

Subfamily Phylinae

Tribe Hallodapini

Teleorhinus tephrosicola Knight

Distribution. Described from pine barrens on Long Island, New York (Yaphank), and the New Jersey Pine Barrens (Lakehurst) (Knight, 1923), it has been reported since from Missouri and Pennsylvania (Henry and Wheeler, 1988).

Biology. The specific name refers to its apparent host, goat's-rue (*Tephrosia virginiana* L.), a characteristic plant of the Long Island barrens (Cryan, 1980). Late-season collection of the holotype and allotype on flowers of this plant at Yaphank may, however, represent merely a sitting record or dispersal to goat's-rue to feed on nectar or pollen. No other biological information is available on this seldom-collected mirid.

Teleorhinus tephrosicola, although never numerous in samples, was a characteristic scrub oak species at Frackville. First instars were collected as early as May 12, third instars were present by May 20, fifth instars by early June, and the first adults by mid- to late June. Adults were never as common as nymphs on *Q. ilicifolia*. In some years they were observed until late July, but usually they disappeared earlier (a dead adult was beaten from scrub oak on July 15).

The myrmecomorphic nymphs somewhat resemble those of *Pseudoxenetus regalis* but are darker and lack a white or yellowish scutellar spot. Nymphs of *T. tephrosicola* also move much more rapidly over host plants than *P. regalis* nymphs. In the laboratory, nymphs fed on staminate catkins and probed lateral veins and midribs of scrub oak leaves; they fed readily on crushed caterpillars.

In the Albany Pine Bush late instars were observed in early June and an adult in late June. This univoltine mirid also occurred on scrub oak in the Long Pond and Scotia barrens. Early-season collecting is needed to determine whether it is present in New England barrens.

Tribe Phylini

Plagiognathus guttulosus (Reuter)

Distribution. Recorded from Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas (also known from Mexico) (Henry and Wheeler, 1988). A new record is Pennsylvania (Frackville Barrens).

Biology. Information on host plants is limited to Knight's (1941) record from *Quercus* sp. in Illinois. *Plagiognathus guttulosus* has been collected at light in Illinois and Missouri (Knight, 1941; Blinn and Yonke, 1985).

This early-season inflorescence feeder was encountered only at Frackville. Overwintered eggs hatched in late April when staminate catkins were not fully developed and before leaves unfolded. Third instars were present by mid-May, fifth instars in late May (as early as the 20th), and the first adults in late May or the first week of June. Development takes place rapidly on staminate flowers, and the brownish late instars are well camouflaged on withering catkins. As in *Pseudoxenetus regalis*, populations consist of only one or two instars at any time; all fifth instars become adults within a several-day period. Adults generally were abundant (15–20+ individuals in samples) during mid-June, but their numbers declined quickly. In late June a female