Suborder Heteroptera, Continued.

**Family: Miridae (leaf and plant bugs)**
- forewing with cuneus (triangular-shaped extension of hemielytra jutting into membranous portion of forewing)
- body elongate-oval, usually less than 10 mm
- membranous part of hemielytra usually with two closed cells
- ocelli absent
- abundant, largest family of Heteroptera with several hundred species in N. America
- herbivorous, few predaceous, some serious agricultural pests

**Family: Cimicidae (bed bugs)**
- body flat, oval, 6 mm or less
- usually reddish or brownish
- wings vestigial
- ocelli absent
- feed on blood of mammals and birds
- often serious and irritating pests in cheap lodging and unkempt housing, but not disease vectors

**Family: Tingidae (lacebugs)**
- pronotum and wings with reticulate sculpturing
- body oval, usually strongly flattened; 5 mm or less
- pronotum extending posteriorly, covering scutellum
- ocelli absent
- they cause a distinctive stippled discoloring of leaves

**Family: Pentatomidae (stink bugs)**
- scutellum large and triangular, but not reaching apex of abdomen
- pronotum often with humeral spines
- body broadly oval, somewhat shield-shaped; 7 mm or larger
- producing strong odor
- very common and species-rich group
- mostly herbivorous but some predaceous; some species can damage cultivated plants, especially fruits
Family: Scutelleridae (shield-backed bugs or jewel bugs)

- scutellum very large, broadly oval, extending to apex of abdomen
- pronotum with smoothly rounded humeral angles, without spines
- usually brownish but some (mostly tropical species) beautifully colored
- herbivorous (phloem feeders)
- relatively common

Family: Coreidae (leaf-footed bugs)

- membranous part of hemielytra with many veins
- hind tibia often dilated and leaf-like
- body elongate-oval, usually dark colored; at least 10 mm, many species larger
- head narrower and most often shorter than pronotum
- many species have unpleasant odor that is somewhat sweet to spicy
- some species predaceous but most herbivorous; a few serious agricultural pests

Family: Lygaeidae (seed bugs)

- membranous part of hemielytra with only 4-5 veins (similar-looking Coreidae have many veins)
- body small, 3-15 mm, elongate to oval
- 3-segmented tarsi
- mostly brown, but some species brightly colored
- front femora somewhat thickened
- most species feed on seeds, a few predaceous

Family: Reduviidae (assassin bugs)

- beak 3-segmented, fitting into a striated groove in prosternum
- body relatively large, 10-25 mm, elongate or oval, one subfamily strongly narrowed, resembling walking sticks
- head elongate, with transverse groove between eyes
- front femora thickened; front legs often raptorial
- edges of abdomen sometimes extending laterally beyond wings
- most species predaceous on other insects, but a few bloodsucking
- many inflict a painful bite
- members of genus Triatoma, the kissing bug, are vectors of Chagas’ disease (trypanosome disease)