

structures of *M. whiteheadi*, and an identification key to help distinguish the eight eastern North American species of *Melanotrichus*.

The following abbreviations are used for institutions cited in this paper: AMNH (American Museum of Natural History, New York); CNC (Canadian National Collection, Ottawa); DAR (David A. Rider collection); UCM (University of Colorado Museum, Boulder); FSCA (Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville); PDA (Bureau of Plant Industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg); TAM (Texas A&M University, College Station); and USNM (U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.).

Melanotrichus brindleyi Knight

This species was described from Idaho, Minnesota, and Wyoming (Knight 1968) and later reported from Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan on *Antennaria campestris* Rydb. [Asteraceae] (Kelton 1980). It is best recognized by the long rostrum that extends well beyond the metacoxae.

New records are MAINE: Aroostook Co., American Realty Road, 2.5 mi. W. of Ashland, 5 July 1989, T. J. Henry and A. G. Wheeler, taken on *Anaphalis* sp. [Asteraceae] (USNM); Piscataquis Co., Millinocket Road, near Baxter State Park, 4 July 1989, T. J. Henry and A. G. Wheeler, Jr., taken on *Anaphalis* sp. (USNM).

Melanotrichus catulus (Van Duzee)

Van Duzee (1916) described this species from New York. It is now known to range from Maine to Minnesota, south to Missouri and West Virginia (Henry and Wheeler 1988). Low cudweed, *Gnaphalium uliginosum* L. [Asteraceae] (Knight 1941), and *Antennaria* sp. [Asteraceae] (Wheeler et al. 1983) have been cited as hosts. This species is readily recognized by the dusky-brown dorsum and short second antennal segment.

A new state record is NORTH CAROLINA: Gaston Co., near Crowders Moun-

tain, 22 April 1988, T. J. Henry and A. G. Wheeler, Jr., [adults and nymphs] taken on *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (L.) Richards (USNM). A new Canadian record is ONTARIO: Parry Sound, 10 July 1915, H. S. Parish (USNM).

Melanotrichus coagulatus (Uhler)

Described from Colorado (Uhler 1877), this species is now known from Alberta to Manitoba and south to Texas, California, and Mexico (Henry and Wheeler 1988). Early records of *M. coagulatus* from the East are misidentifications of *M. flavosparsus*. Kelton (1980) recorded lamb's quarters, *Chenopodium album* L. [Chenopodiaceae], as the host in the Prairie Provinces.

Although not reported east of the Mississippi River, I have included *M. coagulatus* in the key because of its great similarity to *M. flavosparsus* and its occurrence in Iowa and central Canada. Both species have a mottled-green appearance, bear clusters or patches of silvery scalelike setae on the hemelytra, and prefer species of *Chenopodium* as hosts.

Melanotrichus coagulatus is best distinguished by the dark tibial spines, dusky cloud on the hemelytral membrane, and the inward-curving arm of the left paramere as illustrated by Kelton (1980).

Melanotrichus concolor (Kirschbaum)

This palearctic species was first reported in North America from Woods Hole, Massachusetts (Knight 1922). I have studied Knight's specimens from Woods Hole (USNM) and have found that they represent *M. virescens* (Douglas and Scott); consequently, the first North America record of *M. concolor* is from British Columbia (Anon. 1932). I have been unable to confirm Moore's (1950) record from Quebec, but if he used Knight's (1922, 1923) description and key (1923) to determine his specimens, or if Knight identified this material, then these Canadian specimens also should be referred to *M. virescens*. *Melanotrichus con-*