

Genus *Phytocoris* Fallén

Elongate, parallel-sided species. Eyes large, carina between them absent. Pronotum impunctate. Pubescence of two types, sericeous and simple. Legs long and slender.

The species in this genus all look alike and are difficult to identify by external

appearance. Thus males are identified by the details of genital claspers and females by association with males.

Eight species were collected. They overwinter in the egg stage. Nymphs appear about mid-June and adults about mid-July. The adults gradually die out by early September. All are predaceous.

KEY TO SPECIES OF *PHYTOCORIS*

- 1. First antennal segment thickened (Fig. 23) ..... *Jasiomerus* Reuter  
    First antennal segment slender (Fig. 24) ..... 2
- 2. Wing membrane speckled with dark spots or with pale spots (Figs. 24, 25) ..... 3  
    Wing membrane marbled (Figs. 26-29) ..... 4
- 3. First antennal segment reddish brown with few small pale spots; femora mostly reddish brown (Fig. 24); right clasper (Fig. 11) ..... *corticevivens* Knight  
    First antennal segment mostly pale with large brown areas; femora mostly pale with large connected brown areas (Fig. 25); claspers (Fig. 12) ..... *conspurcatus* Knight
- 4. Apical corium without large black area (Fig. 26); claspers (Fig. 13) .....  
    ..... *salicis* Knight  
    Apical corium with large black area (Figs. 27-29) ..... 5
- 5. Rostrum less than 2.4 mm long, scarcely extending beyond hind coxae; right clasper (Fig. 14) ..... *husseyi* Knight  
    Rostrum more than 2.5 mm long, extending beyond hind coxa ..... 6
- 6. Rostrum 2.8 mm or longer; claspers (Fig. 15) ..... *neglectus* Knight  
    Rostrum shorter than 2.6 mm ..... 7
- 7. Left clasper with a large knobbed process near base; right clasper curved with small knob at middle (Fig. 16) ..... *erectus* Van Duzee  
    Left clasper with short slender process; right clasper straight, forked (Fig. 17) .....  
    ..... *canadensis* Van Duzee

*Phytocoris lasiomerus* Reuter  
(Fig. 23)

*Phytocoris lasiomerus* Reuter, 1909: 34.

Length 7.3-8.0 mm; width 2.1-2.2 mm. Head yellowish brown marked with red. First antennal segment thickened with long, black bristles. Second antennal segment pale, apex black. Pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra pale, often with reddish tinge. Wing membrane reticulate (Fig. 23).

Nymphs and adults prey on mites, mite eggs, aphids, and other small arthropods.

Distribution: transcontinental in northern USA; British Columbia, Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Québec.

*Phytocoris corticevivens* Knight  
(Figs. 11, 24)

*Phytocoris corticevivens* Knight, 1920: 63.

Length 6.6-6.8 mm; width 2.3-2.5 mm. Head brown. First antennal segment long and slender, reddish brown, with few pale

spots; second segment reddish brown, base and narrow area at middle pale. Pronotum, scutellum and hemelytra dark brown, corium with rounded pale spot at apex. Wing membrane reticulate.

Nymphs and adults prey on mites and aphids, and other small arthropods.

This species is distinguished by the long and slender first antennal segment, by the overall dark brown color (Fig. 24), and by the claspers (Fig. 11). Collected on trunks, usually hiding in the crevices of the bark.

Distribution: Texas, north central and northwestern USA; Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario.

*Phytocoris conspurcatus* Knight  
(Figs. 12, 25)

*Phytocoris conspurcatus* Knight, 1920: 61.

Length 5.7-5.9 mm; width 2.1-2.3 mm. Head gray with brown and reddish brown markings. Second antennal segment brown, base and narrow area at middle pale. Heme-