



## A taxonomic review of the Genus *Dryophilocoris* (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae: Orthotylinae: Orthotylini) in the Fareast Asia with the description of a new species

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### Abstract

A total of seven species of the genus *Dryophilocoris* Reuter are reviewed from Fareast Asia with a new species, *Dryophilocoris kerzhneri* Jung et Yasunaga **sp. nov.** Three known species, *D. lucidus* Yasunaga, *D. miyamotoi* Yasunaga, and *D. saigusai* Miyamoto, are newly recognized from the Korean Peninsula. The female genitalia are illustrated and described as taxonomic characters for the first time in the genus, and a key to the species in Fareast Asia is also provided.

**Key words:** Miridae, *Dryophilocoris*, Fareast Asia, female genitalia, new species, new records, Korean Peninsula

### Introduction

The Palaearctic genus *Dryophilocoris* Reuter 1875 was composed of 12 species which are deciduous broad leaf inhabitants (Schuh, 1995; Josifov & Kerzhner, 1999; Yasunaga, 1999). Most members occur in the temperate zone of the eastern Eurasia. In Japan, three *Quercus*-inhabiting species have been confirmed: *Dryophilocoris saigusai* Miyamoto 1966, *D. lucidus* Yasunaga 1999 and *D. miyamotoi* Yasunaga 1999 (Miyamoto, 1966; Yasunaga, 1999). In North and South Korea, three *Quercus*-inhabiting species have been recorded: *D. jenjouristi* Josifov et Kerzhner 1984, *D. kanyukovae* Josifov et Kerzhner 1984 and *D. pallidulus* Josifov et Kerzhner 1972 (Josifov & Kerzhner, 1972; 1984). In Fareast Russia, *D. jenjouristi* Josifov et Kerzhner 1984, *D. kanyukovae* Josifov et Kerzhner 1984 and *D. saigusai* Miyamoto 1966 have been confirmed (Kerzhner, 1988).

In this paper, a total of 7 species are recognized from Fareast Asia with a new species. All 7 species in this region are associated with oak trees (genus *Quercus*: Fagaceae) as host plants. These species have a univoltine life cycle, and the newly emerged adults appear only from late spring to early summer based on the type- or local- specimen data. The previously known species are diagnosed and/or redescribed based on the type- or local- specimens and the female genitalia are illustrated and described for the first time.

All measurements in the text are given in millimeters. New distributional records for the known species are indicated by an asterisk (\*) after the name of the region. Terminology mainly follow Yasunaga (1999). Abbreviations for specimen collection sites in South Korea and depositories in the world are as follows: GG—Gyeonggido; GW—Gangwondo; CB—Chungcheongbukdo; CN—Chungcheongnamdo; DMZ—Demilitarized Zone between the South Korea and the North Korea; NIAST—National Institute of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Suwon, Korea; SNU—Seoul National University, Seoul, Korea; YC: