

notch basally on right side. *Vesica*: Ductus seminis simple, cylindrical, flexible, with ribs; secondary gonopore horseshoe-shaped, with long well sclerotized base; two posteriorly directed vesical spiculae, broadly attached right and left of midline of ductus adjoining base of gonopore and ductus, curving laterad even with opening of gonopore; right spicula smaller than left spicula, broad basally, flattened and strongly serrate distally, sometimes with large spine at base of flattened portion; left spicula broad basally, tapering to flattened, bifurcate, strongly serrate distal half, dextral branch with variously shaped large basal spine.

Female.—Macropterous. Similar to male in color, vestiture, and structure, except usually slightly larger with smaller eyes and much broader vertex. GENITALIA. Following the terminology of Slater, 1950. *Sclerotized rings*: Small, widely separated; lateral margin of ring strongly folded dorsomesad, extending across ring to mesal margin. *Posterior wall*: K structures very large, subquadrate, concealing J structures, narrowly separated basomedially, inner margin moderately concave; L structure narrowly visible in anterior view.

Type species.—*Orthotylus fumidus* Van Duzee, 1916:127, designated by Knight, 1923:523.

Distribution.—Widely distributed in the northern United States and southern Canada from New York and Quebec, west to British Columbia, and south in the Intermountain Region to Colorado and Arizona (Fig. 39). A single specimen of the new species, *autlan*, is known from the state of Jalisco in Mexico.

Discussion.—Stonedahl and Schuh (1986) recognized *Noctuocoris* as belonging to a complex of six genera that share the following defining characters: (1) antennal segment I longer than width of vertex; (2) very prominent tylus; (3) large antennal fossae; (4) phallosome broadly opened dorsally; (5) posterodorsal margin of genital capsule between right paramere socket and apex with sclerotized ridge and/or 1–3 spine-like process(es); and (6) vesica with two, distally branched, recurved, and usually strongly serrate spiculae. *Noctuocoris* can be distinguished from the other members of this group by the characters given in the generic diagnosis.

The host plant associations of *Noctuocoris* species are not well known. In Canada, *fumidus* has been collected on *Quercus* and *Carya*. Kelton (1980) gave *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx. as the habitat for this species in eastern Canada. A single female of *conspurcatus* was taken on *Pinus contorta* Dougl. in north-central Colorado. All three species of this genus have been collected at light.

Noctuocoris autlan, NEW SPECIES

(Figs. 4–14, 39)

Diagnosis.—Distinguished from *conspurcatus* and *fumidus* by the following characteristics of the male genitalia: posteroventral region of genital capsule with long black setae but lacking stout bristles (Fig. 6); dorsal lobe of right paramere strongly produced, subtruncate apically (Figs. 9, 10); sunken region between dorsal and ventral lobes of right paramere deeply angulate (Fig. 11); base of flattened portion of right spicula of vesica without strong, solitary spine (Figs. 7, 8); dextral branch of left spicula with large, bifurcate, basal spine (Figs. 7, 8). Further differentiated from *fumidus* by the conspurcate hemelytral membrane, and from *conspurcatus* by antennal segment II only slightly longer than posterior width of pronotum.

Description of male.—GENERAL ASPECT. Total length 5.78; grayish black with frons, anterior portion of pronotal disk, and cuneus dark rufus brown; an-