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LEPTOCORIS RUFOMARGINATUS
(HEMIPTERA: RHOPALIDAE) IN VIETNAM, WITH A NOTE ON
LEPTOCORIS VICINUS IN GUAM

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ABSTRACT. Specimens of *Leptocoris rufomarginatus* (Fabricius) (Serinethinae) were collected in Dong Nai Province, north-northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. This collection was some 700 km away from their nearest recorded locality (Sumatra). Some variation in color patterns is recorded. In addition, one specimen of *L. rufomarginatus* was also collected in Songkhla Province in Thailand. These two are both country records. In Guam, *Leptocoris vicinus* (Dallas) was collected, and some notes on feeding were recorded.

Key words: Leptocoris, Rhopalidae, Serinethinae, New record, Vietnam, Thailand, Guam

***Leptocoris rufomarginatus* (Fabricius)**

We have identified a collection of 12 adult bugs from Vietnam and from Thailand as *Leptocoris rufomarginatus* (Fabricius). These bugs occurred quite a considerable distance from the recorded distribution. Some differences in coloration from that reported for other populations is also recorded.

"This is undoubtedly the most variable species in the whole *Leptocoris* complex of the East Asian and Pacific area" (p. 433, Gross 1960). We describe the coloration of the Vietnamese population here. The dorsal coloration is dark brilliant red, a little orange, sometimes occupied very slightly with grayish, occasionally all the way from the prothorax to the connexivum (not the costa); the membrane is dark brown. Antennae (except paler at the base of first antennae) and all legs are black, except the coxae are dark brown. Ventrally, the head is red; in a few cases there may be reddish brown from the base of the head to the edge of the rostrum. The thoracic venter is dark reddish brown. The abdominal venter, from the base of 3S through all of 6S, is a broad stripe of reddish brown; the rest is bright red, including 7S and the genitalia, like the dorsal color. As occur on others of Gross's material, "many of the specimens have a white encrustation over the" reddish brown below (p. 435, Gross 1960).

The specimens from Vietnam seem closest to specimens from the Nicobar Islands (Bay of Bengal), Misima Island (Papua New Guinea), and Sumatra (Indonesia). Of these, the Sumatran localities are the closest, but even they are far away (some 700 km). All of these specimens have very little black above, and are bright red, except for the venation. On the venter, the Vietnamese specimens have the color of nearly all *L. rufomarginatus*. *L. rufomarginatus* occurs in a broad sweep across the Nicobar Islands, through Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, west to Queensland, the Solomon Islands, and the Fiji Islands and Tonga (Gross 1960). The Vietnam location is a National Park about 100 km north northeast of Ho Chi Minh city.

Distribution (from the label): VIETNAM: Dong Nai Prov., Cat Tien National Park, 5 July 2007; L-1009, coll: R.W. Sites, ex. *Cleistanthus*. On the bottom of the label is handwritten "L-1009."

The host plant was *Cleistanthus*, in the family Phyllanthaceae, which was formerly in Euphorbiaceae. Most Serinethinae feed on Sapindaceae, Aceraceae, and Rutaceae, in the Saponidales (Schaefer & Chopra 1982); and *L. rufomarginatus* also feeds on

Allophylus sp., a Sapindaceae (Cassis and Gross 2002). However, at least one species, *L. Augur* (L.), has been recorded on *Trewia*, also in the Euphorbiaceae (*sensu lato*); *L. augur* also occurs in southeastern Asia, including Indonesia. Several dozen of the adult bugs were found on the tree, and many were mating. No nymphs were found, which suggests hatching was too early to have occurred. In addition, we have one specimen (a female) from Songkhla Province, in Thailand, collected on August 21, 1994. Thus Vietnam and Thailand are the first country records (Gross 1960, Gollner-Scheidung 1983). This specimen was slightly larger than the Vietnam specimens, and the red color was slightly more red, less orange; and there was only some slight whitish encrustation beneath.

Distribution: Songkhla Prov., Hat Yai, Prince of Songkhla University, vegetable field in front of Department of Pest Management, 21 August 1994, Coll., Sakulsak.

Leptocoris vicina (Dallas)

L. carnivorus Usinger originally was described from Guam and Palau (Caroline Islands) by Usinger (Usinger 1946), but was subsequently synonymized with *L. vicina* (Dallas) by Gross (1960). In an examination of material from the Wilfred Leon Guerrero Insect Museum, University of Guam, we found 40 specimens of *L. vicina* containing specimens collected from throughout Guam and several islands in the Republic of Palau. Of special interest is information presented on the collection labels of some specimens. A label found on one adult specimen reads "adults and nymphs [were] feeding on crab legs"; a similar statement occurs in Usinger (1946), who writes that "The nymphs ran about ... and were often seen feeding on dead nymphs and adults of their own species." In other herbivorous bugs (especially Alydidae: Alydinae), nymphs and occasional adults feed upon dead insects, presumably to get nitrogen (Schaefer & Mitchell 1983). Several of our Guam specimens, all collected at one time, were on *Carludovica palmate* Ruiz and Pav., a small palm-like plant that is native to Central and South America. *L. vicina* is generally distributed throughout Indonesia, Philippine Islands, Northern Territory of Australia, southern Mariana Islands, and western Caroline Islands.

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