nized other species described by Heidemann (1892). Carvalho (1958) gave credit to Heidemann. We agree that Heidemann validated the name laetus by stating it is: "Smaller, and easily recognized by the form of the antennae, the second joint being abruptly enlarged at the tip . . . "

Type. - Lectotype, female, here designated, with labels: "Wash[i]ngt[o]n, DC, 11/7. 90"; "Heideman [sic] Collector"; "Pilophorus laetus Uhl."; "Lectotype Pilophorus laetus Heid." (red label); "Lectotype 62620" (red label) (number assigned by R. I. Sailer).

## 7. Ceratocapsus barbatus Knight 1927b:150 <br> (Melinna modesta Uhl.)

Uhler (1887b) applied the name modesta to a pine-inhabiting species common in the Baltimore, MD. vicinity, and his description, although not entirely accurate, appears to be of this species. In his type series, however, Uhler included specimens of a second species that had been sent to him from other states and Ontario, Canada. We have examined a Uhler specimen in the USNM type collection and have found it to be of this second species, which must take Uhler's name modesta. Ceratocapsus modestus (Uhler) occurs on various deciduous trees and grape (Knight 1941), and according to our observations, especially on oaks. Wirtner (1904), in his list of Hemiptera from western Pennsylvania, reported Melinna modesta Uhler from pine and mentioned also that a "dark variety" had been taken on oak.

Blatchley (1926) alluded to a possible problem when he noted that specimens of $C$. modestus determined by Knight did not fit Uhler's description of pronotum "coarsely unevenly punctate." In describing C. barbatus, Knight (1927b) stated that the species keyed to modestus in Knight (1923). He must have been aware that the pine-inhabiting species was without a name and therefore described barbatus as a species apparently restricted to breeding on scrub pine. He included as paratypes specimens collected by Heidemann in the Washington area from 1892 to 1909. We feel it is clear that Heidemann (1892) was reporting from pine a species now known as $C$. barbatus.

