

lenium amarum (Raf.) H. Rock [Asteraceae], *Heterotheca latifolia* Buckl. [Asteraceae], *Iva annua* L. [Asteraceae], *Oenothera laciniata* Hill. [Onagraceae], *Sida spinosa* L. [Malvaceae], *Solanum carolinense* L. [Solanaceae], *Symphoricarpos orbiculatus* Moench [Caprifoliaceae], and *Xanthium strumarium* L. [Asteraceae] (Knight, 1927, 1941, 1966; Knight and McAtee, 1929; Snodgrass et al., 1984). New records based on specimens studied include: *Amaranthus "psilostachys"* [Amaranthaceae], *A. torreyi* Benth., *Chrysopsis villosa* DC. [Asteraceae], *Eupatorium capillifolium* (Lam.) Small [Asteraceae], *Gaillardia pulchella* Foug. [Asteraceae], *Heterotheca subaxilaris* (L.) Britt. & Rusby [Asteraceae], *Monarda* sp. [Lamiaceae], and *Salvia* sp. [Lamiaceae].

In the eastern U.S., I have collected adults and nymphs of this species most frequently on *Ambrosia* spp.; in Colorado it was abundant on *Chrysopsis villosa*; and in Texas it was common on *Heterotheca subaxilaris*. Based on the numerous hosts listed above, especially those having immatures associated with them, *K. tuckeri* would appear to be primarily a composite (Asteraceae) specialist.

McPherson et al. (1983) studied the flight patterns of this species (as *K. sulphurea*) in North Carolina, noting that 85% of the adults were captured in their traps at a height of 1 meter. They also speculated that this species, which overwinters in the egg stage, probably has 3 generations (in N.C.), based on peak flight activity from late May to mid-July, mid-July to late August, and early September to October.

Pseudatomoscelis Poppius

Pseudatomoscelis Poppius, 1911:85; Carvalho, 1959: Addenda et Corrigenda (as synonym of *Psallus* Fieber); Knight, 1968:55; Sterling and Dean, 1977:1-28; Kelton, 1980:330; Henry and Wheeler, 1988:495. Type species: *Atomoscelis seriatus* Reuter, 1876. Original designation.

Diagnosis. Phylinae: Phylini. This genus is distinguished from all other genera in the tribe Phylini by the pale (pale green or yellow to pale orange) to green body coloration; 3 or more distinct fuscous spots or bands on the 2nd antennal segment, pale to brownish membrane with a dark fuscous mark just posterior to apex of the cuneus; one or more dark setal patches along inner margin of cuneus (and paracuneus) bordering membrane; two types of pubescence, with sericeous setae present in distinct clumps (but not in rows along midline as in *Keltonia*); dark bristlelike setae on dorsal edge of metafemur, pale tibiae with dark spots at the bases of the spines; the stoutly formed, C-shaped vesica, with a slender acuminate spiculum (lacking the apical, bluntly rounded, shallow cuplike process found in species of *Keltonia*); and the phallotheca with a subapical spine.

Description. Generally elongate oval, delicate, small sized, length from apex of tylus to apex of hemelytral membrane 2.15-3.40 mm; coloration pale yellow to dark green, or yellowish orange; dorsum impunctate, surface shiny to almost velvety, clothed with simple, often bristlelike, semierect setae, intermixed with individual or tufts (clumps of 2-6 setae) of silvery, sericeous or scalelike setae. Head subtriangular in dorsal aspect, tylus somewhat thickened, rounded apically; antennal segment I not or just surpassing apex of tylus, antennal fossa or socket set anteriorly adjacent to lower edge of compound eye just below emargination (Fig. 67), eyes sparsely pubescent; tufts of sericeous setae present at base of jugum and along inner margin of eye