SCIENTIFIC NOTE

FIRST RECORD OF *DASYCORIXA RAWSONI* (HEMIPTERA: CORIXIDAE) IN THE UNITED STATES[1]

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Hungerford (1948) described the genus *Dasycorixa* in his monograph of the Corixidae of the Western Hemisphere. This genus contains the three species *Dasycorixa hybrida* (Hungerford 1926), *Dasycorixa johanseni* (Walley, 1931), and *Dasycorixa rawsoni* (Hungerford 1948), all of which are known from Canada. Prior to this paper, only one *Dasycorixa* species *(D. hybrida)* was known from the United States. The purpose of this note is to report an additional *Dasycorixa* species *(D. rawsoni,* Fig. 1) as a new country record for the United States.

Types of *Dasycorixa rawsoni* collected from Lizard Lake in Saskatchewan, Canada, on August 10, 1938, were archived in the Francis Huntington Snow Entomological collection, University of Kansas. This species has been collected in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories.

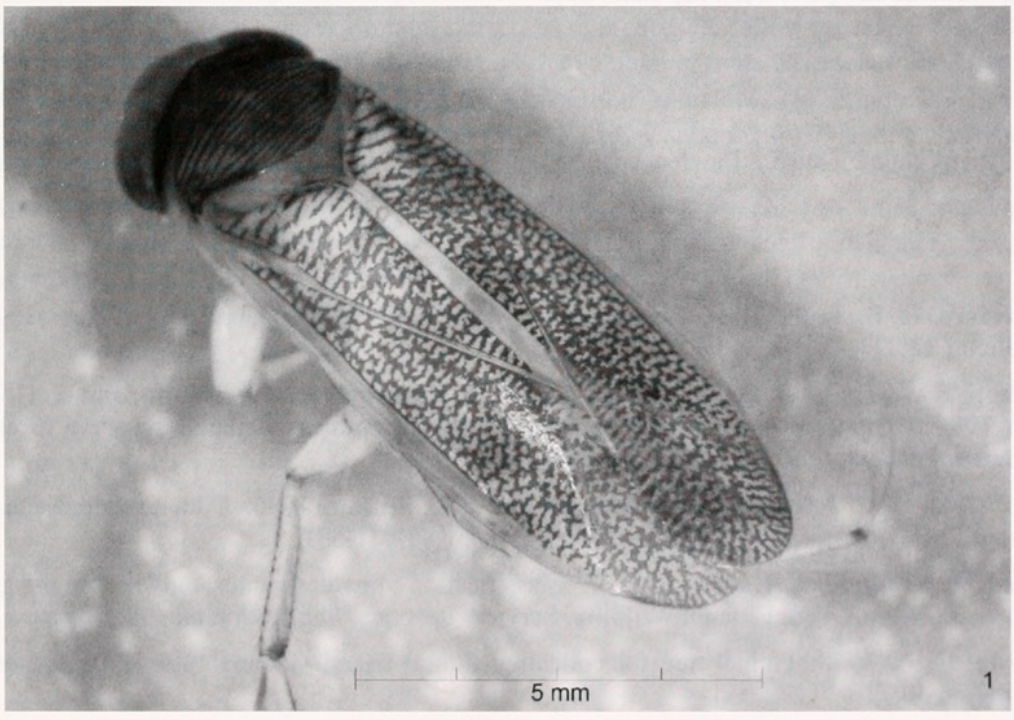

Fig. 1. Dorsal view of *Dasycorixa rawsoni* (Hungerford 1948).

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In July 1999, we collected two males of *D. rawsoni* at the Cottonwood Lake Study Area. This area is located in Stutsman County, North Dakota, and was described by Swanson (1978). Voucher specimens are archived in the aquatic invertebrate collection at the U.S. Geological Survey, Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center in Jamestown, North Dakota. Both specimens were captured using a funnel trap (Swanson 1978) set in 84 cm deep water in the deep marsh zone (open water phase) of a semipermanent wetland (Stewart and Kantrud 1971). At the time of sampling, water temperature was 260 C, and the specific conductance was 2250 μS cm-[1]. Aquatic plants in the vicinity of the capture site included sago pondweed [*Stuckenia pectinatus* (L.) Boerner], shortspike water milfoil (*Myriophyllum sibiricum* Komarov), coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum* L.), star duckweed (*Lemna trisulca* L.), and broad-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia* L.). As is typical for the prairie pothole region, this wetland fluctuates between wet and dry phases, but it was in lake phase (van der Valk and Davis 1978) and had a maximum water depth of 3.55 m when we collected the two specimens of *D. rawsoni.* The hydrologic setting, geology, water chemistry, and wetland plant communities of focal wetlands at the Cottonwood Lake Study Area have been described by Winter and Carr (1980), Swanson (1990), LaBaugh et al. (1996), and Poiani et al. (1996), respectively.

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