Chapter 10
The Heteroptera (Hemiptera) of the Prairies Ecozone of Canada

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Abstract. Five hundred eighty-two Heteroptera taxa are listed for the Prairies Ecozone in Canada. This number represents 40.7% of the taxa reported for Canada and 79.2% of the taxa recorded from the three Prairie Provinces. The dominant components are species with a Nearctic distribution, excluding Beringia. However, the Great Basin-Prairies element is the most distinctive.

Introduction

Maw et al. (2000) listed the Heteroptera recorded from the three Prairie Provinces in Canada. Brooks and Kelton (1967) considered the aquatic and semi-aquatic Heteroptera of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, while Scudder et al. (2010) documented the aquatic Hemiptera recorded from the prairie grasslands and parkland. In the terrestrial Heteroptera, Kelton (1980) treated the plant bugs of the Prairie Provinces, and subsequent individual taxonomic papers have advanced the knowledge of many of the genera. Matsuda (1977) included prairie species in his consideration for the Aradidae of Canada, and Kelton (1978) did likewise for the Anthocoridae (s.l.).

The only detailed annotated provincial list of Heteroptera available is that of Strickland (1953) for the province of Alberta, but this is now somewhat out of date. There are no published annotated lists for the provinces of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Data Sources

All species of Heteroptera listed from the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan in Maw et al. (2000) were examined, as well as additional species listed from these provinces since 1999, and detailed distributional data for all of these species were assembled (Tables 1–3). These data were obtained from published papers and from an examination of specimens in the various collections across Canada, with special emphasis placed on specimens in the Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids, and Nematodes in Ottawa. All species with specimen localities within the Prairies Ecozone as defined by the Ecological Stratification Working Group (1996) are included in this chapter. Species recorded from the Cypress Upland Ecoregion are included (Table 1, Geographical Pattern No. 8), although this is an outlier of the montane vegetation zone that occurs on the lower slopes of the Rocky...
Mountains. However, it is included in the Prairies Ecozone by the Ecological Stratification Working Group (1996). In the following text, only relevant references to taxonomic papers published since 1999 are included. Maw et al. (2000) provide references to the rest of the relevant taxonomic literature. The systematic arrangement follows Maw et al. (2000), except that the Ischnorhynchidae and Orsillidae are recognized following Sweet (2000).

**Heteroptera of the Prairies Ecozone**

*General Biology*

All of the aquatic and semi-aquatic Heteroptera are predators. All have species adapted to living either in or on water and some are especially adapted to living in extremely saline inland waters (Scudder 1976).

| Geographical Pattern                  | Comments                                                                                                                                  | Number of Taxa |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|}
| 1. Nearctic, including Beringia      | Species with a wide Nearctic distribution and which also occur in the unglaciated areas of northwestern North America, as well as the Western Cordillera | 56             |
| 2. Nearctic, excluding Beringia      | Species with a wide Nearctic distribution, including the Western Cordillera, but which are absent from the unglaciated areas of northwestern North America | 205            |
| 3. Nearctic, excluding the Western Cordillera and Beringia | Species with a wide Nearctic distribution, but which are absent from both the Western Cordillera and unglaciated areas of northwestern North America | 52             |
| 4. Western Nearctic, including Beringia | Species that are usually confined to western North America, west of about the 100° meridian, and which also occur in the unglaciated areas of northwestern North America | 14             |
| 5. Western Nearctic, excluding Beringia | Species that are usually confined to western North America, west of about the 100th meridian, and which are absent from the unglaciated areas of northwestern North America | 100            |
| 6. Eastern Nearctic                  | Species that are usually confined to the eastern part of North America, east of about the 100° meridian                                   | 36             |
| 7. Western Cordilleran, including Beringia | Species that in North America are usually confined to the mountainous Cordilleran area in the west, sometimes including the Cypress Uplands, and which are also present in the unglaciated areas of northwestern North America | 1              |
| 8. Western Cordilleran, excluding Beringia | Species that in North America are usually confined to the mountainous Cordilleran area in the west, sometimes including the Cypress Uplands, and which are absent in the unglaciated areas of northwestern North America | 10             |
| 9. Great Plains-Prairies             | Species confined to the Great Plains and/or Prairies Ecozone in Canada                                                                     | 23             |
| 10. Nearctic-Neotropical             | Species widely distributed in North America and with a range that extends well into the Neotropical region                               | 22             |
| 11. Holarctic                        | Species widely distributed in both the Palearctic and Nearctic                                                                         | 51             |
| 12. Cosmopolitan                    | Species widely distributed in the world, occurring in several zoogeographical realms                                                   | 2              |
| 13. Introduced                       | Species not native to North America, having been accidentally or intentionally introduced                                                 | 10             |
Most terrestrial Heteroptera are phytophagous, and some are pests of crops (Beirne 1972). However, some terrestrial taxa, such as the ambush bugs (Phymatidae), assassin bugs (Reduviidae), damsel bugs (Nabidae), minute pirate bugs (Anthocoridae, s.l.), some plant bugs (Miridae), and some stink bugs (Pentatomidae) are predaceous. Even some normally phytophagous species are at times predaceous (Wheeler 2001). As a result, a number of Heteroptera species are of economic importance (Schaefer and Panizzi 2000).

**Systematic Review**
To date, 582 taxa of Heteroptera have been recorded from the Prairies Ecozone (Table 3). These represent 79.2% of the 735 taxa so far reported from the three Prairie Provinces. In the Prairies Ecozone, 51 (8.8%) of the species of Heteroptera are aquatic, 14 (2.4%) are semi-aquatic, and the remaining 517 (88.8%) taxa are terrestrial.

**Infraorder Nepomorpha**
This infraorder includes five aquatic families. The giant water bug family, Belostomatidae, is represented by three species. *Lethocerus americanus* (Leidy) is widely distributed, but both *Belostoma flumineum* Say and *L. griseus* (Say) occur only in the southeastern part of Manitoba. The single species of water scorpion, *Ranatra fusca* Palisot (Nepidae), has long been known from southeastern Manitoba (Brooks and Kelton 1967), but has recently been reported from both Alberta and Saskatchewan (Parker and Phillips 2007; Farrus and Gotceitas 2011). Farrus and Gotceitas (2011) report the species in the Spruce Coulee Reservoir in the Cypress Hills Interprovincial Park in Alberta. The water boatmen (Corixidae) are represented by 10 genera and 38 species. Most of these are widely distributed and many have colonized man-made water bodies, but *Cenocorixa expleta* (Uhler) and *Dasycorixa rawsoni* Hungerford seem to be confined to saline lakes and ponds (Scudder et al. 2010). Two genera and eight species of backswimmers (Notonectidae) are recorded from the ecozone, with *Buenoa margaritacea* Torre Bueno, *Notonecta insulata* Kirby, and *N. irrorata* Uhler occurring only in the southeastern part of Manitoba. The single species of pygmy backswimmer (Pleidae), *Neoplea striola* (Fieber), is common in the southeastern part of Manitoba and was recently reported from Saskatchewan (Parker and Phillips 2007).

**Infraorder Gerromorpha**
This infraorder includes five semi-aquatic families of Heteroptera. There is just one species of water treader (Mesoveliidae), *Mesovelia muslanti* White, which is widely distributed. The two species of velvet water bugs (Hebridae), *Hebrus burmeisteri* Lethierry & Severin and *Merragata hebroides* White, also appear to be widely distributed. The single marsh treader (Hydrometridae), *Hydrometra martini* Kirkaldy, occurs widely in Manitoba (Brooks and Kelton 1967) and recently was recorded from Saskatchewan (Parker and Phillips 2007). The only species of small water strider (Veliidae), *Microvelia buenoi* Drake, seems to be widely distributed in the ecozone. To date, nine species of water strider (Gerridae) involving five genera have been recorded, with *Aquarius nyctalis* (Drake & Hottes) and *Limnoporus notabilis* (Drake & Hottes) confined to the western area of the ecozone. *Aquarius remigis* (Say), *Metrobates hesperius* Uhler, and *Rheumatobates palosi* Blatchley are usually found on flowing water, with *M. hesperius* so far only known from southeastern Manitoba (Brooks and Kelton 1967). Although Spence and Scudder (1980) noted that *Gerris buenoi* Kirkaldy was common on small ponds in British Columbia and *G. pingeiensis* Drake & Hottes was most common on large lakes, Spence (1981) found that *G. pingeiensis* tended to seek out emergent cover when available, whereas *G. buenoi* is a habitat generalist with a distribution
affected by a tendency to avoid other *Gerris* species. However, Spence and Cárcamo (1991) found that *G. buenoi* and *G. pingreensis* can co-occur in emergent zones of lakes in Alberta, but that the dominance of *G. pingreensis* on permanent lakes related primarily to life history traits and was not principally the result of differences in intraguild predation.

