

Additional provincial and state records for Heteroptera (Hemiptera) in Canada and the United States

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ABSTRACT

New provincial and/or state records are given for 73 species of Heteroptera in Canada and the United States. *Lygaeospilus brevipilus* is reported new to the United States, and *Corythaica acuta* and *Sehirus cinctus cinctus* new to Canada. *Eremocoris melanotus* is synonymized with *E. semicinctus*.

Key Words: Records, Heteroptera, Canada, United States

INTRODUCTION

Over the past few years, a study of the Heteroptera in various museum collections has resulted in the detection of a number of new provincial and state records for Canada and the United States. These records are additional to those listed for Canada in Maw et al. (2000) and subsequent publications. For the United States, the distribution records are additional to those listed in Henry and Froeschner (1988) and subsequent publications.

The higher classification follows Maw et al. (2000), but the lygaeid subfamily Orsillinae is raised to family status following Sweet (2000). Species are listed in alphabetical order under each family, and the data are cited as recorded on the specimen labels.

Museum abbreviations are as follows:

AMNH – American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY (R. T. Schuh)

CAS – California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA (P. H. Arnaud, Jr., N. D. Penny)

CNC – Canadian National Collection of Insects, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, ON (R. G. Foottit)

DBUC – Department of Biological Sciences, University of Calgary, Calgary, AB (J. E. Swann)

JBWM – J. B. Wallis and R. E. Roughly Entomological Collection, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB (T. Galloway, R. E. Roughley)

LEM – Lyman Entomological Museum, Macdonald College, McGill University, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC (S. Boucher, T. A. Wheeler)

NBM – New Brunswick Museum, St. John, NB (D. F. McAlpine)

NSM – Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, Halifax, NS (A. Hebda, B. Wright)

OSU – Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR (J. D. Lattin)

PFC – Pacific Forestry Centre, Natural Resources Canada, Victoria, BC (L. M. Humble)

RAM – Royal Alberta Museum, Edmonton, AB (A. T. Finnamore)

RBCM – Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, BC (C. Copley, R. A. Cannings)

ROM – Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, ON (D. C. Curry)

RSM – Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Saskatoon, SK (R. R. Hooper, R. Poulin)

UASM – Strickland Museum, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB (D. Shpeley)

UBC – Spencer Entomological Collection, Beaty Biodiversity Museum, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC (K. M. Needham)

UCB – Essig Museum of Entomology, University of California, Berkeley, CA (C. B. Barr)

USNM – United States National Museum, Washington, DC (T. J. Henry)

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WFBM – William F. Barr Entomological Museum, University of Idaho, Moscow, ID (W. F. Barr, F. W. Merichel)

WSU – James Entomological Collection, Department of Entomology, Washington State University, Pullman, WA (R. S. Zack)

NEW CANADIAN AND U.S. STATE RECORDS

Infraorder NEPOMORPHA

Family GELASTOCORIDAE

Gelastocoris oculatus (Fabricius)

The Gelastocoridae were revised by Todd (1955), who provided a key to species. *Gelastocoris oculatus* is widely distributed in the United States, but in Canada, it is reported from only British Columbia, Manitoba, and Ontario (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **VIRGINIA**: 3♂ 1♀, Botetourt Co., Buchanan, James R., 27.vi.1993 (H. Nadel) [RBCM].

Infraorder LEPTOPODOMORPHA

Family SALDIDAE

Saldula nigrita Parshley

The Canadian species of *Saldula* have been keyed by Brooks and Kelton (1967). *Saldula nigrita* is widely distributed across Canada, and it has been recorded from the Yukon (Scudder 1997).

New record. **NORTH WEST TERRITORIES**: 2♂, Martin R., 61°55'N 121°35'W, MR3-3S120772, Pan trap 2, 12.vii.1972 (MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Study Fort Simpson Region) [CNC].

Infraorder CIMICOMORPHA

Family NABIDAE

Pagasa fusca (Stein)

Kerzhner (1993) distinguished *Pagasa fusca* from *P. nigripes* Harris on the basis of differences in the male and female genitalia. He noted that, in *Pagasa fusca*, the legs are yellow and the femora orange or reddish. Kerzhner (1993) clarified some of the earlier distribution records for *P. fusca*, but did not cite the species from Washington State.

New record. **WASHINGTON**: 1♂, Walla Walla, ix.1931 (K. E. Gibson) [WFBM].

Family MIRIDAE

Deraeocoris incertus Knight

This species can be identified by using the keys in Knight (1921) and Razafimahatratra (1981). It has previously been recorded in Canada from only British Columbia (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **ALBERTA**: 1♀, Kananaskis, Barrier Lake Field Station, 51°01'49"N 115°02'W, Malaise trap, 900-2100, 8.viii.2009 (Larry Wu) [DBUC].

Melanotrichus coagulatus (Uhler)

Illustrated by Kelton (1980) and keyed by Kelton (1980) and Henry (1991), *M. coagulatus* has silvery scale-like setae on the dorsum in patches, a membrane with a small dusky-brown patch just beyond the veins, and brown to fuscous tibial spines. The insect is widely distributed in North America (Henry and Wheeler 1988; Maw et al. 2000) and was previously recorded from the Yukon (Scudder 1997).

New record. **ALASKA**: 2♂ 2♀, Fairbanks, U. of A. Campus, Malaise trap powerline cut, 26.vi-1.vii.1979 (B. Wright) [NSM].

Paraproba cincta Van Duzee

Schwartz and Scudder (2000) clarified the identity of *Paraproba cincta* and made *P. nigrivervis* Van Duzee a junior synonym. *Paraproba cincta* can be distinguished from *P. hamata* Van Duzee by the following characteristics: in *P. cincta*, the length of the lateral margin of the cuneus is equal to or greater than the posterior width of the pronotum, the apex of the clavus lacks a small black mark, and the corium is uniformly pale green and has no faint black cloud.

New record. **ALBERTA**: 1♂, Kananaskis, University of Calgary Barrier Lake Field Station, 51°01'49"N 115°02'W, Malaise, meadow site, viii.2003 (AMNH_PBI 00395256) [DBUC].

