

*Pseudoxenetus regalis* (Uhler)

*Distribution.* Reported from Ontario and Quebec south to Florida and west to the Great Lakes region and Oklahoma (Larochelle, 1984; Henry and Wheeler, 1988).

*Biology.* Blinn's (1988) study of *P. regalis* on white oak in Missouri showed that overwintered eggs hatched shortly after vegetative bud break (early to mid-April), nymphs developed on staminate catkins and tender foliage, adults appeared by early May, and were present only for 3–4 weeks. He noted that this univoltine oak specialist has been collected from other *Quercus* spp., which include members of the red and white oak groups.

At Frackville, egg hatch occurred while staminate catkins were developing but before vegetative bud break on *Q. ilicifolia*. First instars usually were collected during the first week of May, fifth instars about May 20, and the first adults by late May or early June. The somewhat myrmecomorphic nymphs develop rapidly on staminate catkins and perhaps also on expanding foliage. Unlike many of the mirids on scrub oak, egg hatch of *P. regalis* apparently takes place over a short period, and nymphal development is well synchronized; only two instars were present in any sample. Adults were most numerous (sometimes 30–40/sample) in early to mid-June and usually were found until late June or early July. The latest record was July 12.

*Pseudoxenetus regalis* was one of the most abundant mirids at Frackville and may be characteristic of most pine barrens. Because scrub oak in many other areas was sampled well after the disappearance of this early-season species, few records of *P. regalis* were obtained (Table 1).

*Reuteria fuscicornis* Knight

Recorded from Ontario south to Maryland and District of Columbia and west to Minnesota, and Iowa (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). This orthotyline has been reported mainly from American hornbeam (*Carpinus carolinianum* Walt.) and hop hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana* L.), but also from chestnut (*Castanea*) and dogwood (*Cornus*) (Knight, 1941; Henry, 1976). In Pennsylvania, *R. fuscicornis* was found only at the Scotia Barrens where small numbers of adults were taken from late August to mid-September. Because nymphs were not encountered, this species may be incidental on scrub oak, adults having dispersed from their breeding hosts. The collection of large numbers of *R. fuscicornis* from the Big Levels Barrens in Virginia and teneral adults in the Montague (Massachusetts) Plains suggests that *Q. ilicifolia* sometimes serves as a host.

*Reuteria querci* Knight

Known from New York to Georgia and west to Manitoba and Missouri (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). A new record is MAINE: York Co., Killick Pond and Waterboro barrens, Aug. 7–8, 1990. Bur oak has been recorded as its host in Illinois (Knight, 1941), Wisconsin (Akingbohunge et al., 1972), and Manitoba (Kelton, 1980); post oak (*Q. stellata* Wangenh.) is a host plant in North Carolina (Henry, 1976). *Reuteria querci* was found at Scotia Barrens, but was absent from the Frackville and Long Pond barrens in Pennsylvania. Fourth and fifth instars were collected in mid-July, fifth instars and teneral adults in late July. Adults were taken in the Glens Falls (New York) sand plains and, as noted above, in Maine barrens; the largest number of adults was collected at the Big Levels, Virginia, site.