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## Aradidae (Heteroptera) new to North America and Canada, with some additional provincial and state records for Canada and the USA

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A b s t r a c t : Aradus depressus (FABRICIUS, 1794), A. laeviusculus REUTER, 1875 and A. pictellus KERZHNER, 1972 are recorded new to North America, while A. apicalis VAN DUZEE, 1920 and A. brevicornis KORMILEV, 1980 are newly reported from Canada. New provincial records are reported for Canada, and A. brevicornis is reported new to Alaska. Aradus obtectus VASARHELYI, 1988 is recognized as a synonym of Aradus pictellus KERZHNER, 1972 the latter having priority.

words: Heteroptera, Aradidae, new records, new synonymy, North America, Canada, Alaska.

#### Introduction

The first comprehensive treatment of the Aradidae fauna of North America (USA and Canada) was published by PARSHLEY (1921). Later additions e.g. by PARSHLEY (1929), STRICKLAND (1953), the important "Classification of the Aradidae" by USINGER & MATSUDA (1959) documented the increasing interest and knowledge of this family. A keystone publication was "The Aradidae of Canada" by MATSUDA (1977), who listed and keyed 2 genera and 49 species belonging to 2 subfamilies (Aneurinae 2sp., Aradinae 47sp. and ssp.) Further records were reported by PICCHI (1977) and SCUDDER (1978), although SCUDDER (1979) reports only 47 spp. known from Canada (46 Aradinae, 1 Mezirinae). Taxonomic changes proposed by KORMILEV & FROESCHNER (1987) were then included and listed in the "Catalog of the Heteroptera or True Bugs, of Canada and the Continental United States" by FROESCHNER (1988). The most recent compilation of records of Aradidae species and their distribution in geographic units of Canada (provinces and territories) in the form of a "Checklist of the Hemiptera of Canada and Alaska" was presented by MAW et al. (2000). They report 54 species and subspecies of 3 subfamilies (Aneurinae 3 sp.; Aradinae 48 sp., 2 ssp.; Mezirinae 1 sp.). Only one additional national record (Neuroctenus simplex (UHLER, 1876)) was published since by PAIERO et al. (2004). Distribution of East-Palaearcrtic Aradid taxa occurring in the Russian territory, Korea and

Japan opposite Alaska is cataloged by HEISS (2001).

Over the years, the junior author (Scudder) accumulated specimens of Aradidae for identification. These were from various collections, but he was unsure of the identification in many cases. Specimens were sent to the senior author (Heiss) for identification. As a result, three species are reported as new to North America, and two species new to Canada.

In addition, several species were noted as new to the recorded distribution of species in the provinces of Canada, and one was noted new to Alaska.

#### Material and methods

Museum and collection	on abbreviations are as follows:
AUM	.Alaska University Museum, Fairbanks, Alaska
CNC	.Canadian National Collection, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
EHCI	.Ernst Heiss Collection, Innsbruck, Austria
NFRC	Northern Forest Research Centre, Edmonton, Alberta
RBCM	.Royal British Columbia Museum, Victoria, British Columbia
SMNH	.Royal Saskatchewan Museum, Regina, Saskatchewan
UBCZ	Spencer Entomological Collection, Beaty Biodiversity Museum, (formerly Spencer Entomological Museum, Department of Zoology), University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia.