Pinalitus solivagus (Van Duzee)

The species of *Pinalitus* in North America were keyed by Kelton (1977). *Pinalitus solivagus* can be distinguished by the mottled hemelytra, short rostrum, and shape of the male parameres.

New record. **ALBERTA**: 1♀, Kananaskis Field Station, 51°01'49"N 115°02'W, gravel pit site, 6-11.viii.2003 (AMNH_PBI 00395238) [DBUC].

Plagiognathus albatrus (Van Duzee)

Plagiognathus albatrus was keyed recently by Schuh (2001), who also provided a colour photograph of the species. Schuh (2001) cites the distribution as eastern North America, from Quebec south to the Gulf Coast, west to central Texas and the foothills of the Colorado Rockies. In Canada, *P. albatrus* is recorded from most provinces east of Alberta (Schuh 2001). The following record for British Columbia evidently represents an alien introduction.

New record. **BRITISH COLUMBIA**: 5♂, 2♀, Kelowna, ex *Platanus hybrida* Brot., vi. 2012 (S. Archeampong) [CNC].

Plagiognathus shoshonea Knight

Plagiognathus shoshonea was keyed recently by Schuh (2001), who also provided a colour photograph of the species. In Canada, *P. shoshonea* has been reported previously from Alberta and British Columbia (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **SASKATCHEWAN**: 1♀, Fort Walsh, prairie hillside, 2.viii.1979 (K. Roney) [RSM].

Prepops borealis Knight

This species was keyed by Kelton (1980). It is distinguished by the black scutellum and black hemelytra. In Canada, *P. borealis* had been reported previously from British Columbia to Nova Scotia (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **NORTH WEST TERRITORIES**: 2♂, Martin R., 61°55'N 121° 35'W, MR3-3S200772, Pan trap 4, 20.vii. 1972 (MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Study Fort Simpson Region) [CNC].

Sericophanes heidemanni Poppius

Keyed and illustrated by Kelton (1980), this species was previously reported in Canada, from British Columbia to Saskatchewan, and also in Ontario and Quebec (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **NOVA SCOTIA**: 1 (abdomen missing), Lun. Co., New Ross, swept from marsh at Ross Farm, 31.vii.1984 (Wright, Morris) [NSM].

Sixeonotus rostratus Knight

Keyed and illustrated by Kelton (1980), this species has previously been recorded in

Canada from only Alberta and Saskatchewan (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **BRITISH COLUMBIA**: 1♂, Bull River Valley, south end, 49°29'41.3"N 115°24'51.2"W, 11U 614832 5483663, 873m, 28.vii.2011 (C. & D. Copley) [RBCM].

Trigonotylus flavicornis Kelton

Recently keyed with characteristics illustrated by Scudder and Schwartz (2012), this species has been recorded in North America from only Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Kelton 1970, 1980; Henry and Wheeler 1988; Maw et al. 2000).

New records. **BRITISH COLUMBIA**: 2♂ 4♀, Chilcotin, 27.vii.1920 (E. R. Buckell) [CNC; UBC]; 1♂, Chilcotin, 20.viii.1930 (G. J. Spencer) [CNC].

Family TINGIDAE*Corythaica acuta* Drake

This species is keyed by Gibson (1919) and Hurd (1945). It has been recorded from only Colorado, Montana, and Nevada (Froeschner 1988f). G. G. E. Scudder collected comparative material in Colorado (Pawnee Nat. Grassland Hdq., 9.viii. 1973). This entry represents a new species for Canada.

New records. **ALBERTA**: 1♂, CFB Suffield, NWA, 50°23.466'N 110°36.768'W, PT 1.3.2, 1-16.vi.1994 (A. T. Finnamore) [RAM]; 3♀, id., PT 1.3.3, 16-29.vi.1994 (A.T. Finnamore) [CNC; RAM]; 1♀, id., PT 1.3.2, 16-29.vii.1994 (A. T. Finnamore) [RAM]; 3♀, id., PT 1.3.3, 16-29.vii.1994 (A. T. Finnamore) [CNC; RAM]; 1♂, id., PT 1.3.2, 16.viii-17.ix.1994 (A. T. Finnamore) [RAM].

Hesperotingis occidentalis Drake

This species is distinguished from other species in the genus in northwest North America by the following characteristics: a rostrum that reaches only the middle coxae, and a costal area of the corium that has one complete row of areoles in the middle and a double row of areoles near the base and the apex.

New record. **MONTANA**: 7♀, Glacier N.P., Babb, 10 mi W, 8.viii.1969 (Oman) [OSU].

Infraorder PENTATOMOMORPHA
Family ARADIDAE

Aradus aequalis Say

Keyed by Matsuda (1977), with photographs of both male and female in dorsal view, this species has been recorded in Canada from only Ontario and Quebec (Matsuda 1977; Maw et al. 2000). However, it is widely distributed in the eastern United States (Froeschner 1988a).

New record. **MICHIGAN**: 4♀, Ingham Co., Michigan St. U. Campus, 12.viii.1978 (B. D. Ainscough) [RBCM].

Aradus kormilevi Heiss

This species was keyed and illustrated by Matsuda (1977) as *Aradus cinnamomeus* Panzer. However, Heiss (1980) showed that North American specimens under this name were a new species. *Aradus kormilevi* occurs across Canada from British Columbia to Nova Scotia (Maw et al. 2000), and is widely distributed in the United States (Froeschner 1988a).

New record. **OREGON**: 1♂ 2♀, Lake Co., 23 mi W of Adel, under bark, 17.v.1957 (W. J. Hogg) [RBCM].

Aradus nigrinus canadensis Parshley

Described by Parshley (1929) from Banff, Alberta, and keyed by Matsuda (1977), this aradid has to date been recorded from only Alberta.

New record. **BRITISH COLUMBIA**: 1♂, Monkman Rd. [mi 15], *Picea glauca*, 15.vi.1965 [(R. Wood)] (FIS 65-5793-01) [PFC].

Aradus similis Say

Keyed and illustrated by Matsuda (1977), this species has not previously been recorded from New Brunswick (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **NEW BRUNSWICK**: 1♀, St. John, Rockwood Pk., 5.viii.1954 (J. F. Brimley) [CNC].

