

Subfamily Mirinae Hahn

This is the largest subfamily in North America. Species are distinguished by the large and free parempodia diverging at the apices, and by the distinct collar.

This subfamily is represented by the tribe Mirini, seven genera, and 14 species. Eight species are predaceous, six species are phytophagous. Three species are new provincial records.

KEY TO GENERA OF MIRINAE

1. First antennal segment with numerous flattened black hairs (Fig. 20) *Neurocolpus* Reuter
First antennal segment without flattened hairs 2
2. Pronotum with depressed black spot behind each callus (Fig. 21) *Taedia* Distant
Pronotum without depressed black spots behind calli 3
3. Black, densely pubescent; second antennal segment clavate (Fig. 22) *Capsus* Fabricius
Not black; second antennal segment linear 4
4. Pronotum impunctate; carina between eyes absent; pubescence on dorsum simple and sericeous *Phytocoris* Fieber
Pronotum punctate; carina between eyes present; dorsum with simple pubescence ... 5
5. Eyes nearly spherical (Fig. 8) *Lygidea* Reuter
Eyes elliptical (Fig. 9) 5
6. Pronotum coarsely punctate (Fig. 31); frons with oblique lines (Fig. 10) *Lygus* Hahn
Pronotum finely punctate (Fig. 32); frons without oblique lines *Lygocoris* Reuter

Genus *Neurocolpus* Reuter

Robust species. Eyes large, carina between them absent. First antennal segment stout with flattened black hairs. Hemelytra with simple and sericeous pubescence. Legs markedly pilose.

One species was collected.

Neurocolpus nubilus (Say) (Fig. 20)

Capsus nubilus Say, 1832: 22.

Neurocolpus nubilus: Reuter, 1875: 70.

Length 7.0-7.7 mm; width 2.5-2.8 mm. Yellowish brown species; pronotum with tufts of black hairs (Fig. 20).

Overwinters in the egg stage. Nymphs appear in early June and the adults in early July; adults gradually die out by mid-August. Phytophagous. Also breeds on staghorn sumac, and adults may readily migrate to nearby apple trees.

Distribution: widespread in USA; Manitoba, Ontario, Québec.

Genus *Taedia* Distant

Elongate, robust species. Eyes large, carina between them absent. Pronotum with black velvety spot behind each callus. Hemelytra with simple and sericeous pubescence. Legs long and slender.

One species was collected.

Taedia pallidula (McAtee) (Fig. 21)

Paracalocoris hawleyi var. *pallidulus* McAtee, 1916: 380.

Paracalocoris pallidulus: Knight, 1930: 822.

Taedia pallidulus: Carvalho, 1959: 262.

Length 6.3-7.0 mm; width 2.3-2.7 mm. Brown species mottled with yellow (Fig. 21).

Overwinters in the egg stage. Nymphs appear about mid-May and adults about mid-June; adults gradually die out by end of July. Phytophagous. Also breeds on hawthorn, adults readily migrate to nearby apple trees.

Distribution: New York, north central States; Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario; now known to occur in Québec.