

1941; pers. obs.) but has been recorded from *Quercus macrocarpa* in Wisconsin (Akingbohunge et al., 1972); Bray and Triplehorn (1953) took one adult during their survey of *Q. palustris* and *Q. rubra* in Delaware.

Only one adult was collected on scrub oak (late July) at the Frackville site, where the similar-appearing *C. pilosulus* was common. *Ceratocapsus fasciatus*, however, appeared to be characteristic of certain northern pine barrens (Table 1). In early August, late instars and adults were found in New York's Shawangunk Mountains, where this species coexisted on scrub oak with *C. pilosulus*. In Massachusetts, only *C. fasciatus* was present in the inland Montague sand plains, whereas only *C. pilosulus* occurred in Myles Standish State Forest near the coast.

#### *Ceratocapsus incisus* Knight

Known from Ontario south to West Virginia and west to Wisconsin and Missouri (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). A new record is MAINE: York Co., Killick Pond, Shapleigh, and Waterboro barrens, Aug. 7-9, 1990. *Ceratocapsus incisus* has been recorded from various fruit trees in Ontario, where it preys on aphids (Kelton, 1982), and from several hardwood trees (Knight, 1941; Wheeler et al., 1983, Blinn and Yonke, 1985). Adults were collected occasionally at Frackville during July and at Long Pond in mid-August; small numbers were present in the Maine barrens listed above.

#### *Ceratocapsus modestus* (Uhler)

Widespread in eastern North America from southern Canada to Florida, ranging west to Saskatchewan, Colorado, and New Mexico (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). A new record is NEW HAMPSHIRE: Merrimack Co., Concord Barrens, Aug. 6, 1990. This species occurs on grape (*Vitis* spp.) and various trees, including pin and northern red oak in Delaware (Bray and Triplehorn, 1953), bur oak in Wisconsin (Akingbohunge et al., 1972) and the Prairie Provinces (Kelton, 1980), five *Quercus* spp. in Pennsylvania (Wheeler and Henry, 1978), and white oak in West Virginia. It is predacious on mites, aphids, whiteflies, and phylloxeran eggs (Wheeler and Henry, 1978; Braimah et al., 1982; Kelton, 1982). This univoltine predator was not taken in Pennsylvania barrens, but a fifth instar was beaten from scrub oak at Minnewaska State Park in New York; two adults were collected in the Concord (N.H.) Barrens.

#### *Ceratocapsus pilosulus* Knight

*Distribution.* Known from Quebec and Ontario south to New York and west to Manitoba (Larochelle, 1984; Henry and Wheeler, 1988). New records are MAINE: York Co., Shapleigh and Waterboro barrens, Aug. 7-9, 1990, and PENNSYLVANIA (Frackville and Long Pond).

*Biology.* Reported from several tree species, including bur oak in Illinois (Knight, 1941), Wisconsin (Akingbohunge et al., 1972), and the Prairie Provinces (Kelton, 1980), and known to prey on aphids (Kelton, 1982). At Frackville, fifth instars were collected from mid- to late June, the adults appearing by early July (adults were present in late June in the Albany Pine Bush). Collection of a fifth instar in late August could have represented a second generation or the late hatching of overwintered eggs. This species appeared to be more abundant at Long Pond, where large numbers of adults were observed from early July to mid-August. The latest collection