Biology. Knight (1923) described *C. vicinus* from Staten Island, New York (holotype), and from well-known pine barrens areas on Long Island (e.g., Yaphank) and in New Jersey (e.g., Lakehurst). Hosts were unknown until Henry (1979) reported it from willow oak in Pennsylvania. At Frackville, first through fourth instars were not distinguished from nymphs of other *Ceratocapsus* spp. Fifth instars were found from early July to early August; adults were present by mid-July, often common from late July to mid-August, and usually could be collected through August. The latest record (a female) was 29 September. Considered a characteristic species of the scrub oak fauna, *C. vicinus* was taken in numerous pine barrens (Table 1) and was the most abundant mirid present in early August at the Concord, Montague, Myles Standish, and Trestle Trail barrens in New England.

Ceratocapsus n. sp.

In Maine, an undescribed species (one male) of the *lutescens* group (T. J. Henry, pers. comm.) was collected in the Shapleigh Barrens. Some species of this group develop on oaks and other deciduous trees, whereas others are pine specialists (Henry, 1979). Studies are needed to determine whether the Maine species is associated with *Quercus.*

Schaffneria davisi (Knight)

Described from the New Jersey Pine Barrens (Lakehurst and Manumuskin) (Knight, 1923), this interesting plant bug is known elsewhere only from Manitoba (Kelton, 1980). New records are MASSACHUSETTS: Franklin Co., Montague Plains, Aug. 4, 1990. MAINE: Oxford Co., Fryeburg Barrens (Clays Pond area), Aug. 10; York Co., Shapleigh and Waterboro barrens, Aug. 7–9, 1990. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Carroll Co., Ossipee Barrens, Aug. 10, 1990. PENNSYLVANIA: Centre Co., Scotia Barrens, July 19, 1990; Schuylkill Co., Frackville Barrens, 1986–90.

Biology. Kelton's (1980) record from bur oak in Manitoba remains the only information on this bug's habits. *Schaffneria davisi* was not found on scrub oak at Frackville until late July 1986. This antlike or myrmecomorphic bug was detected only when collecting on trees colonized by a glossy brownish-black aphid (*Lachnus allegheniensis* McCook) that was tended by a glossy black ant [*Dolichoderus taschenbergi* Mayr)] (Fig. 3). When branches with aphid-infested twigs or leaves were tapped over a net, one or two of the numerous "ants" appeared slightly different; they proved to be *S. davisi.* The mirid also was collected from ant-attended colonies of a tiny yellow aphid [*Myzocallis bella* (Walsh)] on the same or nearby trees. Colonies of both aphids sometimes were found on the same terminal or even same leaf.

It is apparent now why *S. davisi* is so little known, rare in collections, and had not been encountered previously at the main study site. In pine barrens it is always taken with the ant *D. taschenbergi,* which it closely resembles; both are fuscous or nearly so, mostly glabrous, glossy, and of similar size. Distinguishing mirid from ant is difficult when the ratio in the net is 1:50 or 1:100. In addition, colonies of the myrmecophilic *L. allegheniensis,* and apparently also *M. bella,* occur only near nests of *D. taschenbergi* and thus are patchily distributed in a barren. Bradley and Hinks (1968) observed that nests of this ant were absent from habitat areas seemingly identical to those with nests. The scattered nests of *D. taschenbergi* remain in the same