Family RHOPALIDAE*Boisea trivittata* (Say)

Illustrated by Blatchley (1926), Froeschner (1942), and Henry (1988), the box-elder plant bug is widely distributed in North America, although early western records refer to *B. rubrolineata* Barber (Barber 1956; Henry 1988).

New record. **WYOMING**: 3♀, Ft. Laramie, 25.x.1973 (W. J. M.) [RBCM].

Rhopalus tigrinus (Schilling)

First reported from eastern North America, *R. tigrinus* was keyed and illustrated by Hoebeke and Wheeler (1982). This species occurs in many western states (Wheeler and Hoebeke 1999) and in the southern interior of British Columbia (Scudder 2007).

New records. **IDAHO**: 1♀, Canyon Co., Parma, Sample #F11, 17.vii.2000, Mary Gardiner MS thesis voucher specimen: collected from Hop-*Humulus lupulus* (Urticales: Cannabaceae) [WFBM]; 1♂, Canyon Co., Parma, sample #F52, 20.viii.2001, Mary Gardiner MS thesis voucher specimen: collected from Hop-*Humulus lupulus* (Urticales: Cannabaceae); [green label] 'Lygaeidae unident. Sp. #2' [WFBM]; 1♀, Latah Co., Moscow, 20.vi.1963 (D. J. Schotzko) [WFBM]; 1♀, Latah Co., Kendrick, 3 mi SE, 23.iv.1981 (D. J. Schotzko) [WFBM]; 1♂, Latah Co., Kendrick, 3 mi E, 14.v.1982 (D. J. Schotzko) [WFBM]; 1♂ 1♀, Latah Co., Genesee, 1.5 mi N, UI Kambitsch Farm, ex *Brassica napus*, 25.vii.2001 (A. A. Stehr) [WFBM]; 1♂ Latah Co., Moscow, 5 mi E, Robinson Park, 22.iv.2005 (Brent J. Werner) [WFBM].

Stictopleurus knighti Harris

Redescribed and keyed by Göllner-Scheiding (1975), this species was reported in Canada from Quebec by Roch (2008). In the United States, it is recorded from Michigan, Minnesota, and Wyoming (Henry 1988).

New record. **NEW BRUNSWICK**: 1♀, Restigouche Co., Jacquet River Gorge PNA, 47.8207°N 65.9961°W, 25.vi.2008 (R. P. Webster) [NBM 030638].

Family ARTHENEIDAE*Chilacis typhae* (Perris)

An alien species in North America, *C. typhae* was illustrated by Wheeler and Fetter (1987), and is known to be widely distributed both in Canada and the United States. Although already recorded from many states (Wheeler and Fetter 1987; Wheeler and Stoops 1999; Wheeler 2002), this is the first report from Idaho.

New record. **IDAHO**: 1♂, Latah County, Moscow, Paradise Creek, 1.v.2005 (Brent J. Werner) [WFBM].

Family BERYTIDAE

Berytinus minor (Herrich-Schaeffer)

This alien species in Canada was keyed by Scudder (1991), and the characteristics of the head were illustrated. It is also keyed and illustrated by Henry (1997). Until now, the species has been known only from Ontario eastwards to Newfoundland, in Canada (Scudder and Foottit 2006). Wheeler (1970, 1971) gives details of the occurrence and biology of the species in North America.

New record. **BRITISH COLUMBIA**: 1♂, Victoria, University of Victoria, 28.ix.2009 (Clarissa Bruckal) [RBCM].

Family CYMIDAE*Cymus luridus* Stål

The *Cymus* species were keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946) and Hamid (1975). *Cymus luridus* is a Nearctic species, widely distributed in North America (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New record. **MONTANA**: 1♀, Lake Co., Swan Lake, flight, 22.vii.1962 [WFBM].

Family GEOCORIDAE*Geocoris atricolor* Montandon

Keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946), *G. atricolor* in Canada is recorded from British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010a); in the United States, it is confined to the west (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New record. **SOUTH DAKOTA**: 1♀, Badlands, 13.ix.1963 (G. G. E. Scudder) [Scudder Coll.].

Geocoris howardi Montandon

Keyed and illustrated by Readio and Sweet (1982). This species is widely distributed across boreal North America.

New records. **IDAHO**: 1♀, Canyon Co., Parma, alfalfa, 9.viii.1971 (N. D. Waters) [WFBM]; 1♀, Latah Co., Moscow-Manis Lab., 10.ix.1984 (D. J. Schotzko) [WFBM].

Geocoris pallens Stål

Geocoris pallens was keyed and illustrated by Readio and Sweet (1982). They note that this species has been collected from most of the western United States and has a range eastwards to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas. In Canada, it has long been known from British Columbia (Torre-Bueno 1925, 1946; Downes 1927) and was recently recorded from Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010a).

New records. **ALBERTA**: 1♂, Brocket, 19 km N, 49°43'N 113°45'W, 1410m, pan trap collection Code No. D1-10-Y1, 6-10.viii.1998 (K. White) [CNC]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♀, Maryhill, on alfalfa, 23.iv.1938 (Gray & Schuh) [OSU]; 1♀, Oroville, E. Osoyoos L., 48°58'N 119°25'W, Purshia assoc., AN BGxh1, Pitfall trap O5-2, 9.viii-10.ix.1995 (G. G. E. Scudder) [UBC].

Family LYGAEIDAE*Lygaeospilus brevipilus* Scudder

Described, illustrated and keyed by Scudder (1981), *L. brevipilus* is also keyed by Slater (1992). To date, it has been recorded from only British Columbia. The records below constitute a new species to the United States.

New records. **CALIFORNIA**: 1♀, Siskiyou Co., Bartle, 1 mi SE, 8-10.vi.1974 (J. Doyen) [UCB]. **IDAHO**: 1♀, Moscow, 2560', 21.v.1928 [WFBM]. **OREGON**: 1♂ 2♀, Wallowa Co., Enterprise, 5 mi N, 3760', roadside sweeping, 30.vi.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU].

Lygaeus truncatulus Stål

Keyed by Brailovsky (1978) and Slater (1992), this western species has been reported to date from Arizona, California, and Mexico, south to South America (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New records. **OREGON**: 1♂, Klamath County, mouth Williamson Cr., on *Asclepias*, 17.vi.1958 (Joe Schuh) [OSU]; 1♂, Klamath L., Eagle Ridge, 27.v.1924 (C. L. Fox) [CAS].

