

had dispersed to an inflorescence of fly poison, apparently to feed on nectar or pollen. The latest record of this univoltine bug was July 8.

*Psallus variabilis* (Fallén)

An immigrant species detected in North America on Long Island, New York, in 1979 (Hoebcke, 1980) and later reported from additional localities on Long Island (Wheeler and Hoebcke, 1982). A new record is MASSACHUSETTS: Barnstable Co., North Falmouth, May 28, 1988. On Long Island, nymphs developed on *Q. ilicifolia*, where they appeared to feed mainly on staminate catkins; adults of this adventive mirid have been collected on *Q. coccinea* (Wheeler and Hoebcke, 1982). This early-season, univoltine bug also was collected from scrub oak on Cape Cod, Massachusetts (as noted above), where nymphs were beaten from catkins.

Tribe Pilophorini

*Pilophorus furvus* Knight

*Distribution.* Described by Knight (1923) from the New Jersey Pine Barrens (Lakehurst), it is now known to occur in Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania (Schuh and Schwartz, 1988). Schuh and Schwartz did not list the Manitoba record of Bradley and Hinks (1968). Kelton (1980) also did not include *P. furvus* in his Miridae of the Prairie Provinces (he had, however, identified *P. furvus* from Manitoba for Bradley and Hinks), and Henry and Wheeler (1988) said that the Canadian record needed verification. New records are MAINE: York Co., Waterboro Barrens, Aug. 7, 1990, and MASSACHUSETTS: Franklin Co., Montague Plains, Aug. 4, 1990.

*Biology.* Schuh and Schwartz (1988), on the basis of information I provided for Pennsylvania populations, reported *P. furvus* from Virginia pine (*Pinus virginiana* Mill.) and from *Q. ilicifolia* (Frackville Barrens). If the Manitoba record of Bradley and Hinks (1968) is valid (I am inclined to accept it based on habitat type, their biological data, and the information I have obtained on this species in northeastern pine barrens), then *P. furvus* also lives on jack pine (*P. banksiana* Lam.), on which it attacks *Cinara* aphids that stray from ant-attended colonies.

Like *Schaffneria davisii* and *S. schaffneri*, *P. furvus* was collected on scrub oak when aphids tended by the ant *Dolichoderus taschenbergi* were located. At Frackville, it was found only in 1987. On July 8, a fourth and a fifth instar were taken with three adults from colonies of the aphid *Lachnus allegheniensis*; a week later, two adults were collected. *Schaffneria davisii* also was present in the same aphid colonies on both dates.

Schuh and Schwartz (1988) pointed out that members of the *P. furvus* species group typically develop on pines and that further field observations would determine whether the Frackville collections from scrub oak represented a breeding record. This species develops on Virginia pine in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the eastern United States (personal observations), as well as on jack pine in Manitoba (Bradley and Hinks, 1968). Collection of a few adults from *Dolichoderus*-attended aphid colonies on scrub oak in two New England barrens suggests that *P. furvus* belongs to the complex of myrmecomorphic Miridae associated with the aphid-ant-scrub oak sys-