



Figs. 132-138. Male genitalia of *Zanchius gigantoculus* (132-134) and *Malacocorisella endoi* (135-138). – 132, genital segment in ventral view; 135, the same, in left dorsolateral view; 133, 136, left paramere; 137, right paramere; 134, vesica; 138, vesical sclerites. Scales: 0.2 mm for 132, 135, 0.1 mm for 133-134, 136-138.

group because of the great interspecific variation exhibited in the male genitalia. A much broader survey on characters is required to correctly redefine *Pseudoloxops*.

The majority of *Pseudoloxops* species appear to be associated with broadleaved host plants, whereas predation was observed in a European species, *P. coccineus* Meyer-Dür (Wheeler & Henry 1992).

Pseudoloxops miyatakei Miyamoto
(figs. 139, 145-146)

Pseudoloxops miyatakei Miyamoto, 1969: 75; Schuh 1995: 185; Yasunaga 1997: 11.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the comparatively large size, uniformly distributed dark spots on the widely scarlet dorsum, mesally yellowish hemelytra, entirely yellow femur (fig. 139), two characteristic

processes on the genital segment (fig. 145) (in the original description, these processes were referred to as ‘a sharp median projection on hind margin of ventral wall’ and ‘erect spatula-shaped projection’), remarkably widened sensory lobe of the left paramere (fig. 146), and 3-branched apical appendage of the vesica. Length 3.5-4.1; width 1.4-1.6. Detailed descriptions of male and female adults were provided by Miyamoto (1969) and Yasunaga (1997), respectively.

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

Biology. – The only information is that this rare mirid is occasionally attracted to light.

Material examined. – 8 specimens (HUES) were examined from the following localities: Honshu: Mt. Haguro, Haguro T., Yamagata Pref.; Mt. Wasamata, Kamikitayama Vil., Nara Pref. – Shikoku: Befu, Monobe Vil., Kochi Pref. – Kyushu: Shiramizu, Shonai T., Oita Pref.