

¿Qué está funcionando en América Latina? Juan Cruzado Cortés

Pinguicula nov sp



Rhysodesmus nov sp



Reginacharllotiidae



Megacormus nov sp



Chalcopasta nov sp



Gherronothus lazcano



Bagrada hilaris especie exótica de importancia comercial

Journal of Entomological Science

NOTE

Geographical Distribution of *Bagrada hilaris* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae) in Mexico¹

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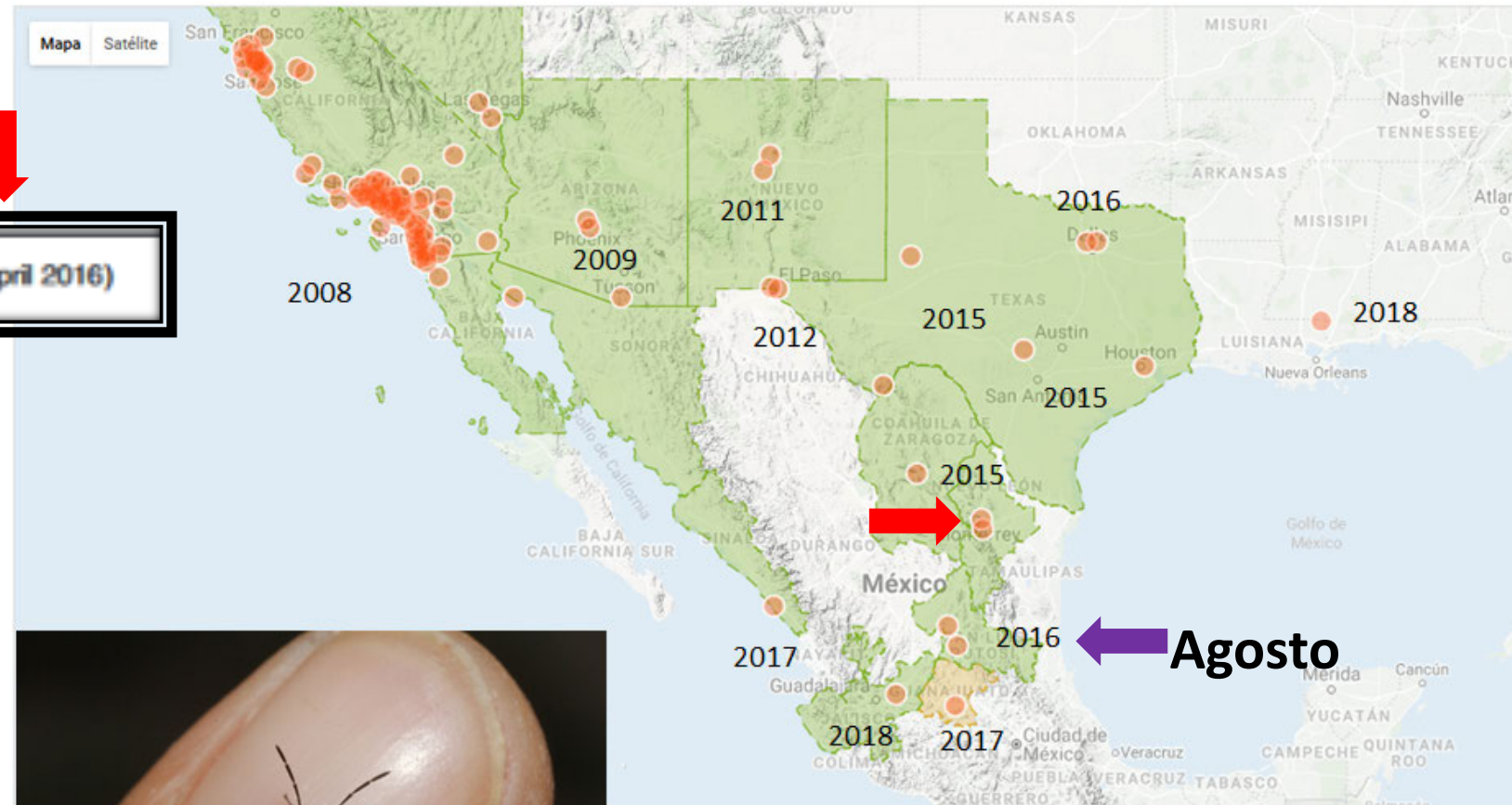
Key Words Hemiptera, Brassica, invasiva

