

# Two New State Records for Hemiptera (Miridae, Reduviidae) from Oklahoma

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The true bugs (Hemiptera) are likely one of the most recognized groups of any of the major orders of insects in Oklahoma. Over the last half decade, new geographic distributional records for hemipterans from the state have been provided by our community collaborative effort (Chordas and McAllister 2012, 2016; Chordas et al. 2017). Here, we continue to add new state records for two true bugs not previously reported from the state.

Between May and August 2017, various hemipterans were collected below a night light at a private residence in Hochatown, McCurtain County (Fig. 1). Specimens were collected with fine forceps and placed in individual vials containing 70% (v/v) ethanol. They were subsequently shipped to Stephen W. Chordas, III (The Ohio State University) for identification and deposition of vouchers in the C.A. Triplehorn Collection (OSUC) at The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

We collected a single specimen of the mirid, *Eustictus necopinus necopinus* Knight, 1923 with the following collection data: **Oklahoma:** McCurtain County, off Halibut Bay Road in Hochatown (34° 10' 17.0286"N, 94° 45' 05.7414"W; 257 meters elevation); 30 V 2017; C. T. McAllister, collector (unique museum specimen code: OSUC 620943). In addition, a single horned or Red Bull assassin bug *Repipta taurus* (Fabricius, 1803) (Reduviidae), was also collected from the same site; 12 VIII 2017; C. T. McAllister, collector (OSUC 620942). Surrounding habitat consisted of various hardwoods (*Quercus* spp.) and pines (*Pinus* spp.) in Ouachita uplands.

Numerous other hemipterans were also collected from the same site, including: **COREIDAE**, *Acanthocephalus declivis* (Say, 1832), *A. terminalis* (Dallas, 1852); **MIRIDAE**, *Collaria oculata* (Reuter, 1876); *Jalysus spinosus* (Say, 1824), *Myodocha serrripes*



**Figure 1.** Location of Hochatown (dot), McCurtain County, Oklahoma, where bugs were collected.

Oliver, 1811, *Ozophora picturata* Uhler, 1871; *Phytocoris* sp.; **PENTATOMIDAE**, *Proxys punctulatus* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1818); **REDUVIIDAE**, *Microtomus purcis* (Drury, 1782); *Oncocephalus geniculatus* (Stal, 1872); *Rasahus hamatus* (Fabricius, 1781); *Stenopoda spinulosa* Giacchi, 1969; *Triatoma sanguisuga* (Leconte, 1856); **RHOPALIDAE**, *Arhyssus lateralis* (Say, 1823); *Arhyssus nigristernum* (Signoret, 1859); **RHYPAROCHROMIDAE**, *Myodocha serripes* Oliver, 1811; *Neopamera bilobata* (Say, 1852); *Ozophora picturata* (Uhler, 1871); *Pseudopachybranchius basalis* (Dallas, 1852); *Pseudopachybranchius vinctus* (Say, 1832); *Ptochiomera nodosa* Say, 1832. All of these 21 taxa (within six families) have been previously reported from Oklahoma (Drew and Schaefer 1962; Arnold and Drew 1988; Henry and Wheeler 1988; and others).

*Eustictus necopinus necopinus* is a brown bug with a light yellowish brown head, and brown striations; adults measure about 5.0–7.5 mm in length (see color Fig. 20 of this species in Chordas et al. [2011]). This hemipteran is distinguished by the shiny and glabrous appearance, vertical head with prominent eyes, and by the striate frons (Kelton 1980). It is transcontinental in distribution in Canada and has also been reported from Arkansas, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Missouri, Mississippi, New York, Virginia, and México (Ward et al. 1977; Henry and Wheeler 1988; Maw et al. 2000; Chordas et al. 2011). This plant bug had not previously been documented for Oklahoma.

*Repipta taurus* is a small (11–13 mm) red and black assassin bug that is a stealthy predator of insects and other arthropods. It has been previously reported from Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and México, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama (Maldonado 1990; Shuh and Slater 1995; Taber and Fleener 2003; Swanson 2011; Martin-Park et al. 2012). We document *R. taurus* from Oklahoma for the first time and only the third report from a state west of the Mississippi River. There are likely several species of Hemiptera in Oklahoma that

have not yet been collected so with extensive effort, including the use of flight-interceptor traps, discovery of additional records in the state is expected.

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