

SOME HETEROPTERA NEW TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

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During the course of the past three years, collecting in British Columbia and examination of existing collections have produced a number of Heteroptera not recorded from the Province. Whilst a revised annotated check-list of Heteroptera for British Columbia is in preparation, it is evident that it will be some time before this is complete; it seems worthwhile to record now some of the more interesting new records.

Family PENTATOMIDAE

Sciocoris micropthalmus FLOr. Bouchie Lake, near Quesnel, 31. vii. 1959 (G. G. E. Scudder); Wycliffe, 8. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); Cranbrook, 8. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); Sullivan River, Big Bend Highway, 10. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.)—abundant on flower heads of Yellow Dryas (*Dryas drummondii* Rich.); Westwick Lake, Cariboo, 23. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.).

Family LYGAEIDAE

Arphnus coriacipennis (Stal.). Vancouver, 21. ix. 1921 (W. Downes); Penticton, 22. ix. 1921 (W. D.); near Olalla, 6. viii. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Vaseux Lake, 4. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.). Ashlock (1961) has recently synonymised *A. tristis* Van Duzee and *A. profectus* Van Duzee under *A. coriacipennis*. He indicates that there appear to be three colour forms of *coriacipennis*, ones with head and pronotum black (= *A. tristis*), ones with head and thorax brownish (= *A. coriacipennis* s. str.) and ones which are quite pale (= *A. profectus*). At the moment it is not possible to state what causes these colour variations. The specimens from Vancouver, Vaseux Lake and near Olalla are dark

forms and those from Penticton are pale. Ashlock records *A. coriacipennis* from California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah and New Mexico: Utah specimens have been taken on *Juncus balticus*.

Kolenetrus plenus (Distant). Westwick Lake, Cariboo, 1. viii. 1959 (G. G. E. S.), a single brachypterous male. This species was originally described from Guatemala and Bueno (1946) records it from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Arizona: Moore (1950) records it from Quebec. The Westwick Lake specimen was taken by searching among *Juncus* tufts at the edge of the lake. When first captured, I mistook the specimen for an *Acompus*, not only due to its appearance, but also because this is a frequent habitat for *Acompus* in Britain. However, dissection revealed that spiracles on abdominal segments II, III and IV were dorsal indicating that the specimen belonged to the Myodochini; further study indicated that it belongs to the genus *Kolenetrus*. It seems to be conspecific with *K. plenus* (Dist.); this latter species has the fore femora markedly incrassate and with two spines.

Since I at first thought the specimen to be an *Acompus*, I considered that others also might have made the same mistake and that perhaps the record of *Acompus* from British Columbia might really refer to *Kolenetrus*. Barber (1918) recorded *Acompus rufipes* (Wolff) from British Columbia. His record was based on two specimens in the United States National Museum. These were from the collection of P. R. Uhler and one had the data 'Victoria' and the other 'N.R.R.', which Barber (loc. cit.) considered to refer to Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific of British Columbia.

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Through the kindness of Dr. D. M. Weisman and Dr. Gates Clarke of the United States National Museum, I have been able to borrow and examine the specimen from 'Victoria' mentioned by Barber: Dr. Weisman (*in litt.*) informs me that he is unable to trace the other specimen in the Museum collections.

Examination of the 'Victoria' specimen, a female, shows that this is not *Acompus rufipes* and belongs neither to the genus *Acompus* Fieber nor to the genus *Kolenetrus* Barber. It is in fact a representative of a new Australian genus of which I have seen a number of specimens from New South Wales. Thus I think it is safe to conclude that the 'Victoria' specimen is from Victoria, Australia and not from British Columbia, Canada. *Acompus rufipes* is therefore here removed from the list of Heteroptera from B.C.

Ligyrocoris latimarginatus Barber. Goldstream, 15. ix. 1927 (W. D.). A Pacific coast species recorded from California, Oregon and Washington.

