

male genitalia, especially the shape of the tergal processes (Figs. 3, 4), the swan-shaped left paramere with 6–9 strong spines on distal portion of dorsal lobe (Fig. 6), and basal lobe of right paramere bifurcate, with very large, laterally directed basalmost spine (Figs. 7, 8).

**Description.**—Male (Fig. 1). Length 4.15–5.20; mottled dark green general coloration; dorsal vestiture with recumbent, narrow, black scale-like setae and narrow, golden simple setae. **Head:** Width across eyes 0.85–0.86, width of vertex 0.37–0.39; dark green, tinged with extensive yellow green or yellow areas overall; antennae yellow or yellow brown, segment IV and distal end of segment III fuscous; length of segment I 0.35–0.45, segment II 1.51–1.65; labium reaching apices of metacoxae or slightly beyond. **Pronotum:** Posterior width 1.40–1.59; whitish green anterior of calli, calli and disk dark green, disk narrowly adjoining posterior margin of calli yellow, posterior angles faint green; mesoscutum yellow laterally and medially; scutellum with yellow apex. **Hemelytra:** Dark mottled green; cuneus, embolium, clavus and corium bordering embolium, and apex of clavus sometimes pale yellow or yellow green; membrane lightly suffused with fuscous and with band of dark fuscous bordering apex of inner cell; veins pale. **Legs:** Yellow, metafemora and sub-basal portion of metatibiae tinged with small green spots; femora with short, reclining black simple setae. **Genitalia:** RP very long, flattened, parallel-sided, distal fourth tapered and with several strong spines, or with only single large secondary serrate spine, apex pointed and directed to left; LP long, with bifurcate basal spine, or with simple basal spine, and recurved pointed apex; LVP cylindrical, sinuate with bifurcate pointed apex. Left paramere: DLL palmate with six to nine spines; LAL flattened, sinuate with pointed apex. Right paramere: MIL simple; DLR somewhat pointed distally with several small spines; BLR bifurcate, with long simple slightly recurved basalmost spine, distal-

most spine solitary, or weakly to deeply bifurcate. Phallosome: dorsodistal edge recurved. Vesica: DS faintly serrate, shorter than RVS; RVS flattened and tapered, with strongly serrate margin, apex pointed; LVS with long, tapering recurved distal third, apex pointed.

**Female.** Length 4.35–5.05; width across eyes 0.78–0.85, width of vertex 0.40–0.43; length of antennal segment I 0.43–0.44, segment II 1.50–1.64; posterior width of pronotum 1.50–1.64.

**Etymology.**—From the latin *cygnus* (swan), referring to the swan-like shape of the left paramere in lateral view.

**Distribution.**—Figure 24.

**Holotype** ♂.—*MEXICO: Oaxaca.* 4 mi NE of Miltepec, July 21 1984, Carroll, Schaffner, Friedlander.

**Paratypes.**—*MEXICO: Oaxaca.* 6 ♂, 5 ♀ same data as holotype.

**Additional specimens.**—*MEXICO: Guerrero.* 13 ♂, 15 ♀ 6 mi E of Xochipala, July 13, 1985, Jones, Schaffner. *Puebla:* ♂, ♀ 4 mi SW of Acatepec, July 21, 1984, Carroll, Schaffner, Friedlander; ♂, 3 ♀ 4.4 mi SW of Acatepec, July 9, 1977, Schaffner.

### *Oaxacacoris schaffneri*, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 2a, 2b, 10–16, 24

**Diagnosis.**—Similar to *cygnus*, but differentiated by its smaller size; labium reaching well beyond apices of metacoxae, sometimes to sixth abdominal sternite; dorsal vestiture without, or with only a few dark brown, scale-like setae; and by the structure of the male genitalia, especially the shape of the tergal processes (Figs. 10, 11) and dorsal lobe of left paramere with only four strong spines distally (Fig. 13).

**Description.**—Male. Length 3.58–4.05; mottled green general coloration; dorsal vestiture with recumbent, narrow golden or brown, scale-like setae and narrow, golden simple setae. **Head:** Width across eyes 0.72–0.78, width of vertex 0.33–0.34; yellow or yellow green; antennae yellow or yellow brown, segments III and IV slightly fuscous;