

as voucher specimens in the North Carolina State University Insect Collection, Raleigh. All measurements are in millimeters.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### *Lygocoris aesculi* (Knight)

Known only from Missouri, this mirine was originally described by Knight (1953) as *Neolygus aesculi* from three females collected on "buckeye leaves" in Kansas City (Jackson Co.). Blinn and Yonke (1985) collected this species in Columbia (Boone Co.) on Ohio buckeye.

*Adult male* (Fig. 1a). Length 4.83–5.25 (N = 5), width 2.04–2.30. Head: width 0.98–1.03, vertex 0.35–0.38, yellowish, frons with transverse red lines, juga and lora chiefly red, clypeus with basal half yellowish with red streaks, distal half fuscous. Rostrum, length 1.60–1.64, reaching to middle of metacoxae, pale, apex fuscous. Antennae: segment I, length 0.53–0.58, fuscous, dorsal aspect (especially distally) yellowish brown in some specimens; II, 1.65–1.83, fuscous; III, 0.93–1.05, fuscous; IV, 0.50–0.65, fuscous. Pronotum: length 0.95–1.05, width at base 1.73–1.88; uniformly yellowish brown. Scutellum pale yellowish to yellowish brown, transversely striate, mesoscutum reddish. Hemelytra yellowish brown to brown. Embolium and cuneus translucent. Membrane and veins clear to slightly dusky, variously marked with brownish blotches near anal vein, within areoles near their apices and near areoles. Ventral surface pale to yellowish. Fuscous stripe extending from venter of propleura to and including genital segment. Legs pale, apical half of hind femora reddish to fuscous; tibial spines yellowish; third tarsal segment fuscous. Genitalia: Figure 1b–d.

*Remarks.* Males of *L. aesculi* run to *viburni* (Knight) in Knight's (1941) key, but may be distinguished by the black antennal segment II and male genitalia. The left clasper in lateral view is evenly rounded at the angle between the sensory lobe and shaft (*sensu* Schwartz, 1984), whereas in *viburni* the angle is sinuate. In Kelton's (1971) key, *L. aesculi* (Knight) runs to *knighti* Kelton, but may be distinguished by the more uniform yellowish brown color, lack of dark rays behind the calli (present in *knighti*), and by the structure of the male genitalia. The left clasper of *aesculi* lacks the dorsal prongs present in *knighti*.

*Fifth instar* (Fig. 2). Length 3.40–3.96 (N = 5), width 1.60–1.82. Elongate oval, uniformly green, legs and antennae green to yellowish green, tarsal segment II fuscous apically, apex of labial segment IV fuscous. Rather densely clothed with pale, recumbent setae. Head: width 0.85–0.93, vertex 0.45–0.49. Rostrum, length 1.25–1.33, reaching base of mesocoxae. Antennae: segment I, length 0.33–0.36; II, 1.07–1.11; III, 0.82–0.87; IV, 0.45–0.56. Pronotum: length 0.45–0.49, width at base 1.18–1.29. Wing pads reaching abdominal segment IV; dorsal scent gland opening pale, indistinct. Parempodia fleshy, divergent apically.

##### *Microphylellus modestus* Reuter

This mirid is widely distributed in eastern North America, extending from Quebec south to North Carolina and west to Saskatchewan and Texas (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). In addition to Ohio buckeye, *M. modestus* has been recorded from *Acer* sp.,