

color also has been reported from California (Waloff 1966) and Wisconsin (Akingbohungbe 1972), suggesting multiple introductions with its host Scotch broom, *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Link. [Fabaceae].

In my key *M. concolor* runs to the couplet with *M. virescens*, but is readily separated by the pale-green dorsum, with sparsely intermixed, dark setae, and the pale femoral setae and tibial spines.

Melanotrichus flavosparsus (Sahlberg)

Reuter (1875) gave the first correct North American report of this species, but Kelton (1968) documented an earlier record (Provancher 1872) given as *Lygus unicolor*. This immigrant palearctic species is now widespread over much of North America and is very common in the East; it is found most commonly on *Chenopodium album* L.

Melanotrichus flavosparsus could be confused with the western *M. coagulatus* because of the similar mottled-green dorsum and clustered, silvery, scalelike setae on the hemelytra. However, it is best separated from that species by the pale tibial spines, uniformly colored hemelytral membrane, and distinctive left paramere having the slender process curving away from the segment as illustrated by Kelton (1980).

Melanotrichus leviculus Knight

This species was first described from Sea Cliff, New York, on *Suaeda maritima* (L.) Dum. [Chenopodiaceae] (Knight 1927), and later reported from Texas (McGarr 1933) and Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, on *Suaeda depressa* (Pursh) Wats. and *Salicornia rubra* A. Nels [Chenopodiaceae] (Kelton 1980). This species is recognized by its small size (3.00 mm or less) and uniformly pale dorsal pubescence.

New state records are FLORIDA: Monroe Co., Plantation Key, 8 April 1981, T. J. Henry and A. G. Wheeler, Jr., taken on *Suaeda linearis* (Ell.) Moq. (PDA, USNM); Monroe Co., Upper Key Largo, 9–18 April 1981, T. J. Henry and A. G. Wheeler, Jr.,

taken on *S. linearis* (PDA, USNM). An additional record for Texas is Refugio Co., S. of Bayside, 20 April 1983, T. J. Henry and A. G. Wheeler, Jr., taken on *Suaeda linearis* (PDA, USNM).

Melanotrichus virescens (Douglas and Scott)

As discussed under *M. concolor*, Knight's (1922) Woods Hole, Massachusetts, specimens represent the first North American record for the palearctic *M. virescens*. It is likely that Moore's (1950) report of *M. concolor* from Quebec also refers to *M. virescens*. This immigrant mirid is also known from British Columbia (Scudder 1960), California (Waloff 1966), and Oregon (Anon. 1968), indicating that probably there have been several introductions into North America. Waloff (1966) studied this Scotch broom, *Cytisus scoparius* (L.) Wimm., specialist in the Pacific Northwest.

This species is distinguished from all other eastern species of *Melanotrichus* by the short rostrum, black tibial spines and femoral setae, and the dark-green dorsum, thickly set with long, dark, bristlelike setae.

Melanotrichus whiteheadi Henry, NEW SPECIES

Figs. 1–13

Diagnosis.—Separated from all other eastern species of *Melanotrichus* by the short 2nd antennal segment that is shorter than the basal width of the pronotum, the uniformly green dorsum, and short rostrum that extends only to the posterior margin of the mesosternum.

Description.—Orthotylinae: Orthotylini. *Male* (n = 10): Length 3.24–3.76 mm, width 1.28–1.44 mm. *Head*: Width 0.76–0.80 mm, vertex 0.38–0.40 mm. *Rostrum*: Length 0.88–0.96 mm, extending to posterior margin of mesosternum. *Antenna*: Segment I, length 0.26–0.30 mm; II, 0.84–0.94 mm; III, 0.72–0.84 mm; IV, 0.26–0.32 mm. *Pronotum*: Length 0.54–0.60 mm, basal width 1.14–1.20 mm.