

as I; antennal segments III and IV slightly thickened but diameter less than I or II; vestiture short. Rostrum reaching midcoxae.

Pronotum impunctate, very finely reticulate, somewhat declivent; lateral margins rounded, not carinate; posterior corners rounded; calli obsolete; both short simple hairs and silvery flattened hairs present. Mesoscutum covered or nearly so. Scutellum slightly concave, impunctate. Hemelytra impunctate, very finely reticulate, curved downward laterally; embolium narrow, almost vertical; cuneus slightly curved downward externally, not deeply incised; vestiture decumbent, consisting of both short simple hairs and flattened hairs; membrane dark fuscous, conspicuously long on males, females brachypterous with membrane reaching approximately to end of abdomen. Legs elongate; femora with scattered short hairs; tibiae with appressed hairs and several rows of erect hairs about as long as diameter of tibia, also with rows of minute corrugations; tarsi long and slender, segment I shorter than II and III; claws with arolia of ortholynetype. Abdomen somewhat flattened; pruinose ventrally near base; both types of hairs present; spiculi of male aedeagus ornately recurved.

Type species of genus: *Acaciacoris xerophilus* (Schaffner).

Previously described members of this genus were placed in the genus *Heterocordylus* Fieber by Knight (1919) and Schaffner (1967). *Acaciacoris* differs from *Heterocordylus* by having the second antennal segment linear rather than incrassate, the clypeus is compressed laterally rather than broadly rounded, the vertex of the head is margined rather than carinate, the lateral margins of the pronotum are rounded rather than sharply carinate. The genitalia (Figs. 3-5). are distinct from those of *H. malinus* Reuter (Fig. 2). The genera resemble each other in general body form, especially the hemelytra which are curved downward laterally, and also in the type of vestiture. *Acaciacoris* is also very similar in general appearance to *Mayamiris* Knight & Schaffner. This latter genus, however, lacks the conspicuous flattened hairs.

The host plants for *A. acaciae* and *A. xerophilus* are members of the genus *Acacia*.

Three species including one form described as new are assigned to the genus. The genus appears to be restricted to southwestern United States and Mexico.

Acaciacoris mexicanus n. sp.

Characterized by its dimensions and structure of the male genitalia.

General coloration dark piceous to black; trochanters and extreme apices