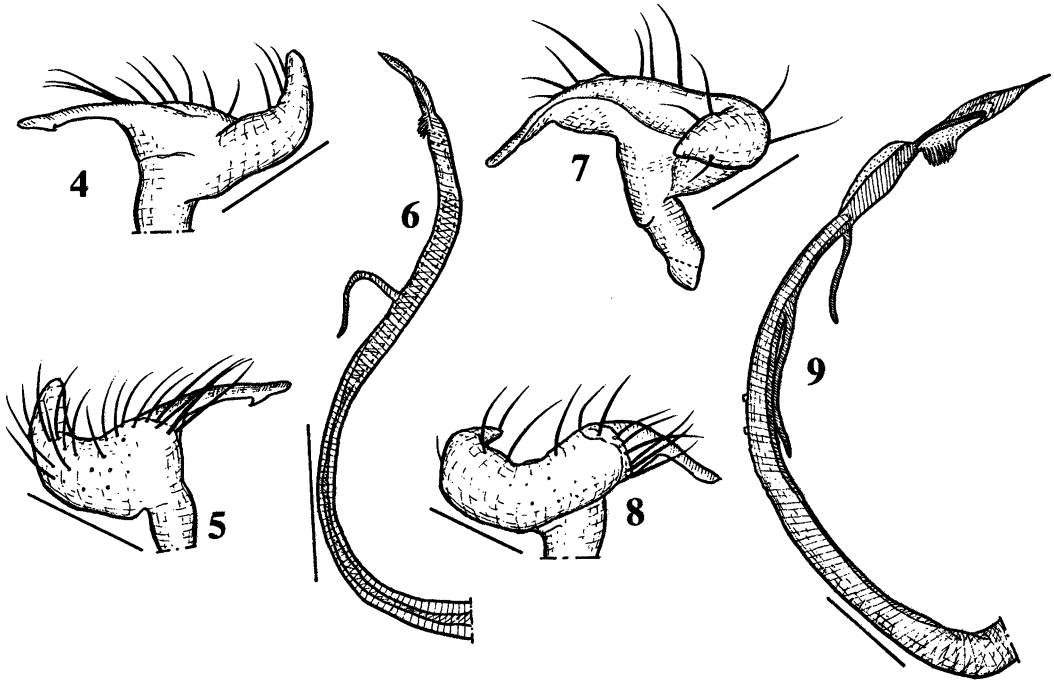

Figs. 4–9. Male genitalia. 4–6, *Druthmarus miyamotoi*. 7–9, *Hypseloecus takahashii*. 4, 5, 7, 8, Left paramere. 6, 9, Vesica. Scale lines = 0.1 mm.

Etymology.—Named after the well-known Japanese heteropterist, Dr. S. Miyamoto, celebrating his 88th birthday (a special age for celebration in Japan).

Remarks.—This new species is easily distinguished from other congeners by the significantly small size, pale apical half of each tibia, and a simple, mesial branch of the S-shaped, slender vesica. Poppius (1915) reported *Druthmarus* sp. from Taiwan, based on a single nymph that may fit the present new species.

Druthmarus miyamotoi has been found on *Pipturus arborescens* (Urticaceae) and *Macaranga tanarius* (Euphorbiaceae), together with numerous typhlocybinid leafhoppers (e.g., *Anufrievia* sp., *Limassolla* sp., *Davmata* (or *Tautoneura*) sp. [Typhlocybinidae, Homoptera]) that may serve as prey.

Genus *Hypseloecus* Reuter

Hypseloecus Reuter 1891: 50; Schuh 1995: 456; Kerzhner and Josifov 1999: 279. Type species: *Sthenarus visci* Puton 1888. Monotypic.

This genus contains thirteen species from the Old World tropics and subtropics, S. Europe, and New Guinea, and is recognized by the short, ovoid body with densely distributed, sericeous, flattened setae. Generic characters were provided by Schuh (1974, 1984) and Wagner (1973).

Hypseloecus takahashii Yasunaga, new species

(Figs. 2–3, 7–9)

Description.—Body fuscous, oval, with densely distributed, reclining, sericeous, flattened setae that are easily rubbed away; dorsal surface weakly shining, somewhat shagreened, impunctate. Head weakly shagreened, below eyes yellow. Antenna dark brown, not incrassate; basal ⅔ of segment II, basal ⅔ of III and extreme base of IV yellowish brown; lengths of segments I–IV (♂/♀): 0.27/0.28, 0.98/0.99, 0.38/0.46,