Melacoryphus lateralis (Dallas)

Melacoryphus lateralis is keyed by Slater (1992). It is a western North American species also recorded from Mexico (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New records. **NEBRASKA**: 2♂ 2♀, Lincoln Co., North Platte, 27.vii.1978 (H.W. Homan) [WFBM]. **NEW MEXICO**: 1♀, Doña Ana Co., Las Cruces, 7.x.1991 (J. B. Johnson) [WFBM]. **NEVADA**: 1♂, Lincoln Co., Pioche, Penstemon, 9.vii.1965 (W. F. Barr) [WFBM]. **OREGON**: 1♀, Warner V., 15.viii.1934 (McLeod) [CAS].

Melanopleurus belfragei Stål

This species, keyed by Slater (1992), has been reported from Arizona, California, New

Mexico, Texas, and Mexico (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New record. **NEVADA**: 2♀, Clark Co., Kyle Canyon, Encelia, 19.vi.1967 (S. M. Hogue) [WFBM].

Neacoryphus bicrucis (Say)

Keyed by Slater (1992), *N. bicrucis* is widely distributed in North America, and occurs from Mexico to Brazil (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New records. **OREGON**: 4♂ 3♀, Detroit, Willamette Nat. Forest, Humbug Forest Camp 44, 17.vii.1941 (H. & F. Daniels) [WFBM]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♀, Whitman Co., Wawawai, 24.x.1989 (R. J. Sawby) [WFBM].

Oncopeltus fasciatus (Dallas)

This well-known migratory lygaeid, keyed by Slater (1992), is widely distributed in North and South America, but is not recorded from New Mexico by Ashlock and Slater (1988).

New records. **NEW MEXICO**: 2♀, Hidalgo Co., Rodeo, 1 mi S., 26.vi.1969 (D. E. Foster, L. S. Hawkins, R. L. Penrose) [WFBM]; 1♂, McKinley Co., Zuni, 11 mi NE, *Asclepias*, 23.vii.1969 (D. E. Foster, R. L. Penrose) [WFBM].

Family ORSILLIDAE

Belonochilus numenius (Say)

This species was keyed by Blatchley (1926) and Torre-Bueno (1946). Until now, in Canada, *B. numenius* has been recorded only in Ontario (Maw et al. 2000), although it is widely distributed in the United States (Ashlock and Slater 1988). The seasonal history, habits, and immature stages of this species were described by Wheeler (1984). The usual host is sycamore or American plane tree (*Plantanus occidentalis* L.). The following record for British Columbia evidently represents an alien introduction into this province.

New record. **BRITISH COLUMBIA**: 3♂ 2♀, Kelowna, 49°53'16.84"N 119°25'23.75"W, 1245 ft., on London plane, 9.ix.2011 (Susanna Acheampong) [CNC].

Neortholomus scolopax (Say)

Keyed by Hamilton (1983), *N. scolopax* is distributed across southern Canada, the

continental United States, Mexico and Guatemala.

New records. **OREGON**: 6♂ 3♀, Corvallis, on strawberry, 21.vii.1935 (K. Gray) [OSU]; 1♀, Maclean, 7.iii.1933 (J. Schuh) [OSU]; 1♀, Peoria, 24.vii.1928 (J. E. Davis) [OSU].

Nysius insoletus Barber

Described and keyed by Barber (1947), *N. insoletus* has been recorded from only Colorado and Utah (Ashlock and Slater 1988). Idaho specimens have been compared with paratypes from Utah [USNM].

New record. **IDAHO**: 2♀, Bingham Co., SE of Blackfoot, 12.vii.1956 (H. W. Smith) [WFBM].

Nysius raphanus Howard

Keyed by Barber (1947), *N. raphanus* occurs widely in North America, Mexico, and the West Indies (Ashlock and Slater 1988). It is illustrated by Baranowski and Slater (2005). Previous to the record below, it has not been reported from Washington State.

New record. **WASHINGTON**: 1♂, Franklin Co., Palouse Falls, 13.viii.1971 (A. R. Gittins) [WFBM].

Nysius tenellus Barber

Described and keyed by Barber (1947), *N. tenellus* occurs widely in western North America (Ashlock and Slater 1988). In Canada, it has been reported previously from British Columbia and Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010a).

New record. **ALBERTA**: 1♂, Medicine Hat, 6.vi.1932 (O. Bryant) [CAS].

Family OXYCARENIDAE

Crophius albidus Barber

Described and keyed by Barber (1938), *C. albidus* to date has been recorded from only Utah. The Idaho specimen has been compared with a photograph of a male paratype from Mt. Pleasant, Utah [USNM].

New record. **IDAHO**: 1♀, Owyhee Co., Hot Springs, 16.vi.1961 (M. M. Furniss) [WFBM].

Crophius angustatus Van Duzee

Described and illustrated by Van Duzee (1910), *C. angustatus* was keyed by Barber (1938). It is a North American species

reported from across Canada (Maw et al. 2000; Scudder 2010a) and, in the United States, from California, Colorado, Oregon, and Utah (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New records. **IDAHO**: 1♂, Big Wood Riv., Stanton Crossing, 10.viii.1930 (J. C. Chamberlin) [CAS]; 1♂, Camas Co., Fairfield, 23 mi E, 24.vi.1966 (W. F. Barr) [WFBM]; 1♂, Custer Co., Leslie, 10 mi N, Bear Cr. Camp, 19.vii.1965 (R. L. Westcott) [WFBM]; 1♂ 1♀, Custer Co., Morgan Creek, 29.vi.1964 (R. L. Westcott) [WFBM]; 1♀, Nez Perce Co., Lewiston, 7 mi E, collected on *Salix* (D. A. Barstow) [WFBM] (previously det. *C. scabrosus* by Froeschner 1967). **MONTANA**: 1♀, Flathead Co., Swan Lk. G. S., sweeping marsh, 22.vii.1963 [WFBM]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♀, Cle Elum, 20.vi.1954 (B. Malkin & D. Boddy) [CAS].

