Supplementary Materials

Annex 1. List of species referred by Josifov [26]

Infraorder Pentatomomorpha

Family Pentatomidae Leach, 1815

1. *Podops curvidens* Costa, 1843
2. *Staria lunata* Hahn, 1835
3. *Dolycoris baccarum* Linnaeus, 1758

Family Coreidae Leach, 1815

4. *Centrocoris spiniger* Fabricius, 1781
5. *Coreus marginatus* Linnaeus, 1758
6. *Coriomeris denticulatus* Scopoli, 1763
7. *Coriomeris hirticornis* Fabricius, 1749
8. *Coriomeris spinolai* Costa, 1847

Family Lygaeidae Schilling, 1829

9. *Lygaeus equestris* Linnaeus, 1758
10. *Lygaeus pandurus* Scopoli, 1763
11. *Lygaeus saxatilis* Scopoli, 1763
12. *Melanocoryphus albomaculatus* Goeze, 1778
13. *Lygaeosoma reticulatum* Herrich-Schäffer, 1838
14. *Kleidocerys trunculatus* Walker, 1872
15. *Cymus melanocephalus* Fieber, 1861

Family *Scutelleridae* Leach, 1815

16. *Odontotarsus purpureolineatus* Rosi, 1790

Family Rhopalidae Amyot and Serville, 1843

17. *Liorhyssus hyalinus* Fabricius, 1749
18. *Rhopalus parumpunctatus* Shilling, 1829
19. *Stictopleurus abutilon* Rossi, 1790)
20. *Stictopleurus punctatonervosus* Goeze, 1778

Family Rhyparochromidae Amyot and Serville, 1843

21. *Rhyparochromus (Raglius) vulgaris* Shilling, 1829
22. *Raglius confusus* Reuter, 1866
23. *Rhyparochromus phoeniceus* Rosi, 1749

Family Alydidae Amyot and Serville, 1843

24. *Camptopus lateralis* Germar, 1817

Family Aradidae Spinola, 1837

25. *Aradus versicolor* Herrich-Schäffer, 1838

Family Heterogastridae Stăl, 1872

26. *Heterogaster affinis* Herrich-Schäffer, 1835

Family *Oxycarenidae* Stăl, 1872

27. *Macroplax fasciata* Herrich-Schäffer, 1835

Family Stenocephalidae Dallas, 1852

28. *Dicranocephalus albipes* Fabricius, 1781
29. **Family Pyrrhocoridae** Fieber, 1860
30. *Scantius aegyptius* Linnaeus, 1758
31. **Infraorder Cimicomorpha** Leston et al. 1954

Family *Miridae* Hahn, 1831

32. *Deraeocoris schach* Fabricius, 1781
33. *Stenodema virens* Linnaeus, 1767
34. *Notostira erratica* Linnaeus, 1758
35. *Phytocoris ulmi* Linnaeus, 1758
36. *Calocoris annulus* Brullé, 1832
37. *Lygus gemellatus* Herrich-Schäffer, 1835
38. *Horistus* (*Capsodes*) *infuscatus* Brullé, 1832
39. *Heterocapillus tigripes* Mulsant & Rey, 1852

Family Reduviidae Latreille, 1807

40. *Rhynocoris iracundus* Poda, 1761
41. *Rhynocoris punctiventris* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1848
42. *Coranus subapterus* De Geer, 1773

Family *Nabidae* Costa, 1853

43. *Nabis rugosus* Linnaeus, 1758

Infraorder Nepomorpha Popov, 1968

Family *Corixidae* Leach, 1815

44. *Corixa affinis* Leach, 1817

Infraorder Gerromorpha Popov, 1971

Family *Gerridae* Leach, 1815

45. *Gerris maculatus* Tamanini, 1946

Family *Hydrometridae* Billberg 1820

46. *Hydrometra stagnorum* Linnaeus, 1758

Family *Veliidae* Amyot and Serville, 1843

47. *Velia affinis* Kolenati, 1857

Table 1. Heteroptera species collected in the Berat area.

