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Corythucha arcuata (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Tingidae) in the Czech Republic: first record in Bohemia and its rapid spread in Moravia

Corythucha arcuata (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Tingidae) v České republice: první výskyt v Čechách a rychlé šíření na Moravě

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Faunistic records, Czech Republic, Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Tingidae, *Corythucha arcuata*

Abstract. In this work, current data on the distribution of the oak lace bug *Corythucha arcuata* (Say, 1832) in the Czech Republic are presented. This species was first recorded on September 2019 in the vicinity of Lanžhot and Lednice (South Moravia), followed by rapid expansion in this region in 2023 when this species was also found in Bohemia for the first time.

INTRODUCTION

The oak lace bug *Corythucha arcuata* (Say, 1832) is native to North America, where it lives on various *Quercus* species. Since its introduction into Italy in 2000 it has spread to many countries in Europe and the Mediterranean. In the southeastern part of Europe in particular, the overabundance of *Corythucha arcuata* is a serious concern as it may have a significant impact on oak health. In the Czech Republic *C. arcuata* was first found in 2019 in South Moravia in the environs of Lanžhot and Lednice (Mertelík & Liška 2020) and in the vicinity of the first known locality near Lanžhot, it was monitored in subsequent years (Hradil 2021, K. Hradil, pers. observ.). A rapid expansion of this species occurred in southern Moravia in 2023, and the species was also found in eastern Bohemia.

Corythucha arcuata is the second non-indigenous species of this genus to be added to our fauna. In 1995 the sycamore lace bug *Corythucha ciliata* (Say, 1832) living on plane trees (*Platanus* spp.), was found in the Czech Republic (Stehlík 1997). The two species can be distinguished by the following characters (see e.g. Golub & Soboleva 2018); the body length of both species was measured on samples from the Czech Republic.

Corythucha arcuata (Fig. 1): Lateral pronotal carinae low and short. Lateral margins of paranota distinctly convex along their entire length. Elevation on hemelytra as well as anterior part of costal area with distinct blackish spots; some veins of pronotal hood (some veins of central pronotal carinae), paranota and apical part of hemelytra also dark. Length of antennal segment III 0.60–0.65 mm. Body length 2.87–3.49 mm (males), 2.94–3.49 mm (females).

Corythucha ciliata (Fig. 2): Lateral pronotal carinae relatively high. Lateral margins of paranota weakly convex, in the middle part of their length, often almost straight. Elevation on

each hemelytron only with distinct brown spot. Length of antennal segment III 0.87–0.95 mm. Body length 3.07–3.75 mm (males), 3.72–3.92 mm (females).

RESULTS

Corythucha arcuata (Say, 1832)