Bagrada hilaris (Burmeister) (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae), commonly known as Bagrada bug or painted bug, is a major pest of commercial cruciferous plants. It is an Old World insect native to Africa, Asia, and southern Europe (Taylor et al. 2015, Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am. 108: 536–551). *Bagrada hilaris* was first discovered in the United States in 2008 in Los Angeles, CA (Huang et al. 2014, Crop Prot. 59: 7–13). Since then, it has rapidly expanded its range into Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and west Texas (Reed et al. 2013, Int. J. Pest Manag. 4: 1–7). *Bagrada hilaris* feeds on apical meristems, cotyledons, and leaves of cruciferous hosts, causing economic losses (Palumbo 2014, Veg. West 18: 18–20). Seedling mortality reportedly reached 60% in some fields in California in 2009 (Reed et al. 2013).

Bagrada hilaris was first reported in Mexico at Saltillo, state of Coahuila (Sánchez-Peña 2014, Southwest. Entomol. 39: 375–377). Severe crop damage has already been observed in Sonora state. In Saltillo, it has been observed feeding on broccoli (*Brassica oleracea* var. *italica* L.), radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio* L.), and wild arugula (*Eruca sativa* [L.] Miller). The potential impact of this pest in cruciferous crop production is considerable for Mexico, with 40,000 ha in cole crop production in 2014 (Servicio de Información Agroalimentaria y Pesquera [SIAP], 2014. Accessed 20 Sep 2015. www.siap.gob.mx). Several generations can develop per year; specific natural enemies were absent in Saltillo (R.I.T.A. and S.R.S.P. unpubl. obs.). In 2014, the main states producing broccoli were in central Mexico: Guanajuato (292,345 t), Michoacán (45,878 t), and Puebla (26,002 t). The main states producing radish were Puebla (13,271 t), Sonora (5,964 t), and Baja California (5,598 t) (SIAP 2014). Herein, we report information on the geographical distribution of the Bagrada bug in Mexico as a baseline for future biological and management studies of this pest.

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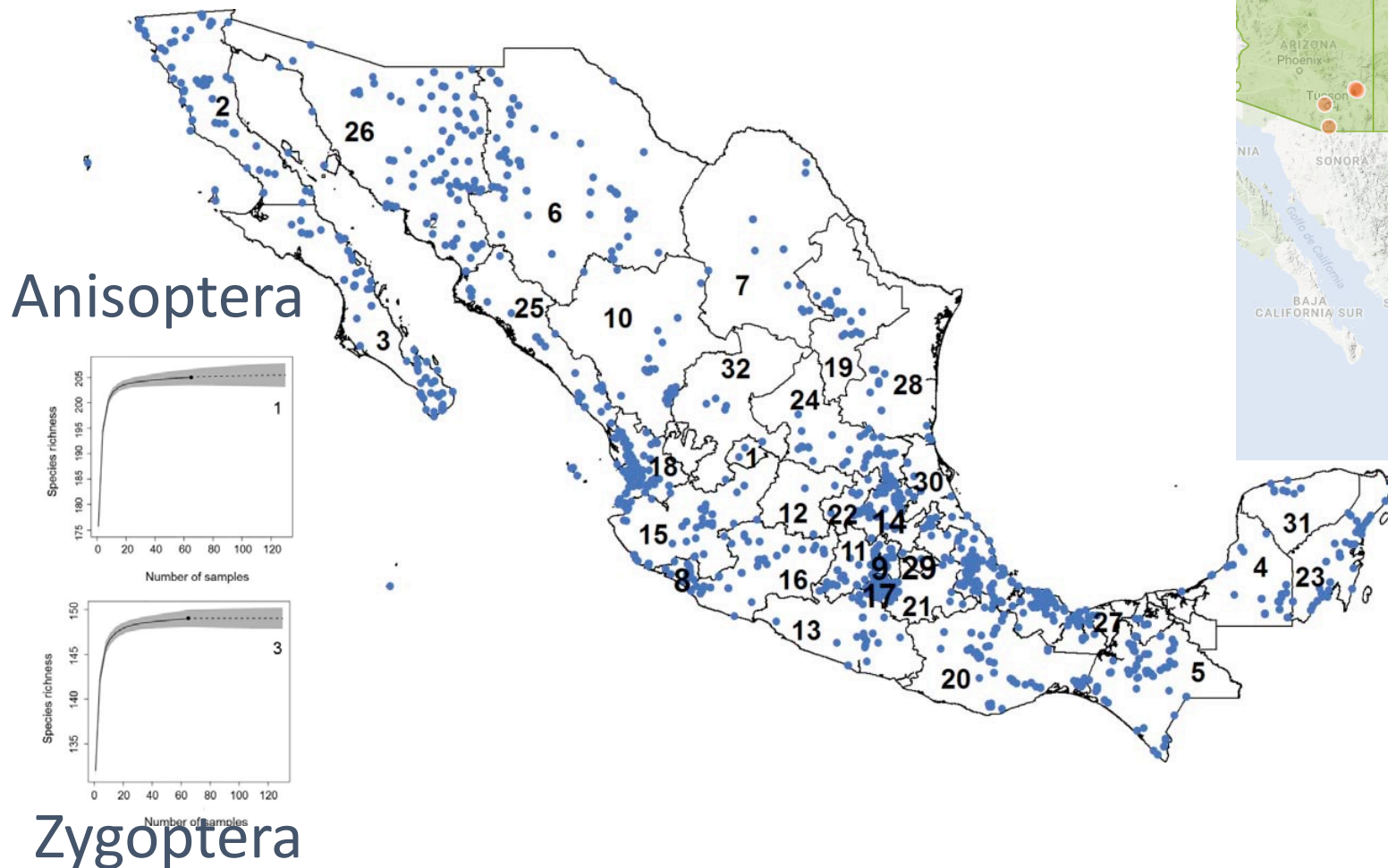
²Corresponding author (email: sanchezcheco@gmail.com).