#### Results

## Species new to North America

## Aradus depressus (FABRICIUS, 1794) (Figs 1, 4-7)

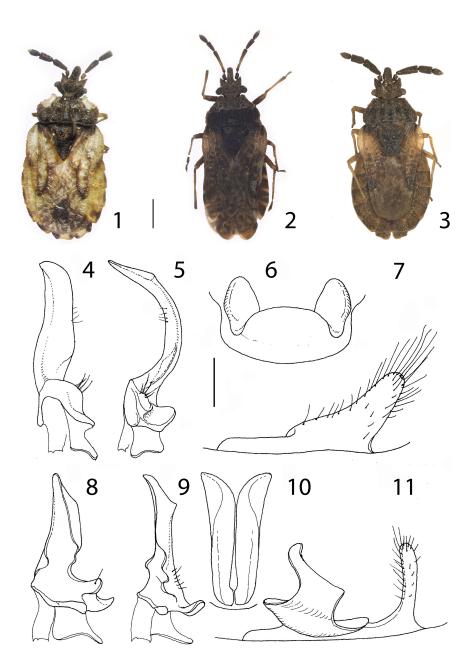
M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : BRITISH COLUMBIA: 1♀, Port Coquitlam, backyard MV, 49.2441620°N 122.778125°W, 850m, 5.v.2014 (Dave G. Holden) [UBCZ].

A Palaearctic species, most probably introduced. The species is keyed and illustrated by HEISS & PERICART (2007) and is the most widespread flatbug in Europe reaching the Russian Far East territories, but is not yet recorded from Japan (HEISS 2001). *A. depressus* is easily recognizeable by its small size, anterolateral angles of the pronotum that are pale, and the stout rather short antennae.

## Aradus laeviusculus REUTER, 1875 (Figs 2, 8-11)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : BRITISH COLUMBIA:  $1 \circlearrowleft$ , Garibaldi, on glacier, 15.ix.1961 (J.B. Foster) [UBCZ].

This North-East-Palaearctic species is also keyed and illustrated by HEISS & PERICART (2007) and the very characteristic male genitalic structures of the Canadian specimen were compared and considered identical to those of reference specimens from Russia, thus confirming the first record in the New World. According to HEISS (2001) A. laeviusculus is distributed from Scandinavia across Russia to the Far East.



Figs 1-11. (1) Aradus depressus, female (BC); (2) Aradus laeviusculus, male (BC); (3) Aradus apicalis, female (BC); (4-7) Aradus depressus male genitalic structures; 4-5 left paramere; 6 tergite IX, 7 left parandrium; (8-11) Aradus laeviusculus, male genitalic structures; (8-9) left paramere, (10) tergite IX, (11) left parandrium. Scales: 1mm (1-3); 0.1mm (4-11).

## Aradus pictellus KERZHNER, 1972 (Figs 12-18)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : BRITISH COLUMBIA:  $1 \circlearrowleft 4 \circlearrowleft \varphi$ . Goldstream, 12.viii.1923 (K.F. Auden) [UBCZ];  $1 \circlearrowleft$ , id., 15.viii.1923 (K.F. Auden) [UBCZ];  $2 \circlearrowleft \circlearrowleft$ , Victoria, 25.ix.1923 (K.F. Auden) [UBCZ],  $1 \circlearrowleft$  [EHCI].

Described from Russian Primorsk Territory, however only few records are reported to date from Russia and Korea (HEISS 2001). The series from Canada was compared with paratypes from Siberia and the habitually very similar *Aradus obtectus* VASARHELYI, 1988, which was described from Romania in Europe and later reported as transpalaearctic, reaching even Japan (HEISS 2001, NAGASHIMA & SHONO 2012).

Detailed comparison of the male genitalic structures of Siberian, Canadian and European specimens by senior author did not show any differences, an overlooked fact which confirms now the suspicion, that they all belong to the same widely distributed taxon. As *pictellus* KERZHNER, 1972 has priority, the following synonymy is proposed:

Aradus pictellus KERZHNER, 1972 = Aradus obtectus VASARHELYI, 1988, nov. syn.

