

The color pattern of the adults, although variable, is consistent among the *Rolstonocoris* species and therefore is of little value in the separation or identification of the species.

The genus sharing the most characters with *Rolstonocoris* is *Fulgenticapsus* Schaffner (1979) which occurs in the northeastern region of the state of Oaxaca and the adjacent area of Puebla. Species of both genera are relatively small in size and share the same body shape characterized by having the hemelytron curving downward along the costal margin making the dorsal surface of the insect appear somewhat rounded laterally. Members of both genera are shining and are usually sparsely setose. In addition, both have a sharply declivent head; clypeus weakly divided from frons, posterior margin of the vertex carinate; surface of the pronotum smooth and the scutellum is flat and prominent. Members of both genera have processes on the male genital capsule.

The clypeus of *Rolstonocoris* species is more prominent than that of *Fulgenticapsus* species and the second antennal segment is relatively short and clavate whereas it is longer and linear in *Fulgenticapsus*. The right male paramere of *Rolstonocoris* species is unusually elongate although usually curved.

Species of *Rolstonocoris* can be separated easily by the shape of projections on the male genital capsule, shape of the parameres, especially the right one and by the vesica. Females require dissection and the posterior wall and rings offer excellent characters for separation of the species. An unnamed structure (Figs. 25–28) located at the base of the rami of the ovipositor is also species specific. The structure is lightly sclerotized and considered here to be a gland.

### ***Rolstonocoris arteagensis*, new species**

(Figs. 1–7, 25, 26)

Male (measurements taken from 20 specimens; those of holotype given first followed in parentheses by average and ranges): Length, 3.26 (3.25, 3.10–3.40); width, 1.44 (1.43, 1.38–1.48). Head length, 0.20 (0.20, 0.16–0.22); width through eyes, 0.74 (0.76, 0.74–0.78); vertex width, 0.34 (0.32, 0.30–0.34). Length of antennal segment I, 0.22 (0.22, 0.20–0.24); II, 0.94 (0.93, 0.88–1.00); III, 0.70 (0.69, 0.66–0.78); IV, 0.46 (0.45, 0.42–0.48). Pronotal length, 0.68 (0.69, 0.66–0.72); width across base, 1.14 (1.14, 1.10–1.20). Cuneal length, 0.58 (0.55, 0.50–0.58); width across base, 0.48 (0.47, 0.44–0.48).

General coloration yellowish brown with fuscous areas and usually red markings. Head yellowish brown, pale beneath; clypeus shining black; jugum and lorum occasionally tinted reddish orange; antennal segment I pale with fuscous or reddish fuscous ring at apex, segment II pale at base becoming fuscous and then almost black apically, segments III and IV pale, light fuscous apically; rostrum pale, fuscous at apex; labrum black. Pronotum uniformly yellowish brown, frequently pale along posterior margin. Scutellum uniformly yellowish brown. Hemelytron yellowish brown with variously developed reddish line paralleling area of radial vein; costal margin dark fuscous, claval suture usually dark fuscous at least in part and area between suture and radial vein light to dark fuscous with coloration extending onto largest areolar cell; membrane dark fuscous along margins, lighter fuscous centrally. Underside of thorax light fuscous to fuscous ventrally. Procoxae uniformly pale,