**Infraorder Leptopodomorpha**

The shore bugs (Saldidae) are the only family in this infraorder in the ecozone. This family is represented by five genera and 20 species, many of which are Holarctic species (Table 2).

**Infraorder Cimicomorpha**

Eight families in this infraorder are present in the ecozone. There are three species of bed bugs (Cimicidae), with *Cimex lectularius* Linnaeus the most recognizable and now a common pest. Six species of minute pirate bugs (Anthocoridae) are present, representing six genera. The family Lycocoridae, until recently considered part of the Anthocoridae (Kelton 1978), is represented by the cosmopolitan *Lycocoris campestris* (Fabricius). There are 12 species of damsel bugs (Nabidae) in three genera, with *Nabicula americolimbata* (Carayon) and *N. flavomarginata* (Scholtz) being Holarctic. Kerzhner (1993) raised *Pagasa nigripes* Harris to specific status and recorded it from Alberta and Winnipeg. Scudder (2008) reported this species also from British Columbia and the Northwest Territories and noted that earlier records of *P. fusca* (Stein) from the Yukon (Scudder 1997; Maw et al. 2000) actually refer to *P. nigripes*.


To date, 82 genera and 280 species of Miridae have been detected in the ecozone. A number of these are noteworthy agricultural pests. Best known is the alien alfalfa plant bug, *Adelphocoris lineolatus* (Goeze) (Beirne 1972), and several species of *Lygus* (Beirne 1972; Schwartz and Footit 1992b), which have been the subject of detailed studies (Otani and Cárcamo 2011). At least 25 mirids are eastern species that just enter the ecozone in Manitoba (Table 2). Strickland (1953) reported *Stenedema virens* (L.) from Alberta, but this species does not occur in North America (Kelton 1961). Specimens determined as this species by Strickland in the University of Alberta Strickland Museum (UASM) from Lethbridge are *S. pilosipes* Kelton, and those from Wetaskiwin are *S. vicinum* Provancher. Two female specimens in the UASM from Medicine Hat collected by E.H. Strickland on 7.viii.1939, originally determined by Strickland as *Hadronema bispinosa* but subsequently labelled as *Hadronema* sp. prob. *picta* Uhler by E.H.N. Smith in 1951 and recorded as *H. picta* by Strickland (1953), are actually *H. bispinosum* Knight: The Alberta record of *H. pictum* Uhler was queried by Maw et al. (2000), as noted by Forero (2008). *Hadronema pictum* was not reported from Alberta by either Kelton (1980) or Forero (2008). *Aoplonema rubrum* Forero was recorded from Drumheller as *H. uhleri* Van Duzee by Strickland (1953), and this record was accepted by Maw et al. (2000). A male specimen in the UASM from Drumheller collected by W.R.M. Mason on 14.vi.1946 was correctly identified by Strickland, although Forero (2008) did not report *A. rubrum* from Alberta. Strickland (1953) recorded *Orthotylus viridis* Van Duzee from Edmonton on *Salix*, but this is an eastern North
American species that was not included in Kelton (1980), and the Alberta record was queried by Maw et al. (2000). A male specimen in the UASM from Edmonton, collected on Salix by E.H. Strickland on 19.vi.1937 and determined by Strickland as O. viridis, is actually O. fuscicornis Knight. Finally, the species from Waterton reported as Melanotrichus insignis Van Duzee in Strickland (1953) and determined as this species by E.H.N. Smith is actually Ilnocorella sulcata Knight. However, this species is only known from Waterton in Alberta, which is the type locality. It has so far not been collected in the open prairie grasslands.

The lace bugs (Tingidae), with nine genera and 21 species, are well distributed in the ecozone, with Corythucha arcuata (Say) and C. bellula Gibson found only in the east and C. distincta Osborn & Drake restricted to the west. Corythaica acuta (Drake) (Fig. 1) has recently been found at the Suffield Canadian Forces Base (Scudder 2013). The assassin bugs (Reduviidae) are represented by six genera and six species, most of which are widely distributed in the Nearctic. Two species of ambush bugs (Phymatidae) are present, Phymata americana americana Melin and P. vicina vicina Handlirsch.
Infraorder Pentatomomorpha

So far, 17 families in this infraorder have been recorded from the ecozone. The flat bugs (Aradidae) are represented by two genera and 13 species. The family in Canada has been monographed by Matsuda (1977), but the genus *Aneurus* was revised by Picchi (1977).

Within the superfamily Coreoidea, the Alydidae, or broad-headed bugs, are represented by five genera and eight species. *Alydus scutellatus* Van Duzee is confined to the west, having been recorded from Elkwater, while *Stachyocnemus apicalis* (Dallas) is rare and in Canada known so far only from Alberta. Six genera and six species of squash bugs and allies (Coreidae) are present, *Nisoscolopocerus apiculatus* Barber (Fig. 2) being confined to the ecozone in Canada and evidently quite rare. *Chelinidea vittiger* Uhler (Fig. 3) is also known only from the Prairies Ecozone in Canada and is associated with *Opuntia* cacti (De Vol and Goeden 1973; Acorn 2011). The scentless plant bugs (Rhopalidae) are quite common, being represented by four genera and five species. The boxelder bug *Boisea trivittata* (Say) can be abundant and a nuisance when it moves to the warmth of houses in autumn (Schaefer and Kotulski 2000).

Within the superfamily Lygaeoidea, the introduced *Chilacis typhae* (Perris) is the only representative of the Atheneidae, occurring on common cattail or common bulrush (*Typha latifolia* Linnaeus), now recognized as widely distributed in North America (Wheeler and Fetter 1987; Wheeler and Stoops 1999; Scudder 2000; Wheeler 2002; Scudder and Fottit 2006; Roch 2008). It has recently been reported from both Alberta and Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010). Only two species of stilt bugs (Berytidae) are present, both widely distributed. Chinch bugs (Blissidae) are represented by three species, *Ischnodemus hesperus* Parshley (Fig. 4) being confined to the tallgrass prairie areas of Manitoba. There are three species of Cymidae and six species of big-eyed bugs (Geocoridae), but further research may show that more species of the latter are actually present. Four genera and seven taxa are noted at present in the Lygaeidae (s.s.), with *Melacoryphus admirabilis* (Uhler) (Fig. 5) recently identified from the Grasslands National Park in Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010). The suture-zone between the western *Lygaeus kalmii kalmii* Stål and the eastern *L. kalmii angustomarginatus* Parshley occurs in Manitoba (Parshley 1923; Slater and Knop 1969). In the Orsillidae, further bar-coding research on the species of *Nysius* is needed to clarify the identity of some of the species in the ecozone. However, *N. niger* Baker (= *N. ericae* Amer. auct.) is reported to be a common agricultural pest (Beirne 1972). Three species of *Crophius* (Oxycarenidae) are recorded, with *Crophius bohemanni* (Stål) so far only known from Cypress Hills in Saskatchewan (Scudder 2010). Seed bugs in the family Rhyparochromidae are well represented, with 20 genera and 26 species so far recognized. *Uhleriola floralis* (Uhler) (Fig. 6) is a typical inhabitant of sand hills (Acorn 2011). Recent additions to the prairie fauna include *Antillocoris minitus* (Bergroth), *Eremocoris ferus* (Say), *Megalonotus sabulicola* (Thomson), *Neosuris castanea* (Barber), *Perigenes constrictus* (Say), *Sisamnes claviger* (Uhler), *Stygocoris rusticus* (Fallén), and *Zeridoneus petersoni* Reichert (Scudder 2008, 2010). The family includes three introduced alien species, namely, *Megalonotus sabulicola*, *Stygocoris rusticus*, and *S. sabulosus* (Schilling) (Table 2). As reported in the *Calgary Herald* (page A8) on August 4, 2003, Dr. D.L. Johnson recorded that the Holarctic seed bug *Spragisticus nebulous* (Fallén) occurred in the “millions” attracted to light at 2200 hours in a shopping centre at Medicine Hat in Alberta. The exceptionally high number of these bugs forced the closure of a McDonald’s restaurant and the employment of a Bobcat to clean the parking lot (D.L. Johnson, pers. comm.). As far as is known, this population explosion has not reoccurred since, and the factors responsible for the vast numbers have not been determined.
Within the superfamily Piesmatoidea, four species of Piesmatidae have been recognized in the ecozone. In the superfamily Pentatomoidea, five families are present, there being two species of acanthosomatids (Acanthosomatidae) and two species of burrowing bugs (Cydnidae). Stink bugs in the family Pentatomidae are represented by 20 genera and 40 species, with Coenus delius (Say) (Fig. 7) being a typical sand hill species (Acorn 2011). Chlorochroa belfragei (Stål), C. faceta (Say) (Fig. 8), C. opuntiae Esselbaugh (Fig. 9), and C. viridicata (Walker) (Fig. 10) are evidently rare and found only on the Prairies in Canada. The more common C. uhleri (Stål) can be an agricultural pest, although this was incorrectly cited as C. sayi Stål in Beirne (1972): C. sayi does not occur in Canada as far as is known (Scudder and Thomas 1987). There are nine species of shield bugs (Scutelleridae), with Euptychodera corrugata (Van Duzee) (Fig. 11) and Fokkeria producta (Van Duzee) (Fig. 12) being rare. Only five species of negro bugs (Thyreocoridae) are reported from the ecozone, with Corimelaena nigra Dallas being a typical sand hill inhabitant (Acorn 2011).
**Biogeographical Aspects**