Infraorder	Family	Species	No. of Specimens	Stations	Referenced for Berat
1. Pentatomomorpha The Pentatomomorpha is one of the seven infraorder of the suborder Heteroptera. They play pivotal roles in agricultural and forestry industries and are also employed as control agents in research studies[29, 30].	**1. Pentatomidae** Leach, 1815 Pentatomidae stands as the largest family, comprising approximately over 4,700 species. All pentatomids have 5-segmented antennae, the majority are phytophagous, and include numerous species that pose significant threats as agricultural crop pests[1, 5].	***1. Apodiphus amygdali*** Germar, 1817	3	Lybesh 13.06.2020	for the first time by us
		2. Carpocoris purpureipennis De Geer, 1773	3	Peshtan 10.08.2019, Lybesh 08.08.2019	for the first time by us
		3. Carpocoris melanocerus Mulsant & Rey, 1852	2	Peshtan 17.06.2020	for the first time by us
		4. Aelia acuminata Linnaeus, 1758	3	Vodic 13.08.2019, Peshtan 17.06.2020	for the first time by us
		5. Codophila varia Fabricius, 1787	2	Uznov 20.07.2019, Lapardha 01.08.201	for the first time by us

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		6. Dolycoris baccarum Linnaeus, 1758	3	Uznov 07.05.2020, Lybesh 08.08.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		7. Eurydema ornata Linnaeus, 1758	3	Lapardha 01.08.2019, Lybesh 13.06.2020	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		8. Graphosoma lineatum Linnaeus, 1758	7	Uznov 20.07.2019, Vodic 27.07.2019, Lybesh 03.09.2019, Peshtan 13.09.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		9. Graphosoma semipunctata Fabricius, 1775	6	Uznov 07.05.2020, Poshnje 23.07.2019	for the first time by us
		10. Nezara viridula Linnaeus, 1758	5	Uznov 15.08.2019, Lybesh 08.08.2019	for the first time by us
		11. Rhaphigaster nebulosa Poda, 1761	4	Vodic 17.05.2020, Poshnje 20.08.2019	for the first time by us
		12. Staria lunata Hahn, 1835	2	Vodic 17.05.2020, Lybesh 13.06.2020	by us and also by Josifov 1970
	2. Family Coreidae Leach, 1815 The Coreoidea is a vast superfamily of	***13. Centrocoris variegatus*** Kolenati, 1845	3	Vodic 17.05.2020	for the first time by us

	Pentatomomorpha which is estimated to include 3100 species[31]. Coreoids are predominantly phytophagous, with several species holding economic significance[6].	***14. Centrocoris spiniger*** Fabricius, 1781	3	Poshnje 23.07.2019, Lapardha 01.08.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		15. Coreus marginatus Linnaeus, 1758	3	Peshtan 10.08.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		16. Kleidocerys resedae Panzer, 1797	3	Uznov 20.07.2019	for the first time by us
	3. Family Lygaeidae Schilling, 1829 Insects belonging to the family Lygaeidae, commonly referred to as seed bugs, are distributed across all continents, and constitute one of the three largest families within the Heteroptera order, with antennae comprised of four segments. The delineation of distinctive morphological traits defining Lygaeidae is challenging owing to the polyphyletic nature of the family[32].	***17. Spilostethus pandurus*** Scopoli, 1763	2	Vodic 27.07.2019, Lapardha 25.08.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		18. Spilostethus saxatilis Scopoli, 1763	6	Poshnje 23.07.2019, Peshtan 13.09.2019, Lybesh 03.09.2020	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		19. Lygaeus equestris Linnaeus, 1758	2	Peshtan 13.09.2019	by us and also by Josifov

					1970
	4. Family Scutelleridae Leach, 1815 The Scutelleridae, also known as jewel bugs, constitute a family of terrestrial insects. Scutelleridae can easily be distinguished from Pentatomidae because their scutellum completely covers the abdomen and the wings. These relatively large insects are primarily identified by their prominently enlarged scutellum, which typically extends to cover most, if not all, of the abdomen[33].	***20. Eurygaster maura*** Linnaeus, 1758	1	Lybesh 03.09.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		21. Eurygaster austriaca Schrank, 1776	1	Lybesh 13.06.2020	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		22. Odontotarsus robustus Jakovleff, 1884	1	Peshtan 13.09.2019	for the first time by us
	5. Family Rhopalidae Amyot and Serville, 1843 The Rhopalidae, commonly referred to as scentless plant bugs, primarily feed on plants, albeit with a stronger inclination towards reproductive tissues and seeds. Typically exhibiting lighter hues and smaller statures compared to coreids, some species bear a striking resemblance to lygaeids. Approximately 38% of rhopalid species exhibit distributions that are at least partially confined to the Neotropics[34].	***23.*** *Corizus hyoscyami* Linnaeus, 1758	3	Poshnje 20.08.2019	for the first time by us
		24. *Stictopleurus punctatonervosus* Goeze, 1778	1	Lybesh 13.06.2020	for the first time by us
	6. Family Rhyparochromidae	***25.*** *Rhyparochromus pini* Linnaeus, 1758	1	Lybesh 08.08.201	for the first