Material examined (see Fig. 3). **Czech Republic: Bohemia** or., Hradec Králové, Na Plachtě 3 Natural Monument (5861a), 50°11′25.23″N 15°51′05.06″E, 233 m a.s.l., 17.x.2023, 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.
Moravia mer., Vranov, Březina St., near a cemetery (6665d), 49°18′22.79″N 16°37′21.83″E, 497 m a.s.l., 31.x.2023, 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Brno-Žebětín (6764d), 49°12′57.04″N 16°29′01.62″E, 334 m a.s.l., 17.xi.2023, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Bílovice nad Svitavou, U Buku (6765b), 49°16′38.16″N 16°37′51.8″E, 419 m a.s.l., 31.x.2023, 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Brno-Lesná, Brožíkova St. (6765d), 49°13′34.986″N 16°37′21.191″E, 266 m a.s.l., 20.x.2023, 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Brno-Líšeň, Strnadova St. (6766c), 48°12′17.9″N 16°40′12.64″E, 280 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 1 ♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Kladeruby nad Oslavou (6863c), 49°08′11.15″N 16°12′00.47″E, 339 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 7 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Střelice, Tetčická St. (6864b), 49°09′12.39″N 16°28′37.78″E, 309 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Ivančice, Komenského náměstí square (6864c), 49°06′07.97″N 16°22′43.32″E, 209 m a.s.l., 9.ix.2023, 6 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Brno-Bosonohy, Chironova St. (6865a), 49°10′53.66″N 16°32′38.39″E, 330 m a.s.l., 2.xi.2023, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Moravany (6865c), 49°08′16.140″N 16°33′51.735″E, 307 m a.s.l., 4.xi.2023, 1 ♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Želešice (6865c), 49°07′08.82″N 16°33′59.57″E, 228 m a.s.l., 2.xi.2023, 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Brno-Chrlice, U Jezu St. (6865d), 49°07′25.856″N 16°38′02.599″E, 190 m a.s.l., 18.ix.–24.ix.2023, 1 ♂, aerial suction trap, the same locality, 25.ix.–1.x.2023, 4 ♂♂, the same locality, 2.x.–8.x.2023, 1 ♂, all K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Šlapanice, Hřbitovní St. (6866a), 49°10′08.49″N 16°43′32.44″E, 220 m a.s.l., 30.x.2023, 4 ♂♂, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Kobylnice, Táborská St. (6866c), 49°08′32.49″N 16°43′53.37″E, 212 m a.s.l., 30.x.2023, 9 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Sokolnice, castle park (6866c), 49°07′17.51″N 16°43′35.99″E, 200 m a.s.l., 30.x.2023, 8 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Slavkov u Brna, near Cukrovarská nádrž Pond (6867c), 49°08′48.5″N 16°52′55.78″E, 203 m a.s.l., 19.xi.2023, 6 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Jégrová lgt. et det., K. Hradil revid. et coll.; Moravský Krumlov, Lerchov (6963b), 49°03′03.38″N 16°17′33.97″E, 314 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.;



Figs 1–2. Habitus of *Corythucha* species invasive in central Europe. 1 – *Corythucha arcuata* (Say, 1832) (♂, Poštorná-Boří les, 8.ix.2023, body length 3.19 mm); 2 – *C. ciliata* (Say, 1832) (♀, Strážnice, castle park, 24.ix.2005, 3.92 mm). Photographs: P. Kment (specimens from the coll. National Museum of the Czech Republic).
Obr. 1–2. Habitus síťnatek rodu *Corythucha* invazních ve střední Evropě. 1 – *Corythucha arcuata* (Say, 1832) (♂, Poštorná-Boří les, 8.IX.2023, délka těla 3,19 mm); 2 – *C. ciliata* (Say, 1832) (♀, Strážnice, zámecký park, 24.IX.2005, 3,92 mm). Fotografie: P. Kment (jedinci ze sbírky Národního muzea).

Dolní Kounice, Ivančická St. (6964b), 49°04′15.22″N 16°27′15.15″E, 195 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Malešovice (6965c), 49°00′58.97″N 16°30′11.94″E, 188 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 1 ♂, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Pohořelice, Vídeňská St. (7065a), 48°58′45.81″N 16°30′59.84″E, 183 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Mikulov, Bezručova St., Prochaskův lesopark (7165d), 48°48′40.16″N 16°39′20.53″E, 273 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 1 ♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Bulhary (7166c), 48°48′28.21″N 16°43′40.64″E, 224 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 2 ♂♂, on underside of leaves of *Quercus petraea*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Lednice, castle park

(7166d), 48°48′09.84″N 16°48′20.67″E, 165 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 12 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Prušánky (7167d), 48°49′53.16″N 16°57′20.84″E, 182 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 9 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Moravská Nová Ves (7168c), 48°48′45.23″N 17°00′14.54″E, 182 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 10 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Mikulov env., near the Spálený kopec (7265b), 48°47′35.38″N 16°37′59.9″E, 201 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 6 ♂♂, on underside of leaves of *Quercus cerris*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Valtice, Rendez–vouz National Natural Monument, near the car park (7266d), 48°44′48.25″N 16°47′33.69″E, 203 m a.s.l., 21.x.2023, 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus cerris*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Břeclav, Charvátská Nová Ves, near the Lanový park Hájenka, H-Park (7267a), 48°45′15.14″N 16°50′21.32″E, 182 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus cerris*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Břeclav, Poštorná, Boří les (7267c), 48°44′07.33″N 16°52′11.38″E, 160 m a.s.l., 8.ix.2023, 16 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀, 18 L, on underside of leaves of *Quercus cerris*, P. Kment & N. Mazáčková lgt., P. Kment det., coll. National Museum of the Czech Republic, Praha; Lanžhot env., near the Obora Soutok (7267d), 48°42′34.32″N 16°58′24.9″E, 154 m a.s.l., 11.viii.2022, 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Lanžhot env., Malý Bojek (7267d), 48°42′12.13″N 16°58′50.04″E, 154 m a.s.l., 11.viii.2022, 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Týnec, Hlavní St. (7268a), 48°46′35.88″N 17°00′22.77″E, 194 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus pubescens*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.; Lanžhot env., near the bank of the Morava River (7367b), 48°41′23.44″N 16°59′39″E, 157 m a.s.l., 28.x.2023, 18 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, on underside of leaves of *Quercus robur*, K. Hradil lgt., det. et coll.

