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Confirmed Presence of the Ambush Bug *Phymata vicina vicina* (Heteroptera: Reduviidae: Phymatinae) in Michigan

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Thirty-two species of Reduviidae, in 20 genera, were previously known from Michigan (McPherson 1992, Swanson 2013). Of that diversity, the subfamily known as ambush bugs constitutes only a small portion. Recently, I provided a synopsis of the two species found in the state (i.e., Swanson 2013), while noting the potential presence of a single additional species, *Phymata vicina vicina* Handlirsch, 1897. In support of my prediction, a specimen of *P. v. vicina* was discovered among undetermined material during a visit to the C. A. Triplehorn Insect Collection of The Ohio State University (OSUC). The specimen (Fig. 1) bears the following label data: MICHIGAN: Macomb Co., Richmond, 25 June 1969, Brivio, det. D. R. Swanson 2016, OSUC 651131 [1 male]. The specimen was collected in the southern part of the Lower Peninsula, which is unsurprising given the species' presence in adjacent Midwest states and the collecting bias for this region of Michigan. However, based on other state and provincial records in North America, latitude alone likely does not exclude this species from the northern extremes of Michigan, and it remains to be seen how widely this species is distributed in the state. Its unreported status appears to be attributable to lower abundance than other native ambush bugs, as *P. v. vicina* is relatively easy to distinguish from congeners.

This species is known from Alberta, Arizona, British Columbia, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Manitoba, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Saskatchewan, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Virginia, as well as Washington, D.C. (Froeschner 1988, Maw et al. 2000). Additionally, records of *P. vicina* from California, Missouri, and North Carolina are archived in the Heteroptera Species Pages of the Plant Bug Planetary Biodiversity

Inventory (Schuh 2017), although the sub-specific identities of these specimens are potentially confounded with *Phymata vicina parvula* Kormilev, 1957, known from Texas (Froeschner 1988). Blatchley (1926), Evans (1931), and Kormilev (1957, 1960) each contributed additional information about this species.

In Michigan, *P. v. vicina* is easily distinguished from all other congeners by its small size and distinctly toothed connexival margin (Fig. 1). The latter character is similar to that of *Phymata fasciata fasciata* (Gray 1832), although *P. f. fasciata*, despite not being limited to the Gulf States, appears to be latitudinally-excluded from Michigan (Swanson, unpublished). My previous key to species (i.e., Swanson 2013) should be amended by inserting the following couplet at the beginning of the key:

- 0 Size small, length 5–6.5 mm; second through fourth connexival segments strongly toothed, fifth and sixth strongly salient [Fig. 1]; scutellum with linear or sublinear carina, lateral branches absent or obsolete.....*Phymata v. vicina*
- 0' Size larger, length usually greater than 7 mm; connexival margin essentially smooth, if toothed, then inconspicuously so; scutellum with cruciform carina, lateral branches well-developed.....1

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Figure 1. *Phymata vicina vicina*, adult male, dorsal habitus. Scale bar = 1 mm.

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