



Figs. 98-107. Male genitalia of *Mecomma japonica* (98-100), *Mecommopsis cruciata* (101-103), *Cyrtorhinus caricis* (104-105) and *C. lividipennis* (106-107). – 98, 101, 104, 106, left paramere; 99, 102, 105, 107, right paramere; 100, 103, vesical sclerotized appendage. Scale: 0.2 mm.

subfamily Phylinae, from which *Cyrtorhinus* is separable by the fleshy, apically convergent parempodia between the claws. Many authors have been liable to misspell the generic name as *Cyrtorrhinus*!

Species of *Cyrtorhinus* are predominantly predaceous, and some are known to feed preferably on eggs of delphacid leafhoppers.

Cyrtorhinus caricis (Fallén)
(figs. 96, 104-105)

Capsus caricis Fallén, 1807: 102.

Cyrtorhinus caricis – Carvalho 1958: 54; Wagner & Weber 1964: 336; Wagner 1973: 258; Kerzhner 1988b: 831; Miyamoto & Yasunaga 1989: 162; Lee & Kwon 1991: 33; Schuh 1995: 100.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the dark head, a pair of pale, lateral spots on the vertex, entirely fuscous pronotum and scutellum, pale green and mesally infuscate hemelytra (fig. 96), bulbous sensory lobe of the left paramere (fig. 104), and a hook-shaped apical process of the right paramere (fig. 105). Length 3.3-4.2; width 1.2-1.5. Redescriptions or diagnostic characters were provided by Wagner & Weber (1964), Wagner (1973), Kerzhner (1988b), etc.

Distribution. – Japan (Hokkaido, N. Honshu), Holarctic Region.

Biology. – As mentioned by Wheeler & Henry (1992), this mirid was found on sedges (*Carex* spp. of the Cyperaceae) in northern Japan.

Material examined. – 22 specimens (BMNH, HUES, ZMUH) were examined from the following localities: JAPAN: Pashikuru-numa, Onbetsu T., Hokkaido; Obuchi-numa & Noushi-numa, Aomori Pref., N. Honshu – FINLAND: Alandia (BMNH). – SWEDEN: Huddinge, pr. Stockholm (ZMUH). – CANADA: Come-by-chance, SE. Newfoundland (ZMUH); Grand Falls, C. Newfoundland (ZMUH).

Cyrtorhinus lividipennis Reuter
(figs. 97, 106-107)

Cyrtorhinus lividipennis Reuter, 1885: 199; Carvalho 1956: 57; Miyamoto & Yasunaga 1989: 162; Lee & Kwon 1991: 33; Yasunaga et al. 1993: 149; Schuh 1995: 101.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the small size, fuscous pronotum with pale anterior part, pale scutellum with a dark, longitudinal, mesal stripe, wholly pale green hemelytra (fig. 96), long protuberance of the left paramere (fig. 106), and broad, bifurcate apical part of the right paramere (fig. 107). Length: 2.6-3.5; width 0.9-1.3. A detailed redescription was provided by Carvalho (1956), and the ovariole number and structure of the alimentary organs were documented by Miyamoto (1957, 1961). Having similar general appearance, habit and habitat, this species is sometimes confused with *Tythus chinensis* (Stål) of the Phylinae, from which *C. lividipennis* is separable by the pale anterior half of the pronotum, greenish hemelytra, and distinct, fleshy, apically convergent parempodia between the claws.

Distribution. – Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu,