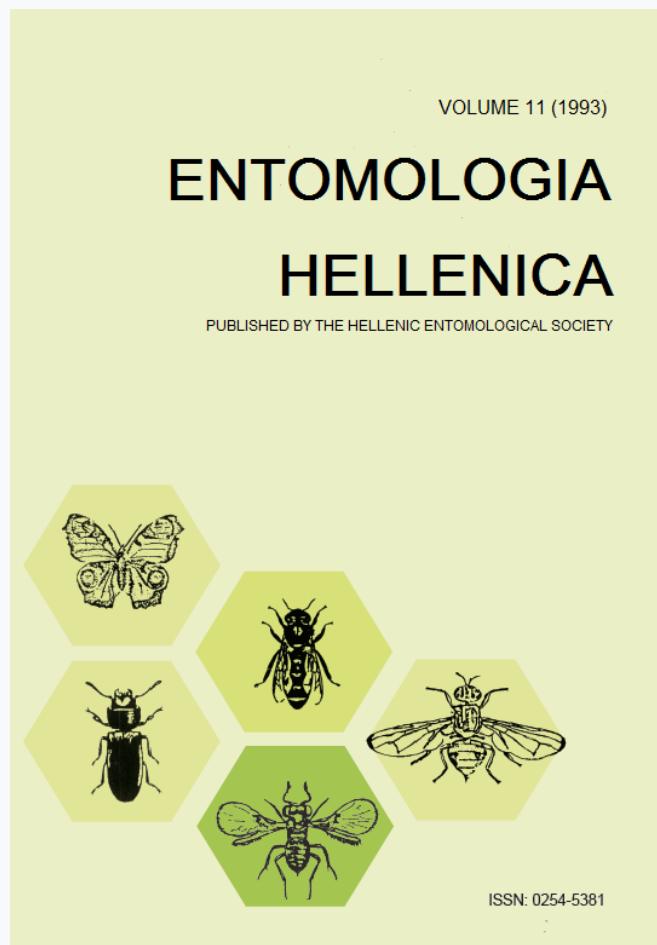


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The Occurrence of the Polyphagous Predator *Orius niger* (Wolff) (Hemiptera, Anthocoridae) in Greece¹

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The genus *Orius* belongs to the family Anthocoridae of Hemiptera and includes small oval species with shiny black or dark brown colour (Kerzhner and Yachevskii 1967). They are found usually on flowers and leaves of various cultivated or other plants. They are predaceous preying usually on thrips, aphids, whiteflies, mites and eggs of Lepidoptera.

Several species such as *O. niger* Wolff (Schreuder and Ramakers 1989), *O. majusculus* (Reuter) (Trottin - Caudal et al. 1991, Jacobson 1993) and *O. laevigatus* (Fieber) (Tavella et al. 1991, Villevieille and Millot 1991) have been experimentally appraised and established in glasshouse crops such as peppers, cucumbers, aubergines, ornamentals and strawberries throughout Europe, mainly for control of western flower thrips.

O. laevigatus, an indigenous species in England can offer improved control of western flower thrips in peppers but not on cucumbers where it has proved very difficult to establish (Chambers and Long 1992). In a comparative study for biological control of western flower thrips in commercial glasshouses with sweet peppers, the introduced native *O. niger* replaced the introduced imported *O. insidiosus* (Say) by the end of the growing season (Van de Vrie and Degheele 1992). In that study, it was shown that

shorter daylengths did not affect *O. niger* in terms of egg laying, in contrast with *O. insidiosus*. However, in another comparative study for biological control of western flower thrips testing *O. majusculus*, *O. laevigatus*, *O. niger* and *O. insidiosus*, *O. niger* showed a lower oviposition rate than the other species (Tommasini and Nicoli 1993).

O. niger is 1.2-2 mm in length. Each corner in the pronotum, either anterior or posterior, bears one seta (Fig. 1a). The length of these setae is as long as the breadth of an eye. There are no setae in the pronotum of *O. minutus* L. and *O. majusculus* (Kerzhner and Yachevskii 1967). The left paramere, for three species of *Orius*, is shown in Fig. 1b. The male genitalia provide important and reliable distinctive characters for identification.

O. niger was found in a tomato processing field near Thiva Co. Boiotia during September 1992. The next year, it was also found during the summer months and September. This is the first record of this species for Greece. The adults found on that crop in both years were dead. Live

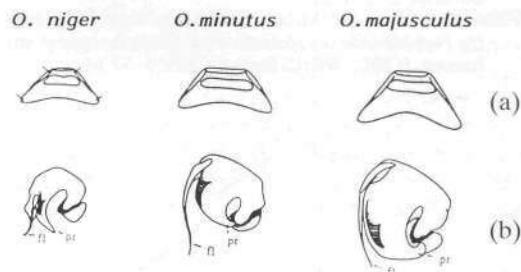


FIG. 1. Pronotum (a) and dorsal view of the left paramere (b) of *Orius niger*, *Orius minutus* and *Orius majusculus* (fl - flagellum, pr - process) (after Kerzhner and Yachevskii 1967).

nymphs of this species were recorded however. *O. niger* is a predator of western flower thrips, a serious pest of glasshouse cucumbers, peppers and ornamentals as well as of other plants. Its presence in Greece, as a native species, is very important and it is worth while the study of its biological and behavioural properties for a better understanding of the capabilities for its use as a biological control agent.

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Πρώτη Καταγραφή του *Orius niger* (Wolff) στην Ελλάδα

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ΠΕΡΙΑΠΤΗΣ

Το αρπακτικό ημίπτερο *Orius niger* (Wolff) επισημάνθηκε για πρώτη φορά στην Ελλάδα σε φυτεία βιομηχανικής τομάτας στην περιοχή Βάγια Βοιωτίας κατά τις καλλιεργητικές περιόδους των ετών 1992 και 93. Το *O. niger* είναι κυρίως αρπακτικό θριπών και ιδιαίτερα του θρίπα των ανθέων (*Frankliniella occidentalis* (Perg.)). Είναι μικρό ημίπτερο, μήκους 1,2-2 mm και καστανόμαυρο χρώματος. Χαρακτηριστικό διάκρισής του από τα συγγενή του είδη *Orius minutus* L. και *Orius majusculus* (Renter) είναι ότι φέρει σε κάθε γωνία του προφώντου του μια ευδιάκριτη τρίχα. Επίσης διαφορές υπάρχουν στα εξαρτήματα (parameres) του γεννητικού οπλισμού των αρρένων ατόμων.