Megalonotus chiragra (Fab.). I have already noted (Scudder, 1960) that this species occurs in British Columbia, but have given no details. Specimens examined are as follows: Duncan, 1. x. 1932 (W. D.); Wellington, 14. iv. 1949 (R. Guppy); Salt Spring Is., 25. vi. 1949 (G. J. Spencer) —on strawberries; University Campus, Vancouver, 14. viii. 1958, 22. ix. 1958, 18. iv. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Vernon, 5. viii. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Cultus Lake, 9. v. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); White Rock, 7. iii. 1960 (G. G. E. S.); West Vancouver, 18. v. 1961 (G. J. S.); Creston, 7. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); Sicamous, 11. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); Pavilion, 30. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); Essondale, 25. v. 1961, 1. vi. 1961 (W. Lazorko). I have also seen specimens in the Canadian National Collection from Victoria (G. S. Walley), Mission City (W. R. M. Mason) and Oliver (J. R. McGillis), and specimens are at hand from

Seattle, Wash. In Vancouver and on the University Campus, *M. chiragra* in 1959 was very abundant on boulevards. It is possible that this species was introduced into the area in ballast (see Lindroth, 1957; Scudder, 1958): I was in error (Scudder, 1960) in stating that Slater & Sweet (1958) suggested that this was the mode of introduction of *M. chiragra* in the Eastern United States.

Most of the British Columbia material seems to be referable to *M. chiragra sabulicola* (Thoms.) and further to the nominate form of this with both the second and the third antennal segments usually pale in the basal half; for other notes on this complex see Bueno (1946). We may note here that there does not appear to be a significant difference in the dimensions of the scutellum in the various Nearctic and Palaearctic populations, when the difference in wing development and consequent thoracic changes, are taken into account. Measurements made are listed, the ratio scutellum length/scutellum width being given with the standard error of the mean: *chiragra chiragra* from Southern England ♂ 1.28 ± 2.49, ♀ 1.27 ± 2.65; *chiragra sabulicola* from Jersey, Channel Islands ♂ 1.29 ± 3.23, ♀ 1.40 (only 1 specimen studied); *chiragra* from Vancouver, B.C. ♂ 1.28 ± 3.46, ♀ 1.32 ± 1.72.

Stygnocoris pedestris (Fallen). Malahat, 20. ix. 1950 (W. D.); Cultus Lake, 2. ix. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Lions Bay, Squamish Road, 16. x. 1960 (G. J. S.). This species was first recorded in North America by Barber (1918) from specimens taken in Nova Scotia and New York. It is recorded from Quebec by Moore (1950).

Family TINGIDAE

Gargaphia opacula Uhler. Dog Lake (Skaha Lake), 29. viii. 1946 (W. D.); Vaseux Lake, 4. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); 8 mi. N. of Oliver, 18. v. 1958 (H. & A. Howden) (Can. Nat. Coll.). Also taken

by the late W. Downes on *Purshia tridentata* D.C. at Oroville, Wash., 1. vii. 1927.

Teleonemia nigrina Champ. Agassiz, 16. vii. 1933, 23. vii. 1933 (W.D.). According to notes left by the late W. Downes, these specimens were taken on *Penstemon menziesii* Hook at 1,000 ft. and on *P. ruficola* and *P. diffusus* Dougl. in rock gardens.

Melanorhopala clavata Stal. Boitano Lake, Cariboo, 30. vii. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Westwick Lake, Cariboo, 23. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.).

Dictyla labeculata (Uhler). Cache Creek, 18. vi. 1959 (G. G. E. S.). This species, formerly listed in the literature as *Monanthia labeculata* Uhler, now must be placed in the genus *Dictyla* Stal. since it has been shown that *Monanthia* Le Peletier is a synonym of *Copium* Thunberg (see Drake & Ruhoff, 1960).

Family REDUVIIDAE

Reduvius personatus (L.). Creston, vii. 1949; Oliver, 26. v. 1945 (D. Blair); Oliver, 9. vii. 1961 (A. T. S. Wilkinson); Vaseux Lake, 12. vi. 1961 (P. Zuk); Vancouver, 19. x. 1960 (P. Z.)—the latter taken as fourth and fifth instar larvae and reared. These insects were fairly abundant in a dock-side warehouse in Vancouver.