#### Species new to Canada

## Aradus apicalis VAN DUZEE, 1920 (Fig. 3)

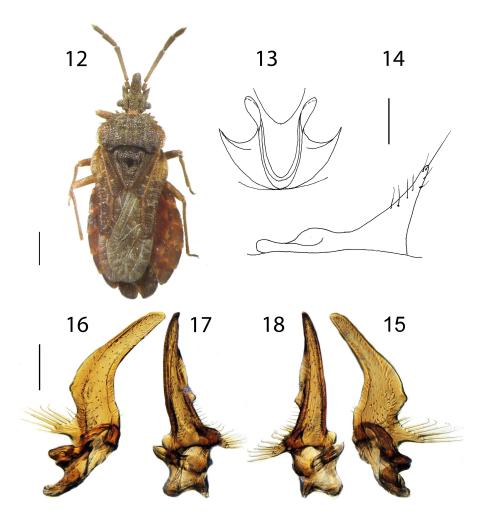
M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : BRITISH COLUMBIA: 1♀♀, Prince George, 12 Rd., 13-130-CN, 18.vii.1997 (B.S. Lindgren) [RBCM-ENT016-000727].

Described from California and recorded only from that state in HENRY & FROESCHNER (1988). The species is keyed by PARSHLEY (1921) who notes that it is similar to *A. duzeei* BERGROTH, 1892, but differs in the shape of the pronotum and in the genital structure. The pronotum is widest in the basal third, the rostrum reaches the mesosternum, and the genital lobes are short and truncate posteriorly.

## Aradus brevicornis KORMILEV, 1980 (Figs 19-28)

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : ALBERTA: 1♀, Peace River, 18.vi.1961 (A.&R. Brooks) [CNC]. ONTARIO: 1♀, Alfred, bog edge, sifting litter around rasp.-blackberry cane, 16.iv.1985 (A. Davies) [CNC]. QUEBEC: 4♂♂, Montreal, 7.ix.1981 (E.J. Kiteley) [CNC], 1♂ [EHCI].

Described from California and recorded only from that state in HENRY & FROESCHNER (1988). The senior author compared the specimens with photographs of the male holotype which is in the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. KORMILEV (1980) stated that *A. brevicornis* runs to *A. borealis* HEIDEMANN, 1909 in Parshley's key, but differs in that the antennae are shorter, with the second antennae segment half as long as the distance between the eyes, and the labium is much shorter, reaching half of prosternum. Females are brachypterous. The species also has a different coloration. The unreported male genitalic structures are figured for the first time.



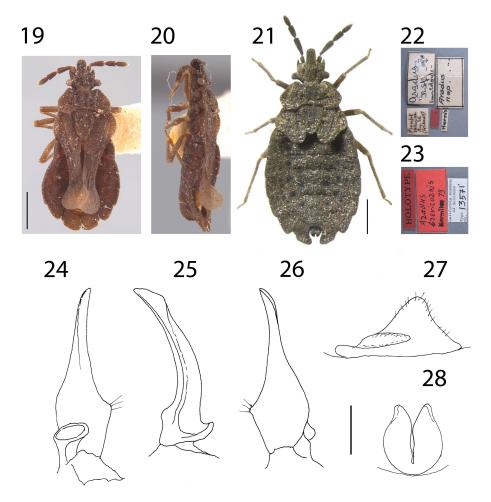
Figs 12-18. Aradus pictellus. (12) male, dorsal view (BC); (13-18) male genitalic structures; (13) tergite IX, (14) left parandrium, (15-18) left paramere (from paratype). Photos 15-18: V. Vinokurov. Scales: 1mm (12); 0.1mm (13-18).

## Species new to the provinces of Canada

## Aradus acutus SAY, 1832

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : BRITISH COLUMBIA:  $1^{\circ}$ , Aspen Grove, 14.v.1934 (Hugh B. Leech) [UBCZ];  $1^{\circ}$ , Jaffray, 17.vii.1974 (L.A. Kelton) [CNC]. ONTARIO:  $1^{\circ}$ , Merivale, 5.v.1934 (G.S. Walley) [CNC];  $1^{\circ}$ , Pr. Edw. Co., 30.v.1923 (Brimley) [CNC]. QUEBEC:  $1^{\circ}$ , Wright, 26.v.1933 (G.S. Walley) [CNC].

New records for British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec.



