

pale dorsally and laterally, reddish fuscous distally with black apex. ANTENNAE: black, fuscous, or red; I, length 0.40–0.64, with two large, stiff setae distally on the medial surface; II, 1.34–2.28; III, 0.81–1.50; IV, 0.35–0.51. PRONOTUM: length 0.65–1.29, posterior width 1.25–1.96, broadly convex, surface smooth, anterior angles rounded, lateral margins carinate, slightly arcuate in dorsal view, lined with erect, black setae, posterior margin straight or slightly sinuate; calli lightly infuscate to piceous, posterior angles broadly rounded, surrounded by fulvus or yellowish white; disc brick red to gray fuscous; propleura smooth, glabrous, episternum fulvus to white, sternum black. LEGS: black, testaceous, or fulvus; coxae and trochanters pale or fulvus; femora black on dorsum, paler on anterior and ventral surfaces, often spotted with fuscous, pale at apex; tibiae black or dark red, tarsi black. GENITALIA: *Tergal process*: relatively long compared with other species of *Lopidea*, evenly narrowed to a sharp point, slightly curved medially. *Right paramere*: roughly rhomboidal in outline, apex with long, erect spine; spine pointed or bifurcate at tip, straight or inclined toward base of paramere (Fig. 5). Apical edge of paramere slightly curved medially, usually with two vertical rows of small teeth; number and position of teeth variable. Small secondary spine occasionally present on dorsal edge near base of apical spine. Basal arm long, thick, curved medioventrally, apex variable, usually bifurcate (Fig. 6). *Left paramere*: sharply angled with apical lobe oval in lateral view. Medial flange distinct, separate from lateral flange for most of its length; narrow, elongate with distal end usually slightly expanded. *VESICA*: *Dorsal spicula*: short, lanceolate, straight or slightly curved, both margins of distal third serrate (Fig. 7). *Ventral spicula*: long, slender, slightly curved, a small swelling present near middle, apex with small teeth (Fig. 6). *VESTITURE*: head and pronotum with short, stiff, erect, black setae, black setae on hemelytra variable in length, suberect to erect, occasionally pale on light-colored area of corium, pronotum and hemelytra also with flattened sericeous setae, venter moderately covered with short, suberect pale setae.

FEMALE.—Similar in structure, color, and vestiture, but larger, broader, and more robust; frons more protuberant and broadly con-

vex than in male, vertex flat, basal carina less distinct, lateral margins of pronotum less carinate, hemelytra arcuate laterally. Length 4.82–7.46. **HEAD**: width across eyes 1.12–1.30, vertex 0.69–0.82. **ROSTRUM**: length 1.22–1.55. **ANTENNAE**: I, length 0.51–0.76; II, 1.48–2.49; III, 1.01–1.47; IV, 0.41–0.52. **PRONOTUM**: length 0.91–1.50, posterior width 1.42–2.17.

Lopidea nigridia nigridia Uhler

Lopidea nigridia Uhler, 1895:30 (n. sp., desc.).

Lopidea nigridia nigridia: Van Duzee, 1921:128. Henry and Wheeler, 1988:423 (cat.).

✓ *Lopidea rainieri* Knight, 1965:8–9 (n. sp.). Henry and Wheeler, 1988:423 (cat.). *New synonymy*

✓ *Lopidea sculleni* Knight, 1965:9 (n. sp.). Henry and Wheeler, 1988:424 (cat.). *New synonymy*

✓ *Lopidea rolfsi* Knight, 1965:9 (n. sp.); Akingbohunge, 1972:842 (note). Henry and Wheeler, 1988:424 (cat.). *New synonymy*

✓ *Lopidea wilcoxi* Knight, 1965:11–12 (n. sp.). Henry and Wheeler, 1988:425 (cat.). *New synonymy*

DIAGNOSIS.—*L. n. nigridia* Uhler is small to moderate in size, parallel sided, with a contrasting dorsal color pattern of smoky fuscous on the pronotum, scutellum, clavus, and most of the corium and pale white on the outer corium, embolium, and cuneus (Fig. 3A).

DISTRIBUTION.—*L. n. nigridia* occurs along the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, throughout the Great Basin from southern Nevada and Utah to southern British Columbia. It is the common form along the eastern slopes of the Cascade Mountains and northern Sierra Nevada and occurs west of these ranges through xeric, low-elevation passes and river basins in California. *L. n. nigridia* also occurs throughout the coastal chaparral of southern California and into Baja California Norte. This subspecies inhabits the sagebrush-steppe habitat of the Great Basin, xeric mountain slopes, and dry lowlands. Its range appears to interdigitate with and superimpose on the ranges of the other two subspecies in some areas. However, the subspecies appear to be segregated by habitat in areas of sympatry, with *n. nigridia* inhabiting xeric shrub steppe or chaparral habitats and the other subspecies occurring in more mesic conditions, usually at higher elevations.

Lopidea nigridia aculeata Van Duzee,
new status

✓ *Lopidea aculeata* Van Duzee, 1917:271 (n. sp.). Carvalho, 1958:83 (cat.). Knight, 1965:11 (color, dist.). Henry and Wheeler, 1988:417 (cat.).