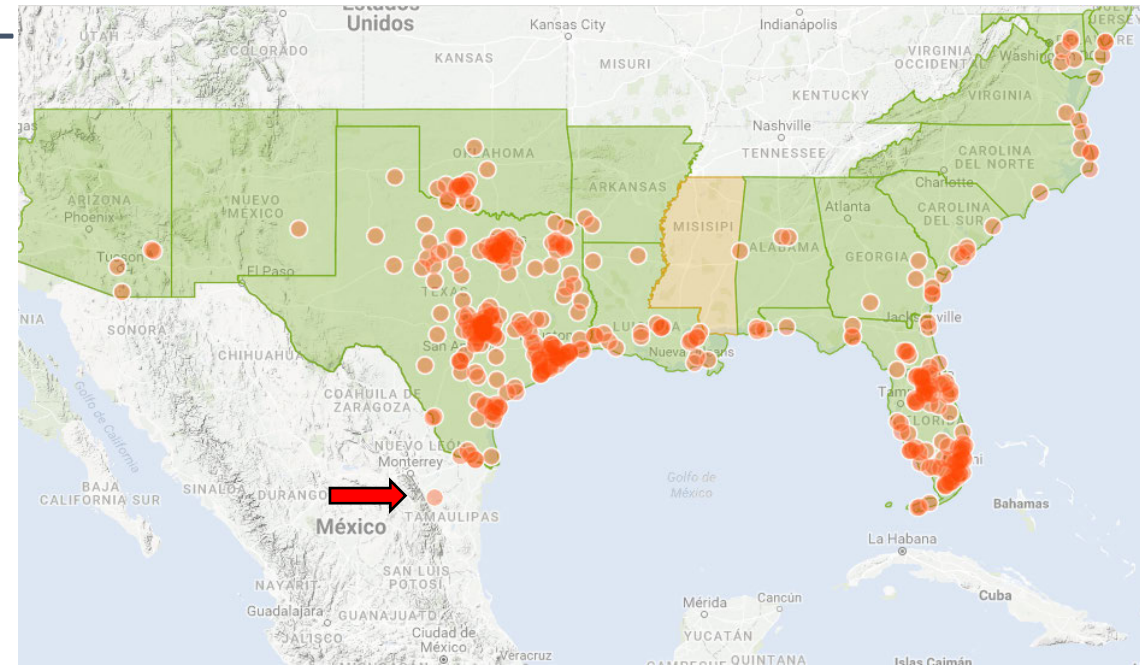
Mapa: Naturalista
Información de registros:
Bugguide

