

Etymology. Named for our good friend and colleague Dr. Gary M. Stonedahl, who collected some of the specimens upon which the description of this species is based.

Discussion. *Pinophylus stonedahli* itself shows little size variation in the available sample, but is practically indistinguishable from small specimens of the highly variable *P. rolfsi*, without examination of the male vesica.

Hosts. Only taken on limber pine, *Pinus flexilis* James.

Distribution. The Beartooth and Wind River Mountains of southern Montana and northern Wyoming.

Holotype. ♂, "USA, Montana, Carbon County, Rock Creek Vista Pt. on Rt. 212, NE of Beartooth Summit, 9,100 feet, August 11, 1986, Schwartz and Stonedahl; on *Pinus flexilis* James (Pinaceae)." Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Paratypes. USA, Montana: Carbon Co.: same as for holotype, 10♂, 10♀ (AMNH).

Wyoming: Sublette Co.: Wind River Mts., 20 mi N of Pinedale, 10,200 ft, 16.viii.1981, M.D. Schwartz, ex *P. flexilis*, 1♂, 12♀ (AMNH); Big Sandy Trailhead, Billy Lake, 24.viii.1981, M.D. Schwartz, ex *P. flexilis*, 1♂, 48♀ (AMNH); Elkhart Park Trail to Hobbs Lake, Wind River Mtns, 20 mi N of Pinedale, 10,200 ft, 16.viii.1981, ex *P. flexilis*, 1♂ (AMNH); 25 mi SE Jackson, Hobart River, 27.vi.1966, W. Gagne, J. Haddock, 1♀ (UCB). Teton Co., Teton Nat. Park, 31.vii.1931, H.H. Knight, 1♂ (USNM).

Additional specimens. USA, Wyoming: Park Co., Yellowstone Nat. Park, 4.viii.1931, H.H. Knight, 3♀ (USNM).

Psallovius Henry

Psallovius Henry 1999: 107.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from other small brown Phylini by the overall shining dark coloration with basal margin of cuneus pale (Figs. 16A, B, 17); the slender pale or black antennae; the dorsum and thoracic pleura with evenly distributed, recumbent, silvery white, scale-like setae and reclining, longer, shining, brown, simple setae; the pretarsus with long claws with narrow base, minute pulvilli and long setiform parmpodia; and the J-shaped vesica with minutely spinose distal region of the terminal secondary gonopore. The general appearance and coloration are most similar to those of *Ranzovius* Distant, but *Psallovius* differs by the much more slender antennal segment 2, the shorter anterior and ventral portion of the head, and the longer more curved claws.

Discussion. Henry (1999) described *Psallovius* to accommodate the type species, *Psallus piceicola* Knight, *P. flaviclavus* (Knight), and *P. rubrofemoratus* (Knight). Two additional species, described below, are now known to occur in western North America.

Biology. Breeds on conifers, including species of *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, and *Pseudotsuga*.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *PSALLOVIUS*

1. Length of antennal segment 2 less than width of head across eyes 2
- Length of antennal segment 2 usually greater than width of head across eyes; sometimes equal to width 3