Crophius bohemani (Stål)

Keyed by Barber (1938), this species is widely distributed in the western United States (Ashlock and Slater 1988). In Canada, it is recorded from British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

New records: **WASHINGTON**: 1♀, Klickitat Co., Lyle, 5 mi NE, 5.v.1972 (Oman) [OSU]; 1♀, Pierce Co., Fort Lewis, 5.v.1946 (P. H. Arnaud) [CAS].

Crophius impressus Van Duzee

Described and illustrated by Van Duzee (1910), *C. impressus* was keyed by Barber (1938). To date, the species has been recorded from only California and Utah (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New records. **NEVADA**: 1♀, Nixon, 30.vi.1927 (E. P. Van Duzee) [CAS]; 1♀, Reno, 27.vi.1927 (E. P. Van Duzee) [CAS]. **OREGON**: 1♀, Benton Co., Corvallis, 4.vi.1957 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 1♀, Benton Co., Granger, on thimbleberry, 11.v.1960 (E. A. Dickason) [OSU]; 1♀, Corvallis, 11.vi.1925 (E. P. Van Duzee) [CAS]; 2♂ 2♀, Josephine Co., Deer Crk., Selma, 1 mi S, 1325', 29.v.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 1♂, Monroe, 21.v.1931 (Noal P. Larson) [USNM]; 1♀, Portland, 10 mi S, sweeping along highway, 22.v.1959 (S. Radinovsky) (J. D. Lattin collection) [OSU]; 1♀, Talent, under c.m. bands, 26.i.1931 (L. G. Gentner) [OSU].

Crophius scabrosus (Uhler)

Keyed by Barber (1938), *C. scabrosus* has been recorded from Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Nebraska, Utah, and Mexico (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New records. **OREGON**: 1♂ 6♀, Harney Co., Andrews, 6 mi N, Alvord Desert, 11.vii.1968 (Oman) [OSU]; 2♀, Harney Co., Hdq. Squaw Butte Exp. Sta., 3 mi S, ex. sagebrush, 6.vii.1977 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU].

Family PACHYGRONTHIDAE

Phlegyas annulicrus Stål

Keyed by Slater (1955), *P. annulicrus* has a wide distribution in the United States (Ashlock and Slater 1988). In Canada, it is known from only British Columbia (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **IDAHO**: 1♂, Owyhee Co., Snake River, Bruneau, 5 mi NE, 19.vi.1972 (W. F. Barr) [WFBM].

Family RHYPAROCHROMIDAE

Antilocoris pilosulus (Stål)

Keyed by Barber (1952), *A. pilosulus* is widely distributed in the eastern United States (Ashlock & Slater 1988).

New record. **GEORGIA**: 1♀, Rabun Co., Tally Mill Crk., at Hwy. 28, 18.v.1986 (A. Smetana) [CNC].

Atrazonotus umbrosus (Distant)

The genus *Atrazonotus* was described and keyed by Slater and Ashlock (1966). *Atrazonotus umbrosus* is widely distributed in North America (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New records. **MINNESOTA**: 1♀, Olmsted Co., Chatfield, 6 mi E, 17.v.1967 (J. R. Powers) [UCB]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♂ 1♀, Vancouver, ex bark mulch, x.1981 (Mike Hart) [OSU].

Drymus crassus Van Duzee

Recently keyed by Scudder et al. (2012), *D. crassus* is restricted in Canada to the eastern provinces (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **NEW BRUNSWICK**: 1♂, Queens Co., Cranberry Lake Protected Natural Area, 46.117°N 65.608°W, 85m, in leaf litter, 6.viii.2009 (D. F. McAlpine, P. P. Webster, Aaron Fairweather) [NBM 028314].

Eremocoris borealis (Dallas)

Sweet (1977) clarified the identity of this species and keyed the species of *Eremocoris*

of North America east of the 100th meridian. The hind tibia of *E. borealis* is sparsely pilose, with the setae shorter than the moveable spines. The labium also attains only the metasternum and not the abdomen, as is the case in *E. ferus* (Say).

New records. **MASSACHUSETTS**: 1♀, Beach Bluff, ocean beach, 4.vii.1915 (H. M. Parshley) [CAS]. **NEW YORK**: 1♀, Ithaca, 23.v.1967 (A. Greene) [WSU].

Eremocoris ferus (Say)

The identity of *E. ferus* was clarified and the species keyed by Sweet (1977). The hind tibia has setae that are much longer than the moveable spines. Sweet (1977) indicated that old northern records probably refer to *E. borealis* and that records west of the 100th meridian refer to a complex of undescribed species. However, *E. ferus* has been recorded from British Columbia and Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010a).

New records. **IDAHO**: 2♂ 1♀, Custer, Co., Challis, 14.5 mi N, leaf litter, Ber. funnel. 17.iii.1981 (F. W. Merichel) [WFBM]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♂, Pullman, VI [WSU].

Eremocoris inquilinus Van Duzee

Eremocoris inquilinus was keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946). In addition to lacking long outstanding setae on the hind tibia, the species's corium and clavus are uniform ferruginous, and its membrane is dark brown without an obvious pale spot, but quite ferruginous adjacent at the base. To date, the species has been reported from only California.

New records. **ARIZONA**: 1♂, Sta. Rita Mts., 30.ix.1936 (Bryant Lot 51) [CAS]; 1♀, *id.*, 25.iii.1937 (Bryant Lot 9) [CAS].

Eremocoris obscurus Van Duzee

Eremocoris obscurus was keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946). *Eremocoris obscurus* lacks long erect setae on the hind tibia, the apical two-thirds of the insect's corium is uniform dark brown, the membrane has a small, elliptical pale spot, and the fore femora have two large spines. In the male, the anterior lobe of the pronotum is markedly convex. To date, *E. obscurus* has been recorded from only British Columbia, California, and Idaho.