Are all Mexican odonate species documented? An assessment of species richness

Systematics and Biodiversity (2017); Cuevas-Yañez *et al*



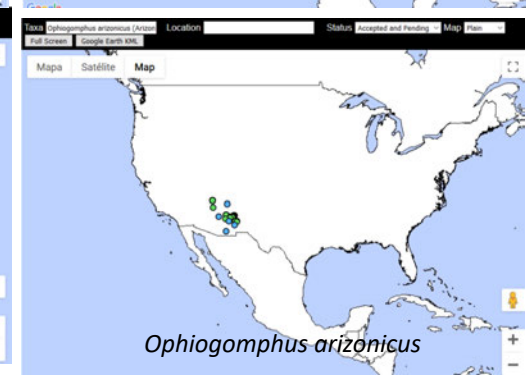
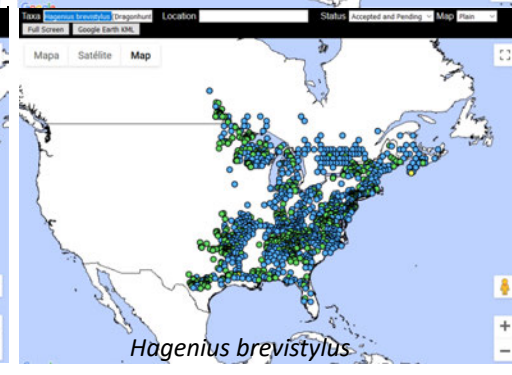
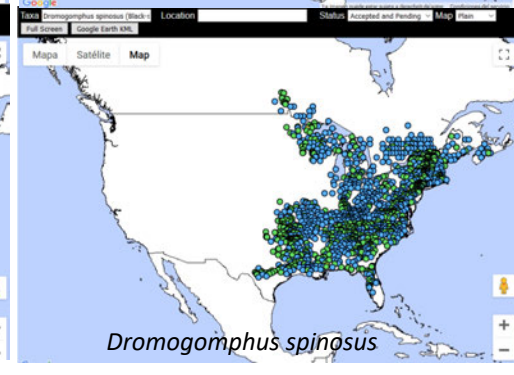
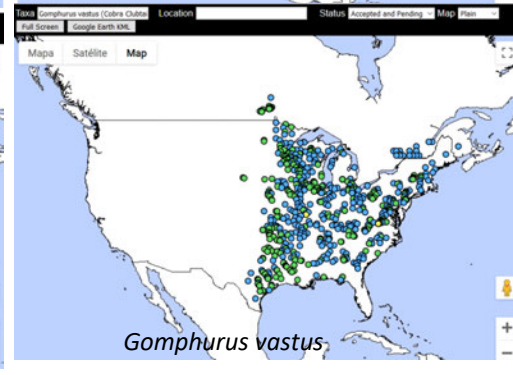
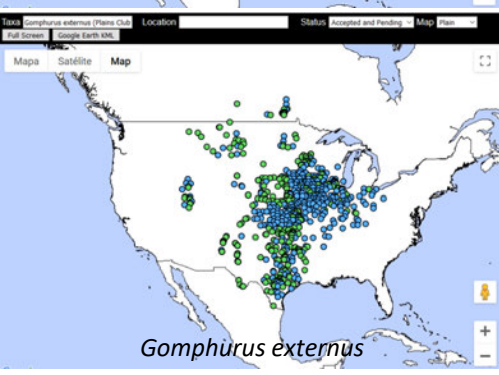
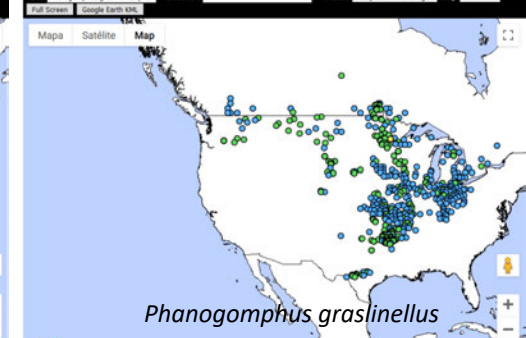
