

ed. Collection records suggest the possibility of bi- or multivoltine life cycles for *P. takaii*, since teneral adults were collected in January and May.

Material examined. – 26 specimens including types (HUES) from the following localities of Japan: Shikoku: Kanda, Kochi C., Kochi Pref. – Ryukyus: Okinawa Is.: Yona, Kunigami Vil. (paratypes). – Ishigaki Is.: Mt. Banna (paratype); Ban'na Park; Shiramizu; without detailed locality data (paratypes); Mt. Omoto (paratypes); Omoto-Takeda (holotype & paratypes); Miyara. – Iriomote Is.: Sonai-Shirahama.

Pseudoloxopidea gen. n.

Type species. – *Pseudoloxopidea pinicola* Yasunaga, sp. n.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the unicolorously pale brown general coloration, small size, regularly distributed dark spots on the dorsum, short, vertical head, very short antennal segment I (figs. 143, 144), apical spine-like setae of the male genital segment (fig. 154), slender parameres, and 3 apical spiculi of the vesica (fig. 155).

Description. – Body almost unicolorously pale brown, small, elongate oval, subparallel-sided; dorsal surface moderately shining, uniformly provided with dark, small spots each bearing a simple, suberect seta. Head short, vertical, flattened in front, with dark, erect setae. Antennal segment I very short, shorter than eye length, bearing several, dark, erect spines. Rostrum reaching apex of middle coxa. Pronotum rather narrow, with narrow collar; calli indistinct; mesoscutum wide; scutellum weakly arched. Hind tibia with large dark spots at bases of brown, prominent spines. Male genitalia (figs. 153-155): Genital segment with distinct, pale, spine-like setae apically (fig. 154); parameres slender; right paramere with apical teeth (fig. 153); vesica membranous, with 3 distinct, horn-like spiculi (fig. 155).

Etymology. – From the generic name *Pseudoloxops* Kirkaldy, to which this new genus is allied; gender feminine.

Discussion. – This new genus is allied to *Pseudoloxops*, from which it can be distinguished by the characters as diagnosed above. Especially, the structures of head and male genitalia of *Pseudoloxopidea* are distinctly different from those exhibited in *Pseudoloxops*.

Pseudoloxopidea is represented by a subtropical, pine-inhabiting species.

Pseudoloxopidea pinicola sp. n. (figs. 143-144, 153-155)

Type material. – Holotype ♂, Mt. Bansei (Maese),

Ishigaki Is., Ryukyus, Japan, 20.xi.1997, T. Yasunaga (HUES). – Paratypes: 45 specimens (HUES) from the following localities of the Ryukyus, Japan: Okinawa Is.: Sate, Yona & Mt. Terukubi, Kunigami Vil. – Ishigaki Is.: Omoto; Mt. Omoto; Maesato Reservoir; same as holotype. – Iriomote Is.: Komi, Funaura, Shirahama & Mt. Uehara.

Diagnosis. – Recognized by the characters as diagnosed in the generic diagnosis. This small species may be confused with certain species of the Phylinae, from which *P. pinicola* is distinguished by the fleshy, apically convergent parempodia between the claws.

Description. – Body almost uniformly pale brown, partly slightly reddish. Head pale brown; vertex 0.36-0.40 (♂)/0.48-0.51 (♀) times as wide as head. Antenna pale brown; segment I brown or reddish brown; lengths of segments I-IV (♂/♀): 0.26-0.27/0.28-0.32, 1.12-1.18/1.10-1.24, 0.45-0.49/0.47-0.57, 0.25-0.32/0.33-0.38. Rostrum pale brown; apical part of segment IV darkened. Spots on mesal part of pronotum, mesoscutum and scutellum sometimes reduced. Basal margin of cuneus pale; membrane pale greyish brown. Leg pale brown; tibia with dark spots; lengths of hind femur, tibia and tarsus (♂/♀): 0.98-1.02/1.06-1.11, 1.31-1.38/1.40-1.52, 0.30-0.32/0.30-0.32; lengths of hind tarsomeres I-III (♂/♀): 0.11-0.13/0.10-0.13, 0.15-0.18/0.16-0.18, 0.17-0.19/0.18-0.19. Abdomen pale brown, somewhat tinged with red laterad. Male genitalia as mentioned in generic description.

Dimensions. – ♂/♀: Body length 3.03-3.24/3.09-3.45; head width including eyes 0.63-0.67/0.62-0.68; vertex width 0.22-0.27/0.31-0.33; rostral length 0.76-0.80/0.79-0.81; mesal pronotal length 0.38-0.43/0.37-0.40; basal pronotal width 0.77-0.80/0.79-0.89; width across hemelytra 0.95-1.04/0.95-1.16.

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

Biology. – This new species was collected from a subtropical pine, *Pinus luchuensis* Mayr (Pinaceae) that is regarded as the breeding host, and is frequently attracted to light. The collection records suggest that this mirid has two or more generations per year.

KEY TO JAPANESE GENERA, SUBGENERA AND SPECIES OF ORTHOTYLINI

1. Pronotum strongly constricted at calli, forming distinct anterior and posterior lobes 2
- Pronotum almost uniform, not constricted at calli 6
2. Eyes not touching anterior margin of pronotum; vertex smooth; antennal segment I much longer than head width 3 (*Cyllecoris*)
- Eyes almost contiguous to anterior margin of