

Distribution: eastern USA; Ontario: now known to occur in Québec.

Genus *Paraproba* Distant

Slender, pale green, delicate species. Head vertical, black, carina between eyes absent. Pronotum and hemelytra pale green with simple pubescence.

One species was collected.

Paraproba capitata (Van Duzee) (Fig. 39)

Diaphnidia capitata Van Duzee, 1912: 490.

Diaphnocoris capitata: Kelton, 1961, 566.

Paraproba capitata: Kelton, 1965: 1028.

Length 3.0-3.5 mm; width 0.9-1.1 mm. Head and first antennal segments black. Pronotum and hemelytra pale green (Fig. 39).

Overwinters in the egg stage. Nymphs appear about the end of May and adults the end of June. Adults are active throughout July and August and gradually die out by early September. Nymphs and adults prey on mites, mite eggs, aphids, immature leafhoppers, and other soft bodied arthropods.

This species is distinguished by the contrastingly black head.

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

Genus *Diaphnocoris* Kelton

Slender, pale green species. Eyes large, located near middle of head. Head, pronotum and hemelytra pale green; pubescence simple.

One species was collected.

Diaphnocoris provancheri (Burque) (Fig. 40)

Malacoris provancheri Burque in Provancher, 1887: 144.

Diaphnidia pellucida in Gillette & Baker, 1895: 44.

Diaphnocoris provancheri: Kelton, 1980a: 343.

Length 4.2-4.7 mm; width 1.4-1.5 mm. General coloration green. Eyes situated forward from posterior margin of head.

Second antennal segment and hind tibia often black (Fig. 40).

Overwinters in the egg stage. Nymphs appear about mid-May and adults about mid-June. Adults are active throughout July and August and gradually die out by mid-September. Nymphs and adults prey on mites, mite eggs, aphids and other soft bodied arthropods. Lord (1971) reported two generations on apple.

Distribution: widespread in USA; transcontinental in Canada.

Tribe Pilophorini Reuter

The tribe is represented by one genus and one species.

Genus *Pilophorus* Hahn

Antlike, black or brown species. Base of head convex, overlapping apex of pronotum. Scutellum tumid with clumps of sericeous pubescence. Hemelytra constricted at middle, banded with transverse bars of sericeous pubescence.

One species was collected.

Pilophorus perplexus Douglas & Scott (Fig. 41)

Pilophorus perplexus Douglas & Scott, 1875: 101.

Length 4.2-4.4 mm; width 1.4-1.5 mm. Head, pronotum and scutellum brown to black. Hemelytra brown, pruinose.

Overwinters in the egg stage. Nymphs appear about mid-June and the adults about mid-July. The adults are active throughout July and August, and gradually die out by mid-September. Nymphs and adults prey on aphids, mites, and other soft bodied arthropods.

This species is distinguished by the antlike appearance, and by the transverse silvery lines on the clavus and corium (Fig. 41).

Distribution: eastern USA; Nova Scotia, Ontario; now known to occur in Québec.

Subfamily Phylinae Douglas & Scott

This is the third largest subfamily in North America. Species are distinguished by straight hairlike parempodia between the claws, and by presence of pulvilli.