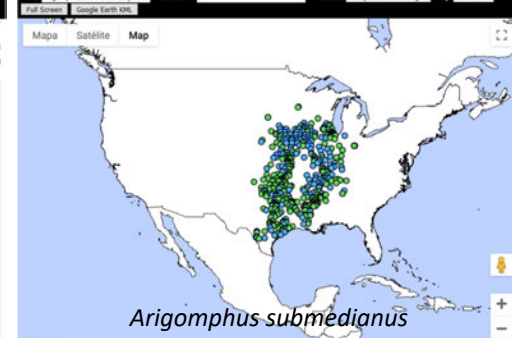
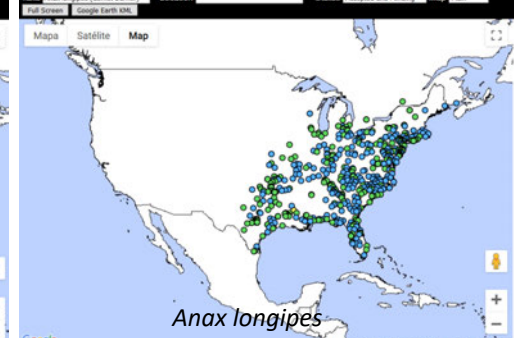
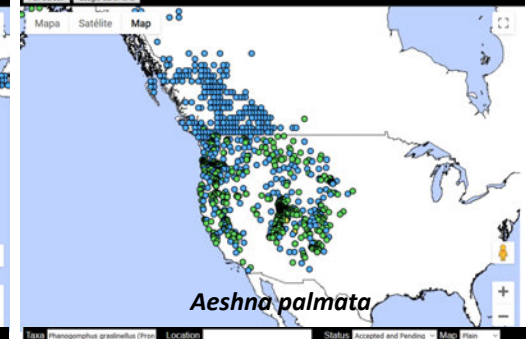
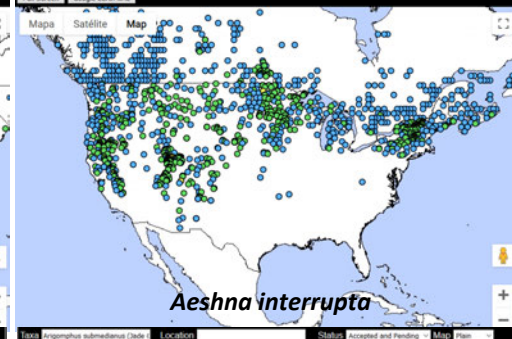
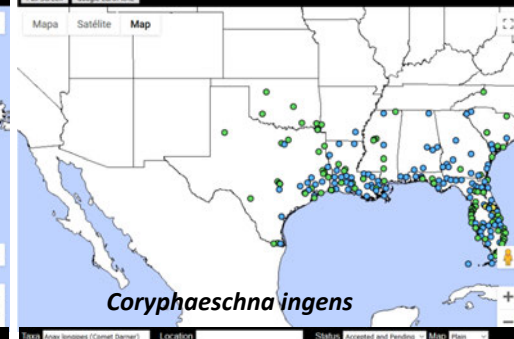
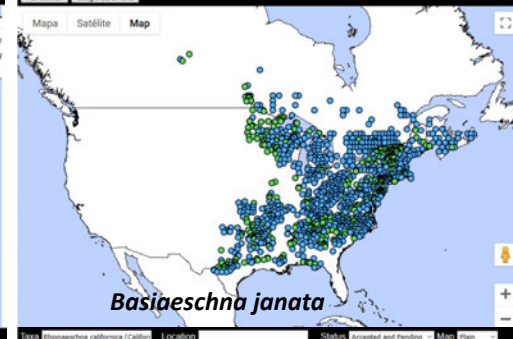
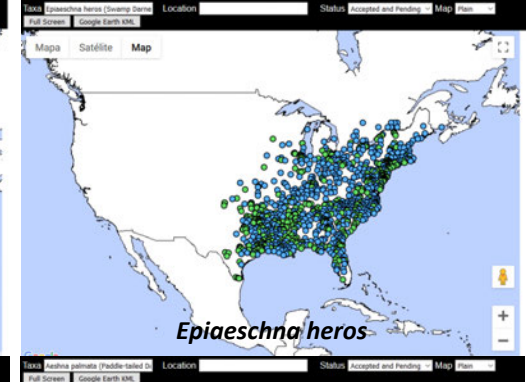
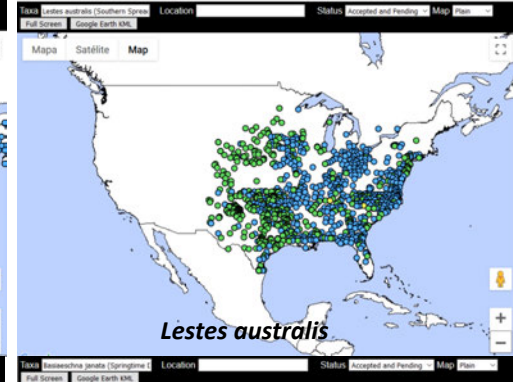
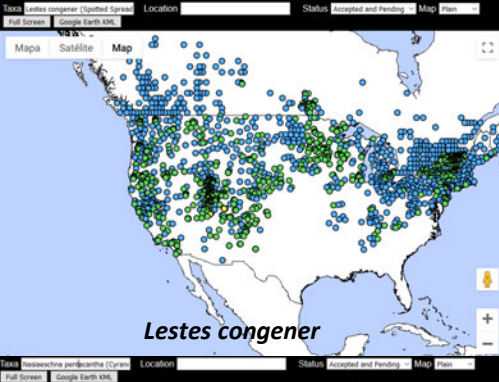
Odonata Nuevo León 78 especies a 115

