Discussion.—Dichaetocoris mojave, n. sp. is allied to *D. anasazi* Polhemus, both species having a simple, curving, undifferentiated left clasper with a pointed tip and a complex, multispinose right clasper. *D. mojave* may be separated from *D. anasazi* by its lack of a tergal process on the genital segment, and from all other *Dichaetocoris* species by its distinctive right clasper (see Fig. 2). The type series is composed of slightly teneral specimens, thus the coloration may prove darker in more mature individuals. At the Mount Charleston type locality this species occurred sympatrically with *Dichaetocoris pinicola* Knight on *Pinus edulis.*

***Melanotrichus stanleyaea* (Knight), NEW COMBINATION**

Dichaetocoris stanleyaea Knight, 1968:115.

Although placed by Knight (1968) in *Dichaetocoris,* examination of the paratypes reveals that this species is clearly a *Melanotrichus,* on the basis of the silvery, scale-like pubescence on the dorsum and the crescent-shaped male left clasper (typical of western *Melanotrichus* species).

***Melanotrichus knighti* Polhemus, NEW NAME**

Dichaetocoris brevirostris Knight, 1968:115.

As in the preceding species, this insect belongs in *Melanotrichus* on the basis of its general habitus and the possession of silvery, scale-like hairs on the dorsum. Since Knight (1968) described the species from a single female, comparison on the basis of male genitalia is at present impossible. The name *Melanotrichus brevirostris* is preoccupied (Knight, 1927b), therefore the name *Melanotrichus knighti* is proposed to avoid a secondary homonymy.

***Melanotrichus symphoricarpi* (Knight), NEW COMBINATION**

Dichaetocoris symphoricarpi Knight, 1968:114.

Although possessing a bifurcate male left clasper superficially similar to that encountered in many *Orthotylus* species, this species exhibits silvery, scale-like pubescence on the dorsum and weak sexual dimorphism in body shape which place it in *Melanotrichus.* It is aberrant among western U.S. *Melanotrichus* in lacking a crescent-shaped left clasper in the male; the genitalia appear more closely allied to those of *M. flavosparsus* (Sahlberg), a species found in the eastern U.S. and Europe. A good series is at hand from: UTAH, San Juan Co., Grand Flat near Collins Canyon, VI-1-82, D. A. & J. T. Polhemus (JTP).

***Parthenicus peregrinus* (Van Duzee), REVISED COMBINATION**

Atomoscelis peregrinus Van Duzee, 1918:303.
Parthenicus peregrinus: Carvalho, 1958:123, n. comb.
Dichaetocoris peregrinus: Knight, 1968:111, n. comb.

The correct generic placement of this species is troublesome. Examination of Van Duzee's paratypes reveals that it is certainly not a *Dichaetocoris,* yet at the same time it does not fit conveniently into any other Orthotyline genus. It is here transferred back to *Parthenicus* with the realization that such a placement is questionable and will have to be subsequently re-evaluated.