

States from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Saskatchewan, Texas, Utah, and Mexico (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). I have examined Mexican specimens from the states of Chiapas, Durango, Guerrero, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, San Louis Potosi, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Vera Cruz.

A new United States record is 1 ♂, Nevada, BYU AE NTS, Mercury, 7 Aug. 1965 [no collector data] (USNM).

New records outside of the United States are the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Jamaica, the Netherlands Antilles, and Venezuela.

Hosts. The cotton fleahopper has been recorded from a great number of plants. Hixon (1941) stated that it feeds on 138 species of plants, distributed in 28 families. He added that, in Oklahoma alone, 87 plant species in 24 families are known. Numerous other authors have recorded large numbers of hosts for this polyphagous species (e.g., Reinhard, 1926; Knight, 1926a; Fletcher, 1940; Schuster et al., 1969; Snodgrass et al., 1984).

Although *P. seriatus* has acquired the common name cotton fleahopper, the addition of cotton to its name is somewhat of a misnomer. Despite its importance on cotton, *P. seriatus* prefers a number of other plants over cotton, and seems to move onto this crop only after its preferred host has declined or fleahopper populations have reached proportions that initiate migration.

Host genera most commonly associated with *P. seriatus* include (listed alphabetically by family) *Amaranthaceae*: *Amaranthus* L. and *Tidestromia* Standley; *Asteraceae*: *Ambrosia* L., *Aster* L., *Conyza* L., *Eupatorium* B. & P., *Gutierrezia* Lag., *Helianthemum* Adans., *Helianthus* L., *Parthenium* L., *Ratibida* Raf., and *Xanthium* L.; *Euphorbiaceae*: *Croton* L.; *Fabaceae*: *Cassia* L.; *Lamiaceae*: *Monarda* L.; *Malvaceae*: *Gossypium* L.; *Onagraceae*: *Oenothera* L. and *Gaura* L.; *Polygonaceae*: *Polygonum* L.; *Solanaceae*: *Solanum* L.; and *Verbenaceae*: *Verbena* L. Of these, species of *Croton*, *Monarda*, *Oenothera*, and *Solanum* appear to be among the most common hosts (Hixon, 1941), although large populations can build up on many others. In the American Southwest, species of *Sphaeralcea* [Malvaceae] are the predominant hosts (R. T. Schuh, pers. comm.). In 1981, I collected a large population of *P. seriatus* in the Florida panhandle on shoe buttons, *Syngonathus flavidulus* (Michx.) Ruhl. (Eriocaulaceae), growing along several miles of moist ditches. It would appear that the great polyphagy demonstrated by this species contributes significantly to its broad range from Saskatchewan, Canada to Venezuela, and on many of the Caribbean islands.

TAXON USED FOR OUTGROUP COMPARISON

Lineatopsallus, new genus

Type species: *Psallus biguttulatus* Uhler, 1894.

Diagnosis. Phylinae: Phylini. This new genus is recognized by the overall pale-yellow coloration, clusters of silvery sericeous setae along the inner margin of each eye; the narrow black lines on the 2nd antennal segment, along the dorsal edge of