The 582 Heteroptera taxa so far reported from the Prairies Ecozone represent 40.7% of the 1,429 true bug taxa currently recorded from Canada. Only the Ceratocombidae, Gelastocoridae, Ochtenidae, Naucoridae, Lasiochilidae, Microphysidae, Heterogastridae, and Pachygronthidae are not represented in the ecozone biota.

The ecozone Heteroptera can be assigned to 13 geographical patterns (Tables 1 and 2). Some species are not categorized as in Scudder (2011), owing to more recent information available on their distribution. In the following categories, the Western Cordillera region is taken to be the mountainous areas of northwestern North America, in addition to the western United States considered in the Mountain Provinces by Bailey (1995). Similarly, the Great Basin-Prairies coincide with the Prairies Ecozone as defined by the Ecological Stratification Working Group (1996), in addition to the Great Plains in the Temperate Steppe Division by Bailey (1995): The Prairies Ecozone is the most northern extension of the Great Plains (Shorthouse 2010). The 100th meridian is generally taken to separate the east and west Nearctic area. Table 1 details the geographical patterns and number of taxa present in each, while Table 2 lists the species or subspecies placed in these categories.

The 205 taxa in the Nearctic, excluding the Beringia category, constituting 35.2% of the heteropteran fauna in the ecozone, is the dominant component. The second largest element with 100 taxa, constituting 17.2% of the fauna, is the Western Nearctic, excluding the Beringia category. The 56 species in the Nearctic, including the Beringia category, constituting 9.6% of the fauna, is the third largest element. The Nearctic, excluding the Western Cordillera and Beringia category, with 52 species constituting 8.9% of the fauna, and the Holarctic element with 51 species, amounting to 8.8% of the total fauna, are almost as common. The Western Cordillera, excluding the Beringia category with 10 species (1.7%), includes *Irbisia nigripes* Knight, with specimens known from Twin Butte in Alberta, and *Phyllopidea montana* Knight, which also occurs in the Elkwater area of the Cypress Uplands. Likewise, the single species in the Western Cordillera, including the Beringia category, namely, *Tupiocoris confusus* (Kelton), is also known from Elkwater. The 36 species (6.3%) in the Eastern Nearctic component are typically confined to southeastern Manitoba and are usually found east of the 100th meridian. There are only two cosmopolitan species and 10 introduced species. As might be expected, the most distinctive category in the ecozone is the Great Basin-Prairies component, consisting of 23 species, constituting 4.0% of the heteropteran fauna, with some of these evidently quite rare.

**Research Priorities**

As in other ecozones (Scudder 2011), there are few data to indicate any definite trends in species occurrence and abundance. Although most of the grasslands have been cultivated and those that remain have been altered by grazing or severely fragmented by roads, conduits for energy, or urbanization (Williams et al. 2011), there seem to be no studies that have assessed the impacts on the heteropteran fauna. Undoubtedly some true bugs have been put at risk, although none are listed by Hall et al. (2011). However, because today less than 1% of the tallgrass prairie remains (Shorthouse and Larson 2010), and much of what is left is threatened, species confined to this type of grassland may be at risk.

Although loss of natural wetland habitat on the prairies has created a great challenge for biodiversity (Gibbs 2000), most of the aquatic Hemiptera have managed to colonize and breed in man-made water bodies (Scudder et al. 2010). However, species such as *Cenocorixa expleta* and *Dasycorixa rawsoni* that are restricted to saline lakes and ponds may be highly impacted by the anticipated drying trend associated with climate change in the next few decades (Williams et al. 1988). Clearly, a number of research projects are required to assess the status and conservation of the Heteroptera of the Prairies Ecozone.
Table 2. Geographical patterns and species composition in the Heteroptera of the Prairies Ecozone.

| 1. NEARCTIC, INCLUDING BERINGIA | Family CORIXIDAE | Callicorixa alaskensis Hungerford |
| | | C. audeni Hungerford |
| | Cymatia americana Hussey |
| | Sigara decoratella (Hungerford) |
| Family VELIIDAE | Microvelia buenoi Drake |
| Family GERRIDAE | Gerris buenoi Kirkaldy |
| | G. pingreensis Drake & Hottes |
| Family SALDIDAE | Salda obscura Provancher |
| | S. provancheri Kelton & Lattin |
| | Saldula nigrita Parshley |
| Family ANTHOCORIDAE | Anthocoris antevolens White |
| | A. dimorphicus Anderson & Kelton |
| | T. furvus Van Duzee |
| Family NABIDAE | Nabica nigrovittata nearctica Kerzhner |
| | Nabis americicoferus Carayon |
| | Pagasa nigripes Harris |
| Family MIRIDAE | Chlamydatus keltoni Schuh & Schwartz |
| | Dicyphus discrepans Knight |
| | Labops hesperius Uhler |
| | Lygidea annexa (Uhler) |
| | Lygus borealis (Kelton) |
| | L. potentillae Kelton |
| | L. rubrosignatus Knight |
| | L. shulli Knight |
| | Mecomma angustatum (Uhler) |
| | M. gilvipes (Stål) |
| | Mimoeops insignis Uhler |
| | Neolygus communis (Knight) |
| | Orthotylus neglectus Knight |
| | Orectoderus obliquus Uhler |
| | Pinalitus rostratus Kelton |
| | Plagiognathus brunneus (Provancher) |
| | P. parshleyi (Knight) |
| | P. suffuscipennis Knight |
| | Salignus tahoeensis (Knight) |
| | Tapiocoris similis (Kelton) |
| Family ARADIDAE | Aradus abbas Bergroth |
| | A. tuberculifer Kirby |
| | A. uniannulatus Parshley |
| Family ALYIDAE | Alydus eurinus (Say) |
| Family COREIDAE | Coriomeris humilis (Uhler) |
| Family RHOPALIDAE | Stictopleurus punctiventris (Dallas) |
| Family GECORIDAE | Geocoris ballatus (Say) |
| | G. discoperterus Stål |
| | G. howardi Montandon |
| Family OXYCARENIDAE | Crophius disconotus (Say) |
| Family RHYPAROCHROMIDAE | Eremocoris borealis (Dallas) |
| | Ligyrocoris diffiusus (Uhler) |
| | Slaterobius insignis (Uhler) |
| Family ACANTHOSOMATIDAE | Elasmucha lateralis (Say) |
| Family PENTATOMIDAE | Aelia americana Dallas |
| | Neottiglossa trilineata (Kirby) |
| | N. undata (Say) |
| Family THYREOCORIDAE | Corimelaena nigra Dallas |
| 2. NEARCTIC, EXCLUDING BERINGIA | Family BELOSTOMATIDAE | Belostoma flumineum Say |
| | Lethocerus americanus (Leidy) |
| Family NEPIDAE | Ranatra fuscus Palisot |
| Family CORIXIDAE | Arctocorisa sutilis (Uhler) |
| | Cenocorixa dakotensis (Hungerford) |
| | C. utahensis (Hungerford) |
| | Dasycorixa hybrida (Hungerford) |
| | D. johanseni (Walley) |
| | D. rawsoni Hungerford |
Hesperocorixa atopodonta (Hungerford)
H. laevigata (Uhler)
H. michiganensis (Hungerford)
H. minorella (Hungerford)
H. vulgaris (Hungerford)
Sigara alternata (Say)
S. bicoloripennis (Valley)
S. conocephala (Hungerford)
S. grossolineata Hungerford
S. mullettenisa (Hungerford)
S. penniensis (Hungerford)
S. solensis (Hungerford)
Trichocorixa borealis Sailer

