

elongate, stouter at base, gently curved forward on apical $\frac{1}{3}$, basal node distinct, acutely produced; theca as figured, apex slender, acutely produced.

Allotype female.—Length 5.33 mm, width 2.33 mm. *Head*: Length 0.46 mm, width 0.94 mm, vertex 0.42 mm, dorsal width of eye 0.38 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 1.76 mm, reaching anterior margin of metacoxae. *Antennae*: I, length 0.50 mm; II, 1.76 mm; III, 0.68 mm; IV, 0.60 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.92 mm, width at base 1.68 mm.

Both the male and female have similar coloration and pubescence, but the female is slightly larger and broader.

Types.—*Holotype* ♂, Georgia, Madison Co., 1 mi NW of Hull, 23/VI/1971, at light, C. L. Smith coll. (USNM type no. 75740). *Allotype*: ♀, same data as holotype (USNM). *Paratypes*: 1 ♂, 4 ♀, same data as holotype (UG, 1 ♀ TJH); 12 ♂ same locality as holotype, 17–19/VI/1971 (UG, 2 ♂ USNM, 2 ♂ TJH); 1 ♂, Georgia, Clark Co., Stonehenge, 22–29/VI/1974, at light, C. L. Smith coll. (UG).

Remarks.—*Ceratocapsus pubescens* is one of our most distinct *Ceratocapsus*. It is most similar to *C. barbatus* and *C. cecilsmithi* but differs in the more uniform, dark brown color, thickly pubescent dorsum (which gives a woolly appearance), eyes (where the setae are subequal to those on the front and tylus), antennae and legs (where the setae are distinctly longer than the diameter of these segments), and the male genitalia.

Ceratocapsus rubricornis Knight, 1927:145

Figs. 12, 26

Ceratocapsus rubricornis was originally described from Mississippi and later recorded from the District of Columbia and Illinois on *Tilia americana*. I have examined numerous specimens from Pennsylvania, taken on *Quercus* spp. and *Castanea mollissima*, July 18, 1973–Aug. 15, 1974, T. J. Henry and A. G. Wheeler, Jr. coll. (PDA).

The figure of the left paramere by Knight (1941:110) shows the basal prong abruptly truncate with a sharply curving apical process. My Pennsylvania specimens all have a bifurcate basal prong, not too dissimilar from *C. bifurcus*. After comparing specimens to Knight's holotype, it appears that his original specimen has the longer, more slender subapical spine broken (Fig. 12). I studied several dozen males from Pennsylvania and finally found one specimen with this process broken in a similar fashion.

Ceratocapsus rubricornis can be separated from *C. bifurcus* and *C. lu-*

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Figs. 24–26. Dorsal habitus of *Ceratocapsus*. 24, *pubescens*. 25, *vicinus*. 26, *rubricornis*. Fig. 27. Dorsal view of eyes of *Ceratocapsus*.; a, *pubescens*. b, *barbatus*. c, *cecilsmithi*.