

at Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., in 1974. Instar III nymphs were present in the April 30 collection, indicating that eggs hatch about mid-April. Collections on May 15 contained mostly instar V nymphs, although a few fourth instars were present. By May 31 only adults were found; they were last collected on June 22.

Dichroscytus elegans Heidemann

Dichroscytus [sic] *elegans* Heidemann, 1892, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 2:225

D. elegans, previously referred to as *D. tinctipennis* Knight or *D. elegans* Uher (see Wheeler and Henry (1975) for a clarification of the nomenclature), has a wide distribution in eastern North America (Carvalho 1959; Kelton 1972b). A new state record is Nebraska (Nemaha Co., 3.5 mi. S. of Brock, August 22, 1975, AGW, on *J. virginiana*). Kelton (1972b) illustrated male genitalia. Heidemann (1892) noted that *elegans* occurred on red cedar during June and July in the Washington, D.C. area. Knight (1927b) recorded it from eastern arborvitae, and Kelton (1972b) added common juniper, *J. communis*, to the list of hosts.

Adult.—Length male 3.80 mm, width 1.56 mm; female 3.60 mm, 1.60 mm. Dorsum green and reddish, clothed with recumbent brownish setae. Rostrum reaching middle of hind coxae. Antennae green, 3rd and 4th segments becoming fuscous. Head greenish-yellow. Pronotum and scutellum green and finely rugose. Hemelytra reddish, central area of clavus and apex of corium dark brown in some specimens; embolium, base and lateral margin of cuneus yellowish-green. Membrane fuscous, veins reddish. Venter and legs green; claws fuscous.

Instar V (Fig. 7).—Length 2.76 mm. Dorsum green, tinged with red, especially along abdominal margins; marked with fuscous, brown on pronotum and wing pads; clothed with short, black, recumbent setae. Dorsal abdominal scent gland opening apparently absent.

Biology.—*D. elegans* was collected nearly statewide, and with *D. repletus*, was the most abundant mirid breeding on arborvitae and juniper. We collected *elegans* from many junipers and arborvitae in nurseries and landscape plantings: *Juniperus chinensis*, *J. communis*, *J. excelsa*, *J. horizontalis*, *J. sabina*, *J. scopulorum*, *J. virginiana*, *Thuja occidentalis*, *T. orientalis*, and *Chamaecyparis* sp. (See Table 1 for a list of juniper varieties and cultivars). Large populations developed on *Juniperus* and *Thuja* but not on *Chamaecyparis*.