Distribution. This North-American species is already known to be invasive in many European countries: Italy (2000, Bernardinelli & Zandigiacomo 2000), Switzerland (2002, Forster et al. 2005), Bulgaria (2012, Dobreva et al. 2013), Turkey (European part) (2012, Çerçi & Koçak 2016), Hungary (2013, Csóka et al. 2013), Croatia (2013, Hrašovec et al. 2013), Serbia (2013, Pap et al. 2015), Romania (2015, Don et al. 2016), Albania (2016, Csóka et al. 2020), Slovenia (2016, Jurc & Jurc 2017), Bosnia and Herzegovina (2017, Glavendekić & Vuković-Bojanović 2017, Dautbašić et al. 2018), France (2017, Streito et al. 2018), Ukraine (2017, Matsiakh & Kramarets 2020), including Crimea (2017, Stryukova et al. 2019), Moldova (2018, Derjanschi & Mocreac 2018), Greece (2018, Csóka et al. 2020), Slovakia (2018, Zúbrik et al. 2019), Austria (2019, Sallmannshofer et al. 2019), North Macedonia (2019, Sotirovski et al. 2019), Czech Republic (2019, Mertelík & Liška 2020), Portugal (2021, Gil & Grosso-Silva 2021), Germany (2021, Wonsack & Thomas 2021), Poland (2021, Gierlasiński & Orzechowski 2023), and Spain (2022, Riba-Flinch 2022). The oak lace bug is present also in the adjacent areas of Asia: Turkey (Anatolia) (2002, Mutun 2003), Iran (West Azerbaijan province) (2005, Samin & Linnavuori 2011; the data from Iran requires verification due to doubts about the accuracy of this paper, see Kment & Wilson (2017)), Russia (Adygea, Krasnodar Krai) (2015, Neimorovets et al., 2017) and Georgia (Abkhazia, South Ossetia) (year of first record not indicated, Kulinich et al. 2023).

Host plants. The main host plants of *Corythucha arcuata* are oaks (*Quercus* spp., 27 species), including *Quercus robur, Q. petraea*, and *Q. cerris*, but it has been also found on another 44 plant species of thirteen families (Asteraceae, Betulaceae, Cannabaceae, Cornaceae, Ebenaceae, Fabaceae, Fagaceae, Malvaceae, Platanaceae, Rosaceae, Salicaceae, Sapindaceae and Ulmaceae) as occasional hosts, or just incidentally (see Csóka et al. 2020, Kulinich et al.

