrowed at middle, with an apical point.

Female: Similar to male in general aspect and coloration.

Holotype: Male, NEW GUINEA, NE, Morobe District, Mt. Amingwiwa, 1.200-1.800 m, 10.IV.1970, J.L. Gressitt, in the collection of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. **Paratypes:** female, NEW BRITAIN, Gazelle Pen. Mt. Sinewit, 900 m, 7-16.XI.1962, J. Sedlacek; 2 males, UMBOI ISLAND, 1 km N Awelkom, 600 m, 21-28.II.1967, C.A. Samuelson; SE, Koroba, 40 km W Tari, 1.650 m, 19.IX.1963, R. Straatman, in the collections of the Bishop Museum and of the author.

The specific name is after its peculiar reddish markings.



Neoloxops rubrosignatus n. sp.: Fig. 23 - Male, holotype; Fig. 24 - Left paramere; Fig. 25 - Right paramere.