Family NOTONECTIDAE
Buena confusa Truxal
B. macrotibialis Hungerford
Notonecta borealis Hussey
N. undulata Say

Family PLEIDAE
Neoplea striola (Fieber)

Family MESOVELIIDAE
Mesovelia mulsanti White

Family HEBRIDAE
Merragata hebroides White

Family HYDROMETRIDAE
Hydrometra martini Kirkaldy

Family GERRIDAE
Aquarius nyctalis (Drake & Hottes)
A. remigis (Say)
Gerris comatus Drake & Hottes
Limnoporus dissortis (Drake & Hottes)

Family SALDIDAE
Lampracanthia crassicornis (Uhler)
Salda buenoi (McDunnough)
Salda bouchervillei (Provancher)
S. confluenta (Say)
S. laticollis (Reuter)

Family CIMICIDAE
Oeciacus vicarius Horváth

Family ANTHOCORIDAE
Cardiastethus borealis Kelton
Macrotrachiella nigra Parshley

Family NABIDAE
Nabcula propinquua (Reuter)
N. subcoeleoptrata (Kirby)
N. alternatus Parshley
Piceophylus keltoni Schwartz & Schuh
Pilophorus neoclavatus Schuh & Schwartz
P. uhleri Knight
Plagiognathus albatis (Van Duzee)
P. alboradialis Knight
P. davisi Knight
P. dispar Knight
P. flavus Knight
P. fuscus Knight
P. flavidus Knight
P. fuscipes Knight
P. fuscus (Provancher)
P. guttatus (Uhler)
P. laricicola Knight
P. maculipennis (Knight)
P. modestus (Reuter)
P. nigundinus Knight
P. nigronitens Knight
Polymerus brevirostris Knight
P. chrysopsis Knight
P. venaticus (Uhler)
Prepops bivittis (Stål)
P. borealis (Knight)
P. nigripilus (Knight)
P. rubelicollis (Knight)
Psallovius piceicola (Knight)
Schaffneria pilophoroides (Knight)
Sericophanes heidemanni Poppius
Slaterocoris atritibialis (Knight)
S. brevatus (Knight)
S. pallidicornis (Knight)
S. stygicus (Say)
Stenodema vicina (Provancher)
Tetracoris discolor Uhler

Family TINGIDAE
Corythucha cydoniae (Fitch)
C. elegans Drake
C. hewitti Drake
C. marmorata (Uhler)
C. mollicula Osborn & Drake
C. pallipes Parshley
Hesperoptingis antennata Parshley
Melanorhopala clavata (Stål)
Physatocheila plexa (Say)
P. variegata Parshley

Family REDUVIIDAE
Barce fraterna (Say)
Pygolampis pectoralis (Say)
Rhynocoris ventralis (Say)
Sinea diadema (Fabricius)

Family PHYMATIDAE
Phymata americana americana Melin
P. vicina vicina Handlirsch
Family PENTATOMIDAE
Apoecillus bracteatus (Fitch)
A. cynicus (Say)
Banasa dimidiata (Say)
Brochymena quadripustulata (Fabricius)
Chlorochroa uhleri (Stål)
Coenus delius (Say)
Cosmopepla linderiana Kirkaldy
Euschistus servus euschistoides (Vollenhoven)
E. tristigmus luridus Dallas
Holcostethus limbolarius (Stål)
H. macdonaldi Rider & Rolston
Perillus bioculatus (Fabricius)
P. circumcinctus Stål
P. exaptus (Say)
Podisus brevispinus Phillips
P. maculiventris (Say)
P. placidus Uhler
P. serieventris Uhler
Rhacognathus americanus Stål
Trichopepla atricornis Stål

Family SCUTELLERIDAE
Eurygaster alternata (Say)
E. amerinda Bliven
Homaenus bijugus Uhler

Family THYREOCORIDAE
Corimelaena pulicaria (Germar)
Galgupha nitiduloides (Wolff)

3. NEARCTIC, EXCLUDING THE WESTERN CORDILLERA AND BERINGIA
Family CORIXIDAE
Cenocorixa bifida bifida (Hungerford)
Corisella tarsalis (Fieber)
Hesperocorixa scabricula (Walley)
Palmacorixa buenoi Abbott
P. gillettei Abbott
Sigara decorata (Abbott)
S. lineata (Forster)
S. mathesoni Hungerford
S. trilineata (Provancher)
Trichocorixa verticalis interiors Sailer

Family HEBRIDAE
Hebrus burmeisteri Lethierry & Severin

Family GERRIDAE
Rheumatobates palosi Blatchley

Family SALDIDAE
Pentacora signoreti (Guérin-Méneville)

Family ANTHOCORIDAE
Xylocoris hirtus Kelton

Family MIRIDAE
Ceratocapsus modestus (Uhler)
Deraeocoris aphidophagus Knight
D. nitenatus Knight
D. ornatus Knight
D. quercicola Knight
Halticus intermedius Uhler
Lopidea lathyri Knight
Lygus plagiatus Uhler
L. vanduzeei Knight
Metriorrhynchos dislocatus (Say)
Microphylellus fuscicornis Knight
Orthotylus basicornis Knight
O. pennsylvanicus Henry
Phytocoris brimleyi Knight
P. erectus Van Duzee
P. salicis Knight
Plagiognathus tumidifrons (Knight)
Poecilocapsus lineatus (Fabricius)
Polymerus severini Knight
Prepops zonatus (Knight)
Pseudatomoscelis sericatus (Reuter)
Taedia pallidula (McAtee)
Trigonotylus tarsalis (Reuter)
Tropidosteptes amoenus Reuter
T. brooksi Kelton
T. palmeri (Reuter)

Family TINGIDAE
Leptophyes patina (Say)

Family ALYDIDAE
Stachyocnemus apicalis (Dallas)

Family COREIDAE
Chelinidea vittiger Uhler
Merocoris distinctus Dallas

Family RHOPALIDAE
Boisea trivittata (Say)

Family LYGAEIDAE
Lygaeospilus tripunctatus (Dallas)
Melacoryphus admirabilis (Uhler)

Family RHYPAROCHROMIDAE
Drymus unus (Say)

Family PENTATOMIDAE
Menedes insertus (Say)
Neottiglossa sulcifrons Stål
Thyanta accerra McAtee
Family THYREOCORIDAE
  Galgupha atra Amyot & Serville

4. WESTERN NEARCTIC, INCLUDING BERINGIA
Family CORIXIDAE
  Sigara fallenoidea (Hungerford)

Family ANTHOCORIDAE
  Anthocoris tomentosus Péricart

Family MIRIDAE
  Brooksetta viridicata (Uhler)
  Deraeocoris brevis (Uhler)
  Lopidea dakota Knight
  Lygus elisus Van Duzee
  Pilophorus vicarius Poppius
  Stenodema pilosipes Kelton

Family OXYCARENIDAE
  Crophius bohemanni (Stål)
  C. ramosus Barber

Family PENTATOMIDAE
  Chlorochroa granulosa (Uhler)

Family SCUTELLERIDAE
  Homaemus aeneifrons consors Uhler
  Phimodera binotata (Van Duzee)

5. WESTERN NEARCTIC, EXCLUDING BERINGIA
Family CORIXIDAE
  Cenocorixa expleta (Uhler)
  Sigara washingtonensis Hungerford

