

stage larvae. Adults completely deflated the eggs before moving to others. This behavior was in contrast to that of *Pilophorus juniperi* which only partially deflated the eggs. Adults avoided older house fly larvae but fed on freshly killed ones. Longevity when given four different food sources also pointed to predaceous tendencies in this species. In four replications using the special test cages, longevity averaged 8.0 days with water only, 8.7 days with mite and scale beatings, 6.3 days with red cedar, and 15.3 days with red cedar plus mites and scales. Searching behavior also suggested that *breviusculus* is at least a facultative predator. This mirid continually searched over the plant, often probing the proboscis in and around the juniper needles.

Our observations, as well as data on specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection, show that *Juniperus* spp. are not the only hosts of *breviusculus* and that this mirid may feed on scales attacking various plants, including orchard crops. The USNM collection has a specimen collected on a "twig heavily infested with San Jose scale" at Bridgeville, Delaware; a specimen that "emerged from a box containing twigs infested with San Jose scale" at Plainsville, Ohio (probably the record given by Knight (1941)); and specimens taken on peach or in peach orchards in Hamilton Co., Tennessee, and Brown and Kerr Co., Texas.

Phytocoris junipericola Knight

Phytocoris junipericola Knight, 1927b, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40:16

Carvalho (1959) recorded *junipericola* from the District of Columbia, Indiana, and Maryland. We add North Carolina (Stokesdale, July 4, 1973, AGW, on *J. virginiana*) and West Virginia (nr Falling Waters, July 4, 1973, AGW, instars IV-V on *J. virginiana*). This species is known to breed on red cedar (Knight 1927b, 1941).

Adult (Fig. 14). — Length male 4.51 mm, width 1.60 mm; female 4.34 mm, 1.63 mm. Dorsum testaceous, clothed with simple golden pubescence. Rostrum reaching 5th or 6th abdominal segment. Antennae I, testaceous; II, testaceous, fuscous to black at apex; III and IV fuscous. Head and pronotum testaceous. Hemelytra with transverse fuscous marks just past base and before cuneus, area posterior to each mark pale and translucent;