

12 males, 8 females, Comitan, 20.VII.69, ex *Acacia*, L. A. Kelton (AMNH, CNC, NHM); 7 males, 3 females, 14 mi W Comitan, 15.VII.69, L. A. Kelton (CNC); 2 females, 14 km NW Comitan, 5,500 ft, 15.VIII.67, H. R. Burke & J. Hafernik (TA&M); 2 females, Puerto Arista, 4.VIII.69, L. A. Kelton (CNC).

***Atractotomus bicolor*, new species**

Figs. 7–9

Diagnosis. This species is very similar to *A. teopisca*, but is readily distinguished by the smaller average size; lorum and jugum uniformly pale; second antennal segment pale basally, with distal fourth to third fuscous (Fig. 9); and by the structure of the male genitalia, especially the shorter anterior process of the left paramere (Fig. 8) and the vesica with longer, spinose gonopore sclerite (Fig. 7).

Description. Male. Length from apex of tylus to cuneal fracture 1.93–2.33. *Dorsal aspect:* General coloration and vestiture as described for *A. teopisca*. *Head:* Structure as described for *A. teopisca*; pale brownish yellow, slightly darker dorsally; vertex often infuscated; tylus shiny fuscous; width across eyes 0.72–0.82; width of vertex 0.29–0.34; ratio of vertex width to head width 0.38:1–0.44:1; antennal segment I shiny fuscous, narrowly pale at base and apex; segment II yellowish brown, apical fourth to third fuscous, length 0.69–0.89; ratio of length of antennal segment II to width of head across eyes 0.93:1–1.13:1; segments III and IV brown or dark brown; labium reaching to apex of mesosternum. *Thorax:* Posterior width of pronotum 0.88–1.08; pronotum always distinctly bicolored, anterior half pale brownish yellow, distal half dark brown to fuscous; propleuron mostly pale, dorsal margin infuscated, especially posteriorly; scutellum brown to dark brown, sometimes yellowish brown anteriorly in pale specimens. *Hemelytra:* Color pattern as described for *A. teopisca*, except usually broadly pale bordering claval suture. *Legs:* Color as described for *A. teopisca*. *Genitalia:* Similar to *A. teopisca* except left paramere with shorter anterior process (Fig. 8) and vesica with longer, spinose gonopore sclerite (Fig. 7).

Female. Length from apex of tylus to cuneal fracture 1.90–2.17; similar to male in color and structure, except sometimes more broadly pale dorsally especially on pronotum, scutellum, cuneus and along outer margin of corium; second antennal segment narrower; and hemelytral membrane shorter.

Etymology. Named for the distinctly bicolored pronotum.

Distribution. Chiapas, Mexico.

Discussion. This species keys to couplet 16 (*A. pallidus* and *A. prosopidis*) in Stonedahl (1990), based primarily on the mostly pale second antennal segment, but is easily separated from these species by the darker general coloration, with bicolored pronotum, and especially by the long, thin posterior process of the left paramere (Fig. 8).

The relationship of *A. bicolor* and *A. teopisca* to *A. prosopidis* is further supported by the occurrence of the two species on *Acacia*. *A. prosopidis* is found on the woody legume *Prosopis* throughout the American Southwest.

Holotype. Male. MEXICO, Chiapas, Puerto Arista, 4.VIII.69, L. A. Kelton, CNC Type No. 21924 (CNC).

Paratypes. MEXICO: Chiapas: 21 males, 7 females, same data as holotype (AMNH, CNC, NHM); 9 males, 15 females, Comitan, 20.VII.69, ex *Acacia*, L. A. Kelton (CNC); 5 males, 3 females, 31 mi SE Comitan, 18.VI.65, at light, Burke, Meyer &