

Table 4. Hemiptera collected on *Vaccinium globulare* leaves/stems. Families in bold indicate those with a potential biological association with the plant.

Family	Number	Biology Notes*
<b>Sternorrhyncha</b>		
<b>Aphididae spp.</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>Very large, diverse group. Found on almost all types of plants.</b>
Psyllidae	7	Phytophagous. Host-plant relationships are usually very specific.
Pseudococcidae	3	Known to be phytophagous. Some are of economic importance.
<b>Auchenorrhyncha</b>		
<b>Cicadellidae</b>		
<b>Typhlocybinae</b> <i>Dikraneura carneola</i> (Stål)	<b>84</b>	<b>Is polyphagous and is a known vector of western-X disease of stone fruits (<i>Prunus</i> spp.) (Kaloostian 1952).</b>
<b>Cicadellidae</b> <b>Aphrodinae spp.</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>Common and widely distributed. Some known to vector diseases.</b>
Cicadellidae spp. (Immature)	5	Very large, diverse group that live on almost all types of plants. Species usually specialize on a narrow range of host plants.
Cercopidae	13	Known to feed on a variety of shrubs, trees, and herbaceous plants.
<b>Heteroptera</b>		
<b>Miridae</b> <b><i>Lygus hesperus</i> Knight</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>Has been reported from more than one hundred species of plants in 24 families; known to cause damage to fruit crops (Scott 1977).</b>
Nabidae	8	Predators.
Pentatomidae 5 <i>Banasa</i> sp. 1 <i>Euschistus</i> sp.	6	Generalist plant feeders.
Miridae spp.	3	Most are phytophagous, some are predators.
Lygaeidae sp.	1	Most feed on seeds.
Piesmatidae sp.	1	Sap-feeders.

\*Biology notes from Schuh and Slater 1995 unless otherwise cited.