

of its coastal islands, including the Pribilofs. Finally, in reading a reprint of the original report, we noticed that Heidemann (handwriting identified by R. C. Froeschner, Department of Entomology, USNM) had annotated the *O. saltator* record in the USNM copy as *Irbisia sericans* Stål, suggesting that he had seen the Schwarz specimen. Further, Heidemann (1900) reported a large number of *I. sericans* from the Pribilofs, but did not refer to Schwarz's paper, apparently because both papers were in press at the same time. The USNM collection contains most of the *I. sericans* reported by Heidemann (all confirmed by M. D. Schwartz in preparation for his excellent revision of the genus *Irbisia* Reuter [1984]). Also there is a single brachypterous female of *I. sericans* in the collection labeled "Pribilof Isl., ♀" that could be the specimen Schwarz reported (also confirmed by Schwartz). Considering that *I. sericans* and *O. saltator* are both black, have silvery pubescence and yellow tibiae, and brachypterous forms are common, it is not surprising that Schwarz confused the two species, even though *I. sericans* belongs in the subfamily Mirinae and *O. saltator*, in the Orthotyliinae. Based on the overall similarity of the two species and the subsequent identification of the USNM specimens, it appears certain that the *O. saltator* record from the Pribilof Island should be applied to *I. sericans*.

Other misidentifications. Uhler (1886) in his Checklist recorded *O. saltator* from Sitka [Alaska]. This record has appeared in a number of other papers, including Reuter (1891), Van Duzee (1917), and Slater and Baranowski (1978). There is a single specimen in the USNM collection from Sitka that is determined by Uhler as *O. saltator*; it is *I. sericans* (identity confirmed by Schwartz; *I. sericans* was described from Sitka, Alaska [see Schwartz, 1984]).

The only apparent Canadian record [no locality given] for *O. saltator* was reported by Provancher (1887). In studying the Provancher collection, Van Duzee (1912) indicated that Provancher's specimen(s) was not recognizable to genus but clearly was not *O. saltator*. Knight (1917) stated that he had not seen any material of *O. saltator* from North America, but that Provancher's (1889) description fit very well. Later, he (Knight, 1920) suggested that the record probably referred to a species of *Irbisia* or, possibly in part, to *Orthocephalus mutabilus* (Fallén) [a junior synonym of *O. coriaceus* (Fabricius)]. We have been unable to find Provancher material in the collection at the University of Laval, Quebec, but because Van Duzee did see the specimens and dismissed them as not representing *O. saltator*, we consider Provancher's record of the species for North America in error.

FIRST NORTH AMERICAN RECORDS

Our combined data for *O. saltator* in North America, including records supplied by A. G. Wheeler, Jr. (Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg [PDA]), are: NEW BRUNSWICK.—1 macropterous (M) male, 3 brachypterous (B) females, Fundy Nat. Park, July 6, 1966, L. A. Kelton (CNC); 1 M male, Kouchibouguac Nat. Park, Aug. 21, 1978, L. B. Lyons (CNC). NEW YORK.—2 M males, Tompkins Co., Ithaca, Snyder Heights, June 27, 1978, J. G. Franclemont and E. R. Hoebeke coll. (Cornell Univ., USNM); 1 M male, Tompkins Co., Ithaca, July 3, 1974 [no coll. data] (Cornell Univ.); numerous adults (all wing forms) and nymphs, Tompkins Co., 2 mi S Trumansburg, June 24–28, 1985, E. R. Hoebeke coll., taken on spotted knapweed, *Centaurea maculosa* Lam. and chicory, *Cichorium intybus* L. (Cornell