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Alaskan Heteroptera (Hemiptera): new records, associated data, and deletions

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Abstract

Twenty-seven species of Heteroptera are recorded new to Alaska. Specimen data for ten additional species reported from Alaska without previously published data are also provided. Additionally, four species previously reported from the state are removed from the Alaska list of Heteroptera.

Key words: Heteroptera, Alaska, new records, associated data, deletions.

Introduction

Lattin (2008) provided a catalogue of the Heteroptera reported from Alaska. This included 21 families, 93 genera and 181 species and subspecies that have been reported so far.

In the process of identifying the Heteroptera specimens in the University of Alaska Museum, and some other collections, an additional 27 species were found to occur in Alaska, an increase of 15%. Also, Maw *et al.* (2000) listed 10 species from the state that lack published specimen data. These records can now be documented.

Finally, in the process of checking all species of Heteroptera previously reported from Alaska, four species have evidently been erroneously recorded. These are removed from the Alaska list with explanations.

The systematic arrangement adopted herein follows that in Maw *et al.* (2000).

Museum abbreviations are as follows:

- CNC Canadian National Collection of Insects and Arthropods, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, Ontario (R.G. Footitt).
- UAM University of Alaska Museum Insect Collection, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Fairbanks, Alaska (D.S. Sikes).
- UBC University of British Columbia, Beaty Biodiversity Museum, Spencer Entomological Collection, Vancouver, British Columbia (K.M. Needham).

Locality data cited are exactly as on the specimen labels. No attempt has been made to standardize the data. Museum barcode identifiers for all specimens in the University of Alaska Museum Insect Collection are included. In addition, some specimens determined by Dr. M.D. Schwartz have been given numbers for inclusion in the Planetary Biodiversity Inventory (Schuh 2011): these are also included. Online data for the University of Alaska Museum specimens can be accessed at: <http://arctos.database.museum/saved/new-AK-Heteroptera>. These data are also shared with the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF).

Infraorder CIMICOMORPHA

Family MIRIDAE

Lopidea nigridea serica Knight

Reported from Alaska by Maw *et al.* (2000), based on 1 ♀, with data Tok, 22.vii.1982 (L.A. Kelton) [CNC]. Dr. M.D. Schwartz has determined that this specimen is actually *L. dakota* Knight (see above). Hence, *Lopidea nigridea serica* should be deleted from the list of Alaska Heteroptera.

Trigonotylus americanus Carvalho

Recorded from Hope by Scudder (1997). However, a male specimen with data AK, Hope, Kenai Pen., 15.vii.1951 (W.J. Brown) [CNC] has recently been dissected by Dr. M.D. Schwartz and determined as *T. viridis* (Provancher). A female with the same data is evidently *T. caelestialium* (Kirkaldy). Hence, *T. americanus* should be removed from the list of Alaska Heteroptera.

Infraorder PENTATOMOMORPHA

Family RHYPAROCHROMIDAE

Perigenes constrictus (Say)

Originally recorded from Alaska by Van Duzee (1919) as *Ligyrocoris constrictus* Say, the female specimen involved with data Alaska, Ketchikan, 10.ix.1916 (Canadian Arctic Expedition) [CNC] is actually *Ligyrocoris sylvestris* (Linnaeus). Hence, the reports of *Perigenes constrictus* (Say) from Alaska by Slater (1964), Ashlock & Slater (1988), Maw *et al.* (2000) and Lattin (2008) are in error. *Perigenes constrictus* is an eastern North American species that does not occur in Alaska, and should be removed from the list of Alaska Heteroptera.

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