

*ni* (Hübner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae), and on a dead adult of their species. When confined in rearing containers, the mirids showed some cannibalism.

#### DESCRIPTION OF FIFTH INSTAR

##### Fig. 5

Length 1.60 mm. Elongate oval, general coloration red, pronotum darker red, wing pads fusco-reddish, legs and antennal segment IV paler, segment III white; rostral segments III–IV, tarsi, and apex of hind tibia tinged with fuscous. Dorsum sparsely clothed with pale, recumbent setae, lateral margin of pronotum and abdomen fringed with darker setae, antennal segment I incrassate, with dark, bristlelike setae, 2 longer erect setae at apical  $\frac{1}{3}$  of dorsal surface; II incrassate, with rows of dark bristlelike setae, length less than width of head across eyes; III–IV slender, with finer setae. Antenna: I, length, 0.22 mm; II, 0.40 mm; III, 0.30 mm; IV, 0.26 mm. Rostrum: length 1.06 mm, reaching just beyond bases of metacoxae. Wing pads reaching base of 5th abdominal segment; dorsal abdominal scent gland opening distinct (but secondary doubling barely visible), a sclerotized bar above. Hind tibia with row of 4–5 faint, dark spots or bands, 2 stout spines at base on outer face.

Description based on nymph (in alcohol), taken in theridiid spider web with adults of *Ranzovius contubernalis*, near Matthews, N.C., 5 Nov. 1979.

#### NOTES ON *RANZOVIUS AGELENOPSIS*

Collected only on the University of Tennessee campus at Knoxville, this mirid undoubtedly has a much wider distribution. In 1981 and 1982 it was common in webs of *Agelenopsis pennsylvanica* among English ivy on tree trunks and, although webs were abundant in ivy growing on the ground, the mirid was not found in such situations (1982 observations). We note that *Anelosimus studiosus* was common among ivy trees at the National Arboretum in Washington, but this spider was not observed on ivy-covered trunks at Knoxville. The theridiid, however, was present on the University of Tennessee campus. In 1982, collections from webs of *Agelenopsis* and *Anelosimus* on two boxwood plants yielded both *R. agelenopsis* and *R. contubernalis* but, because only the former mirid was presumed present, bugs from the various webs were not kept separate. In 1983 when a web of each spider species was examined, the webs yielded only *R. contubernalis*. Thus, we know that at the type-locality of *R. agelenopsis* this species lives in agelenid webs occurring among ivy on tree trunks and that on boxwood at Knoxville, *R. contubernalis* develops in agelenid and theridiid webs, as is typical in other areas of the eastern U.S. On boxwood where the two mirids co-occurred, *R. agelenopsis* may be confined to agelenid webs, but detailed experimental work is needed to clarify the ecological relationships of these bugs in the only known area of sympatry. Whether agelenids are the sole host spiders for *R. agelenopsis* or not, it does appear that these spiders are at least the primary hosts for this mirid, whereas they seem to be secondary hosts for *R. contubernalis*.

We observed *Ranzovius agelenopsis* feeding on dead invertebrates, including ants and a sowbug (Isopoda), in webs of *Agelenopsis pennsylvanica* on tree trunks. In the laboratory L. N. Sorkin (pers. comm.) observed feeding on dead *Drosophila*, the bugs often penetrating the flies' eyes.