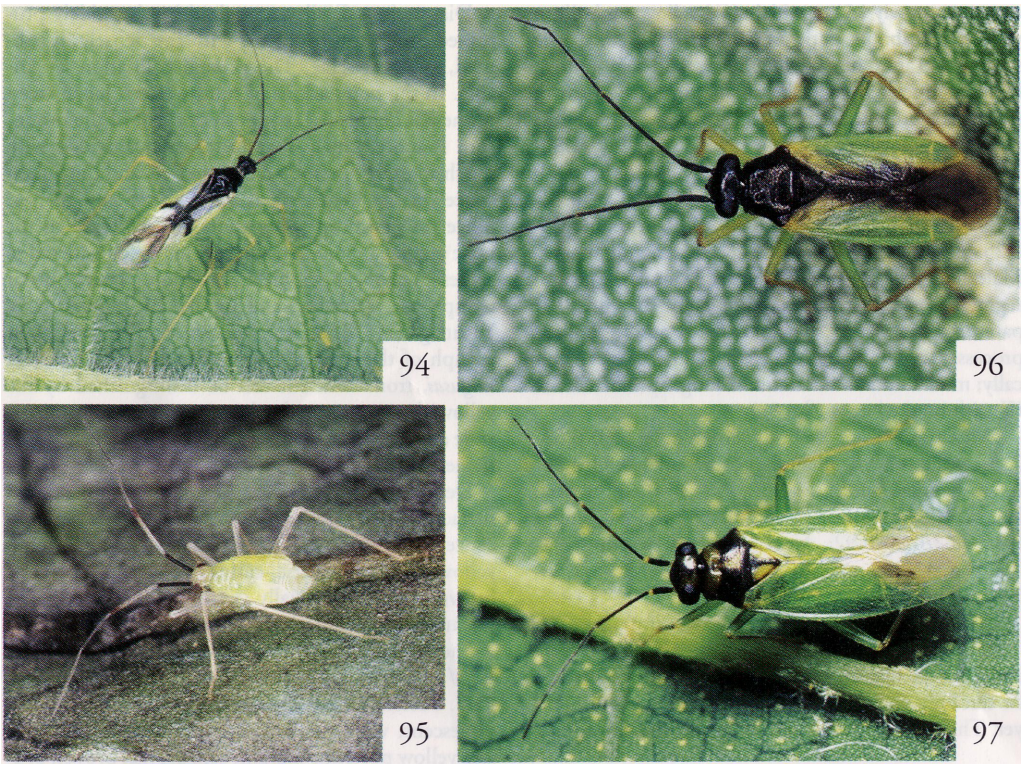

Figs. 94-97. Adults (94, 96, 97) and final instar nymph (95) of *Mecomopsis cruciata* (94-95), *Cyrtorhinus caricis* (96) and *C. lividipennis* (97).

length 1.26-1.43/1.31-1.41; mesal pronotal length 0.78-0.83/0.79-0.94; basal pronotal width 1.37-1.43/1.42-1.56; width across hemelytra 1.47-1.64/1.64-1.75.

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

Biology. – Confirmed breeding hosts of this new species are fagaceous *Quercus crispula* Blume and *Quercus dentata* Thunb. et Murray. This mirid has a univoltine life cycle, and emerges in late May in Kyushu and in early June in Hokkaido. The nymphs are predominantly found on the flowers, and exhibit cryptic coloration harmonious with the flowers (fig. 81).

Mecomma Fieber

Mecomma Fieber, 1858: 313, type species: *Capsus ambulans* Fallén, 1807, monotypic; Schuh 1995: 142.

Recognized by the moderate size, short and anteriorly flattened head, small eye almost contiguous to pronotum, short antenna, whitish, semitransparent and partly infuscate hemelytra, somewhat twisted left paramere, mesial flat process of right paramere, and simple and apically branched vesical appendage. The female adults are often brachypterous. Detailed diagnostic characters were provided by Wagner & Weber (1964), Wagner (1973), etc.

Mecomma contains about 30 species in the Holarctic Region and Old World tropics. Only one species is currently known from Japan.

Mecomma japonica Miyamoto
(figs. 98-100)

Mecomma japonica Miyamoto, 1966: 429; Miyamoto & Yasunaga 1989: 162; Schuh 1995: 144.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the characters as mentioned in generic diagnosis, rather large size, fuscous head, pronotum and scutellum, widely infuscate inner part of the clavus, dark apical inner margins of the corium and cuneus, small, pointed teeth on the apical part of the right paramere (fig. 99), and 3-branched apex of the vesical appendage (fig. 100). Length 5.3-5.4; width 1.7-1.8 (♂). A de-