

tennae, posterolateral region of pronotum, pair of patches either side of midline of mesoscutum, lateral portion of scutellum, corium near commissure, antero-medial region of cuneus, mesosternum, epimeron, and legs black; posteromedial patch of pronotum, lateral corners of mesoscutum, and apex of scutellum faintly white; mesosternum with broad polished patches; black scale-like setae densely distributed above blacker portions of dorsal aspect. HEAD. Width across eyes 1.00, width of vertex 0.29; length of antennal segment I 0.56, segment II 1.77; posterior margin of head ecarinate; frons slightly convex, junction with tylus very shallow; eyes large occupying three-quarters of head height; lora protruding; width of genae equal to diameter of antennal segment I, bucculae small, extending slightly posterior of posterior margin of antennal fossa; gula obsolete; length of labium 1.41, reaching apex of mesosternum; antennae black, segment II with densely distributed pale and black suberect setae. PRONOTUM. Posterior width 1.68. HEMELYTRA. Cuneus 1.5 times as long as broad; membrane conspurcate. LEGS. Uniformly black. GENITALIA. *Genital capsule*: Tubercle dorsad of left paramere; ventral surface without black bristles. *Right paramere*: Somewhat elongated in distal view; dorsal lobe greatly produced; sunken region between dorsal and ventral lobes deep; ventral lobe produced and wrinkled. *Vesica*: Right spicula. Strongly serrate, without large solitary spine at base of flattened portion; surface without serrations; apex truncate. Left spicula. Sinistral branch with flattened portion strongly serrate and wide medially, tapering to pointed apex. Dextral branch with large bifurcate basal spine, narrowed distally and with truncate apex.

*Female*.—Unknown.

*Etymology*.—Named for the type locality; a noun in apposition.

*Holotype* ♂.—MEXICO: *Jalisco*. 16 km N of Autlan, July 12–14, 1983, at black light, Kovarik, Harrison, and Schaffner (TAM), deposited at American Museum of Natural History.

*Distribution*.—Jalisco, Mexico (Fig. 39).

### *Noctuocoris conspurcatus*, NEW SPECIES

(Figs. 15–25, 39)

*Diagnosis*.—Recognized by the conspurcate hemelytral membrane, length of antennal segment II much greater than posterior width of pronotum, and by these characteristics of the male genitalia: posteroventral region of genital capsule with very stout, dark bristles (Figs. 15, 17); dorsal lobe of right paramere less strongly produced, rounded apically (Figs. 20, 21); sunken region between dorsal and ventral lobes of right paramere shallowly rounded (Fig. 22); base of flattened portion of right spicula of vesica without strong, solitary spine (Figs. 18, 19); dextral branch of left spicula with solitary, finely serrate, basal process (Figs. 18, 19).

*Description of male*.—GENERAL ASPECT. Total length 6.98; dark brown; juga, anterior margin of pronotum, and diffuse patches of frons, pronotal disk, clavus, corium and cuneus lighter brown; pair of patches either side of midline of mesoscutum, faint midline of scutellum, and apex of scutellum almost white; mesosternum with broad polished patches. HEAD. Width across eyes 0.98, width of vertex 0.31; length of antennal segment I 0.59, segment II 2.00; posterior margin ecarinate; frons slightly convex, junction with tylus shallow; eyes large, occupying slightly more than two-thirds of head height; lora prominent; width of genae greater than diameter of antennal segment I; bucculae large, extending slightly