New records. **OREGON**: 1♀, Klamath Co., La Pine, 13 mi S, T24S, R11E, S18, 12.ix.1958 (Gerald F. Kraft) [OSU]; 1♀,

Upper Klamath Lk., 3 m Cr., 30.v.1960 (Joe Schuh) [OSU]; 1♀, Wasco Co., Bear Spr., 5.vi.1962 (K. M. & D. M. Fender) [OSU]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♂, Columbia Co., Sheep Creek nr. Tucannon R., 6 mi S Tucannon RS, east of Dayton, 22.v.1982 (W. J. Turner) [WSU]; 1♀, Puyallup, 30.iv.1935 (Wm. W. Baker) [WSU]; 1♀, Tampico, 6.iii.1931 (A. R. Rolfs) [WSU]; 1♂, *id.*, 7.v.1932 (A. R. Rolfs) [WSU].

Eremocoris semicinctus Van Duzee

Eremocoris semicinctus was keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946) and by Walley (1929) as a new species (= *E. melanotus* Walley **syn. nov.**). *Eremocoris melanotus* was described from British Columbia, and examination of the types shows these two species are conspecific. Both have previously been recorded from Idaho. *Eremocoris semicinctus* was described from California.

New records. **WASHINGTON**: 1♂, Chelan Co., Wenatchee, 5 mi SSW, Squillchuck Crk. at Wenatchee Hts. Rd., 1800 ft., 9.v.1981 (W. Turner) [WSU]; 1♀, *id.*, 14.v.1983 (W. J. Turner) [WSU]; 1♀, Cle Elum, 1.v.1932 (J. Wilcox) [WSU]; 1♂, *id.*, 21.v.1933 (Wm. W. Baker) [WSU]; ♀, *id.*, 21.iv.1935 (Wm. W. Baker) [WSU]; 1♂ 1♀, Spokane Co., Spokane, Upriver Rd., Minihaha Park, 1.iv.1983 (Alan Mudge) [WSU].

Eremocoris setosus Blatchley

Keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946) and Sweet (1977), *E. setosus*'s entire body and legs are densely pilose with long erect setae, the hemelytra are uniformly dark brown, the antennae and legs are dark brown, and the fore femora are armed beneath with two major spines. The insect's membrane is dark brown with an elliptical pale spot with diffuse margins adjacent to the apical angle of the corium. Previous records are from the eastern United States (Ashlock and Slater 1988) and from Ontario and Quebec in Canada (Paiero et al. 2003). The species evidently has not previously been reported from western Canada and the western United States.

New records. **ALBERTA**: 1♂ 1♀, W. of Pembina R., nr. Fawcett, 3-4.vi.1957 (George E. Ball) [UASM]. **ARIZONA**: 1♂ 3♀, Sta. Catalina Mts., 15.vii.1938 (Bryant Lot 21) [CAS]; 2♀, *id.*, 15.vii.1938 (Bryant Lot 43) [CAS]; 1♂, *id.*, 15.x.1938 (Bryant Lot 21)

[CAS]; 1♀, *id.*, 25.vi.1940 (Bryant Lot 23) [CAS]; 2♀, *id.*, vi.1940 (Bryant Lot 23) [CAS]; 1♂ 1♀, *id.*, 25.ix.1940 (Bryant Lot 9700) [CAS]. COLORADO: 1♂, Boulder, March (T. D. A. Cockerell) [CAS].

Ligyrocoris delitus Distant

Keyed by Barber (1921) and Sweet (1986), *L. delitus* has been recorded from Arizona and California, and from Mexico to Central America (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New record. **NEW MEXICO**: 1♂, Deming, 5 mi NE, *Asclepias*, 5.vii.1958 (W. F. Barr) [WFBM].

Ligyrocoris diffusus (Uhler)

Keyed by Barber (1921) and Sweet (1986), *L. diffusus* is widely distributed in North America (Ashlock and Slater 1988), and across Canada (Maw et al. 2000), although not previously recorded from Oregon and Prince Edward Island.

New record. **OREGON**: 1♀, Summit Prairie, 3.viii.1935 (Joe Schuh) [OSU]; 1♀, *id.*, 23.vii.1939 (Schuh & Gray) [OSU]; 1♂, *id.*, 9.viii.1939 (Schuh & Gray) [OSU]. **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**: 1♀, Wood Island, ix.1927 [CNC].

Malezonotus arcuatus Ashlock

Described and keyed by Ashlock (1958), this species so far has been reported from only British Columbia and Washington.

New record. **OREGON**: 1♂, Linn Co., Monument Peak G.S., Sec. 21, T105, R4E, 16.vii.1974 (W. F. Barr) [WFBM].

Myodocha serripes Olivier

Keyed most recently by Cervantes (2005), *M. serripes* is widely distributed in eastern North America, but to date does not appear to have been recorded from Delaware (Ashlock and Slater 1988).

New record. **DELAWARE**: 1♀, Newcastle Co., Newark, 2 mi N on Papermill Rd., 31.vii.1991. (P. W. Gothro) [WFBM].

Ozophora occidentalis Slater

Described and keyed by Slater (1988), *O. occidentalis* so far has been recorded from only British Columbia, California, Nevada, and Oregon. Idaho specimens were compared with paratypes from British Columbia.

New records. **IDAHO**: 1♂ 1♀, Idaho Co., Skookumchuck Cr., cottonwood leaf litter, Ber. funnel, 9.ii.1981 (F. W. Merichel) [WFBM]; 1♀, Latah Co., Moscow, Berlese sample, maple leaf litter, 4.i.1963 (W. F. Barr, A. R. Gittins) [WFBM]; 3♀, Nez Perce Co., Arrow Jct. at Hwy. 3 & 12, B.f. *Populus*/Locust litter, 25.i.2005 (F. W. Merichel) [WFBM].

Peritrechus convivus (Stål)

Keyed most recently by Scudder (1999), *P. convivus* is a Holarctic species widely distributed in North America (Scudder 1999).

New record. **MINNESOTA**: 1♀, Clay Co., Moorehead, 3.v.1961 (B. Wermager) [UCB].

Peritrechus fraternus Uhler

Keyed most recently by Scudder (1999), *P. fraternus* is widely distributed in North America (Ashlock and Slater 1988), but does not appear to have been recorded from Ohio.

New record. **OHIO**: 1♀, Columbus, 19.v.1943 (H. W. Smith) [WFBM].

