First Record of *Piezodorus guildinii* on Soybean in Mexico

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Soybean, *Glycine max* (L.) Merr., is the most important oilseed crop in Mexico, with an average of 280,000 ha planted annually. Ninety percent of all soybeans are planted in the states of Campeche, Chiapas, San Luis Potosí, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Veracruz. The value of soybean production was US$187 million in Mexico in 2016 (SIAP 2016). The key soybean insect pest in Mexico is the velvetbean caterpillar, *Anticarsia gemmatalis* Hübner. The soybean looper, *Pseudoplusia includens* (Walker), cabbage looper, *Trichoplusia ni* Hübner, and southern green stink bug, *Nezara viridula* (L.), are secondary insect pests, but may become troublesome when insecticide is applied against *A. gemmatalis*, as a result of the elimination of beneficial fauna (Avila and Rodríguez-del-Bosque 2005).

Numerous stink bug adults and nymphs were observed feeding on pods in commercial soybean fields near Río Bravo, in northern Tamaulipas, in November 2017. The species was different from the other two stink bugs known to feed on soybeans in the area: *N. viridula* and the brown stink bug *Euschistus servus* Say (Avila et al. 2006). The new species was later identified as the redbanded stink bug, *Piezodorus guildinii* (Westwood) (Fig. 1), by the Centro Nacional de Referencia Fitosanitaria (SENASICA), and was the first report of the species in Mexico. The species is a serious soybean insect pest in South America, and migrated northward to other countries (Panizzi and Slansky 1985). Sampling in commercial fields in southern Tamaulipas, the most extensive soybean area in Mexico, failed to collect *P. guildinii*, suggesting the invasion occurred from Texas, USA, where the species is known to occur, in addition to other southeastern States: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Missouri, and South Carolina (Tindall and Fothergill 2011, Vyavhare et al. 2014). In addition to soybean, *P. guildinii* feeds from common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.), red clover (*Trifolium pratense* L.), and cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.). Several noncultivated legumes, including *Indigofera hirsuta* L. and *Crotalaria lanceolata* E. May, serve as important wild hosts for *P. guildinii* (Panizzi and Slansky 1985, Torres 2008, Cingolani et al. 2014, Smaniotto and Panizzi 2015).

Sampling by sweep net in several commercial fields of soybean near Río Bravo showed abundance of *P. guildini* above economic threshold (eight stink bugs per 25 sweeps; Vyavhare et al. 2014). Yield losses caused by *P. guildinii* to soybean were estimated to 30% (Fig. 1). The invasive *P. guildinii* might become an important insect pest of soybean and other crops in Mexico.

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