

Genus *Campylomma* Reuter

Small, yellowish green species. Pubescence simple and sericeous. Ventral surface black; legs green spotted with black.

One species, introduced from Europe, was collected.

Campylomma verbasci (Meyer)
(Fig. 45)

Capsus verbasci Meyer, 1843: 70.

Campylomma verbasci: Reuter, 1878: 53.

Length 2.6-2.8 mm; width 1.1-1.3 mm. Head yellow, clypeus often black. Antennae green, apex of first segment and base of second segment black.

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 in early September. Nymphs and adults prey on mites, aphids and immature leafhoppers; also phytophagous. Gilliatt (1935), and McMullen & Jong (1970), reported two, and three or four generations per year, respectively.

The species is distinguished by the small size and the yellowish green color (Fig. 45).

Distribution: eastern USA; Nova Scotia, Québec, Ontario, British Columbia.

Subfamily Deraeocorinae Douglas & Scott

This subfamily is a relatively small. Species are distinguished by the deeply punctate pronotum, by the prominent pronotal collar, by the hairlike parempodia, and by the deeply cleft claws. The subfamily is represented by the tribes Hyaliadini and Deraeocorini, two genera, and six species. All species are predaceous. One species is a new provincial record.

KEY TO TRIBES OF DERAEOCORINAE

- 1. Eyes situated forward from posterior margin of head; hemelytra transparent, wing membrane with one cell (Figs. 18, 46, 47)Hyaliadini
- Eyes situated near posterior margin of head; hemelytra opaque, wing membrane with two cells (Figs. 19, 48-51)Deraeocorini

Tribe Hyaliadini

Two species belonging to the genus *Hyaliodes* were collected.

Genus *Hyaliodes* Reuter

Elongate, shiny species. Eyes removed from pronotum, neck distinct. Pronotum deeply punctate. Hemelytra transparent,

wing membrane with one cell; pubescence simple.

Two species were collected. Overwinter in the egg stage. Nymphs appear about the first part of June and the adults about the first part of July. Adults are active throughout July and August, and gradually die out by mid-September.

KEY TO SPECIES OF HYALIODES

- 1. Collar and calli pale green; scutellum mostly pale green; apical margin of corium black (Fig. 46)*vitripennis* (Say)
- Collar and calli black; scutellum black at base; apical margin of corium red (Fig. 47) .
.....*harti* Knight

Hyaliodes vitripennis (Say)
(Fig. 46)

Capsus vitripennis Say, 1832: 24.

Hyaliodes vitripennis: Riley, 1870: 137.

Length 4.6-4.9 mm; width 1.5-1.8 mm. Collar and pronotum pale green, basal area

of pronotum adjacent to scutellum often black. Inner margin of clavus and apical margin of corium black (Fig. 46).

Nymphs and adults prey on mites, mite eggs, and aphids.

This species is distinguished by the pale