vertebrates many-lined salamander *(Stereochilus marginatus)* and mudminnow *(Umbra pygmaea),* and unidentified species of isopods, ostracods, copepods, and c1adocerans. The invertebrates are known prey of *Chologaster* (Cooper and Rohde, 1980).

During late April 1955 an electric transmission line was installed through the area and all the timber was removed to make this operation possible. The pool became exposed to sunlight and subsequently remained completely dry for a great portion of the summer and fall. No *Chologaster* have been found since the alteration of the habitat Increased water temperature and pool drying undoubtedly led to the local extirpation of *Chologaster* at this site. Before removal of the timber, the pool containing the swampfish was the only one in the area that never completely dried. Numerous additional collecting trips in 1955 yielded no swampfish at this or other locations in the Virginia portion of the Dismal Swamp. These observations suggest that *Chologaster corn uta* populations were declining in this area during the 1950s.

Acknowledgments

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Bothynotus johnstoni Knight in Virginia (Heteroptera: Miridae)

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Many species of the large family Miridae are specifically phytophagous, and such bugs are fairly easy to obtain by collecting on host plants. Others, frequently very rare in collections, appear to be ground dwellers and are taken by trapping techniques. The species under consideration at this time belongs in this category, and is moreover of particular interest owing to its striking sexual dimorphism: the females having convex and rather sclerotized hemelytra imparting the aspect of small beetles.

The genus *Bothynotus* was revised just over a decade ago (Henry, 1979), at which time existing knowledge about the several Nearctic species was reviewed. *B. johnstoni,* the second known Nearctic species, was named by Harry H. Knight in 1933 from a male collected at Carthage, Mississippi, and remained known only from that locality until appearance of Henry's paper, when material was recorded from central Florida (Highlands and Lake counties) and northern Georgia (Clarke and Union counties). Henry was able to match up the bizarre coleopteroid females with syntopic males, and provided an excellent drawing of a female from Georgia.

In sorting through the extensive pitfall samples made at three localities in Seashore State Park, City of Virginia Beach, by the Virginia Division of Natural Heritage in 1989 and 1990, technicians at the Virginia Museum of Natural History recovered a single female collected on 8 February 1990 from the drift fence sample established in a forested wetland site. It agrees in every respect with Henry's illustration (reproduced here as Fig. 1) and detailed description, and leaves no doubt about the identification. This discovery extends the known range of *B. johnstoni* some 700 km (420 miles) northeast of the Georgia localities and adds yet another element to the

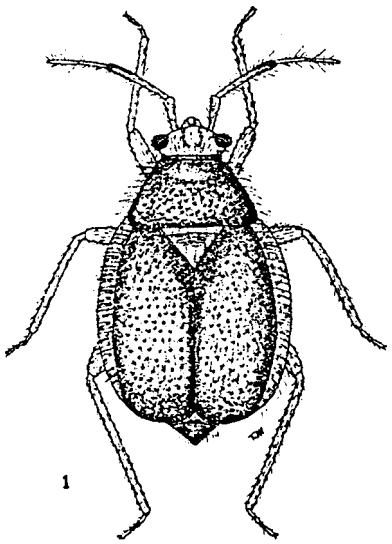

Fig. 1. *Bothynotus johnstoni* Knight, female (from Henry, 1979).

dominantly austral biota of Seashore State Park and to the heteropterous fauna of Virginia as well.

Males of this species have been taken chiefly at lights, females (probably not volant) mostly from pitfall traps. Those from Clarke County, Georgia, were from pitfalls set in sandy soil about 6 m from the Oconee River, in mixed oak-hickory woods. It is remarkable that the drift fence pitfalls in Seashore State Park, which were operated continuously for 15 months in sandy habitats, obtained but a single specimen. However, with over a hundred samples from various other sites in Virginia beach yet to be sorted, it seems possible that others may be recovered.

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Acanthocephala declivis (Say), a Coreid Bug New to the Virginia Fauna

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Four species of the coreid genus *Acanthocephala* occur in southeastern United States. One was recorded for Virginia in my synopsis of the squash bugs of the state (1975) and two others were listed as likely to occur. For one of the latter, *A. declivis* (Say), I noted that the northernmost known locality was Raleigh, North Carolina (Brimley, 1938), and prophesied that "It seems entirely probable that *declivis* will be discovered in south-central Virginia."

In recently transferring the Heteroptera from the insect collection donated by the University of Richmond to this Museum I was delighted to notice a strikingly big *Acanthocephala* which proved to be A *declivis* and therefore fulfilled the prophesy. The insect was collected by W. Russell on 20 July 1938 at Borgart's Beach on the James River, just north of Smithfield, Isle of Wight County. In extending the known range of the species approximately 220 km to the northeast, this record brings the known Virginia coreids to 16 and narrows the gap that existed with North Carolina's 19 species.

Now it becomes the turn of *A. femorata,* likewise known from central and eastern North Carolina, to be discovered in Virginia.

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