

Provinces (Kelton, 1980), and white oak in Missouri (Blinn and Yonke, 1985). It is known to be predacious on mites in apple orchards (Gilliatt, 1935) and on other arthropods (Braumah et al., 1982; Kelton, 1982). Nymphs and adults were common on scrub oak only at Big Levels, Virginia (Table 1).

*Hyaliodes vitripennis* (Say)

The distribution is similar to that of *H. harti* (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). Predacious on mites (Horsburgh, 1969), aphids, and other arthropods (Braumah et al., 1982; Kelton, 1982), it has been collected on northern red oak and pin oak in Delaware (Bray and Triplehorn, 1953) and on northern red oak and white oak in Missouri (Blinn and Yonke, 1985). A few adults were collected on scrub oak (Table 1), and the occasional nymphs encountered (other than at Big Levels, Virginia) may refer to *H. harti* or *H. vitripennis*.

Subfamily Mirinae

Tribe Mirini

*Lygocoris omnivagus* (Knight)

*Distribution.* Known from the Maritime Provinces south to Florida and west from Manitoba to Iowa (Henry and Wheeler, 1988).

*Biology.* In describing this species, Knight (1917) said that it develops on *Quercus alba*, *Q. coccinea*, *Q. prinus*, and *Q. velutina*, and less frequently on other shrubs and trees. He observed that nymphs hatch with the unfolding of host buds and feed on tender foliage. In western New York adults appeared during June 10–22, and most died by early August. Other collection records include bur and northern red oak (Kelton, 1982; Wheeler et al., 1983). *Lygocoris omnivagus* sometimes causes catfacing and gummosis of peaches in eastern North America (Rings, 1958 and references therein).

In the Frackville Barrens, nymphs hatched in early May, and mostly third instars were present during mid-to late May. Adults appeared by early June and were present until mid-August. At Scotia, a female was collected as late as mid-September. This univoltine mirid occurred in many of the northeastern pine barrens surveyed in August 1990 and was collected at Big Levels in Virginia (Table 1).

*Lygocoris semivittatus* (Knight)

*Distribution.* Recorded from Ontario and Quebec south to Florida and west from Wisconsin and Minnesota to Missouri and Texas (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). New records are MAINE: York Co., Waterboro Barrens, Aug. 7, 1990, and NEW HAMPSHIRE: Merrimack Co., Concord Barrens, Aug. 6, 1990.

*Biology.* Knight (1917) described *L. semivittatus* from *Q. alba* in New York. Collections from hickory (*Carya*) and willow (*Salix*) (Kelton, 1971; Blinn and Yonke, 1985) may represent dispersal from oaks.

At Frackville, overwintered eggs hatched before vegetative bud break. First and second instars were present on staminate catkins by late April, second through fourth instars by mid-May, and mostly fifth instars by late May. Development of this univoltine, inflorescence feeder is nearly complete by the time staminate catkins