



***Tropidosteptes pacificus* (Van Duzee, 1921), another Nearctic mirid in Europe (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Miridae: Mirinae)**

BEREND AUKEMA¹, MICHAEL D. SCHWARTZ² & KEES DEN BIEMAN³

¹Zoölogisch Museum, Afdeling Entomologie, Plantage Middenlaan 64, 1018 DH Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
E-mail: baukema@hetnet.nl

²Research Associate, Division of Invertebrate Zoology, American Museum of Natural History c/o Biodiversity Theme ECORC, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6, Canada. E-mail: mschwartz@amnh.org

³t Hofflandt 48, 4851 TC Ulvenhout, The Netherlands. E-mail: cdbieman@planet.nl

The establishment of European Miridae in North America is a frequent occurrence. Wheeler and Henry (1992) listed 55 European mirids adventive to North America in their synthesis of Holarctic Miridae. The most likely pathway for these introductions is with the importation of nursery stock from Europe. Establishment of Nearctic species in Europe, on the contrary, is very rare and thus far limited to only one species, *Tupiocoris rhododendri* (Dolling), described from England and also established in The Netherlands, Belgium, and Germany (Aukema et al., 2007; Rabitsch, 2008). In this paper, *Tropidosteptes pacificus* (Van Duzee) is reported from The Netherlands, and represents a second case.

The genus *Tropidosteptes* Uhler, 1878 includes 52 species and is restricted to the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions (Schuh, 1995). There is no comprehensive key to the genus. Here we redescribe *T. pacificus*, provide a dorsal habitus photograph, illustrate the male genitalia, and give information on its distribution and biology.

Abbreviations used: CNCI—Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada; USNM—United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA.

***Tropidosteptes pacificus* (Van Duzee)**

Neoborus amoenus: Parshley, 1921: 20 (note); Downes, 1927: 13 (list).

Neoborus pacificus Van Duzee, 1921: 121 (type locality: Corvallis, Oregon, USA); Slater, 1950: 20, pl. 1, fig. 8 (female genitalia).

Tropidosteptes pacificus: Wheeler and Henry, 1974 (biology); Schwartz and Scudder, 2000: 255 (discussion); Maw et al., 2000: 14 (list).

Diagnosis. Recognized by uniform pale green to pale reddish brown coloration with dark brown spot on each callus, variable, dispersed, short dark stripes on the distal lateral portion of the femora, and “knee” spot at base of tibia, the densely punctate dorsum, especially on the periphery and midline of the frons and on the pronotum including between and anterior of the calli, the impunctate collar, and the genitalia. With European Mirini keys (Southwood, 1959; Stichel, 1958; Wagner, 1974) it runs to the genus *Camptozygum* Reuter, 1896, from which it can be easily distinguished by its coloration given above, the short distance between the calli, and the male genitalia.

Redescription. *Male* (Fig. 1). Coloration: Uniform pale green to pale reddish brown, sometimes with diffuse brown markings; head with apex of clypeus dark brown, sometimes more extensive mark on clypeus and centrally on mandibular plate; first antennal segment pale yellow, often with a longitudinal brown streak dorsally, sometimes brown; second segment usually all brown, third and fourth segments dark brown, narrowly pale at joints; labium pale green to pale reddish brown with apex black. Pronotum uniform pale green to pale reddish brown; each callus with central dark brown spot; collar and posterior margin pale yellow; mesoscutum pale green to pale yellow; scutellum pale green to pale yellow with side margins and tip yellowish, sometimes with diffuse brown pair of bilateral marks. Hemelytra uniform pale green to pale yellow, sometimes corium widely brown apically; membrane pale with veins pale green to pale yellow, sometimes base of anal vein and membrane distal to large areole dusky brown. Legs pale yellow; femora usually with two brown subapical bars dorsally; tibiae brown basally, often with short brown dash dorsally in basal half; last tarsomere apically dark brown. Venter pale green to pale reddish brown; thoracic pleura dorsally reddish brown to