

original description was actually of the species Knight described as *C. barbatus*. Although Uhler did not make holotype selections, someone (most likely Heidemann) selected a specimen from Uhler's mixed "type series" to represent *C. modestus*. This specimen has served to form the concept Knight and subsequent hemipterists have had of *C. modestus*. Since I could not find a better specimen of *C. modestus* from the Uhler collection and to preserve this accepted thinking, I am designating the following specimen as the LECTOTYPE. Lectotype female in USNM type collection with labels: "PR Uhler collection"; *Megacoelum modestum* Uhler"; "*Megacoelum modestum* Uhler, Det. Uhler"; "Lectotype: *Ceratocapsus modestus* (Uhler), ♂, USNM type no. 75742" (red label).

*Ceratocapsus modestus* is known from most of eastern North America (see Carvalho, 1958) and breeds mainly on *Quercus* spp. and *Vitis* sp. This species may be separated from other *Ceratocapsus* by the lack of pilose or tomentose pubescence on the hemelytra, the overall yellowish-brown color with the more fuscous pronotum, scutellum and apical portion of the hemelytra, and the male genitalia.

Knight (1941) mentioned that some specimens bear a few pilose setae on the clavus and corium. I have examined several hundred specimens (including freshly reared and collected specimens) and none has this type pubescence (rarely some may have a few erect, but not long, setae on the clavus). However, the dark form of *C. modestus* that Knight (1923) refers to when describing *C. nigellus*, in most cases is *C. piceatus*, a species that has long, erect setae on the clavus and corium. Knight probably confused *C. modestus* with this dark, pilose species.

*Ceratocapsus nigellus* Knight, 1923:528

Fig. 13

*Ceratocapsus nigellus* was described from Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Jersey, and New York on *Carya* sp. and later reported from Ohio (Watson, 1928) and Illinois (Knight, 1941). I have also examined specimens from Indiana (PU), Iowa (TJH), Massachusetts and Virginia (AMNH). In Pennsylvania, this species is also occasionally found on *Quercus* spp. The *Ceratocapsus* sp. listed by Wheeler and Henry (1977:155) from Patton, Pa. (July) is *C. nigellus*.

This species resembles *C. piceatus* and darker forms of *C. modestus* but can be separated by the fuscous to black dorsum and paler red-tinged head, the thickly set tomentose pubescence, and the male genitalia.

*Ceratocapsus piceatus* Henry, NEW SPECIES

Fig. 2

Holotype male.—Length 4.48 mm, width 1.72 mm. Generally fuscous to black; clothed with brown, pilose setae. *Head*: Length 0.44 mm, width