



Fig. 11. Photomicrographs of *Pinophylus carneolus* (Knight). A. Head and propleuron, lateral view, female. B. Head and propleuron, lateral view of male. C. Ostiolar peritreme. D. Dorsal setae. E. Pretarsus, lateral view.

3♀ (CNC). USA, **New Hampshire**: *Cheshire Co.*, Mt. Monadnock, 22.vii.1954, J.A. Slater, 1♀ (AMNH). **New York**: *Jefferson Co.*, Watertown, A.G. Wheeler, Jr.: 10.vi.1989, taken as fifth instar, ex *P. glauca*, 24♂, 25♀ (USNM); 18.vi.1988, ex *P. glauca*, 2♀ (USNM). **South Dakota**: *Lawrence Co.*, Englewood, Black Hills, 5.viii.1971, L.A. Kelton, 1♀ (CNC). **Vermont**: *Essex Co.*, North Concord, 1,082 ft, 8.vi.1978, L.A. Kelton, ex *Picea* sp., 1♀ (CNC).

Pinophylus, new genus

Figs. 10–15

Type species. *Plagiognathus rolfsi* Knight, 1964

Diagnosis. Distinguished from other Phylini by the following combination of characters: strongly sexually dimorphic (cf., Fig. 10C, D), the male relatively large, subparallel-sided and greatly elongate, the female elongate-ovoid and much shorter; cuneus in males greatly elongated and relatively narrow; dorsum subshining to shining ranging from largely reddish to brownish black, with inconspicuous, short, fine, reclining, evenly distributed, blackish brown, simple setae (Figs. 11D, 14D); pretarsus with relatively elongate claws with slightly expanded base, and small pulvillus (Figs. 11E, 14E). The vesica is variably shaped and cannot be easily used to characterize the group (cf., Fig. 13A, E, F). Similar in general appearance to large *Pla-*