Family NOTONECTIDAE
  Notonecta kirbyi Hungerford

Family GERRIDAE
  Limnoporus notabilis (Drake & Hottes)

Family SALDIDAE
  Saldida comatula Parshley
  S. explanata (Uhler)
  S. opiparia Drake & Hottes

Family ANTHOCORIDAE
  Xylocoris californicus (Reuter)

Family NABIDAE
  Nabicula vanduzeei (Kirkaldy)

Family MIRIDAE
  Aoplonema princeps (Uhler)
  A. rubrum Forero
  Brooksetta chelifer (Knight)

B. inconspicua (Uhler)
B. incurva (Knight)
Ceratocapsus geminatus Knight
Conostethus americanus Knight
Coquillettia schwarzi Wyniger
Dacota hesperia Uhler
Dichrooscytus ruberellus Knight
Europiella angulata (Uhler)
E. consors (Uhler)
E. pilosellus (Uhler)
Hadronema bispinosum Knight
H. breviatum Knight
H. simplex Knight
Hoplobapsus afiguratus (Uhler)
Irbiisa brachyceda (Uhler)
I. elongata Knight
I. fascipubescens Knight
Labopidea pallida Knight
Lahops tumidifrons Knight
Lopidea confraterina (Gibson)
Lygus atritibialis Knight
L. convicexillis Reuter
L. keltoni Schwartz
L. robustus (Uhler)
L. striatus Knight
Megalopsallus femoralis Kelton
M. nigrofemoratus (Knight)
M. rubropictipes Knight
M. sparsus (Van Duzee)
Melanotrichus albocostatus (Van Duzee)
M. atriplicis Knight
M. coagulatus (Uhler)
Orthotylus fascicorinis Knight
O. ute Knight
Phoenicocoris longirostris (Knight)
Phytocoris laevis (Uhler)
P. listi Knight
P. validus Reuter
Pilophorus salcis Knight
Plagiognathus annulatus Uhler
P. shoshonea Knight
Polymerus basivittis (Reuter)
P. diffusus (Uhler)
P. hirtus Knight
P. rupipes Knight
P. sculleni Knight
Prepops eremicola (Knight)
Pseudopsallus anagoriae Knight
P. demens (Van Duzee)
P. sericatus (Uhler)
Sixeonotus rostratus Knight
Trigonotylus americanus Carvalho
T. antennatus Kelton
T. brooksi Kelton
T. flavicornis Kelton
Tupiocoris tibialis (Kelton)
Family TINGIDAE
Corythaica acuta Drake
C. venusta (Champion)
Corythucha salicata (Uhler)
Dictyla labeculata (Uhler)
Hesperotingis fuscata Parshley
H. occidentalis Drake

Family REDUVIIDAE
Fitchia spinosula Stål

Family ARADIDAE
Aradus compressus Heidemann
A. insolitus Van Duzee
A. intectus Parshley
A. parshleyi Van Duzee

Family ALYDIDAE
Alydus scutellatus Van Duzee

Family COREIDAE
Nisoscoloporus apiculatus Barber

Family RHOPALIDAE
Arhyssus scutatus (Stål)

Family BLISSIDAE
Blissus occidentalis Barber

Family CYMIDAE
Cymus coriacipennis (Stål)

Family GEOCORIDAE
Geocoris atricolor Montandon

Family LYGAEIDAE
Lygaeus kalmii kalmii Stål
Melanopleurus perplexus Scudder

Family PIESMATIDAE
Parapiestra explanatum (McAtee)
Piesma costatum (Uhler)
P. patruene McAtee

Family PENTATOMIDAE
Chlorochroa faceta (Say)
C. ligata (Say)
C. opuntiae Esselbaugh
Codophila remota (Horváth)
Cosmopela integrissus (Uhler)
Holocostethus abbreviatus Uhler
H. tristis (Van Duzee)
Tepa rugulosa (Say)

Family SCUTELLERIDAE
Euptychodera corrugata (Van Duzee)
Vanduzeena balli (Van Duzee)

6. EASTERN NEARCTIC
Family NOTONECTIDAE
Buenoa margaritacea Torre Bueno
Notonecta insulata Kirby
N. irrorata Uhler

Family MIRIDAE
Americodema nigrolineatum (Knight)
Ceratocapsus digitus Knight
C. pilosulus Knight
Neolygus belfragei (Reuter)
N. canadensis (Knight)
N. omnivagus (Knight)
N. quercalbae (Knight)
N. viticollis (Reuter)
Opistheurista cladestina (Van Duzee)
Phytocoris onustus Van Duzee
Pilophorus amoenus Uhler
P. furvus Knight
P. picicola Knight
P. setiger Knight
Plagiognathus blatchleyi Reuter
P. longirostris (Knight)
Polymerus flavocostatus Knight
Prepops fraternus (Knight)
Reuteria querci (Say)
Schaffneria davisi (Knight)
Tropidosteptes canadensis Van Duzee
T. commisuralis (Reuter)
T. petitii Reuter
T. pubescens (Knight)

Family TINGIDAE
Corythucha arcuata (Say)
C. bellula Gibson

Family BLISSIDAE
Ischnodemus hesperius Parshley

Family CYMIDAE
Cymus angustatus Stål

Family LYGAEIDAE
Lygaeus kalmii angustomarginatus Stål

Family RHYPAROCHROMIDAE
Antillocoris minutus (Bergroth)

Family PENTATOMIDAE
Chlorochroa belfragei (Stål)
C. persimilis Horváth
Family SCUTELLERIDAE
Homaemus aeneifrons aeneifrons (Say)

7. WESTERN CORDILLERAN, INCLUDING BERINGIA
Family MIRIDAE
Tupiocoris confusus (Kelton)

8. WESTERN CORDILLERAN, EXCLUDING BERINGIA
Family CIMICIDAE
Cimex pilosellus (Horváth)

Family MIRIDAE
Chlamydatus obliquus (Uhler)
C. pallidicornis Knight
Europiella unipuncta Knight
Irbista nigripes Knight
Lopidea picta Knight
Phyllopidea montana Knight
Pilophorus americus Poppius

Family TINGIDAE
Corythucha distincta Osborn & Drake

Family MIRIDAE
Chlamydatus artemisiae Kelton
C. rubicornis Knight
Coquilletta albertae Kelton
IIiacora vittifrons Knight
Labopidea brooksi Kelton
L. planifrons Knight
Lopidea balli Knight
Melanotrichus leonardi (Kerzhner & Schuh)
M. wallisi Kelton
Orectoderus montanus Knight
O. salicis Knight
Orthotylus angulatus (Uhler)
Parthenicus brooksi Kelton
Phytocoris brooksi Kelton
Polymerus balli Knight
P. rubrocuneatus Knight
Trigonotylus canadensis Kelton

Family BLISSIDAE
Blissus canadensis Leonard
Family RHYPAROCHROMIDAE
Atrazonotus umbrosus (Distant)
Emblethis vicarius Horváth
Kolenetrus plenus (Distant)

Family PIESMATIDAE
Parapiasma cinereum (Say)

11. HOLARCTIC
Family SALDIDAE
Micracanthia bergrothi (Jakovlev)
M. fennica (Reuter)
Saldula opaca (Zetterstedt)
S. pallipes (Fabricius)
S. palustris (Douglas)
S. saltatoria (Linnaeus)
Teloleuca bifasciata (Thomson)
T. pellucens (Fabricius)

Family NABIDAE
Nabicula americolimbata (Carayon)
N. flavomarginata (Scholtz)

Family MIRIDAE
Agnocoris rubicundus (Fallén)
Atomoscelis onustus (Fieber)
Blepharidopterus diaphanus (Kirschbaum)
Capsus cinctus (Kolenati)
Chlamydatus pulicarius (Fallén)
Cytorkhinus caricis (Fallén)
Europiella artemisiae (Becker)
E. decorol (Uhler)
Fieberocapsus flaveolus (Reuter)
Labopidea lenensis (Lindberg)
Labops burmeisteri Stål
Lygocoris pabulinus (Linnaeus)
L. rugicollis (Fallén)
Lygus punctatus (Zetterstedt)
L. rugulipennis Poppius
Monosynamma bohemanni (Fallén)
Pilophorus clavatus (Linnaeus)
Pithanus hrabei Stehlik
Polymerus cognatus (Fieber)
P. unifasciatus (Fabricius)
Psallus aethiops (Zetterstedt)
P. falleni Reuter

