

5.00; head width including eyes 0.73-0.75/0.74-0.75; vertex width 0.33-0.34/0.36; rostral length 1.44-1.47/1.44-1.49; mesal pronotal length 0.52-0.53/0.57-0.58; basal pronotal width 1.05-1.08/1.05-1.16; width across hemelytra 1.63-1.66/1.72-1.73.

Distribution. – Japan (Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku), Russia (S. Primorskij Kraj), China (Hebei Prov.). This species has the northernmost distribution among its congeners.

Biology. – As reported by Endo et al. (1998), this mirid is found on many kinds of deciduous broad-leaved trees, such as *Juglans ailantifolia* Carr. (Juglandaceae), *Tilia japonica* (Miq.) Simonkai (Tiliaceae), *Quercus crispula* Blume, *Alnus* spp. and *Salix* spp. Both adults and nymphs of this mirid were observed to have preyed on a leafhopper injurious to persimmon in China (Zheng & Liang 1991). In Japan *Z. tarasovi* is often captured together with many typhlocybinid leafhoppers, so that it seems to be predominantly predaceous.

Material examined. – More than 200 specimens (HUES, IC, ZMAS) from the following localities: JAPAN: Hokkaido: Moshiri-Shirakaba, Horokanai T., Kamikawa; Hattari, Aruta Vil., Ishikari; Aoyama, Tobetsu T., Ishikari; Hokkaido University Campus, Sapporo C., Ishikari; Berabonai-Takuhoku, Ashoro T., Tokachi; Kohnomai (Yakiyamanosawa), Monbetsu C., Abashiri; Kanehana, Rubeshibe T., Abashiri. – Honshu: Sakaimatsu, Kuroishi C., Aomori Pref. (IC); Washirozawa, Kawauchi T., Aomori Pref. (IC); Shimoyu, Aomori C., Aomori Pref. (IC); Sugadaira, 1,330 m alt., Nagano Pref. – Shikoku: Mt. Tsurugi, Tokushima Pref.; Teragawa, Hongawa Vil., Kochi Pref.; Sameura, Yukimigawa & Tatsuno, Motoyama T., Kochi Pref. – RUSSIA, Primorskij Kraj: Kievka, Sudzuchinskij (currently Lazovskij) Nature Reserve (lectotype, ZMAS); Kedrovaja Pad', Khasanskij Dist. (3 paralectotypes, ZMAS); Vitjaz', 15 km S. of Sukhanovki, Khasanskij Dist. (3 paralectotypes, ZMAS).

*Zanchius quercicola* sp. n.  
(figs. 119-123)

Type material. – Holotype ♂, Same'ura, Motoyama T., Kochi Pref., Shikoku, Japan, ex *Quercus acutissima*, 24.vii.1996, Y. Nakatani (HUES). – Paratype: 1♂, Shiramizu, Shounai T., Oita Pref., Kyushu, 27-28.vii.1995, light trap, Y. Nakatani (HUES).

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the small size, clear scarlet lateral stripe of the antennal segment I, sparse vestiture on the hemelytra, smooth apex of the right paramere, weakly curved and basally widened left paramere, and less toothed vesical sclerite I. This new species is a close relative of *Z. tarasovi*, from which it can be distinguished by the significantly smaller body, sparse dorsal vestiture, less projected tylus, shorter antennae and legs, and different structure of the male genitalia.

Description. – Male: Body generally pale green, small, suboval; dorsal surface sparsely clothed with pale pubescence. Head with a scarlet lateral stripe behind each eye, vertical, bearing sparse, silky, suberect pubescence; vertex with a basal transverse carina; frons roundly produced; tylus raised but invisible in dorsal view. Antennae pale brown, somewhat tinged with red; segment I with a clear scarlet lateral stripe and an apical inner spot, bearing several pale, erect bristles; lengths of segments I-IV: 0.43-0.46, 1.82-1.85, 0.96-1.01, 0.62-0.72. Rostrum pale brown, long, slightly exceeding apex of hind coxa; apex of segment IV brown. Pronotum shining, rather short, with a weak, longitudinal mesal sulcus between calli, sparsely clothed with silky pubescence; mesoscutum and scutellum weakly pruinose, almost glabrous. Hemelytra uniformly pale green, semitransparent, with sparsely distributed, silky pubescence. Legs pale green; tibial spines pale brown; apical part of tarsomeres III darkened; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus: 1.56-1.65, 2.28-2.40, 0.36-0.41; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III: 0.12, 0.18-0.21, 0.15-0.18. Abdomen entirely pale green. Male genitalia (figs. 119-122): Genital segment with a squared, flat projection (fig. 119); left paramere not strongly curved, with flattened basal part (fig. 121); right paramere smooth apically, lacking apical process (fig. 120); vesical sclerites generally slender (fig. 122); sclerite I less toothed (fig. 123). Female: Unknown.

Dimensions. – ♂: Body length 3.84-3.96; head width including eyes 0.69-0.77; vertex width 0.30-0.32; rostral length 1.29-1.32; mesal pronotal length 0.49-0.53; basal pronotal width 1.00-1.08; width across hemelytra 1.44-1.49.

Distribution. – Japan (Shikoku, Kyushu).

Biology. – This new mirid appears to be associated with the oak, *Quercus acutissima* Carruthers.

*Zanchius ryukyensis* sp. n.  
(figs. 111, 124-126)

Type material. – Holotype ♂, Yona, Kunigami Vil., Okinawa Is., the Ryukyus, Japan, 20-25.v.1993, light trap, Y. Nakatani (HUES). – Paratypes: 45 specimens (HUES) from the following localities of the Ryukyus, Japan: Okinawa Is.: Same as holotype; Benoki, Kunigami Vil.; Iji; Nanbu-Chinen; Gesashi, Higashi Vil. – Ishigaki Is.: Shiramizu. – Iriomote Is.: Monbanare nr. Otomi.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the tiny size, dark brown annulations on the antennae, pale green hemelytra irregularly mottled with the green markings, and unique shape of the male genitalia. This new species is allied to *Z. zoui* described on a single female from Yunnan, China by Zheng & Liu (1993), but