particularly in antennal segment 2, which in the male is cylindrical and of conspicuously larger diameter than in the female. Similar dimorphism is found in all species of *Campylomma* Reuter and *Rhinacloa* Reuter and in some species of *Atractotomus,* among other genera, but on the basis of other attributes, these groups seem to share little in common with the conifer feeders described in this paper.

Second, and possibly more important, is the form of the head, wherein the males in particular have the posterior margin of the eyes weakly to conspicuously removed from the anterior margin of the pronotum and distinctly transverse in appearance. In the females of some species the eyes are not so strongly removed from the pronotum as in the males, and the head is more strongly produced anteriorly, with the consequent loss of the transverse aspect found in the males.

In spite of these and other similarities, the male genitalia show substantial variation and on that basis we have chosen to assign the species to three distinct genera.

We dedicate this work to our long-time friend and colleague John T. Polhemus, in recognition of his substantial contributions to our knowledge of the Heteroptera. John has devoted much of his life to the study of Heteroptera, particularly the aquatic and semiaquatic families. His tireless efforts in the field have produced, in addition to aquatic bugs, large numbers of specimens of Miridae, some of them belonging to the taxa discussed herein. It is with great pleasure that we name one of the new species in John's honor.

All measurements are given in millimeters. When available, five specimens of each sex were measured with the mean and range reported for each species. The authors of the host plants recorded follow the nomenclature of Fernald (1950) or Munz and Keck (1970).

Coniferocoris, new genus
Figs. 1–6

Type species. *Coniferocoris pinicolus* Schwartz and Schuh, new species.

Diagnosis. Recognized among other Phylini by the following suite of characters: small body, coloration ranging from tan to nearly black, sometimes with pale markings; evenly distributed, moderate length, reclining, black or brown simple setae on dorsum; prominent or short anteocular portion of head; antennal segment 2 cylindrical and of greater diameter in males than females; labium reaching from apex of hind coxa to middle of the abdominal sternum; pretarsus with claw relatively broad basally, slender distally, pulvillus small, parempodia setiform and short (Figs. 5D, 6E); vesica J-shaped, with two, very short apical spines (Fig. 2A, B, F), secondary gonopore only slightly removed from apex and moderately large; and left paramere with relatively long, narrow anterior lobe (Fig. 2C).

Coniferocoris can be distinguished from from other small, conifer-inhabiting western Phylini by the presence of simple, short, dark, dorsal setae (Figs. 5C, 6D). The dorsal vestiture of *Atractotomus, Knightomiroides* Stonedal and Schwartz, *Phoenicocoris* Reuter, and *Pinomiris* Stonedahl and Schwartz species includes either silvery white, silky setae or white, flattened scale-like setae; small, conifer-feeding *Plagiognathus* species have obviously longer and more densely distributed dorsal setae than *Conifericoris* spp. The structure of the vesica will separate *Conifericoris* from other