

Hosts. Taken on white fir, *Abies concolor* (Gord. & Glend.) Lindl. and subalpine fir, *A. lasiocarpa* (Hook.) Nutt.

Distribution. Known from Wheeler Peak, Nevada, and Vail, Colorado.

Discussion. This species is known from only a limited number of specimens from disjunct localities in eastern Nevada and central Colorado. It will probably prove to be more widely distributed in the central Rockies, but such knowledge will only become available with additional collecting on *Abies* spp. at mid to high altitudes. *Coniferocoris abiesicolus* appears to breed exclusively on *Abies* spp., whereas *C. pinicolus* and *C. polhemi* seem to be restricted to *Pinus* spp. This is the most colorful of the *Coniferocoris* spp.

Holotype. ♂, "USA, Nevada, White Pine Co., Wheeler Peak Rd. W of Baker, Humboldt Nat. For.; 2,609 m, July 14, 1980, R.T. Schuh, G.M. Stonedahl; ex *Abies lasiocarpa* (Pinaceae)." Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Paratypes. USA, Nevada: *White Pine Co.*, Wheeler Peak Drive, elev. 7,000–10,000 ft, 6.viii.1982, M.D. Schwartz, ex *Abies concolor*, 1 ♂, 4 ♀ (AMNH and CNC). Additional specimens: USA, Colorado: *Eagle Co.*, Vail, 20.vi.1982, J.T. Polhemus, ex *Abies* sp., 2 ♀ (JTTC).

Coniferocoris pinicolus, new species

Figs. 2B–E, 3A, B, 4, 5

Diagnosis. Recognized by the uniformly brown to black dorsum, antennae, legs, tibial spines, and labium; vestiture of black simple setae; and labium long, reaching middle of abdomen. Easily distinguished from *C. abiesicolus* and *C. polhemi* by the dark antennae and tibiae.

Description. Male (Figs. 3A, 4). Total length 3.2 (3.0–3.3); weakly shining, uniformly brown to black with base of cuneus faintly pale; dorsum with evenly distributed, moderate length, reclining, fine, black simple setae. *Head:* anteocular portion long (Fig. 5A); reddish brown to black, including vertex; mandibular plate sometimes castaneous; width 0.68 (0.66–0.71); vertex width 0.31 (0.29–0.32); antennae brown to black; antennal measurements 0.21 (0.20–0.23): 0.83 (0.71–0.93): 0.46 (0.43–0.50): 0.46 (0.44–0.50); labium brown to black, reaching from sternite 4 to 6, length 1.54 (1.50–1.60). *Thorax:* propleura, mesoscutum, scutellum, and peritremal disk reddish brown to black. *Hemelytra:* membrane and veins infuscate. *Venter:* brown to black. *Legs:* brownish black; femora sometimes pale yellow; apices of coxae slightly pale, tibial spines black. *Genitalia:* see Figs. 2B–E.

Female (Fig. 3B). Total length 3.0 (2.8–3.2); head width 0.67 (0.63–0.71); vertex width 0.35 (0.33–0.37); antennal measurements 0.19 (0.18–0.21): 0.73 (0.66–0.83): 0.43 (0.43–0.48): 0.35 (0.34–0.36); labium reaching abdominal sternum 7, length 1.69 (1.55–1.79).

Etymology. Named for the host genus.

Discussion. The secondary gonopore of *C. pinicolus* is longer in the longitudinal plane of the vesica than that of *C. polhemi*. Specimens of *C. pinicolus* collected on *Pinus sabiniana* in central California differ from specimens collected on *P. contorta* in the more northern part of the range by having the distance between the blunt apex and the closest recurved apex of the vesica longer and the color of the femora paler.

Hosts. Taken commonly on lodgepole pine, *P. contorta* Dougl. ex Loud. (and var.