

ADDITIONAL HETEROPTERA NEW TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

G.G.E. SCUDDER

Department of Zoology
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C. V6T 2A9

ABSTRACT

The following 11 species are recorded from British Columbia: *Amnestus pallidus*, *Holcostethus piceus*, *Neottiglossa trilineata*, *Acrosternum hilare*, *Melanopleurus perplexus*, *Nysius fuscovittatus*, *Nysius paludicolus*, *Zeridoneus costalis*, *Anthocoris confusus*, *Barce fraterna*, and *Sigara alternata*.

INTRODUCTION

Research on the Heteroptera of British Columbia has led to the discovery of eleven species new to the province. These are listed, together with notes on their identification and distribution. The genera can be keyed in Slater and Baranowski (1978). Material is deposited in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa [CNC] and the Spencer Entomological Museum at the University of British Columbia [UBC].

FAMILY CYDNIDAE

Amnestus pallidus Zimmer

Amnestus [sic] *pallidus* Zimmer 1910, Can. Ent. 42: 166.

A member of the subfamily Amnestinae, which can be recognized by having the clavi meeting behind the scutellum, forming a commissure about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ the length of the scutellum. This small (2-3 mm) pale ferruginous bug characteristically has the juga each with 5 marginal pegs, the rostrum not extending beyond the middle coxae and with segment 3 less than twice as long as segment 1.

The species ranges from Quebec and Ontario and Massachusetts south to Georgia, and west to Washington and California (Froeschner 1960; McPherson 1982). It has been collected on *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (Compositae) (Stoner 1920).

B.C. material examined: 1♂, Westbank, soil sample, *Hypericum* area, 24.vi.1955 (Wilson, Wakefield) [CNC].

FAMILY PENTATOMIDAE

Holcostethus piceus (Dallas)

Pentatoma? *piceus* Dallas 1852, List Hem. B.M. 1: 236.

Holcostethus piceus, Kirkaldy 1909, Cat. Hem.: 48.

The genus *Holcostethus* can be keyed in McPherson (1982), and has been reviewed for North America by McDonald (1974). *H. piceus* has a black connexivum bordered by a narrow yellow margin, abdominal venter fuscous, antennal segments fuscous except at joints, scutellum with distinct yellow tip and broadly rounded at the apex, and juga not contiguous in front of tylus.

The species has been recorded from Quebec west to Alberta, and south to Illinois and Colorado (McPherson 1982). Nothing is known about the life history.

B.C. material examined: 1♀, Quesnel, 10.vii.1949 (G.J. Spencer) [UBC].

Neottiglossa trilineata (Kirby)

Pentatoma (*Neottiglossa*) *trilineata* Kirby 1837, in J. Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana 4: 276.

Neottiglossa trilineata can be keyed in McPherson (1982). The species has a triangular-shaped head, non-tumescens juga, with head dorsally black, without a median yellow line, but with deep punctures.

The range of *N. trilineata* extends from Nova Scotia, Quebec, northern Michigan and Nebraska west to British Columbia and California (McPherson 1982). Nothing is known about the life history.

B.C. material examined: 1♀, Prince George, 30 mi E, 18.viii.1970 (G.G.E. Scudder) [UBC]; 1♂, Summerland, 26.ix.1932 (A.N. Gartrell) [CNC]; 1♂, Summit Lake, mi 392 Alaska Hwy., 4200', 31.vii.1959 (R.E. Leech) [CNC]; 1♀, Telegraph Creek, Sawmill Lake, 1100', beside lake, 28.viii.1960 (R. Pilfrey) [CNC].

Acrosternum hilare Say

Pentatoma hilaris Say 1831, Hem. Het. N. Amer. New Harmony: 5.

Rhopigaster sarpinus Dallas 1851, List Hem. B.M. 1: 276.

Nezara hilaris, Ulmer 1878, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 19 (4): 380.

Acrosternum hilare, Parshley 1915, Psyche 22: 175.

Rolston (1983) has recently reviewed the genus *Acrosternum* in the Western Hemisphere, and shown that all species belong to the subgenus *Chinavia* Orian. *H. hilare* can be keyed in McPherson (1982) and Rolston (1983). This large (13-19 mm) green pentatomid has the lateral margins of the pronotum straight or nearly so, the jugae equal to tylus in length, and the rostrum reaches at least to the hind coxae.