Family CIMICIDAE

Hesperocimex coloradensis List. (det. R. L. Usinger). Summerland, 16. vii. 1949 (G. B. Rich)—from nest of Red-shafted Flicker (*Colaptes cafer* (Gmelin)). Lattin & Schuh (1959) recorded this rare species from Oregon and note that previous records are from Colorado, Nebraska, California and Mexico. The Oregon material was taken from an abandoned woodpecker nest and the species is usually associated with the Purple Martin (*Progne subis* (L.)). I wish to thank Prof. G. J. Spencer for allowing me to include this record.

Family NABIDAE

Stalia major (Costa). University of B.C. campus, Vancouver, 20. x. 1949 (Orchard); Brighthouse, 15. x. 1944 (I. Kosin). Possibly introduced in ballast.

Family MIRIDAE

Pronotocrepis clavicornis Knegt. Rock Creek, 30. v. 1958 (Forest Insect Survey, Vernon)—on *Ribes* sp. Described originally from specimens taken at Ft. Garland, Colorado.

Dichrooscytus suspectus Reuter. Elko, Twin Lakes, viii (F. I. S. V.); Soda Creek, vii (H. R. MacCarthy); Otterhead River, viii (F. I. S.:V); Vanderhoof, vii (F. I. S.:V) — on *Picea*; Topley, vii (F. I. S.:V)—on White Spruce (*Picea glauca*).

Deraeocapsus fraternus (Van Duzee). Revelstoke, 17. vii. 1925 (A. A. Dennys); 4 miles N. of Moyie, 28. viii. 1942 (F. Hesketh); Garibaldi, 13. vii. 1951 (W. Cottle); Salmo, vi (F. I. S.:V); Christina Lake, vi (F. I. S.:V). The species was described from the Sierra Nevada, near Lake Tahoe, California.

Orectoderus obliquus Uhler. Jesmond, Williams Lake, Canim Lake: specimens in Canadian National Collection, Ottawa.

Family SALDIDAE

Lampracanthia crassicornis (Uhler). Colpitt Lake, Cariboo, 17. vi. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Westwick Lake, Cariboo, 1. viii. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Boitano Lake, Cariboo, 17. vi. 1961 (G.G.E.S.).

Micracanthia ripula Drake. Kamloops (G. J. S.); Marble Canyon, Lillooet, v. (J. McDunnough) (Can. Nat. Coll.).

Family HYDROMETRIDAE

Hydrometra martini Kirk. Lytton, 24. vii. 1931, 26. vii. 1931 (G. J. S.).

Family VELIIDAE

Microvelia buenoi Drake. Elk Lake, Saanich Distr., 9. iv. 1926 (W. D.);

Duncan, 4. ix. 1926 (W. D.); Chilcotin, 26. v. 1959 (G. G. E. S.); Oliver, 5. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); Westwick Lake, Cariboo, 14. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); 149 mile Lake, Cariboo, 22. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); Williams Lake District, 24. vi. 1961 (G. G. E. S.); found in ponds and sloughs often in association with Duckweed (*Lemna*).

Microvelia pulchella Westw. Oliver, 6. ix. 1957. (W. D.); Vaseux Lake, 13. viii. 1957 (W. D.): in sheltered waters at edge of lake, behind bulrushes.

Family HEBRIDAE

Merragata hebroides White. Oliver, 15. viii. 1957 (W. D.).

Family CORIXIDAE

Dasycorixa rawsoni Hungerford.

(det. I. Lansbury). McIntyre Lake, Chilcotin, 20. x. 1960 (G. G. E. S.)—taken in association with the corixids *Cenocorixa bifida* (Hungerford) and *Hesperocorixa laevigata* (Uhler), the notonectids *Notonecta kirbyi* Hungerford and *N. undulata* (Say) and the dytiscids *Dytiscus ooligbuki* Kby. and *D. cordieri* Aube. *D. rawsoni* was not recorded from the Province by Lansbury (1960) and previously has been recorded only from Southern Saskatchewan (Hungerford, 1948).

Acknowledgements

The research for this paper was done whilst in receipt of a grant from the National Research Council of Canada. Dr. L. Kelton of Ottawa kindly determined the Miridae listed.

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