Pseudopamera nitidula (Uhler)

Keyed by Barber (1921) and Torre-Bueno (1946) as *Ligyrocoris* (*Neoligyrocoris*) *nitidulus* Uhler, this species occurs in the western United States (Ashlock and Slater 1988), but has not previously been reported from Idaho.

New record. **IDAHO**: 1♂, Owyhee Co., Hot Cr. Falls, 9.viii.1969 (W. F. Barr) [WFBM].

Scolopostethus diffidens Horváth

Scolopostethus diffidens was keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946). In *S. diffidens*, the clavus has more than three regular rows of punctures, the terminal two segments and apical part of the second antennal segment are black, and the membrane is fuscous with a distinct round white spot. In macropterous specimens, the veins are also pale, especially basally. *S. diffidens* is widely distributed in North America (Ashlock and Slater 1988) and was recently recorded from Nevada (Scudder 2010b).

New records. **OREGON**: 2♂, Benton Co., Mary's Pk., 14 mi W Corvallis, Parker Cr. Falls, 2800' elev., in moss, 28.ix.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 8♂ 7♀, Benton Co., Grass Mt., 5 mi NW Alsea, 3600', on ground in meadow,

3.x.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 1♂ 2♀, Benton Co., N. Fk. Alsea R., 8 mi E Alsea, moss on fallen log, 12.i.1961 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 1♀, Clackamas Co., Portland, 3 mi S, leaf litter, 26.xii.1959 (S. Radinovsky) [OSU]; 1♂, Cannon Beach, 14.vi.1927 (E. C. Van Dyke) [CAS]; 2♀, Clatsop Co., J. J. Astor Exp. Stn., moss on logs, 29.ix.1960 (E. Dickason) [OSU]; 1♀, Curry Co., Brookings, 9 mi N, ex. ground litter, 9.ix.1958 (J. Capizzi) [OSU]; 1♀, Douglas Co., Glide, 20 mi ENE, 2450', lichen & moss, 23.iii.1961 (D. Fellin) [OSU]; 2♀, Jackson Co., Upper Dead Indian Soda Springs, Eagle Point, 23 mi ESE, 2650', 21.v.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 20♂ 12♀, Jackson Co., Upper Dead Indian Soda Spr., Eagle Pt., 23 mi SE, 2650' ex. moss around spring, 21.v.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 1♂, Klamath Co., Mare's Egg Spring, 30.v.1960 (Joe Schuh) [OSU]; 1♂ 1♀, Lane Co., Florence, 5 mi N, sand dune litter, 5.vii.1959 (S. Radinovsky) [OSU]; 1♂ 2♀, Lane Co., Florence, 15.vii.1959 (S. Radinovsky) [OSU]; 2♀, Lincoln Co., Waldport, 13.vi.1936 (Van Dyke collection) [CAS]; 1♀, Lincoln Co., Waldport, 2.5 mi N, 29.x.1970 (Oman & Viraktamath) [OSU]; 1♂ 4♀, Linn Co., Sweet Home, 32 mi E, 3800', Rhododendron litter, 25.iii.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 2♂ 2♀, *id.*, Manzanita litter, 25.iii.1961 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 2♂ 2♀, Linn Co., Cascadia St. Pk., Sweet Home, 14 mi E, leaf & moss litter, 26.iii.1960 (Radinovsky) [OSU]; 7♂ 10♀, Linn Co., Longbow Camp, Sweethome, 25 mi E, leaf & moss litter, 26.iii.1960 (Radinovsky) [OSU]; 4♂, Linn Co., Sweet Home, 8 mi E, moss nr. River, 18.vi.1960 (J. D. Lattin) [OSU]; 1♂ 1♀, Marion Co., Silver Cr. Falls, ground litter, 26.iv.1959 (S. Radinovsky) [OSU]; 1♀, Tillamook Co., Oceanside, ½ mi S, 3.x.1972 (Oman) [OSU]; 2♂, Tillamook Co., Woods, salal-huckleberry, 23.x.1955 (K. M. Fender) [OSU]; 1♂, Yamhill Co., Bald Mt., 4.vii.1958 (K. M. Fender) [OSU].

In addition to the above, G. G. E. Scudder examined 26♂ 31♀ specimens (mostly singletons) in the OSU collection from the same counties in Oregon.

Scolopostethus thomsoni Reuter

This Holarctic species is easily recognized by the double row of spines ventrally on the fore femora. It occurs across Canada (Maw et al. 2000) and is widely distributed in the

United States (Ashlock and Slater 1988). It is recently recorded from Nevada (Scudder 2010b).

New record. **WYOMING**: 1♀, YNP, Old Faithful, 15.vii.1956 (Gary Debel) [UCB].

Sisamnes claviger (Uhler)

Keyed by Barber (1953), *S. claviger* is widely distributed in North America (Ashlock and Slater 1988), and recently was recorded from Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010a).

New records. **CALIFORNIA**: 1♂ 1♀, Siskiyou Co., Lava Beds Nat. Mon., Mammoth Crater, under *Horkelia* sp., 13.viii.1961 (Joe Schuh) [OSU]. **WASHINGTON**: 4♂, Oroville, E. Osoyoos L., 48°58'N 119°25'W, *Purshia* assoc., AN BGxh1, Pitfall trap 04-1, 5-30.v.1994 (G. G. E. Scudder) [UBC]; 5♂ 1♀, *id.*, Pitfall trap 04-3; 8♂, *id.*, Pitfall trap 04-5; 3♂, *id.*, Pitfall trap 05-1; 2♂ 1♀, *id.*, Pitfall trap 05-2; 18♂ 3♀, *id.*, Pitfall trap 05-4 [AMNH, CAS, OSU, USNM, WSU, Scudder Coll.]; 2♂, *id.*, Pitfall trap 02-3, 5.vii-2.viii.1994 (G. G. E. Scudder) [Scudder Coll.]; 1♂, *id.*, Pitfall trap 05-2, 5.vii-2.viii.1994 (G. G. E. Scudder) [Scudder Coll.].

Sphragisticus nebulosus (Fallén)

Sphragisticus nebulosus is a Holarctic species keyed by Torre-Bueno (1946). It is easily recognized by the explanate lateral margin of the pronotum with a few punctures from which arise upstanding black bristles, and with a scutellum apically with a pale Y-shaped flavescent mark. *S. nebulosus* occurs across Canada (Maw et al. 2000), is widely distributed in the United States, and was recently reported from Vermont (Scudder 2010b).