H. hilare occurs in Ontario and Quebec, and ranges apparently throughout the United States (Rolston 1983). The species has been collected from a wide range of host plants (see list in McPherson (1982)), and is of some economic importance (Rolston 1983), having been collected on cotton, peach, pear, apple, apricot, corn, asparagus, grape, cow-pea, cherry, strawberry, plum, tomato,

orange, etc. This species is evidently univoltine in the northern part of the range, overwintering as an adult.

B.C. material examined: 1♀, Oliver, 4 km N, 6.vi.1981 (S.G. Cannings); 1♂, *id.*, ex. *Urtica*, 18.v.1984 [UBC]. 1♂ 1♀ Osoyoos, Haynes Ecol. Res., on choke cherry (*Prunus virginiana*), 12.v.1983 (S.G. Cannings) [UBC]; 1♂, Vaseux L., on mock orange *Philadelphus lewisii*, 27.viii.1986 (G.G.E. Scudder) [UBC].

FAMILY LYGAEIDAE

Melanopleurus perplexus Scudder

Melanopleurus perplexus Scudder 1981, Can. Ent. 113: 751.

This small (4-6 mm) species can be keyed in Scudder (1981), being recognized by having a pale spot on the vertex, black ostiolar peritreme, and dusky hemelytra with a distinct golden pubescence.

Described originally from Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the species is now known from British Columbia.

B.C. material examined: 1♀, Peace River, Hwy. 29, 32 km W of Charlie L., 5.viii.1982 (G.G.E. Scudder) [UBC].

Nysius fuscovittatus Barber

Nysius fuscovittatus Barber 1958, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 60: 70.

This rather large species (♂ 4.7 (range 4.4-5.3) mm; ♀ 5.4 (range 4.7-6.3) mm), characteristically has the rostrum extending onto the abdomen, the abdominal sterna being black. It was described from Alaska and Alberta (Jasper) (see below). The species also occurs in British Columbia and the Yukon. I have found *N. fuscovittatus* to be associated with *Dryas drummondii* Rich. (Rosaceae), and can be collected on the dried seed heads, usually in large number.

Material examined: BRITISH COLUMBIA: 27♂ 16 ♀, Golden, 7 mi E, 1.vii.1982 (G.G.E. Scudder); 4♂ 28♀, Liard River, 8.7 km S, 31.vii.1982 (G.G.E.S.); 2♀, Muncho Lake Prov. Park, Strawberry Flats, 31.vii.1982 (G.G.E.S.); 5♀, Muncho Lake Prov. Park, Trout R., 31.vii.1982 (G.G.E.S.); 8♂ 7♀, Parson, 11 mi N, 1.viii.1982 (G.G.E.S.); 1♂ 3♀, Peterson Cr., Muncho L., 20 km S, 1.viii.1982 (G.G.E.S.); 2♂ 4♀, Racing R., km 670 Alaska Hwy., 1.viii.1982 (G.G.E.S.); 1♂ 1♀, Stewart, 13.5 km E, Bitter Cr., 23.vii.1983 (G.G.E.S.); 11♂ 15♀, Stewart, 43 km E, Stromm Cr., 22.vii.1983 (G.G.E.S.); 10♂ 9♀, Stone Mt. Prov. Park, Summit L., 10.5 km N, 1.viii.1982 (G.G.E.S.) [UBC]. YUKON: 9♂ 4♀, Campbell Hwy., Lapie Canyon, 19.vii.1983 (G.G.E.S.); 6♂ 7♀, Kluane L., mi 1054 Alaska Hwy., 20.vii.1979 (G.G.E.S.); 73♂ 49♀, *id.*, 16.vii.1982; 1♂ 1♀, Long's Cr., 4 km N, km 1863 Alaska Hwy., 22.vii.1979 (G.G.E.S.); 16♂ 33♀, Ogilvie R., km 293 Dempster Hwy., 65° 55' N 137° 22' W, 22.vii.1982 (G.G.E.S.); 119♂ 109♀, Pine L., km 1626 Alaska Hwy., 9.vii.1983 (G.G.E.S.); 13♂ 14♀, South Canal Rd., km 218, Lapie Cr., 19.vii.1983 (G.G.E.S.) [UBC].

Nysius paludicolus Barber

Nysius paludicola Barber 1949, Bull. Brooklyn Ent. Soc. 44: 144.

This species lives in salt marshes, feeding on *Salicornia* (Barber 1949). It can be recognized by the rather large size (5.3 mm), long antennae, long bucculae and the contracted part of the costal margin which equals the length of the unicolorous scutellum.

