



Fig. 5. Photomicrographs of *Coniferocoris pinicolus* Schwartz and Schuh. A. Head and propleuron, lateral view, male. B. Head and propleuron, lateral view, female. C. Dorsal setae. D. Pretarsus, lateral view.

ovoid, eyes smaller, anteocular portion of head more strongly produced, vertex wider, and antennal segment 2 much more slender than in male.

Etymology. Named for the apparent strict association of the all known species with coniferous trees; masculine.

Discussion. Three species occur in western cordilleran North America and breed on conifers.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *CONIFEROCORIS*

- 1. Pronotum pale yellowish orange to pale brown *polhemi* n.sp.
- Pronotum castaneous, dark brown, or black 2
- 2. Pronotum castaneous and hemelytra reddish brown; antennae pale *abiesicolus* n.sp.
- Pronotum and hemelytra concolorous dark brown to black, with only base of cuneus faintly pale; antennae dark *pinicolus* n.sp.

***Coniferocoris abiesicolus*, new species**

Figs. 1, 2A

Diagnosis. Recognized by the deeply castaneous head (Fig. 1), labial segment 1, thorax, mesoscutum, scutellum, bases of coxae, and venter, reddish brown hemelytra, and pale yellow antennal segments 1 and 2 and legs; vestiture of golden simple setae, labium just surpassing hind coxa; and large vesica. Distinguished from *C.*