

Scientific Note

A Second Species of *Leptoglossus* (Hemiptera: Coreidae: Coreinae) Feeding on a Magnoliid

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Uma Segunda Espécie de *Leptoglossus* (Hemiptera: Coreidae: Coreinae)
Alimentando-se de Magnólia

RESUMO - Encontrou-se o coreídeo *Leptoglossus dilaticollis* Guérin alimentando-se de magnólia, *Michelia champaca* em Londrina, PR. Apenas outros quatro coreídeos alimentam-se de membros desse grupo primitivo de plantas, sendo um deles também pertencente ao gênero *Leptoglossus*.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Insecta, Heteroptera, planta hospedeira.

The foodplants of more than 200 coreids are known (Schaefer & Mitchell 1983, Schaefer & O'Shea 1979); of these 200 species, only four feed on members of the primitive (Cronquist 1968) dicot subclass Magnoliidae. One of these four species is *Leptoglossus fulvicornis* (Westwood). This species, although originally described from South America (Westwood 1842), is actually largely restricted to the eastern United States (Allen 1969, Froeschner 1988), where it feeds on the young fruit of several *Magnolia* spp. (see description of its biology in Heidemann 1910).

Because feeding on magnoliids is unusual in Coreidae (and, indeed, in Heteroptera [Schaefer, unpublished]), it is worth recording another species of *Leptoglossus* also found feeding on a magnoliid.

In March, 1997, we collected *Leptoglossus dilaticollis* Guérin on *Michelia champaca* (Magnoliaceae), in Parque Arthur

Thomas (Londrina, Paraná State, Brazil). Only adults were taken; they were feeding in groups of 8-12 on the ripening fruits of several trees along a path near a stream.

This host plant is not native to Brazil; the genus *Michelia* is tropical-Asian and Chinese. But feeding on magnoliid plants in very unusual in Heteroptera; therefore we believe that the native Brazilian host of *Leptoglossus dilaticollis* will also prove to be a magnoliid.

In his revision of the genus, Allen (1969) writes that *L. fulvicornis* "and *dilaticollis* resemble each other to some extent [,]" but "the resemblance is more superficial than an indication of close relationship" (pp.80-81). Nevertheless, the fact that these two species share the highly unusual habit of feeding on magnoliid plants, increases the possibility that they are in fact phylogenetically closely related. Although *L. fulvicornis* occurs in the eastern U.S., one specimen from México was intercepted in Brownsville, Texas; and *L.*

dilaticollis has been recorded from México (Allen 1969). The distributions of the two species may be less disjunct than they appear.

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