12. COSMOPOLITAN
Family CIMICIDAE
Cimex lectularius Linnaeus

Family LYCTOCORIDAE
Lyctocoris campestris (Fabricius)

13. INTRODUCED
Family MIRIDAE
Adelphocoris lineolatus (Goeze)
Leptopterna dolabrata (Linnaeus)
Melanotrichus flavosparsus (Sahlberg)
Phytocoris populi (Linnaeus)
Pithanus maerkeli (Herrich-Schaeffer)
Plagiognathus chrysanthemi (Wolff)

Family ARTHENEIDAE
Chilacis typhae (Perris)

Family RHYPAROCHROMIDAE
Megalonotus sabulicola (Thomason)
Stygnocoris rusticus (Fallén)
S. sabulosus (Schilling)
Table 3. Systematic list of the Heteroptera of the Prairies Ecozone. Species checklist available at: http://dx.doi.org/10.5886/1hqp8r1s

Infraorder NEPOMORPHA
Superfamily NEPOIDEA
Family BELOSTOMATIDAE
Belostoma plumulatum Say
Lethocerus americanus (Leidy)
L. griseus (Say)

Family NEPIDAE
Ranatra fusca Palisot

Superfamily CORIXOIDEA
Family CORIXIDAE
Subfamily CORIXINAE
Tribe CORIXINI
Arctocorisa sutilis (Uhler)
Callicorixa alaskensis Hungerford
C. audeni Hungerford
Cenocorixa bifida bifida (Hungerford)
C. dakotensis (Hungerford)
C. expleta (Uhler)
C. utahensis (Hungerford)
Corisella tarsalis (Fieber)
Hesperocorixa atopodonta (Hungerford)
H. laevigata (Uhler)
H. michiganensis (Hungerford)
H. minorella (Hungerford)
H. scabridula (Walley)
H. vulgaris (Hungerford)
Palmacorixa buenoi Abbott
P. gigantei gigantei Abbott
P. janeae Brooks
Sigara alternata (Say)
S. bicolorpennis (Walley)
S. conocephala (Hungerford)
S. decorata (Abbott)
S. decoratella (Hungerford)
S. fallenoidea (Hungerford)
S. grossolineata Hungerford
S. lineata (Forster)
S. mathesoni Hungerford
S. mullattensis (Hungerford)
S. penniensis (Hungerford)
S. solenis (Hungerford)
S. trilineata (Provancher)
S. wessingtonensis Hungerford
Trichocorixa borealis Sailer
T. sexcincta (Champion)
T. verticalis internieris Sailer

Tribe GLAENOCORISINI
Dasycorixa hybrida (Hungerford)
D. johnseni (Walley)
D. rawsoni Hungerford

Subfamily CYMATINAE
Cymatia americana Hussey

Infraorder NOTONECTOIDEA
Superfamily NOTONECTIDAE
Family NOTONECTIDAE
Subfamily ANISOPINAE
Buenoa confusa Truxal
B. macrotibialis Hungerford
B. margaritacea Torre Bueno

Family NEPIDAE
Ranatra fusca Palisot

Superfamily CORIXOIDEA
Family CORIXIDAE
Subfamily CORIXINAE
Tribe CORIXINI
Arctocorisa sutilis (Uhler)
Callicorixa alaskensis Hungerford
C. audeni Hungerford
Cenocorixa bifida bifida (Hungerford)
C. dakotensis (Hungerford)
C. expleta (Uhler)
C. utahensis (Hungerford)
Corisella tarsalis (Fieber)
Hesperocorixa atopodonta (Hungerford)
H. laevigata (Uhler)
H. michiganensis (Hungerford)
H. minorella (Hungerford)
H. scabridula (Walley)
H. vulgaris (Hungerford)
Palmacorixa buenoi Abbott
P. gigantei gigantei Abbott
P. janeae Brooks
Sigara alternata (Say)
S. bicolorpennis (Walley)
S. conocephala (Hungerford)
S. decorata (Abbott)
S. decoratella (Hungerford)
S. fallenoidea (Hungerford)
S. grossolineata Hungerford
S. lineata (Forster)
S. mathesoni Hungerford
S. mullattensis (Hungerford)
S. penniensis (Hungerford)
S. solenis (Hungerford)
S. trilineata (Provancher)
S. wessingtonensis Hungerford
Trichocorixa borealis Sailer
T. sexcincta (Champion)
T. verticalis internieris Sailer

Infraorder HEBROIDA
Family HEBRIDAE
Hebrus burmeisteri Lethierry & Severin
Merragata hebroides White

Family PLEIDAE
Neoplea striola (Fieber)

Family GERRIDAE
Subfamily GERRINAE
Aquarius nyctalis (Dake & Hottes)
A. remigis (Say)
Gerris buenoi Kirkaldy
G. comatus Drake & Hottes
G. pingreenis Drake & Hottes
Limnoperus dissotis (Dake & Hottes)
L. notabilis (Dake & Hottes)

Subfamily RHAGODOTARSINAE
Rheumatobates palosi Blatchley

Subfamily TREPOBATINAE
Metrobates hesperius Uhler

Infraorder LEPTOPodomorpha
Family SALDIDAE
Subfamily CHILOXANTHINAE
Pentacora signoretii (Guérin-Méneville)
Subfamily SALDINAE

Tribe SALDINI

*Lampracanthia crassicornis* (Uhler)
*Salda buenoi* (McDunnough)
*S. obscura* Provancher
*S. provancheri* Kelton & Lattin
*Teloleuca bifasciata* (Thomson)
*T. pellucens* (Fabricius)

Tribe SALDOIDINI

*Micranthia bergrothi* Jakovlev
*M. fennica* (Reuter)
*Saldula bouchervillei* (Provancher)
*S. confluenta* (Say)
*S. explanata* (Uhler)
*S. laticollis* (Reuter)
*S. nigrita* Parshley
*S. opaca* (Zetterstedt)
*S. opiparia* Drake & Hottes
*S. orbiculatus* (Uhler)
*S. pallipes* (Fabricius)
*S. palustris* (Douglas)
*S. saltatoria* (Linnaeus)

Infraorder CIMICOMORPHA

Superfamily CIMICOIDEA

Family CIMICIDAE

*Cimex lectularius* Linnaeus
*C. pilosellus* (Horváth)
*Oeciacus vicarius* Horváth

Family ANTHOCORIDAE

Tribe ANTHOCORINI

*Anthocoris antevolens* White
*A. dimorphicus* Anderson & Kelton
*A. musculus* (Say)
*A. tomentosus* Péricart
*Tetraphleps canadensis* Provancher
*T. furvus* Van Duze

Tribe ORIINI

*Macrotracheliella nigra* Parshley
*Orius insidiosus* (Say)
*O. tristicolor* (White)

Tribe DUFOURIELLINI

*Cardiastethus borealis* Kelton

Tribe XYOLCORINI

*Xylocoris californicus* (Reuter)
*X. galactinus* (Fieber)
*X. hirtus* Kelton

Family LYCTOCORIDAE

*Lyctocoris campestris* (Fabricius)

Family NABIDAE

Subfamily NABINAE

Tribe NABINI

*Nabicula americolimbata* (Carayon)
*N. flavomarginata* (Scholtz)
*N. nigrovittata nearctica* Kerzhner
*N. propinqua* (Reuter)
*N. subcoleoptrata* Kirby
*N. vanduzeei* (Kirkaldy)
*N. alternatus* Parshley
*N. americofusus* Carayon
*N. roseipennis* Reuter
*N. rufusculus* Reuter

Subfamily PROSTEMMATINAE

Tribe PROSTEMMATINI

*Pagasa fasca* (Stein)
*P. nigripes* Harris

Superfamily MIROIDEA

Family MIRIDAE

Subfamily BRYOCORINAE

Tribe DICYPHINI

*Dicyphus discrepans* Knight
*D. hesperus* Knight
*Tupiocoris confusus* (Kelton)
*T. similis* (Kelton)
*T. tibialis* (Kelton)