While originally described from Washington and Alberta, the Alberta material from Jasper was subsequently included in the type material of *N. fuscovittatus* (Barber 1958).

B.C. material examined: 15♂ 27♀, Tsawwassen Beach, 21.vii.1962 (G.G.E. Scudder); 1♂ 4♀, *id.*, 27.vi.1965 [UBC].

Zeridoneus costalis (Van Duzee)

Perigenes costalis Van Duzee 1909, Can. Ent. 41: 373.

Zeridoneus costalis, Barber 1918, J.N.Y. Ent. Soc. 26: 45.

This large (6.5-8 mm) ground dwelling Myodochine Lygaeid is illustrated by Slater and Baranowski (1978). It lacks a stridulatory area on the abdomen, has only a shallow constriction between the lobes of the pronotum, and has the first tarsomere of the hind tarsus 3X the combined length of the terminal two tarsomeres.

This species is recorded from Alberta to Quebec and from Maryland to North and South Dakota (Slater 1964).

B.C. material examined: 1♂ 1♀, Attachie, 4 km E, 5.viii.1982 (G.G.E. Scudder) [UBC]; 1♀, Hudson Hope, 5.viii.1982 (G.G.E.S.) [UBC]; 1♂ 1♀, Peace River, 32 km W of Charlie Lake on Hwy. 29, 5.viii.1982 (R.A. Cannings) [UBC]; 1♀, Wasa, 7.viii.1970 (L.A. Kelton) [CNC].

FAMILY ANTHOCORIDAE

Anthocoris confusus Reuter

Anthocoris confusus Reuter 1884, Monogr. Anthoc.: 71.

This species can be keyed in Kelton (1978). It has the clavus, corium, inner part of embolium and inner angle of the cuneus pruinose; the rest of the cuneus and costal part of the embolium is shiny.

The species is a European introduction and in Canada is most abundant on *Fagus*, *Acer*, *Tilia*, *Dentaria* and *Rosa*. It has been reported from Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, Maine and Tennessee (Kelton 1978).

B.C. material examined: 1♀, Vancouver, 1.v.1977 (G.G.E. Scudder) [UBC].

FAMILY REDUVIIDAE

Barce fraterna Say

Ploiaria fraterna Say 1831, Hem. Het. N. Amer. New Harmony: 33.

Barce flaterna, Banks 1909, Psyche 16 (3): 47.

This species is a member of the subfamily Emesinae. *B. fraterna* has an angular or spiniform process on the clypeus, the pale stripe on the ventral surface of the head is as wide as the interocular space and is without a dark spot ventrally on each side behind the eye. The upper margin of the pygophore has a broad squarish process, but there is no erect spine within the upper border.

It is distributed throughout the western, southwestern and northern United States, Mexico, Cuba, Jamaica, Colombia and Ecuador (Wygodzinsky 1966).

B.C. material examined: 1♀, Lytton, 26.vii.1931 (G.J. Spencer); 1♀, *id.*, 23.viii.1931; 5♂ 5♀, Peace River, Hwy. 29, 32 km W of Charlie L., 5.viii.1982 (G.G.E.Scudder); 1♂, Vancouver, University Endowment Lands, nr. S.W. Marine Drive and 41st Ave., 29.viii.1984 (G.G.E.S.) [UBC].

FAMILY CORIXIDAE

Sagara alternata (Say)

Corixa alternata Say 1825, J. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. 4: 329
Sigara (Vermicorixa) alternata, Hungerford 1948, Univ. Kans. Sci. Bull. 32: 653.

S. alternata has the hemelytra with the postnodal pruinose area and the claval pruinose area of equal length, and the thorax with the mesoepimeron narrow (Hungerford 1948).

The species occurs from Nova Scotia to Alberta, and across most of the United States.

B.C. material examined: 1♂, Delta, Burns bog, 2.x.1984 (J. Lancaster); 1♂ 1♀, Vancouver, Van Dusen Botanic Gardens, ornamental pond, 16.iv.1985 (G.G.E. Scudder) [UBC].

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ERRATUM

In Wilkinson, P.R. 1984. Hosts and distribution of Rocky Mountain wood ticks (*Dermacentor andersoni*) at a tick focus in British Columbia rangeland, Vol. 81: 57-71, table 2, footnote 1: the entry "1 muskrat on July 20", should be "1 weasel on July 20". The name *Mustela* was somehow transposed into muskrat.