

ment 2, which is shorter than the width of head across the eyes, but can be distinguished by the pale antenna.

Discussion. Previously only known from Estes Park, Colorado, the locality of the type series. The following new records provide new host associations (Mexican white pine, *Pinus strobiformis* Engelm. and *P. edulis*) and extend the distribution to southern Arizona.

Material examined. USA, Arizona: *Greenlee Co.*: FR 25, 0.5 mi NW of Hwy 191, 33°35'13"N 109°21'49"W, 9,160 ft, 19.viii.1998, J.C. Schaffner (TAM). *Pima Co.*, Santa Catalina Mts., Mt. Lemmon Radar Station, 9,000 ft, 29.ix.1988, M.D. Schwartz, ex *P. strobiformis* (AMNH). *Colorado: Larimer Co.*, 1 mi S of Poudre R on Pingree Park Rd, 37 mi W of Fort Collins, 6,900 ft, 14.vii.1986, R.T. Schuh, J.T. Polhemus, ex *Cercocarpus montanus* (AMNH). *Las Animas Co.*: Stonewall, 8,000 ft, 28.viii.1982, D.A. and J.T. Polhemus (JTPC); 1 mi N of Stonewall on Purgatoire Cmpgrd Rd, 8,400 ft, 18.viii.1986, R.T. Schuh, ex *P. ponderosa* (AMNH). *Montrose Co.*, Montrose, 13 mi SW of, 7,700 ft, T.J. Henry, ex *P. edulis* (USNM).

***Psallovius nigroantennatus*, new species**

Figs. 16B, 17, 18B–E

Diagnosis. Distinguished by the black antenna, the second antennal segment much shorter than the width of the head across the eyes, the uniformly reddish brown to dark brown dorsum with the concolorous cuneal base, only extreme apex of emboliar margin and apex of the cuneus pale (Fig. 17), and the relatively large secondary gonopore of the vesica (Fig. 18B).

Description. Male (Figs. 16B, 17). Subparallel-sided, total length 2.9 (2.6–3.1), dorsum including cuneus brown, only cuneal base with thin translucent mark; extreme apices of emboliar margin and cuneus pale; vestiture with silky, silvery white scale-like setae and shining, brown simple setae; antenna and rostrum black; tibia dusky yellow. *Head:* including vertex brown to black, relatively wide; antecular region and clypeus slightly produced; width 0.64 (0.60–0.65); vertex width 0.25 (0.24–0.26); eyes large, height of eye four-fifths of head height in lateral view; antennal socket level dorsal to ventral margin of eye, and slightly removed from anteroventral margin of eye; antennae dark brown to black; second antennal segment thickened distally; first segment short, exceeding apex of clypeus by one-quarter; antennal measurements 0.20 (0.19–0.21): 0.58 (0.54–0.60): 0.38 (0.35–0.40): 0.27 (0.23–0.29); rostrum dark brown, reaching apex of hind coxa, rostral length 1.13 (1.10–1.15). *Thorax:* mesoscutum, and scutellum dark brown, peritremal disk brown except anterior lobe pale. *Hemelytra:* black, base and apex of cuneus pale; membrane with obscure infusate areas, veins mostly pale, small areole with reddish brown veins. *Venter:* black. *Legs:* black, extreme apex of femora pale; tibia dusky yellowish brown, tibial spines black with black spots at bases. **Genitalia:** see Figs. 18B–E.

Female. Similar to male except: total length 2.5 (2.2–2.8); head width 0.64 (0.60–0.68); vertex width 0.31 (0.29–0.33); antennal measurements 0.20 (0.19–0.21): 0.49 (0.43–0.54): 0.36 (0.33–0.40): 0.29 (0.27–0.31); labium 1.13 (1.10–1.20).

Etymology. Named for the black antennae.

Discussion. Most similar to *P. flaviclavus* in size, distribution, and host preference, but is easily distinguished by the features mentioned in the diagnosis.