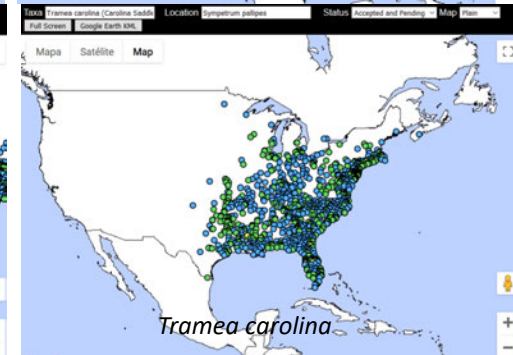
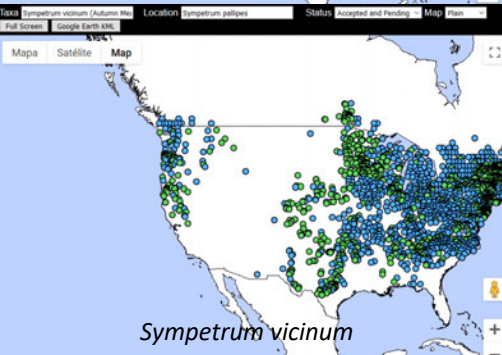
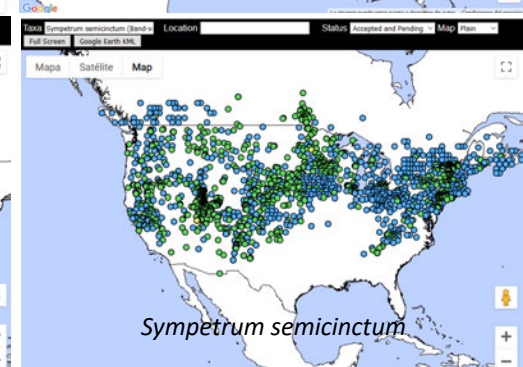
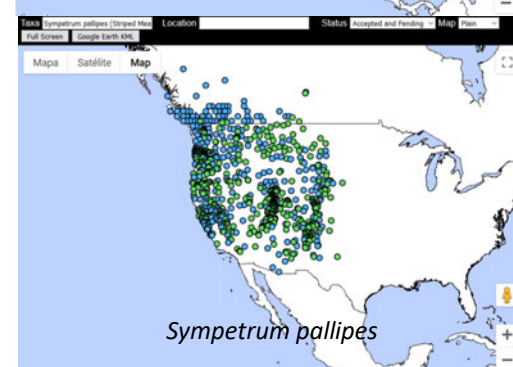
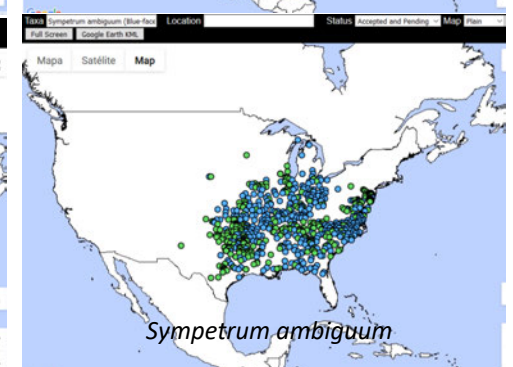
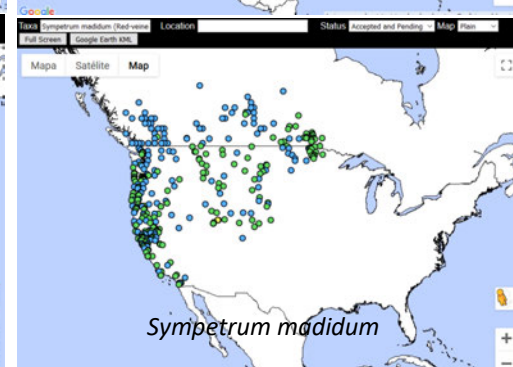
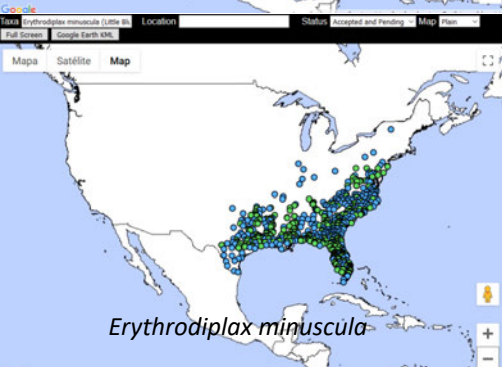
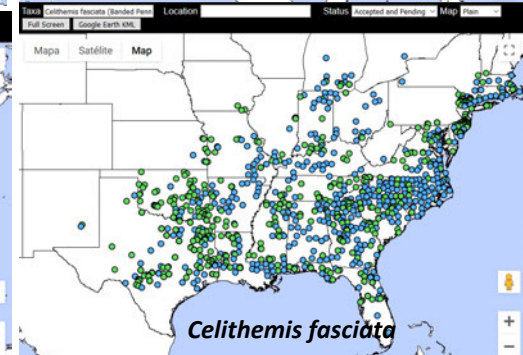
