

Short communication

LEPTOGLOSSUS OCCIDENTALIS (HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE),
A NEW ALIEN SPECIES IN MONTENEGRO

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The western conifer seed bug *Leptoglossus occidentalis* (Heidemann, 1910) is an autochthonous species in the western part of North America, but its distribution has spread across southern Canada and central and northern parts of the United States up to the Atlantic coast (see e.g., RIDGE-O'CONNOR, 2001; KMENT & BAŇAŘ, 2008). In Europe, it was first found in Italy in 1999 (TESCARI, 2001; BERNARDINELLI & ZANDIGIACOMO, 2001). It was later recorded in Switzerland in 2002 (COLOMBI & BRUNETTI, 2002), Slovenia (GOGALA, 2003) and Spain in 2003 (RIBES *et al.*, 2004), Croatia (TESCARI, 2004) and Hungary in 2004 (HARMAT *et al.*, 2006), Austria in 2005 (RABITSCH & HEISS, 2005), France (MOULLET, 2006), Germany (WERNER, 2006), the Czech Republic (KMENT *et al.*, 2008) and Serbia in 2006 (PROTIĆ, 2008), and Slovakia (MAJZLAN & ROHÁČOVÁ, 2007), Poland (LIS *et al.*, 2008), Belgium (AUKEMA & LIBEER, 2007) and England in 2007 (MALUMPHY & REID, 2007). For a detailed review see e.g. RABITSCH (2008) and KMENT *et al.* (2008).

The bug lives on various species of conifers, either native to or introduced into Europe, but especially on *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Pinus strobus*, *P. resinosa*, *P. ponderosa*, *P. sylvestris*, *P. nigra*, *P. mugo*, *P. contorta*, *P. halepensis*, *Cedrus* spp., *Abies* spp., *Picea* spp., and also on pistachio (*Pistacia vera* L.) (see KMENT & BAŇAŘ, 2008). The western conifer seed bug is considered a forest pest in western Canada and the United States. BATES *et al.* (2002) established *L. occidentalis* as a potentially serious pest in lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta*) seed orchards. It feeds on the endosperm of maturing conifer seeds, green cones and needles.

The average length of adults is 9–20 mm, females are larger than males. The overall colour of the insect is a warm reddish-brown. Adults have a distinctive inverted white V-shaped marking towards the front of each wing. The hind legs are the largest of all the legs and have distinctive leaf-like expansions. Adults are active fliers and can fly over 60 m in a single flight. During autumn they migrate from host trees to seek shelter from the winter weather, often inside buildings (e.g. RIDGE-O'CONNOR, 2001).

Material examined: Budva (42°17'N 18°50'E), in park near quay, 11.8.2008, 1♂, F. Koldas leg., K. Hradil det. & coll.

Leptoglossus occidentalis was first collected on the Balkan Peninsula in 2004 on the North-Dalmatian Island of Cres (TESCARI, 2004). In 2007, this species was further documented on the North Dalmatian Island of Rab, and the Central-Dalmatian Islands of Brač and Hvar, ca. 260 km south-east of Cres (KMENT & BAŇAŘ, 2008). The present specimen from Budva, situated ca. 190 km south-east of the localities on Brač and Hvar, further extends the known distribution of this species on the Balkan peninsula, and documents its quick spread along the Adriatic coast. In the inland areas of the Balkan Peninsula, this species has so far been recorded only in Serbia (PROTIĆ, 2008). It is a new species for Montenegro.

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**LEPTOGLOSSUS OCCIDENTALIS (HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE),
НОВА ИНТРОДУКОВАНА ВРСТА У ФАУНИ ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ**

КАРЕЛ ХРАДИЛ

Извод

У овом раду представљен је налаз врсте *Leptoglossus occidentalis* Heidemann, 1910 (Heteroptera) у Црној Гори (ентомолошки материјал је сакупљен у Будви). Распрострањење врсте и биљке хранитељке на којима је ова врста пронађена су укратко продискутовани.

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