	Amyot and Serville, 1843			9	time by us
	The Rhyparochromidae represent a sizable family within the order Hemiptera. Numerous species within this family are colloquially known as seed bugs; they typically exhibit small sizes and are characterized by their predominantly brown or mottled coloration. Previously, the Rhyparochromidae were categorized as a subfamily within the Lygaeidae family[35].	***26.*** *Raglius confusus* Reuter, 1886	1	Peshtan 13.09.2019	for the first time by us
	7. Family Alydidae Amyot and Serville, 1843 Alydidae, often referred to as "broad-headed bugs," are a family of true bugs closely resembling the Coreidae family. These bugs typically possess slender bodies, with some featuring elongated and exceptionally thin legs. Their primary diet consists of seeds, and certain species hold economic significance as pests[36].	***27. Camptopus lateralis*** Germar, 1817	1	Lybesh 03.09.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
	8. Family Geocoridae Baerensprung, 1860 The Geocoridae family, also known as "big-eyed bugs," encompasses approximately 280	***28. Geocoris erythrocephalus*** Lepelitier & Serville, 1825	1	Lybesh 13.06.2020	for the first time by us

	species which are easily identified by their large kidney-shaped eyes, and predominantly oval-shaped bodies. They represent a moderately species-rich and morphologically diverse family, with potential significance in agriculture as predators of harmful aphids and thrips[5].				
2. Infraorder Cimicomorpha Leston et al. 1954 The Cimicomorpha stands out as one of the most expansive and diversely populated heteropteran infraorders. Although, they are a group that attracts the attention of researchers, for various reasons, such as the evolutionary dynamics of host-plant relationships, the relationships within the Cimicomorpha remain intricate, and little known[37].	**9. Family Miridae** Hahn, 1831 As the largest family of true bugs within the suborder Heteroptera, Miridae comprises over 10,000 species. Well-known as significant agricultural pests, that puncture plant tissues to feed on sap, and certain species, are predatory[38].	***29. Adelphocoris lineolatus*** Goeze, 1778	10	Uznov 20.07.2019, Vodic 27.07.2019, Lybesh 03.09.2019	for the first time by us
		30. Deraeocoris schach Fabricius, 1781	3	Vodic 17.05.2020, Peshtan 10.08.2019	by us and also by Josifov 1970
		31. Deraeocoris ruber Linnaeus,1758	1	Peshtan 17.06.2020	for the first time by us
		32. Lygus punctatus Zetterstedt, 1838	2	Uznov 07.05.2020	for the first time by us
		33. Lygus pratensis Linnaeus, 1758	3	Vodic 13.08.2019, Lapardha 05.06.2020	for the first time by us
		34. Macrolophus pygmaeus Rambur, 1839	1	Uznov 15.08.2019	for the first time by us
		35. Polymerus cognatus Fieber, 1858	1	Vodic 27.07.2019	for the first time by us

		36. Polymerus vulneratus Panzer, 1806	3	Poshnje 27.05.2020	for the first time by us
		37. Stenodema calcarata Fallén, 1807	3	Uznov 20.07.2019, Lybesh 03.09.2019	for the first time by us
	10. Family Reduviidae Latreille, 1807 Reduviidae, commonly known as assassin bugs, ranks as the second largest family within the heteropterans. Their extensive morphological variation is closely linked to the strategies exhibited by these predators. Reduviidae holds economic significance, encompassing both destructive disease vectors and beneficial predators targeting insect pest species[39].	***38. Rhynocoris iracundus*** Poda, 1761	4	Poshnje 20.08.2019, Lapardha 05.06.2020	by us and also by Josifov 1970