Figs 19-28. Aradus brevicornis. (19) holotype male, dorsal view; (20) lateral view; (21) brachypterous female (AK); (22-23) labels attached to holotype; (24-28) male genitalic structures; (24-26) left paramere, (27) left paramerium, (28) tergite IX. Scales: 1mm (19-21); 0.1mm (24-28).

## Aradus basalis Parshley, 1921

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : ONTARIO: 1 $\updownarrow$ , Pr. Edw. Co., 20.iv.1923 (Brimley) [CNC, det G.S. Walley 1931]. SASKATCHEWAN: 1 $\updownarrow$ , Waskesu, 13.vi.1931 (Kenneth M. King) [UBCZ].

Apparently this species. New to Ontario and Saskatchewan.

## Aradus borealis Heidemann, 1909

M a t e r i a l  $\,$  e x a m i n e d : LABRADOR: 1  $\ \, ^{\circ}_{\circ}_{\circ}_{\circ}_{\circ}_{\circ}$  Bowater, Picea glauca, 29.v.1944 (F.I.S. 44-2331) [CNC].

New record for Labrador.

## Aradus insolitus VAN DUZEE, 1916

Material examined: SASKATCHEWAN: 1♀, Punnichy, 20.v.1964 (R. Hooper) [SMNH].

New record for Saskatchewan.

#### Aradus intectus Parshley, 1921

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : ONTARIO: 1♀, Wentworth Co., near Ancaster 45°15'N 80°00'W, bush/prairie, MT., 2-9.vi.1995 (B. DeJonge) [CNC].

Apparently this species. New to Ontario.

#### Aradus montanus BERGROTH, 1913

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : ALBERTA: 1♀, WLNP [Waterton Lake National Park], North shore, Driftwood Lakes, 49.0656°N 113.8953°W, rocky beach & on driftwood, 11.vii.2008 (D. Langor) [NFRC].

New record for Alberta.

## Aradus persimilis VAN DUZEE, 1916

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: MANITOBA: 1♀, Sandilands, 3.vi.1938 (F.I.S.W.) [CNC]. ONTARIO: 1♀, Marmora, 25.v.1952 (J.R. McGillis) [CNC]. QUEBEC: 1♀, Kazubazua, 18.viii.1931 (G.S. Walley) [CNC].

New record for Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec.

#### Aradus shermani Heidemann, 1907

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : BRITISH COLMBIA: 1♀, Beaconsfield Mt., 6700', 29.vi.1980 (S.G. Cannings) [UBCZ].

New record for British Columbia.

## Aradus uniformis Heidemann, 1904

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d: ALBERTA: 1♂ 1♀, WLNP [Waterton Lakes National Park], Driftwood Beach, Middle Lake, 49.0656°N 113.8953°W, in wash-up on beach, 2.vii.2013 (D. Langor) [NFRC].

New record for Alberta.

## Species new to Alaska

## Aradus brevicornis KORMILEV, 1980

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## Zusammenfassung

Die Aradidenfauna von Nordamerika (USA und Kanada) wurde erstmals von PARSHLEY (1921) zusammenfassend publiziert. Seither erfolgten mehrere Nachweise für die kanadische Fauna, welche in der "Checklist of Hemiptera of Canada and Alaska" von MAW et al. (2000) angeführt sind. Diese umfasst nun 54 Spezies und Subspezies aus 3 Unterfamilien (Aneurinae 3 sp., Aradinae 48 sp, 2 ssp.; Mezirinae 1 sp.). Die Bearbeitung unbestimmter Aradidenbelege aus der Sammlung des Coautors und aus kanadischen Museen brachten als Ergebnis den Nachweis von 3 neuen Arten für Nordamerika (A. depressus FABRICIUS; A.laeviusculus REUTER und A. pictellus KERZHNER, zu dem A. obtectus VASARHELYI als Synonym erkannt wurde), 2 neue Arten für Kanada, eine neue Art für Alaska sowie mehrere Neumeldungen für kanadische Provinzen.

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