Tribe ECCRITOTARSINI

*Sixeonotus rostratus* Knight

Subfamily CYLAPINAE

Tribe CYLAPINI

*Fulvius slateri* Wheeler

Subfamily DERAEOCORINAE

Tribe CLIVENEMATINI

*Clivinema villosum* Reuter

Tribe DERAEOCORINI

*Deraeocoris albipennis* Knight
*D. aphidophagus* Knight
*D. brevis* (Uhler)
*D. fasciatus* Knight
*D. histrio* (Reuter)
*D. nitenatus* Knight
*D. ornatus* Knight
*D. quercicola* Knight
*D. triannulipes* Knight

Tribe HYALIODINI

*Hyaliodes hartii* Knight

Subfamily MIRINAE

Tribe MIRINI

*Adelphocoris lineolatus* (Goeze)
*A. rapidus* (Say)
Agnocoris pulverulentus* (Uhler)
A. rubicundus (Fallén)
Capsus cinctus (Kolenati)
Dichrooscytus ruberellus Knight
Henrilygus ultranubilus (Knight)
Irbisia brachycrea (Uhler)
I. elongata Knight
I. fusci pubescens Knight
I. nigripes Knight
Lygidea annexa (Uhler)
L. rosacea Reuter
L. salicis Knight
Lygocoris pabulinus (Linnaeus)
L. rugicollis (Fallén)
Lygus atritibialis Knight
L. borealis (Kelton)
L. convexicollis Reuter
L. elisus Van Duzee
L. keltoni Schwartz
L. lineolaris (Palisot)
L. plagiaus Uhler
L. potenti liae Kelton
L. punctatus (Zetterstedt)
L. robustus (Uhler)
L. rubrocalus Knight
L. rubrosignatus Knight
L. rufidorsus (Kelton)
L. rugulipennis Poppius
L. shulli Knight
L. solidaginis (Kelton)
L. striatus Knight
L. unctuosus (Kelton)
L. vanduzeei Knight
Metriorrhynchomiris dislocatus (Say)
Neolygus atritylus (Knight)
N. belfragei (Reuter)
N. canadensis (Knight)
N. communis (Knight)
N. omnivagus (Knight)
N. quercalbae (Knight)
N. viticollis (Reuter)
Neurocolpus nubilis (Say)
Orthops scutellatus Uhler
Phytocoris brimleyi Knight
P. brooksi Kelton
P. conspersipes Reuter
P. conspurcatus Knight
P. erectus Van Duzee
P. laevis (Uhler)
P. listi Knight
P. neglectus Knight
P. omustus Van Duzee
P. pallicornis Reuter
P. populi (Linnaeus)
P. salicis Knight
P. validus Reuter
Pinalitus rostratus Kelton
Poecilocapsus lineatus (Fabricius)
Polymerus balli Knight
P. basivittis (Reuter)
P. brevirostris Knight
P. chrysopsis Knight
P. cognatus (Fieber)
P. diffusus (Uhler)
P. flavocostatus Knight
P. hirtus Knight
P. rubrocuneatus Knight
P. rufipes Knight
P. scullenii Knight
P. severini Knight
P. unifasciatus (Fabricius)
P. venaticus (Uhler)
Salignus tahoensis (Knight)
Taedia pallidula (McAtee)
Tropidosteptes amoena Reuter
T. brooksi Kelton
T. canadensis Van Duzee
T. commisuralis (Reuter)
T. palmeri (Reuter)
T. petitti Reuter
T. pubescens (Knight)
Tribe RESTHENINI
Opistheurista clades-tina (Van Duzee)
Prepops bivittis (Stål)
P. borealis (Knight)
P. eremicola (Knight)
P. fraternus (Knight)
P. nigripilus (Knight)
P. rubellicollis (Knight)
P. zonatus (Knight)
Tribe STENODEMINI
Collaria melloueri Provancher
Leptopterna amoena Uhler
L. dolobrata (Linnaeus)
Litomiris debilis (Uhler)
Mimoceps insignis Uhler
Pithanus hraeli Stehlik
P. maerkeli (Herrich-Schaeffer)
Stenodema pilosipes Kelton
S. trispinosa Reuter
S. vicinum (Provancher)
Teratocoris cariciis Kirkaldy
T. discolor Uhler
T. paludum Sahlberg
Trigonotylus americanaus Carvalho
T. antennatus Kelton
T. brooksi Kelton
T. caelestialium (Kirkaldy)
T. canadensis Kelton
T. flavicornis Kelton
T. tarsalis (Reuter)
T. viridis (Provancher)
Subfamily ORTHOTYLINAE

Tribe HALTICINI
Halticus intermedius Uhler
Labops brooksi Slater
L. burmeisteri Stål
L. hesperius Uhler
L. hirtus Knight
L. tumidifrons Knight

Tribe ORTHOTYLINI
Aoplonema princeps Uhler
A. rubrum Forero
Blepharidopterus diaphanus (Kirshbaum)
B. provancheri (Burque)
Brooksetta chelifer (Knight)
B. inconspicua (Uhler)
B. incurva (Knight)
B. viridicata (Uhler)

Ceratocapsus digitulus Knight
C. geminatus Knight
C. modestus (Uhler)
C. nigricephalus Knight
C. pilosulus Knight

Cyrtorhinus caricis (Fallén)

Fieberocapsus

Hadronema bispinosum Knight
H. breviatum Knight
H. militare Uhler
H. simplex Knight

Ilnacora albifrons Knight
I. stalii Reuter
I. vitifrons Knight
Labopidea brooksi Kelton
L. lenens (Lindberg)
L. palisius Knight
L. planifrons Knight
Lopidea balli Knight
L. confluenta (Say)
L. confaterina (Gibson)
L. dakea Knight
L. lathyri Knight
L. media (Say)
L. minor Knight
L. nigridea serica Knight
L. picta Knight
L. teton Knight
Meccoma angustatum (Uhler)
M. gilvipes (Stål)
Melanotrichus albocostatus (Van Duzee)
M. atriplicis Knight
M. brindleyi Knight
M. coagulatus (Uhler)
M. flavosparsum (Sahlberg)
M. leonardi (Kerzhner & Schuh)
M. leviculus Knight
M. wallisi Kelton
Noctuocoris fumidus (Van Duzee)

Orthotylus angulatus (Uhler)
O. basicornis Knight
O. candidatus Van Duzee

O. dorsalis (Provancher)
O. fuscicornis Knight
O. neglectus Knight
O. notabilis Knight
O. nyclalis Knight
O. ornatus Van Duzee
O. pennsylvanicus Henry
O. ute Knight
Parthenicus brooksi Kelton
Pseudopsallus anagroae Knight
P. demens (Van Duzee)
P. sericatus (Uhler)
Reuteria querci (Say)
Schaffneria davisi (Knight)
S. pilophoroides (Knight)
Sericophanes heidemanni Poppius
Slaterocoris atritibialis (Knight)
S. brevius (Knight)
S. pallicornis (Knight)
S. stygicus (Say)

Subfamily PHYLINA

Tribe PRONOTOCREPINI
Coquillettia albertae Kelton
C. schwartzi Wyniger
Orectoderus montanus Knight
O. obliquus Uhler
O. salicis Knight

Tribe LEUCOPHOROPTERINI
Tytthus pubescens (Knight)

Tribe PHYLINI
Americodema nigrolineatum (Knight)
Atomoscelis onustus (Fieber)
Atractotomus atricolor (Knight)
Chlamydatus artemisiae Kelton
C. associatus (Uhler)
C. keltoni Schuh & Schwartz
C. obliquus (Uhler)
C. pallidicornis Knight
C. pulicarius (Fallén)
C. ruficornis Knight
Conostethus americanus Knight
Criocoris saliens (Reuter)
Dacota hesperia (Uhler)
Europiella angulata (Uhler)
E. artemisiae (Becker)
E. consors (Uhler)
E. decolor (Uhler)
E. pilosellus (Uhler)
E. unipuncta Knight
Hoplomachus affiguratus (Uhler)
Megalapsallus femorais Kelton
M. nigrofemorais (Knight)
M. rubropictipes Knight
M. sparsus (Van Duzee)
Microphylellus fuscicornis Knight
Monosynamma bohemani (Fallén)
Phoenicocoris longirostris (Knight)
P. rostratus (Knight)
Phyllopidea montana Knight
Piceophylius keltoni Schwartz & Schuh
Plagiognathus albatis (Van Duzee)
P. alboradialis Knight
P. annulatus Uhler
P. bhatclayi Reuter
P. bruneus (Provancher)
P. chrysanthemi (Wolff)
P. davisi Knight
P. dispar Knight
P. flavidus Knight
P. fuscipes Knight
P. fuscosus (Provancher)
P. guttatipes (Uhler)
P. laricicola Knight
P. maculipennis (Knight)
P. modestus (Reuter)
P. negundinus Knight
P. nigromans Knight
P. parshleyi (Knight)
P. shoshonea Knight
P. suffiscipennis Knight
P. tumidifrons (Knight)
Psallus aethiops (Zetterstedt)
P. clavatus (Linnaeus)
P. furvus Knight
P. neoclavatus Schuh & Schwartz
P. piceicola Knight
P. salicis Knight
P. setiger Knight
P. uhleri Knight
P. vicarius Knight
P. vicina vicina Handlirsch
P. vieirae Knight
Psallolius piceicola (Knight)
P. variegata Parshley

