

**LOULUCORIS, A NEW GENUS, AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF ENDEMIC  
HAWAIIAN PLANT BUG (HETEROPTERA: MIRIDAE: ORTHOTYLINAE)**

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*Abstract.*—The new endemic Hawaiian orthotyline genus *Loulucoris*, is diagnosed and described to accommodate two new species: *Loulucoris kidoi*, the type species of the genus, associated with the fan palm, *Pritchardia* (Arecaceae), on the island of Hawai'i, and *Loulucoris cinygmiscus* from the island of O'ahu.

*Key Words:* Insecta, Miridae, plant bug, Hawaii

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The Hawaiian plant bug fauna (Heteroptera: Miridae) is remarkable in the unusual autapomorphies displayed by the endemic genera, and in its overall species richness. Although a handful of new species have been added in recent years (Carvalho 1952, Carvalho and Usinger 1960, Gagne 1968, Asquith 1993), the fauna is still largely undescribed and the Miridae certainly represent the most speciose group of Heteroptera in Hawai'i (Howarth 1990). The tribal and generic placement of Hawaiian taxa, however, is still largely based on the dated works of Kirkaldy (1902, 1904) and Zimmerman (1948b), with minor reassessments by Carvalho (1957–1960) and Schuh (1974).

The subfamily Orthotylinae in Hawai'i is presently represented by the endemic genera *Sarona* Kirkaldy, *Kalanía* Kirkaldy, *Sulamita* Kirkaldy, *Pseudoclerada* Kirkaldy, *Nesidiorchestes* Kirkaldy, and endemic species in the widespread genus *Orthotylus* Fieber. In this paper I describe a new endemic genus and two new species in the subfamily Orthotylinae. Terminology of the genitalia follows that of Slater (1950) and Asquith (1991). Types and paratypes are deposited in the Bishop Museum, Honolulu (BPBM),

and the American Museum of Natural History, New York (AMNH).

This paper is dedicated to José Carvalho in honor of his unequalled knowledge and productivity in the taxonomy of the Miridae.

***Loulucoris* Asquith, NEW GENUS**

*Diagnosis.*—Recognized by its delicate form (Fig. 1); vertical, triangular head with subpedunculate eyes (Figs. 2, 3); shallow, median longitudinal sulcus and short transverse carina on vertex; weakly flattened posterolateral margins of pronotum; reddish spot on the cuneus.

*Description.*—*Male:* Macropterous; general coloration greenish yellow to pale brown; dorsal surface smooth to faintly shagreened, shining; dorsal vestiture with moderately long, inclined, dark setae; abdominal venter with long, pale setae. *Head:* Triangular in frontal view (Fig. 2), vertical (Fig. 3), width greater than height; vertex slightly concave, dorsal texture shagreened, with shallow, wide, median longitudinal sulcus and short indistinct transverse carina; carina separating anterior shagreened surface from posterior polished area; three or four