New records. **ARIZONA**: 1♀, Cochise Co., Portal, 5 mi W, 28.vi.1958 (W. F. Barr) [WFBM]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♀, Tonasket, 4 mi S, attracted by black light, 1.viii.1962 (J. E. Halfhill) [WFBM].

Family ACANTHOSOMATIDAE

Elasmotethus cruciatus (Say)

Keyed by Torre-Bueno (1939) and Thomas (1991), *E. cruciatus* lacks a row of black spots laterally on the abdominal sternum. It occurs across Canada (Maw et al. 2000), but this is the first Yukon record. Other *Elasmotethus* specimens previously studied from the Yukon have black spots laterally on the abdominal

sternum; they are *E. interstinctus* (L.) (Scudder 1997).

New record. **YUKON TERRITORY**: 1♀, Alaska Hwy. km 1403 at Judas Cr. Cpgrd., 60°23'N 134°08'W, flying along rd., 11.vi.1980 (ROM Fld. Pty.) [ROM#800017f].

Family CYDNIDAE

Sehirus cinctus cinctus (Palisot)

Keyed by Froeschner (1960), this subspecies characteristically lacks a pale spot on the corium. *S. cinctus cinctus* occurs throughout the eastern United States and in New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico (Froeschner 1988b). The record below for Ontario represents a new taxon for Canada, as most other specimens of this species across Canada are *S. cinctus albonotatus* Dallas (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **ONTARIO**: 1♀, Pt. Pelee, 2.vi.1982 (Randy Young) [CNC].

Family PENTATOMIDAE

Dendrocoris pini Montandon

Keyed by Nelson (1955), *D. pini* occurs in the western and southwestern United States (Nelson 1955) and in British Columbia (Scudder 1985).

New records. **NEVADA**: 1♂, Clark Co., Mt. Springs Summit, 5400', 26.v.1961 (R. C. Bechtel) [OSU]; 1♀, Lincoln Co., Pioche, *Pinus monophylla*, 22.v.1961 (R. C. Bechtel) [OSU].

Thyanta accerra McAtee

Keyed by McPherson (1982), *T. accerra* is widely distributed in the United States (Froeschner 1998c), but in Canada, it is reported from only Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec (Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **SASKATCHEWAN**: 1♂, near Clearwater Lake, 60°52.464'N 107°54.444'W, 18.vii.2012 (J. E. Swann & D. R. Edwards) [DBUC].

Family SCUTELLERIDAE

Eurygaster alternata (Say)

Eurygaster alternata was keyed by McPherson (1982). In *E. alternate*, the antero-lateral margins of the pronotum are slightly concave, and the base of the scutellum typically has a pair of well-developed flavescent calloused spots. Lattin (1964) noted that this species occurs across the entire

northern United States and southern Canada, although it does appear to be localized. The species is not recorded from either Idaho or Vermont by Froeschner (1988d).

New records. **IDAHO**: 1♀, Bovill, 17.vi.1911 [LEM]. **VERMONT**: 1♀, Manchester, 1.vii.1965 (W. Boyle) [LEM].

Eurygaster amerinda Bliven

Eurygaster amerinda was keyed by McPherson (1982). In *E. amerinda*, the antero-lateral margins of the pronotum are arcuate or broadly convex, and the base of the scutellum typically lacks a pair of flavescent calloused spots. Although Froeschner (1988d) reports the species from only California and Illinois, Lattin (1964), in Plate 13, shows it to be widely distributed across North America. Maw et al. (2000) report the species across Canada, from the Northwest Territories to Quebec. The following records are in addition to those in Froeschner (1988d) and Maw et al. (2000).

New records. **COLORADO**: 1♀, Boulder, vii.1927 (D. Stoner) [LEM]. **MAINE**: 1♂, 1♀, Peaks Is., 26.vii.1920 (G. A. Moore); 1♂, *id.*, 4.viii.1920; 1♀, *id.*, 25.vii.1925; 1♂, *id.*, 23.viii.1927; 1♀, *id.*, 23.vii.1933; 1♀, *id.*, 27.vii.1935; 1♂, *id.*, 11.viii.1936; 1♂, *id.*, 2.viii.1937; 1♀, *id.*, 15.vii.1938; 1♀, *id.*, 31.vii.1939 (G. A. Moore) [LEM]. **MICHIGAN**: 1♂, Douglas Lake, vii.1917 (D. Stoner) [LEM]. **MONTANA**: 1♀, Missoula, 12.vi.1985 (G. G. E. Scudder) [USNM]. **NOVA SCOTIA**: 1♂, Falmouth, 20.v.1984 (G. G. E. Scudder) [CNC]. **TEXAS**: 2♂, Houston, 19.viii.1965 (W. Hoek, J. Lorrity) [LEM]. **UTAH**: 2♂ 4♀, Iron Co. [LEM]. **WASHINGTON**: 1♂, Pullman, vi.1920 (G. A. Pearson) [LEM]; 1♀, *id.*, v.1921 (Adah Procter) [LEM]; 1♀, *id.*, vi.1921 (H. Eggerth) [LEM]; 1♂ 2♀, Pullman [LM].

Vanduzeeina borealis Van Duzee

Keyed by Usinger (1930) and Lattin (1964), *V. borealis* is reported from Alberta, British Columbia, California, Illinois, Ontario, South Dakota, and the Yukon (Froeschner 1988d; Maw et al. 2000).

New record. **SASKATCHEWAN**: 1♀, Prince Albert N.P., *Picea glauca*, 22.vi.1960 (F.I.S. W60-1203-05) [JBWM].

Family THYREOCORIDAE

Galgupha atra Amyot & Serville

Keyed by McPherson (1982), *G. atra* is widely distributed in North America (Froeschner 1988e). In Canada, it has been reported from Saskatchewan to Newfoundland

(Maw et al. 2000), but it has not been recorded from New Brunswick to date.

New record. **NEW BRUNSWICK**: 1♀, St. J[ohn], 15.v.1899 (W. M.) [NBM].

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