Pseudoloxops miyamotoi Yasunaga
(figs. 140, 147-149)

Pseudoloxops miyamotoi Yasunaga, 1997: 15.

Diagnosis. – Easily ecognized by the small, oval body, rounded frons, noticeably shortened antennal segment I, well developed hind femur provided with an apical sanguineous spot (fig. 140), a pointed, subapical process of the left paramere (fig. 148), and birdhead-shaped right paramere (fig. 149). Length 2.9-3.2; width 1.2-1.4. A detailed description was provided by Yasunaga (1997). Its close relative appears to be a Chinese *P. guttatus* Zou, judging from the affinity of the parameres, but the latter significantly differs in the coloration and structure, in addition to being associated with the Rosaceae and Rhamnaceae host plants (Zou 1987b).

Distribution. – Japan (Honshu*, Kyushu).

Biology. – This mirid is associated strictly with the oak, *Quercus acutissima* Carruthers, and has a univoltine life cycle. The newly emerged adults usually appear from late July to early August.

Material examined. – 1♂, Mt. Mikusa, Inagawa T., Hyogo Pref., 17.vii.1997, Y. Nakatani (HUES); 3♂, 24♀, Konoura, Sotome T., Nishisonogi-gun, Nagasaki Pref., Kyushu, on *Quercus acutissima*, 1-4.viii.1996, T. Yasunaga (holotype & paratypes, HUES).

Pseudoloxops imperatorius (Distant)
(fig. 141)

Aretas imperatorius Distant, 1909: 451.
Pseudoloxops imperatorius – Carvalho 1958: 128; Schuh 1995: 185.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the elongate oval body, oblique head, small eyes, widely sanguineous antennal segment I, pale red annulations of the yellow segments II, III and IV, yellow pronotum with sanguineous lateral margins, pale red, mesial, ovoid mark on the scutellum, M-shaped sanguineous mark on the yellow hemelytra, and almost entirely yellow legs (fig. 141).

Redescription. – Female: Body elongate oval, subparallel-sided; dorsal surface yellow with sanguineous marks, shining, densely clothed with brown, suberect setae. Head yellow, sometimes tinged with red in front, with silky setae. Antenna creamy yellow; segment I widely sanguineous, with stiff, suberect setae and silky, erect pubescence; segment II, III and IV each with a few, pale red annulations, bearing silky pubescence; lengths of segments I-IV: 0.37-0.38, 1.21-1.22, 0.46-0.48, 0.41-0.46. Rostrum yellow, reaching apex of middle coxa; apical part of segment IV darkened. Pronotum widely shiny yellow mesally, sanguineous and spotted laterally; mesoscutum creamy yellow; scutellum creamy yellow with a pale red, ovoid mark mesially; pleura creamy yellow. Hemelytra yellow mesally, with small, obscure spots laterally; base of clavus, basal half and each margin of corium, embolium and cuneus sanguineous; lateral bases of cuneus yellow; membrane pale greyish brown, semitransparent, with apically sanguineous veins. Leg almost unicolorously yellow; apex of hind femur sometimes narrowly red; tibial spines pale brown; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus: 1.23-1.27, 1.58-1.75, 0.28-0.30; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III: 0.10-0.13, 0.13-0.16, 0.18-0.22. Abdomen yellow; valvulae darkened apically.

Male: Unknown.

Dimensions. – ♀: Body length 3.33-3.69; head width including eyes 0.57-0.59; vertex width 0.30-0.31; rostral length 0.83-0.94; mesal pronotal length 0.31-0.32; basal pronotal width 0.79-0.84; width across hemelytra 1.10-1.23.

Distribution. – Japan (Shikoku, Okinawa Is. and Ishigaki Is.), Sri Lanka; it is considered to be distributed widely over the regions between southern Japan and Sri Lanka.

Material examined. – JAPAN: Shikoku: 2♀, Cape Muroto, Kochi Pref., 27.v.1997, light trap, I. Yamashita (HUES). – Ryukyus: 1♀, Okunirindo, Kunigami Vil., Okinawa Is., 14.v.1998, light trap, Y. Nakatani (HUES); 1♀, Hiji, Kunigami Vil., Okinawa Is., 19.v.1998, light trap, Y. Nakatani (HUES); 1♀, Ura, Okinawa Is., 27.vi.1992, M. Hayashi (HUES) – SRI LANKA: 1♀, Peradeniya, Ceylon, 4-05, Distant Coll./1911-383 (holotype, BMNH).

Pseudoloxops takaii Yasunaga
(figs. 142, 150-152)

Pseudoloxops takaii Yasunaga, 1997: 12.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the slender and small body, mesally yellowish dorsum that lacks dark spots, widely reddish brown apical part of the hind femur (fig. 142), dark, apical spines of the male genital segment (fig. 150), widened left paramere with slender hypophysis (fig. 151), and elongate right paramere (fig. 152). Length 3.0-3.7; width 1.0-1.4. The final instar nymph is easily recognized by the unique general coloration quite similar to that of adult. Detailed descriptions of both adult and final instar nymph were provided by Yasunaga (1997). Closely allied to *imperatorius*, *takaii* is easily distinguished from it by the narrower mesal yellow part on the dorsum and widely reddish apical part of the hind femur.

Distribution. – Japan (Shikoku*, the Ryukyus: Okinawa, Ishigaki and Iriomote* Isls.).

Biology. – Confirmed breeding host plants of *takaii* are *Quercus (Cyclobalanopsis)* sp., *Castanopsis* sp. (Fagaceae) and *Styrax japonica* Sieb. et Zucc. (Styracaceae), from which final instar nymphs were collect-