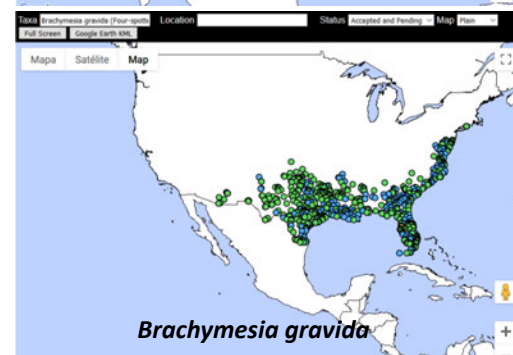
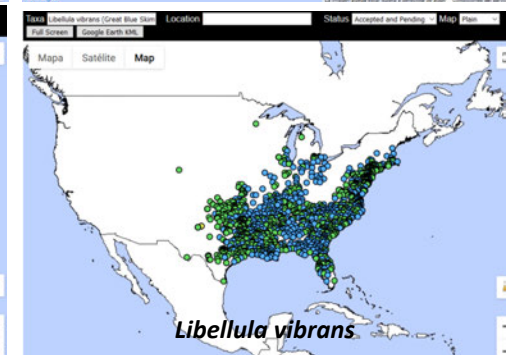
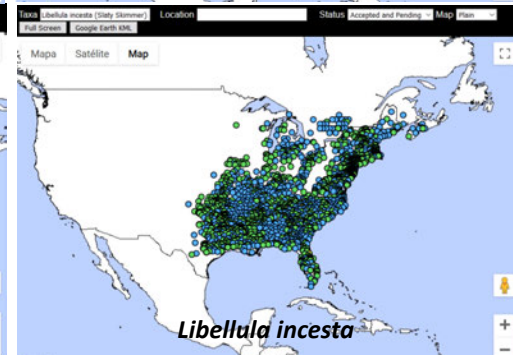
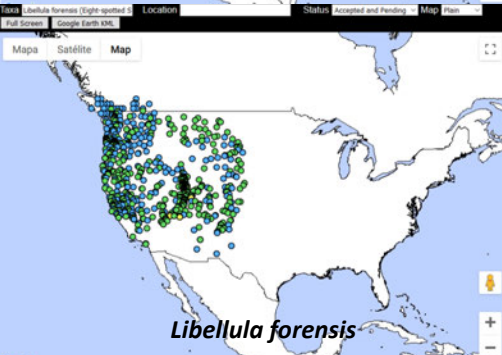
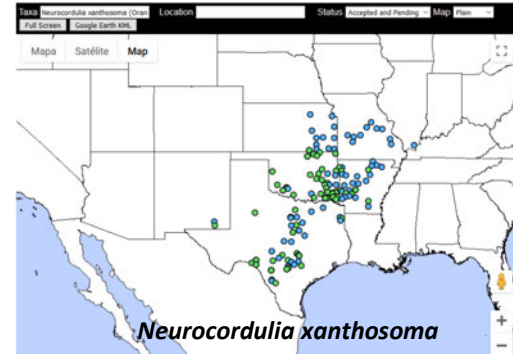
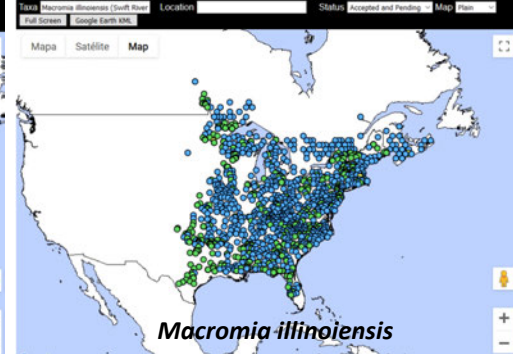
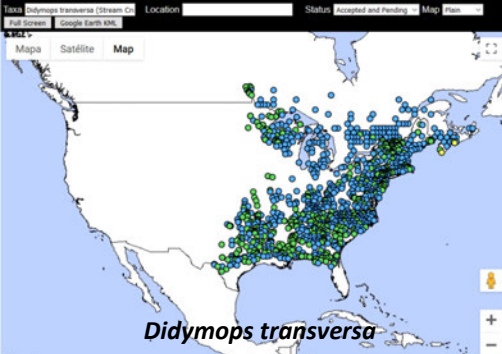


