

coll., taken on *Ilex decidua* and *Ilex vomitoria*. VIRGINIA: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, Lancaster Co., White Stone, 26 May 1984, A. G. Wheeler, Jr. coll., taken on *Ilex opaca* (PDA); 7♂♂, 3♀♀, Westmoreland Co., Montross, 25 May 1984, A. G. Wheeler, Jr. coll., taken on *Ilex opaca* (PDA).

Distribution. Known in the literature only from Mississippi (as *ilicis* by Khalaf, 1971) and Texas (Knight, 1929). New state records are Delaware, Florida, Maryland, South Carolina, and Virginia.

Hosts. Recorded from *Ilex decidua* Walt. and *I. vomitoria* Ait. (Knight, 1929). New host records are *Ilex glabra* (L.) A. Gray and *I. opaca* Ait. This species prefers the male flowers of its host. At Beltsville, Maryland, many thousands of adults and nymphs could be collected on male flowers of a large American holly, *I. opaca*, but only a few adults could be found on a profusely flowering female tree no more than 25 feet away.

Cariniocoris ilicis (Knight), New Combination

Figs. 3–4, 8, 11, 15, 21–24

Plagiognathus ilicis Knight, 1925:305; Blatchley, 1926:928; Henry and Wheeler, 1988:486.

Plagiognathus ilicis [sic]: Carvalho, 1958:103.

Diagnosis. Recognized by the brown coloration becoming dark brown on the apical half of the hemelytron in both sexes, but smaller and paler in females, and the structure of the vesica with numerous spicules around the basal ½ of the primary spiculum and a large, triangular, middorsal flange.

Cariniocoris ilicis is similar to *C. geminatus* in general form and coloration. Males are separated from those of *C. geminatus* by the paler brown clavus, basal ½ of the corium, and cuneus, and by the much shorter second antennal segment; from *C. nyssae* they differ by the extensive brown coloration of the dorsum. Females can be separated from *C. geminatus* females by the paler dorsum, having the apical ½ of the corium infuscated, and the shorter second antennal segment; from females of *C. nyssae* they differ by the apically infuscated corium and uniformly pale smoky-brown membrane.

Description. Male (N = 10): Length 3.32–3.60 mm, width 1.48–1.52 mm. Head: Width 0.74–0.76 mm, vertex 0.34–0.36 mm. Rostrum: 1.06–1.10 mm, extending to apices of mesocoxae or bases of metacoxae. Antenna: Segment I, length 0.22–0.24 mm; II, 0.96–0.98 mm; III, 0.50–0.54 mm; IV, 0.28–0.34 mm. Pronotum: Length 0.60–0.64 mm, basal width 1.22–1.24 mm.

Female (N = 10): Length 3.24–3.76 mm, width 1.68–1.72 mm. Head: Width 0.74–0.76 mm, vertex 0.38–0.40 mm. Rostrum: 1.12–1.18 mm, extending to bases of metacoxae. Antenna: Segment I, length 0.22–0.24 mm; II, 0.88–0.92 mm; III, 0.50–0.52 mm; IV, 0.30–0.32 mm. Pronotum: Length 0.66–0.68 mm, basal width 1.36–1.40 mm.

General coloration brown to dark brown, clothed with recumbent pale-brown setae. Head brown. Antenna pale yellowish brown, segment III and IV becoming infuscated. Pronotum brown, paler brown on posterior ½; scutellum brown. Hemelytron brown to dark brown with the clavus, basal ½ of corium, and inner angle of cuneus pale yellowish brown; membrane pale smoky brown, veins yellowish. Ventral surface