Ryukyu Isls.), Taiwan, S. China, Oriental Region, Micronesia.

Biology. – This is a well known, economically important predator preying on eggs of delphacid leafhoppers injurious to rice (*Oryza sativa* L. of the Gramineae). Zhang (1985) documented that an individual of *C. lividipennis* can feed on 170-230 delphacid eggs during lifetime. In southern Japan, this mirid is common in paddy fields, and appears to have two or more generations per year. Some delphacid species are known to migrate from continental China to Japan proper across the East China Sea. *C. lividipennis* has been captured together with delphacid leafhoppers on a Ship on the East China Sea (see below), so that some of Japanese populations of this mirid appear to migrate from China.

Material examined. – 53 specimens (BMNH, HUES, NIAS) were examined from the following localities: JAPAN: Honshu: Saka'ashi, Nachi-Katsu'ura, Wakayama Pref. – Shikoku: Mt. Tsukimi, Yasu T., Kochi Pref.; Nishikuma, Monobe Vil., Kochi Pref.; Kitou Vil., Tokushima Pref. – Kyushu: Momiki, Izumi Vil., Kumamoto Pref.; Nameshi, Nagasaki C.; East China Sea (on Ship), 129°27'E, 32°15'N, about 70 km off the Nomozaki T., Nagasaki Pref. (NIAS) – Ryukyus: Yona, Kunigami Vil., Okinawa Is.; Omoto & Takeda, Ishigaki Is. – PHILIPPINES: Iloilo, Panay Is., Visayas – INDONESIA: Tomohan, Minahasa Pen., N. Sulawesi (Celebes) (BMNH). – MALAYSIA: Bukit Larut, 1,130 m alt., Taiping, Perak – INDIA: Madurai (BMNH) – FIJI: Naduruloulou (BMNH).

Zanchius Distant

Zanchius Distant, 1904: 477, type species: *Z. annulatus* Distant, 1904, monotypic; Schuh 1995: 204.

This genus is easily recognized by the pale green general coloration, vertical head, projected frons, anteriorly situated eyes that are distinctly removed from the anterior margin of the pronotum, wide mesoscutum, and delicate, relatively wide and laterally rounded hemelytra. Redescriptions were provided by Linnavuori (1994), Schuh (1974) and Wagner (1973).

Zanchius comprises 30 species in the Old World and Pacific Islands, and 12 species have been reported from the regions adjacent to Japan (Carvalho 1956; Poppius 1915; Zheng & Liang 1991; Zheng & Liu 1993; Zou 1987a, 1989). In Japan, only a single species has been known, but 5 new species are added to the Japanese fauna in this paper.

Two monotypic genera, *Zonodoropsis* and *Itacorides*, were proposed for Taiwanese species by Poppius (1915) and Miyamoto (1965), respectively. Judging from the original descriptions, these genera are suspected to be synonymous with *Zanchius*. Since I have not examined the type species of the genera (*Zonodoropsis pallens* Poppius and *Itacorides shirozui* Miyamoto), however, I refrain from synonymizing them here.

The majority of *Zanchius* species appears to be associated with broadleaf host plants, whereas predation on persimmon leafhoppers by some *Zanchius* species was observed in China (Zheng & Liang 1991).

Zanchius tarasovi Kerzhner
(figs. 108-110, 115-118)

Zanchius tarasovi Kerzhner, 1988a: 49; 1988b: 832; Schuh 1995: 206; Hayashi & Higashikawa 1997: 39; Endo et al. 1998: 17.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the largest body among its Japanese congeners, long antennae, strongly curved left paramere, small apical process on the right paramere, and distinctly toothed vesical sclerite I. The final instar nymph is recognized by the oval body, unique head structure, and long antennae and legs (fig. 110).

Redescription. – Body pale green, elongate oval; dorsal surface uniformly clothed with pale, suberect pubescence. Head with a lateral short stripe behind each eye, vertical, bearing sparse, suberect, silky pubescence; vertex mesally with a basal transverse carina; frons weakly and roundly projected; tylus raised, visible in dorsal aspect. Antennae pale brown, somewhat tinged with red, slightly shorter than body; segment I usually with a sanguineous stripe laterally, bearing several brown bristles; lengths of segments I-IV (♂/♀): 0.48/0.48-0.51, 1.96-2.02/1.96-2.21, 1.12-1.20/1.12-1.28, 0.69-0.75/0.72-0.75. Rostrum pale brown, long, reaching hind coxa; apex of segment IV darkened. Pronotum shining, with a short, longitudinal mesal sulcus between calli; mesoscutum and scutellum shining, with pale, suberect pubescence; posterior part of scutellum sometimes with sanguineous mark (fig. 108). Hemelytra pale green, subhyaline, very finely punctate, uniformly clothed with pale, suberect pubescence; apex of clavus and apical inner part of corium sometimes sanguineous; membrane pale brown, semitransparent. Legs generally pale green, sometimes partly tinged with red; tibial spines pale brown; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus (♂/♀): 1.65-1.76/1.77-1.92, 2.52-2.64/2.64-2.86, 0.40-0.41/0.40-0.44; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III (♂/♀): 0.12-0.14/0.13-0.16, 0.18-0.20/0.16-0.18, 0.19-0.21/0.15-0.18. Abdomen uniformly pale green. Male genitalia (figs. 115-118): Left paramere strongly curved at middle, twisted basally (fig. 116); right paramere with a median pointed projection and a small apical process (fig. 115); vesical sclerite I broad, with many teeth (fig. 118); sclerite II broadened; sclerite III gradually tapered towards apex (fig. 117).

Dimensions. – ♂/♀: Body length 4.56-4.73/4.70-