

tailed description of the male with figures of the dorsal habitus and genitalia was provided by Miyamoto (1966). The fuscous, brachypterous female was recently discovered during examining unsorted collections of NIAS and NSMT, and are described below for the first time.

Description. – Female: Brachypterous. Body black, ovoid, with widened abdomen; dorsal surface shagreened, with uniformly distributed, simple, silky pubescence. Head vertical, slightly narrower than pronotum; vertex with a pair of pale spots along inner margin of eyes. Antenna dark brown, slightly longer than body; segment I, basal 1/4-1/2 of II and basal 1/3-1/2 of III yellowish brown; segment II slightly incrassate towards apex; lengths of segments I-IV: 0.40-0.41, 1.15-1.20, 1.03-1.10, 0.46-0.56. Rostrum pale brown, nearly reaching apex of hind coxa; segment I and apical part of IV darkened. Pronotum with weak, pruinose collar and somewhat tumid calli; pleura dark greyish brown. Hemelytra simple in form, noticeably shortened, lacking membrane and distinct veins, with rounded apex that is not exceeding abdominal segment VI. Legs yellowish brown, slightly tinged with red; tarsi pale brown, with darker tarsomeres III; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus: 1.42-1.46, 2.10-2.15, 0.54-0.59; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III: 0.15-0.18, 0.25-0.32, 0.24-0.25. Abdomen shiny fuscous, wider than hemelytra.

Dimensions. – ♀: Body length 2.89-3.23; head width including eyes 0.85-0.90; vertex width 0.37-0.39; rostral length 1.50-1.52; mesal pronotal length 0.46-0.50; basal pronotal width 0.90-0.95; width across hemelytra 1.45-1.50; maximum width across abdomen 1.59-1.86.

Distribution. – Japan (alpine areas of north and central Honshu).

Material examined. – Honshu: 1♂, Mt. Senjo-dake, Nagano Pref., 7.viii.1961, T. Saigusa (holotype, MC); 2♂, Tokusawa, Japan Alps, Nagano Pref., 6.viii.1955, Y. Utsugi (NIAS); 2♀, Mt. Chokai, Yamagata Pref., 17.ix.1971, M. Tomokuni (NSMT); 2♀, Mt. Norikura, Nagano Pref., 7.ix.1951, H. Hasegawa (NIAS).

Mecommopsis Kerzhner, 1979

Mecommopsis Kerzhner, 1979: 39, type species: *M. cruciata* Kerzhner, 1979, monotypic; Schuh 1995: 145.

This monotypic genus is easily recognized by the slender body, small eyes removed from the anterior margin of the pronotum, very long antennal segment I even longer than pronotal width, distinct pronotal collar, delicate hemelytra much longer than abdomen, long legs, slender, elongate left paramere (fig. 101), a mesial thumb-like process of right paramere (fig. 102),

and membranous vesica with the bifurcate apical sclerite (fig. 103). These characters enable us to distinguish it from the related genus, *Mecomma* Fieber.

Mecommopsis cruciata Kerzhner

(figs. 94-95, 101-103)

Mecommopsis cruciata Kerzhner, 1979: 39; 1988b: 831; Miyamoto 1988: 638; Miyamoto & Yasunaga 1989: 162; Josifov 1992: 122; Lee et al. 1994: 12; Schuh 1995: 145.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the characters as mentioned in generic diagnosis, shiny black head, pronotum and scutellum, whitish green pronotal collar, and semitransparent hemelytra with the anchor-shaped mesial black marking and fuscous clavus (fig. 94). Length 4.3-5.0; width 1.2-1.3. A redescription is not provided here as Kerzhner (1979) provided a detailed description with figures of the dorsal habitus and male genitalia, and the identity is clear. The final instar nymphs were discovered in July, 1998, and are readily recognized by the entirely whitish green, oval body, conspicuously long, slender antenna and leg, and contrastingly fuscous antennal segment I (fig. 95).

Distribution. – Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu*), S. Kuril Is., Russia (Primorskij Kraj and Sakhalin), Korea.

Biology. – Confirmed breeding host is *Ligularia* sp. (Compositae). Both adults and nymphs of this univoltine mirid are found on underside of the large, rounded leaves from mid July to early August.

Material examined. – 106 specimens (HUES, NSMT, USNM, ZMAS) were examined from the following localities: JAPAN: Hokkaido: Moshiri, Horokanai T., Kamikawa; Etanbetsu, Asahikawa C., Kamikawa; Mt. Asahidake, 200-800 m alt., Mts. Taisetsu, Kamikawa. – Honshu: Japan Alps, Nagano Pref. – Kyushu: Mt. Shiratori, 1,100-1,300 m alt., Izumi Vil., Kumamoto Pref. (USNM) – KURIL ISLS.: Trer'jakovo, Kunashiri Is. (holotype & paratypes, ZMAS). – RUSSIA, Primorskij Kraj: Ussurijsk Nature Reserve; Rjazanovka, Khasanskij Dist.

Cyrtorhinus Fieber

Cyrtorhinus Fieber, 1858: 313, type species: *Capsus elegantulus* Meyer-Dür, 1843, a synonym of *Capsus caricis* Fallén, monotypic; Schuh 1995: 100.

This is a small genus composed of 11 species. Most members are distributed in the Old World tropics and subtropics, and Pacific islands. The genus is recognized by the small size, elongate oval body, short head, darkened pronotum, pale hemelytra, developed sensory lobe of the left paramere, apically widened right paramere, and simple form of the vesica. It is liable to be confused with *Tyrtus* Fieber, 1864 of the