

The Southern Pine Seed Bug, *Leptoglossus corculus* (Hemiptera: Coreidae): New for Oklahoma

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The southern pine seed bug or leaf-footed pine seed bug, *Leptoglossus corculus* (Say, 1832) is known previously from published records for 19 states in the U.S., including Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina,

Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin (Figure 1) (Henry and Froeschner 1988; Katovich and Kulman 1987; McPherson *et al.* 1990; Swanson 2011). Because Oklahoma lies on the western edge of this species' known range, it was considered probable for the state. Herein, we report *L. corculus* as a new state record.



Figure 1. Distribution of *Leptoglossus corculus* in the United States. Light shading (previous records); dark shading (new state record).

Between July 2010 and June 2012, various sites were visited in extreme southeastern Oklahoma (McCurtain County) in an attempt to collect Hemiptera. Specimens were collected by hand or forcep from underneath debris, rocks, or decaying logs in deciduous and pine forest or with dipnets from aquatic environments and placed in individual vials containing 70% ethanol. They were subsequently shipped to the senior author (SWC) for identification. Voucher specimens were deposited into the C.A. Triplehorn Insect Collection (The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio).

Several species of hemipterans were collected, including the wheel bug, *Arilus cristatus* (Linnaeus, 1763), giant water bug, *Belostoma flumineum* Say, 1831, red-shouldered bug, *Jadera haematoloma* (Herrick-Schäffer, 1847), black corsair, *Melanolestes picipes* (Herrick-Schäffer, 1846), backswimmer, *Notonecta irrorata* Uhler, 1879, reduviid, *Oncocephalus geniculatus* (Stål, 1872), water-scorpion, *Ranatra nigra* Herrick-Schäffer, 1849, corsair, *Rasahus hamatus* (Fabricius, 1781), and water boatman, *Sigara alternata* (Say, 1825). Only a single specimen of *Leptoglossus corculus* (Say, 1832) was found with the following collection data: Oklahoma, McCurtain County, Lukfata off Chapel Road (34.006512°N, 94.764848°W); 11 VII 2011; C. T. McAllister collector.

Leptoglossus corculus feeds on pine seeds (hence the common name). In Wisconsin, nymphs and adults were observed feeding on both the conelets and cones of red pines (*Pinus resinosa*) (Katovich and Kulman 1987). In large numbers, this species can be a pest and may negatively impact pine seed resources (Williams and Goyer 1980). At the collection site, shortleaf pines (*Pinus echinata*) are common.

Prior to the discovery of *L. corculus* in Oklahoma, there were only three *Leptoglossus* species reported from the state: *L. clypealis* Heidemann, 1910; *L. oppositus* (Say, 1832); and *L. phyllopus* (Linnaeus, 1767) (Drew and Schaefer 1963; Henry and Froeschner 1988). In addition, *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann, 1910 has been reported from several neighboring states (Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, and Texas) by Henry and Froeschner (1988) and may ultimately be found in Oklahoma. Finally, it should be noted that McPherson *et al.* (1990) may be used to identify Oklahoma *Leptoglossus* specimens.

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