Brachymesia gravida



37 sp con
distribución
en la
frontera





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EPÍLOGO: *Peromyscus madrensis*

Mammals of the Tres Marías Islands

DON E. WILSON¹



1991

WILSON: MAMMALS OF TRES MARÍAS

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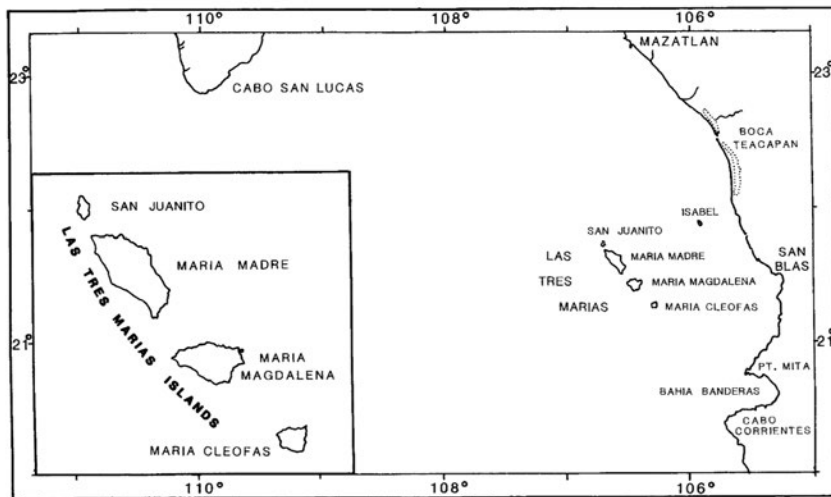


Fig. 1. The Tres Marías Islands and adjacent mainland.