Superfamily REDUVIOIDEA
Family REDUVIIDAE
Subfamily EMESINAE
Tribe METAFTERINI
Barce fraterna (Say)

Subfamily STENOPODAINAE
Pygolampis pectoralis (Say)

Infraorder PENTATOMOMORPHA
Superfamily ARADOIDEA
Family ARADIDAE
Subfamily ANEURINAE
Aneurus simplex Uhler

Subfamily ARADINAE
Aradus abbas Bergroth
A. acutus Say
A. compressus Heidemann
A. funestus Bergroth
A. insolitus Van Duzee
A. intectus Parshley
A. kormilevi Heiss
A. lugubris Fallén
A. parshleyi Van Duzee
A. persimilis Van Duzee
A. proboscides Walker
A. quadrijlineatus Say
A. tuberculifer Kirby
A. unianulatus Parshley

Superfamily COREOIDEA
Family ALYDIDAE
Subfamily ALYDINAE
Alydus calcaratus (Linnaeus)
A. conspersus conspersus Montandon
A. conspersus infuscatus Fracker
A. eurinus (Say)
A. scutellatus Van Duzee
Megalotonus quinquespinosus (Say)
Stachyocnemus apicalis (Dallas)
Tolllus curtulis (Stål)
Subfamily MICROELYTRINAE
Protenor belfragei Haglund

Family COREIDAE
Subfamily COREINAE
Tribe ANISOSCELIDINI
Leptoglossus occidentalis Heidemann

Subfamily CHELINIDEINI
Chelinidea vittiger Uhler

Tribe COREINI
Catorhintha mendica Stål
Nisoscolopocerus apiculatus Barber

Subfamily MEROPACHYDINAE
Tribe MEROCORINI
Merocoris distinctus Dallas

Subfamily PSEUDOPHLOEINAE
Coriomeris humilis (Uhler)

Family RHOPALIDAE
Subfamily RHOPALINAE
Tribe HARMOSTINI
Harmostes reflexulus (Say)

Tribe NEISTHREINI
Arhyssus lateralis (Say)
A. scutatus (Stål)

Tribe RHOPALINI
Stictopleurus punctiventris (Dallas)
S. viridicatus (Uhler)

Subfamily SERINETHINAE
Boisea trivittata (Say)

Superfamily LYGAEOIDEA
Family ARTHENEIDAE
Chilacis typhae (Perris)

Family BERTYIDAE
Subfamily BERTYINAE
Neoneides muticus (Say)

Subfamily METACANTHINAE
Jalysus wickhami Van Duzee

Family BLISSIDAE
Blissus canadensis Leonard
B. occiduus Barber
Ischnodemus hesperius Parshley

Family CYMIDAE
Cymus angustatus Stål
C. coriapicennis (Stål)
C. luridus Stål

Family GEOCORIDAE
Geocoris atricolor Montandon
G. bullatus (Say)
G. discopterus Stål
G. howardi Montandon
G. limbatus Stål
G. pallens Stål

Family ISCHNORHYNCHIDAE
Kleidocerys ovalis Barber
K. resedae (Panzer)

Family LYGAEIDAE
Lygaeospilus tripunctatus (Dallas)
Lygaeus kalmii angustomarginitatus Parshley
L. kalmii kalmii Stål
Melacoryphus admirabilis (Uhler)
M. lateralis (Dallas)
Melanopleurus perplexus Scudder
M. pyrrhopterus (Stål)

Family METRARGINI
Neortholomus scolopax (Say)

Tribe ORSILLINI

Subfamily MEROCORINAE
Subfamily PLINTHISINAE
Plinthisus americanus Van Duzee
P. indentatus Barber

Subfamily RHYPAROCHROMINAE
Tribe ANTILLOCORINI
Neortholomus minutus (Bergroth)

Tribe DRYMINI
Drymus unus (Say)
Eremocoris borealis (Dallas)
E. ferus (Say)
Scolopostethus thomsoni Reuter

Tribe GONIANOTINI
Atrazonotus umbrosus (Distant)
Emblethis vicarius Horváth
Trapezonotus arenarius (Linnaeus)
Tribe MEGALONOTINI
Megalonotus sabulicola (Thomson)
Sphragisticus nebulosus (Fallén)

Tribe MYODOCHINI
Kolenetrus plenus (Distant)
Ligyrocoris diffusus (Uhler)
L. sylvestris (Linnaeus)
Perigenes constrictus (Say)
Sissannes claviger (Uhler)
 Slaterobius insignis (Uhler)
Zeridoneus costalis (Van Duzee)
Z. petersoni Reichart

Tribe RHYPAROCHROMINI
Peritrechus convivus (Stål)
P. fraternus Uhler
Uhleriola fl oralis (Uhler)

Tribe STYGNOCORINI
Stygnocoris rusticus (Fallén)
S. sabulosus (Schilling)

Tribe UDEOCORINI
Neosuris castanea (Barber)

Superfamily PIESMATOIDEA
Family PIESMATIDAE
Parapiesma cinereum (Say)
P. explanatum (McAtee)
Piesma costatum (Uhler)
P. patruele McAtee

Superfamily PENTATOMOIDEA
Family ACANTHOSOMATIDAE
Elasmostethus cruciatus (Say)
Elasmucha lateralis (Say)

Family PENTATOMIDAE
Subfamily ASOPINAE
Apoecilus bracteatus (Fitch)
A. cynicus (Say)
Perillus bioculatus (Fabricius)
P. circumcinctus Stål
P. exaptus (Say)
Podisus brevispinus Phillips
P. maculiventris (Say)
P. placidus Uhler
P. serieventris Uhler
Rhacognathus americanus Stål
Zicrona caerulea (Linnaeus)

Subfamily PENTATOMIDAE
Tribe HYALINI
Brochymena quadripustulata (Fabricius)

Tribe PENTATOMINI
Aelia americana Dallas
Banasas dimidiata (Say)
Chlorochroa belfragei (Stål)
C. faceta (Say)
C. granulosa (Uhler)
C. ligata (Say)
C. opuntiae Esselbaugh
C. persimilis Horváth
C. uhleri (Stål)
C. viridicata (Walker)
Codophila remota (Horváth)
Coenus delius (Say)
Cosmopepla interpressus (Uhler)
Euschistus servus euschistoides (Vollenhoven)
E. tristigmus luridus Dallas
Holcostethus abbreviatus Uhler
H. limbolarius (Stål)
H. macdonaldi Rider & Rolston
H. tristis (Van Duzee)
Menecies insertus (Say)
Neottiglossa sulcifrons Stål
N. trilineata (Kirby)
Tepa rugulosa (Say)
Thyanta accerrva McAtee
Trichoepa atricorins Stål

Family SCUTELLERIDAE
Subfamily EURYGASTRINAE
Euptychodera corrugata (Van Duzee)
Eurygaster alternata (Say)
E. amerinda Bliven
Fokkeria producta (Van Duzee)
Phimodera binotata (Say)
Vanduzeenea balli (Van Duzee)

Subfamily PACHYCORINAE
Homaemus aeneifrons Uhler
Homaemus aeneifrons consors Uhler
H. bijugis (Uhler)

Family THYREOCORIDAE
Corimelaena nigra Dallas
C. pulicaria (Germar)
Galupha atra Amyot & Serville
G. nitiduloides (Wolff)
G. ovalis Hussey
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References


