



Fig. 2. *Oaxacacoris schaffneri*. 2a, Scale-like setae on dorsum. 2b, Pretarsal structures.

erture large, subcircular. Left paramere: Dorsal lobe (DLL) very large, flattened, strongly spinose, and usually expanded distally; lateral lobe (LAL) narrow, rounded, and curved or sometimes notched distally. Right paramere: Subquadrate in lateral view; interior surface with prominent medial lobe (MIL), sometimes obsolete; dorsal lobe (DLR) usually spinose marginally and projecting dorsad of medial lobe; basal lobe (BLR) solitary or strongly bifurcate, strongly spinose. Phallosome: laterally compressed, open on dorsal and distal surfaces, opening narrow and linear dorsally, merging with larger irregularly shaped distal portion; without secondary ventrobasal opening. Vesica: Ductus seminis simple, cylindrical, flexible with ribs; secondary gonopore horseshoe-shaped, base short and weakly sclerotized; two long posteriorly directed vesical spiculae narrowly attached right and left of midline of ductus basad of secondary gonopore, and practically surrounding ductus; right spicula bifurcate; dorsal portion (DS) short, simple or weakly serrate; ventral portion (RVS) with thick basal half, tapering to long, flattened or rounded, strongly and marginally serrate distal half; left spicula (LVS) with long, sometimes sinuate, rounded shaft, distal third recurved, flattened and strongly serrate marginally, base of recurved portion with fine serrations.

Female. Macropterous. Similar to male in color, vestiture, and structure, except usually somewhat larger with slightly broader head and vertex. *Genitalia*: Following the terminology of Slater (1950). Sclerotized rings: Large, elongate, widely separated; lateral margin of ring moderately folded dorsally, not extending mesad. Posterior wall: K structures of moderate size, heart-shaped with bifid apex, well separated medially; L structure and portion of J structure visible in anterior view.

Etymology.—Named for the state of Oaxaca in Mexico, the type locality of the type species; masculine.

Type species.—*Oaxacacoris cygnus*, new species.

Distribution.—Guerrero, Michoacan, Oaxaca, and Puebla, Mexico (Fig. 24).

Discussion.—Identification of the species of *Oaxacacoris* is most easily accomplished by careful examination of the male genitalic structures. To facilitate identification we provide illustrations and descriptions of all the structures for each species.

Oaxacacoris cygnus, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1, 3–9, 24

Diagnosis.—Recognized by the large size; labium reaching apices of metacoxae or slightly beyond; dorsal vestiture always with densely distributed, dark brown or black scale-like setae; and by the structure of the