Adults hibernate under bark or in debris on the ground. Adults emerge in early spring and feed on the buds, mate, and oviposit. The nymphs appear about the end of May or early June, the new generation adults about the end of June or early July. Overwintered adults gradually die out by the end of July, and new generation adults continue to feed until hibernation. Nymphs and adults feed on leaf buds, leaves and fruit.

This is the most common and most omnivorous pest known as the tarnished plant bug. It has been reported to damage all fruit crops, vegetable crops, alfalfa and clover crops, cotton and tobacco crops, and ornamental flower crops.

Distribution: Mexico, widespread in USA and Canada.

Genus *Lygocoris* Reuter

Elongate-oblong, green and brown species. Eyes large, carina between them distinct. Pronotum and hemelytra finely punctate; pubescence simple, long and dense.

One species was collected.

Lygocoris communis Knight (Fig. 32)

Lygus communis Knight, 1916: 346.
Neolygus communis : Knight, 1941 : 159.
Lygocoris communis : Carvalho, 1959 : 141.

Length 5.1-5.9 mm; width 2.2-2.6 mm. Head yellowish with transverse reddish bars. Pronotum yellowish green with reddish or black ray behind each callus. Hemelytra yellowish green on basal half, reddish brown on apical half (Fig. 32).

Overwinters in the egg stage. Nymphs appear in early May and adults in early June. The adults are short lived, and after mating, the females oviposit in the tender new growth and gradually die out by the end of July. Phytophagous, the damage to apples is done by the nymphs in May and by the adults in June and early July.

This species is commonly known as the pear plant bug.

Distribution: transcontinental across central North America.

Subfamily Orthotylinae Van Duzee

This is the second largest subfamily in North America. Species are distinguished by large and free parempodia converging at apices, and by the small and depressed pronotal collar. The subfamily is represented by the tribes Orthotylini and Pilophorini, 5 genera, and 8 species. Four species are new provincial records.

KEY TO TRIBES OF ORTHOTYLINAE

1. Hemelytra without transverse bands of silvery sericeous pubescence .....Orthotylini
   Hemelytra with transverse bands of silvery sericeous pubescence (Fig. 41) ....Pilophorini

Tribe Orthotylini

Four genera are represented by this tribe. Six species are predaceous, one phytophagous.

KEY TO GENERA OF ORTHOTYLINI

1. Antennal segments 3 and 4 nearly as thick as apex of second (Figs. 33-36) .....
   .....*Ceratocapsus* Reuter
   Antennal segments 3 and 4 thinner than apex of second (Fig. 37) 2
2. Hemelytra with two types of pubescence, simple and sericeous (Figs. 37, 38) .....
   .....*Heterocordylus* Fieber
   Hemelytra with simple pubescence only 3
3. Head black (Fig. 39) .....*Paraproba* Distant
   Head green (Fig. 40) .....*Diaphnocoris* Kelton