

Acaciacoris xerophilus (Schaffner)

(Figs. 1,5)

Heterocordylus xerophilus Schaffner, 1967, pp. 581-582, original description.

The collection of additional material of this species indicates some variation in color. *A. xerophilus* is dark brown to black in general coloration with the underside of the abdomen sometimes pale. The femora vary from light brown to almost black.

This species is very closely related to *A. mexicanus* and the two forms can be separated most easily by the characteristic shape of the right parameres. The apex of the right clasper is sometimes variable in its dimensions but is never with a dorsal tooth or spine.

Specimens have been collected in large numbers from *Acacia constricta* Benth. in the state of Puebla near Tehuacan, Zapotitlan and Acatepec during the months of June and July.

The male genitalia are figured (Fig. 5).

Key to the species of *Acaciacoris*

1. Hind femora coral colored except for darkened areas at extreme base and apex, front and middle femora usually dark; first antennal segment as long as or shorter than width of vertex; length of males 4.90-5.20 mm, females 4.25-4.40 mm (southwestern U.S., southward to central Mexico) *acaciae* (Knight)
Hind femora brown to black, if lighter (females) then front and middle femora usually same color as hind femora; first antennal segment longer than width of vertex; length of males 5.20-6.25 mm, females 4.25-5.00 mm (southern Puebla and Oaxaca) 2
2. Right paramere of male with small, blunt, dorsally-directed process near apex (fig. 3b); apex more or less rounded
..... *mexicanus* n. sp.
Right paramere of male without small dorsally-directed process near apex (fig. 5b); apex with more or less pointed process
..... *xerophilus* (Schaffner)

ABSTRACT

A new genus, *Acaciacoris*, from México and southwestern United States, and a new species, *A. mexicanus*, from the state of Oaxaca are described.