

Right paramere (Fig. 13C): subovoid with small apical point; sometimes ventral margin with slightly produced. Phallosome (Fig. 13D): relatively narrow and elongate, with slot-like aperture. Vesica (Figs. 13A, E, F): of variable shape and length, comprising two straps, gonopore subapical.

**Female** (Figs. 10B, D, 15B). Very different in appearance from male: head much more strongly produced beyond eyes, frons bulging in dorsal view, eyes smaller, vertex wider than in male; diameter of antennal segment 2 smaller than in male; pronotum often campanulate; body form much more robust and compact than in male, hemelytra moderately convex laterally, position of cuneal fracture equal to seventh sternite and membrane extending, at most, slightly beyond apex of abdomen. Color variation in females often much greater than in males.

**Etymology.** Named for the association of most known specimens with species of *Pinus* (Pinaceae); masculine.

**Discussion.** *Pinophylus*, like *Coniferocoris*, has a superficial appearance very much like that of many *Plagiognathus* species. It is little wonder then that Knight described *P. rolfsi* in *Plagiognathus*. Characters other than general appearance militate against placement in *Plagiognathus*, however, most prominent being the form of the male genitalia.

*Pinophylus carneolus* (Knight), new combination  
Figs. 10A, B, 11, 13A

*Plagiognathus carneolus* Knight, 1927: 10 (n. sp.).

**Diagnosis.** Recognized by the slightly reddish brown coloration of most specimens and the form of the male genitalia, with a more strongly curving vesica (Fig. 13A) than is found in *Pinophylus rolfsi* (Fig. 13E) and *P. stonedahli* (Fig. 13F).

**Redescription.** Male (Fig. 10A). Moderately large species, total length 4.2 (4.0–4.3); dorsum moderately and uniformly shining reddish brown or red, base of cuneus on mesial half with a white quadrate mark; dorsum with sparsely to evenly distributed, reclining, fine, brown simple setae. **Head:** deeply red to castaneous, width 0.82 (0.79–0.84); vertex width 0.33 (0.31–0.35); antennae pale and tinged with red to weakly infuscate; antennal measurements 0.26 (0.24–0.28): 1.11 (1.06–1.15): 0.57 (0.48–0.66): 0.45 (0.36–0.60); labium pale to weakly infuscate, reaching to about apex of hind coxa, length 1.41 (1.28–1.49). **Thorax:** mesoscutum and scutellum reddish brown, pleuron red, including metathoracic scent-gland evaporatory area. **Hemelytra:** membrane and veins infuscate. **Venter:** pale with some red. **Legs:** pale to weakly infuscate, base of coxae often darker. **Genitalia:** see Figs. 13A.

**Female** (Fig. 10B). Body form elongate ovoid, much more compact than in male; hemelytra relatively short, nearly conforming to shape of abdomen, cuneus short, length and width subequal. Total length 3.8 (3.72–3.86); head width 0.81 (0.79–0.83); vertex width 0.38 (0.37–0.39); eyes smaller than in male; antennal measurements 0.24 (0.23–0.25): 0.95 (0.92–1.00): 0.61 (0.56–0.65): 0.38 (0.36–0.40); labium reaching to apex of metacoxa, length 1.49 (1.49–1.59).

**Host.** Breeds on Virginia pine, *Pinus virginiana* Mill., appearing early in the season (Knight 1927).

**Distribution.** Reported from District of Columbia, Maryland (east central) Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin (Henry and Wheeler 1988) and West Virginia (Wheel-