

burned over or plowed under, few mirids survived to the following year, and Knight (1941), after establishing that *L. allii* overwintered as eggs deposited in stems, suggested that eliminating old stems and destroying nearby wild *Allium* spp. would control onion plant bugs.

It is likely that these early season, univoltine species are unable to reinfest onions successfully as many populations consist of a high proportion of brachypterous females; this loss of flight would prevent easy migration of large numbers of bugs from wild *Allium* spp. back into cultivated fields.

While the onion bugs have not attracted much attention in recent years, the potential exists for members of this genus to reach damaging numbers in commercial plantings and home gardens. If large reservoir patches of wild *Allium* spp. are present and if poor sanitation practices are followed, onion plant bugs could again become a major concern in the United States.

Labopidicola Kelton

Labopidicola Kelton, 1979: 757. Type-species: *Labopidea idahoensis* Knight.

Diagnosis.—Generally small to medium-sized mirids, length 3.30–4.70 mm in macropterous male and female, 2.75–3.20 mm in brachypterous female; body coloration yellow to bluish green, pubescence erect, suberect, and recumbent silvery and brown to fuscous setae (darker setae often becoming bristle-like), intermixed with recumbent sericeous setae, especially on head and pronotum. Head broad, distance across eyes wider than anterior margin of pronotum; vertex wide, nearly 3× the dorsal width of an eye, base with a distinct carina reaching across to posterior angles of each eye; rostrum short, stout, not reaching beyond apices of procoxae or middle of sternum; pronotum trapeziform, posterior angles strongly rounded, basal margin straight to weakly concave, middle of anterior margin often weakly sinuate, calli distinct, weakly concave, area just posterior sunken or depressed; mesoscutum broadly exposed, scutellum equilateral; hemelytra uniformly opaque green; membrane translucent to opaque, usually fumate or tinged with brown, totally brachypterous forms without hemelytral membrane common (brachyptery has not been observed in males); venter and legs uniformly greenish to testaceous. Male genitalia: Left paramere C-shaped with left side often slender and curved in toward base; right paramere generally globose with a slender spine or arm extending anteriorly when viewed *in situ*; aedeagus with 2–3 spiculi, ductus seminis thickened, tapering apically, secondary gonopore usually subapical, middle of basal margin of genital segment with a group of 2 or 3 irregularly shaped processes that are hidden when parameres are in position.

Remarks.—*Labopidicola* are recognized by the overall green color, the broad vertex with a distinct transverse basal carina, the short, thickened