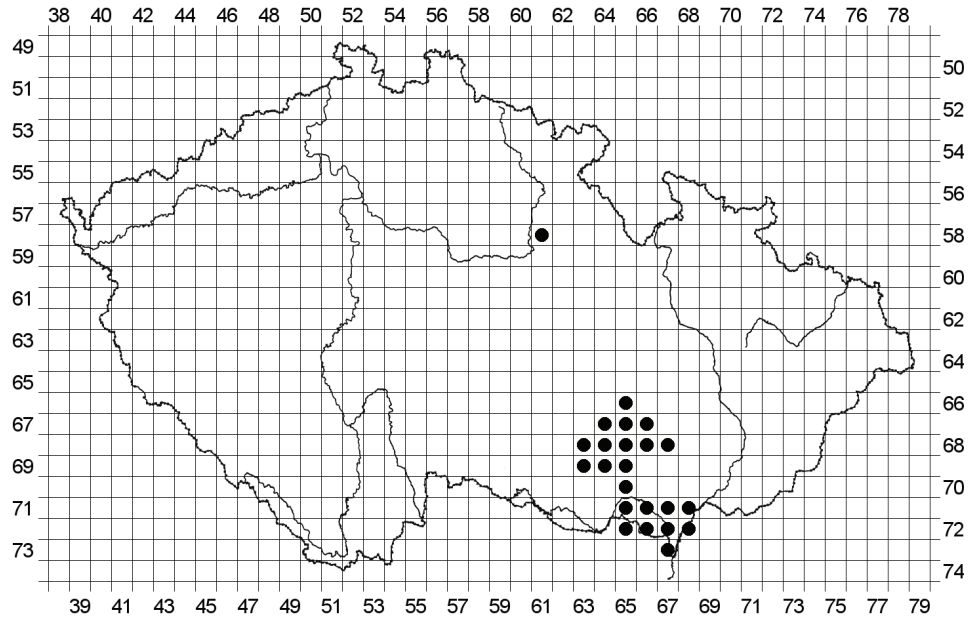


Fig. 3. Present distribution map of oak lace bug *Corythucha arcuata* (Say, 1832) in the Czech Republic.
Obr. 3. Mapa současného rozšíření síťnatky dubové (*Corythucha arcuata*) (Say, 1832) v České republice.

2023). The oak lace bug was also reported as a pest of chestnut *Castanea sativa* in Hungary (Kovács et al. 2020) and was found feeding and reproducing on *Prunus avium* (sweet cherry cultivar) in Transcarpathia (West Ukraine) (Nagy et al. 2021). Nymphs have also been found on elm (*Ulmus*) and false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) leaves in the Northwestern Caucasus, Russia (Shchurov & Skvortsov 2016). However, observations in Crimea show that a similar species, *Stephanitis pyri* (Fabricius, 1775), polyphagous mostly on Rosaceae, occurs together with oak lace bug, which may lead to confusion, so there is a need to critically revise some of the existing 'host plant' records (see Golub et al. 2020).

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SOUHRN

V této práci jsou uvedeny aktuální údaje o rozšíření invazní síťnatky dubové *Corythucha arcuata* (Say, 1832) v České republice. Tento severoamerický druh byl na jižní Moravě poprvé zaznamenán v září 2019 v okolí Lanžhota a Lednice. V následujících letech byl jeho výskyt autory opakovaně zjišťován jen v blízkém okolí napadených dubů u Lanžhota. Masivní rozšíření na mnoho dalších míst jižní Moravy bylo zdokumentováno teprve v roce 2023, kdy byl tento druh poprvé nalezen také ve východních Čechách (obr. 3).

Corythucha arcuata je již druhým zástupcem tohoto amerického rodu v naší fauně, prvním zjištěným druhem byla rovněž severoamerická síťnatka platanová *Corythucha ciliata* (Say, 1832) nalezená na našem území už v roce 1995. Rozlišení obou druhů je možné podle následujících znaků; délka těla obou druhů byla měřena na vzorcích z České republiky:

Corythucha arcuata (obr. 1): Postranní kýly štítu nízké a krátké, boční okraje štítu (paranota) po celé délce výrazně konvexní. Vyvýšeniny polokrovek stejně jako přední část polokrovek s tmavými skvrnami, které jsou často vyvinuty i v apikální části. Tmavé skvrny bývají obvykle i na některých žilkách štítové kapuce, paranota a středního kýlu štítu. Délka 3. tykadlového článku je 0,60–0,65 mm, délka těla 2,87–3,49 mm (samci), 2,94–3,49 mm (samice).

Corythucha ciliata (obr. 2): Postranní kýly štítu relativně vysoké, boční okraje štítu (paranota) slaběji konvexní, ve střední části často téměř rovné. Tmavé skvrny jsou pouze na vyvýšeninách polokrovek. Délka 3. tykadlového článku je 0,87–0,95 mm. Délka těla 3,07–3,75 mm (samci), 3,72–3,92 mm (samice).