

characterized by a deep bifurcation dividing two multispinose processes, and may be easily viewed without dissection (see Figs. 3, 4). The left clasper is similar to those of several other species, notably *D. pinicola* Knight, and is thus not diagnostic. No other known species of *Dichaetocoris* possesses a bifurcate tergal process.

The following records are noted for other species in this genus:

*Dichaetocoris utahensis* Knight: UTAH, San Juan Co., head of Lake Canyon along the Nokai Dome road, 4200' (1280 m), V-29-78, 1 ♂, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus; Garfield Co., Hog Spring in North Wash, near Hite, 5300' (1615 m), V-30-78, 1 ♂, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP).

*Dichaetocoris nevadensis* Knight: UTAH, San Juan Co., White Canyon at Soldier's Crossing, approx. 5 miles north of Fry Canyon Store, 4000' (1219 m), V-29-78, 5♂, 1 ♀, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus; Grand Co., 5 miles south of Moab along U.S. 163, 4000' (1219 m), V-27-80, 2 ♂, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP).

These records represent the first instances in which either of these species have been recorded outside the Great Basin. It is likely that these species, and others of the same genus, occur widely in the pinyon-juniper woodlands across southern Utah, but have been generally overlooked due to the remote nature of the country and the fact that these insects mature in late May and early June, well before most collectors visit the region.

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#### LITERATURE CITED

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