It has become apparent that the concept of the genus *Heterocordylus* Fieber, as it has been applied to North American species does not constitute a monophyletic grouping.

Heterocordylus Fieber is a well known genus occurring in Europe, northern Africa, Asia and North America. The first species described from North America and assigned to this genus, *H. malinus* Reuter (1909), appears to be congeneric with European species available for study. Subsequently described species, *acaciae* Knight (1919) and *xerophilus* Schaffner (1967), from the southwestern United States and Mexico, differ in important morphological respects and should be removed from the genus. Therefore, the genus *Acaciacoris* is described in order to accomodate these two species and a third one described herein.

Material used in this study is from the collection of the Department of Entomology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, USA. Representatives of the previously described species, *A. xerophilus* (Schaffner) and *A. acaciae* (Knight), have been deposited in the collections of the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas, Chapingo, México and the Museo de Historia Natural de la Ciudad de México, Nuevo Bosque de Chapultepec, México, D. F. The illustrations were prepared by Mrs. M. K. Jordan.

Acaciacoris n. gen.

Orthotylinae, Orthotylini. Characterized by its medium size, dark piceous to black body coloration, impunctate surface, decumbent vestiture with both simple hairs and silvery flattened hairs, and in having the spiculi of male aedeagus ornately recurved.

Head wider than long, declivent, very finely reticulate; eyes located at rear of head, posterior margin of eyes straight; vertex flat, margined posteriorly; clypeus slightly recurved, weakly delimited from frons; gena pruinose; both simple and flattened hairs present. Antennal socket not reaching margin of eye, ventral margin below eye; antennal segment I almost as long or longer than vertex width but shorter than head width taken through eyes; segment II cylindrical, linear, more than 2 ½ times as long