

on a scheduled basis regardless of need, and the use of more than 10 applications in a single season was not uncommon. These insecticides may have reduced the number of mirid species in the Delta because of the proximity of many of the suitable mirid habitats to sprayed fields. Because of the importance of the Delta as an agricultural area, this study was initiated to investigate and understand more fully plant bug-host relationships and plant bug distribution in the Delta. This study also helps document the species composition of Miridae found in the Delta so that changes in the mirid fauna potentially can be detected.

Miridae listed here were collected from September 1981 through October 1982, and during May 1983, at the sample locations shown in Fig. 1. Miridae were taken by sweepnet from the main crops and by sweepnet and beating net from wild plants growing in or near the crops. Samples were taken at each location at least on a monthly basis, except for samples at Vicksburg and Port Gibson, Mississippi that were taken during May 1983. Additional specimens also were collected in black light traps located at Greenville, MS; Mound, LA; and West Memphis, AR. A few species of Miridae were collected in pitfall traps placed in a small wooded area near Stoneville, MS. Seven-hundred and eleven host-plant specimens were collected and are deposited at The Institute for Botanical Exploration, Botany Department, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS.

One hundred and seven species of Miridae representing 7 subfamilies, 13 tribes, and 47 genera were collected in the study. All were identified by the second author; specimens are deposited at the Mississippi Entomological Museum, Entomology Department, Mississippi State University, and the U.S. National Museum of Natural History. The classification system used in the list follows that used by Wheeler et al. (1983). All apparent new state records are marked with an asterisk. Although five possibly new species were discovered, they are not included in the present work. They will be treated in future papers by the second author.

State, county, and plant host(s) (when available) are given for each species. Those species collected in a black light trap (BLT) are indicated. During some months only adults or only nymphs were collected on the host plant(s) listed. These months are preceded by (A) for adults only, or (N) for nymphs only. Authors and common names for the host plants are given in Table 1.

SUBFAMILY ISOMETOPINAE

Tribe Diphlebini

Diphleps unica Bergroth. *MISSISSIPPI—Washington Co.: (A) July, on *Taxodium distichum*.

Tribe Isometopini

Corticoris signatus (Heidemann). *MISSISSIPPI—Washington Co.: (A) June, on *Taxodium distichum*.

SUBFAMILY PHYLINAE

Tribe Phylini

Keltonia sulphurea (Reuter). ARKANSAS—Phillips Co.: Aug.–Sept., on *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*; Sept., on *Eupatorium serotinum*. Chicot Co.: Sept., on *Iva annua* and *A. artemisiifolia*. Desha Co.: (A) Sept., on *Xanthium strumarium*. LOUI-