

Morphological characteristics as given for genus; vestiture of body short. Genitalia as illustrated (Fig. 3).

Female unknown.

Holotype: male, MEXICO: Oaxaca, 2.8 mi. e. Matatlan, July 24, 1974, Clark, Murray, Ashe, Schaffner. Deposited in the Museo de Historia Natural de la Ciudad de México. **Paratype:** male, same data as holotype. Deposited in the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, U.S.A.

This species is very similar to *A. xerophilus* and is difficult to distinguish from it without using the male genitalic characters. The plant from which the specimens were taken was not noted.

Acaciacoris acaciae (Knight)

Heterocordylus acaciae Knight, 1919, pp. 111-112, original description; Carvalho, 1958, p. 70, catalog; Schaffner, 1967, pp. 580-582, description, key.

This distinctive species is easily recognized by its size, shape, vestiture and color as well as by the structure of the male genitalia.

Acaciacoris acaciae is the smallest member of the genus and is much broader in relation to the length than the other two forms. It is conspicuously more hirsute dorsally with both types of hairs being prominent. The hind femora are somewhat more incrassate than the other two species and are coral-colored except for the darkened areas at the extreme base and apex. In addition, the first antennal segment is about equal to the vertex width (male) or shorter (female), whereas the segment is longer than the vertex (both sexes) on the other forms. This species more closely resembles members of the genus *Heterocordylus* in overall appearance.

Knight (1919) reports collecting it from *Acacia constricta* Benth. and from "a white flowering *Acacia* (probably *A. farnesiana*)..." This latter species has yellow flowers, thus the tentative identification must be in error. I have collected this species from *A. constricta* at Santa Maria del Rio, San Luis Potosi (July) and a colleague took specimens from *Mimosa biuncifera* Benth. in Brewster Co., Texas (June). Specimens have also been taken from Concepción del Oro, Zacatecas (April) and from near Cuencamé, Durango (Schaffner, 1967). The type locality for *A. acaciae* is near Valentine, Texas (Culberson Co).

The male genitalia are figured (Fig. 4).