

NEW RECORDS OF SCOLYTIDAE AND PLATYPODIDAE
(COLEOPTERA) FROM THE UNITED STATES
AND THE BAHAMAS¹

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ABSTRACT

Chramesus varius Wood, *Pseudothysanoes securigerus* (Blackman), *Coccotrypes robustus* Eichhoff, *C. vulgaris* (Eggers), *Theoborus solitariceps* (Schedl), and *Araptus dentifrons* Wood are reported from the United States for the first time. *Chaetophloeus insularis* (Blackman), *Scolytodes schwarzi* (Hopkins), *Xyleborus pubescens* (Zimmermann), *Pityoborus comatus* (Zimmermann), *Corthylus spinifer* Schwarz, and *Pityophthorus annectens* LeConte are reported from the Bahamas for the first time. New state records from the United States are presented for species in *Ambrosiodmus*, *Araptus*, *Carphoborus*, *Chaetophloeus*, *Chramesus*, *Cnesinus*, *Coccotrypes*, *Corthylus*, *Crypturgus*, *Dendrocranulus*, *Dryocoetes*, *Gnathotrichus*, *Hylastinus*, *Hylastes*, *Hylesinus*, *Hylocurus*, *Hylurgops*, *Hypothenemus*, *Ips*, *Lymantria*, *Monarthrus*, *Phloeotribus*, *Phloeosinus*, *Pityoborus*, *Pityogenes*, *Pityophthorus*, *Platypus*, *Pseudopityophthorus*, *Pseudothysanoes*, *Scolytus*, *Trischidias*, *Trypodendron*, *Xyleborus*, and *Xylosandrus*.

The distributions of the Scolytidae and Platypodidae of the United States are relatively well known. The Scolytidae of North and Central America were monographed by Wood (1982) and the Platypodidae of the United States catalogued by the same author (Wood 1979). Subsequently, information on distributions has been added by Atkinson (1989), Atkinson *et al.* (1990), Bright (1981, 1985, 1987), Chapin and Oliver (1986), Deyrup (1981), Deyrup and Atkinson (1987), Furniss and Johnson (1987), Kovach and Gorsuch (1985), Pajares and Lanier (1990), Roeper *et al.* (1987), Staines (1982, 1984), Turnbow and Franklin (1980), Weber (1982), Weber and McPherson (1982), and Wood (1986).

While involved in a regional treatment of these families for the southeastern United States involving revision of collections and new field work, two of us (THA & JLF) realized that there were numerous records involving significant range extensions which had not previously been published. We also found several instances of errors in previously published distributional data. Independently, others of us were collecting extensively for these families in Maryland (RJR) and in southern Florida and the Bahamas (SBP).

Material from the following collections was reviewed by the senior author: Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, FL (ABSC); Canadian Museum of Nature Collection, Ottawa, ON (CMNC); Clemson University, Clemson, SC

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(CUCC); E. G. Riley private collection, College Station, TX (EGRC); Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL (FSCA); Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA (LSUC); Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, MA (MCZC); R. H. Turnbow private collection, Ft. Rucker, AL (RHTC); Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, U. S. Forest Service, Asheville, NC (SFEC); S. L. Wood private collection, Provo, UT (SLWC); Texas A & M University, College Station, TX (TAMU); T. H. Atkinson private collection, Riverside, CA (THAC); University of Georgia at Athens, Athens, GA (UGAC); University of Mississippi, Oxford, MS (UMIC); U. S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC (USNM); Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg, VA (VPIC); and West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Charleston, WV (WVDA). Specimens from the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Annapolis, MD (MDAC) and C. L. Staines private collection, Annapolis, MD (CLSC) were identified by R. J. Rabaglia. Four-letter collection codens are taken from Arnett and Samuelson (1986). New state records are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the state or after Bahamas in the following list.

PLATYPODIDAE

***Platypus compositus* (Say).** ARKANSAS*: Mississippi Co., Blytheville, *Fraxinus* sp. (USNM, 2). TENNESSEE*: Davidson Co., Nashville, 16-VIII-[18]94, Soltau (USNM, 8); Rutherford Co., Murfreesboro, 19-IV-38, W. Baker, *Diospyros* sp. (USNM, 2); Shelby Co., Memphis, C.C. Bates, *Carya* sp. (USNM, 1). These new state records extend the northwestern periphery of the distribution of this polyphagous ambrosia beetle, which is found in the southeastern United States and in the Neotropics.

***Platypus flavicornis* (F.).** ARKANSAS*: Hempstead Co., Hope (MCZC, 2); Hot Springs Co., Hot Springs National Park, 4-XII-41, F.H. Dickinson, *Pinus echinata* Mill. (USNM, 6). OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., 1986, K. Stephan (FSCA, 16). WEST VIRGINIA*: Jefferson Co., Harper's Ferry (USNM, 1). These represent northward extensions of the known distribution of this pine-breeding ambrosia beetle.

***Platypus quadridentatus* (Say).** ARKANSAS*: Hempstead Co., Hope (MCZC, 1). ARIZONA*: Cochise Co., Chiricahua Natl. Monument, 15-IV-73, K. Stephan (FSCA, 4). INDIANA*: Posey Co., Hovey Lake, 23-V-65, C.E. White, blacklight (FSCA, 1). OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., 1-X-85, K. Stephan (FSCA, 6). SOUTH CAROLINA*: Anderson Co., Anderson (CUCC, 7); Pendleton, *Quercus* sp. (CUCC, 2); McCormick Co., *Quercus nigra* L. (CUCC, 1); Oconee Co. (CUCC, 1); Pickens Co., Clemson (CUCC, 3). This ambrosia beetle is found in oaks in the southeastern United States, and most of these records fall within or peripheral to the previously known range. The record from Arizona represents a significant range extension and disjunction, since this species is not known from western Texas or New Mexico.

SCOLYTIDAE

HYLESININAE

Hylastini

***Hylastes gracilis* LeConte.** UTAH*: Iron Co., E of Cedar City, 15-VII-67, H.R. Burke (TAMU, 1). This species breeds in roots of conifers and is widely

distributed in western North America, but has not been reported previously from Utah.

***Hylastes porculus* (Erichson).** FLORIDA: Calhoun Co., 27-V-87, W.E. Dixon, funnel trap baited with turpentine and frontalinal (FSCA, 4). MISSISSIPPI*: Amite Co., 16-IV-87, W. Lambert, funnel trap baited with turpentine and frontalinal (FSCA, 5; TAMU, 3). VERMONT*: Windham Co., Brattleboro (USNM, 1); Windsor Co., Union Village, K.W. Cooper (USNM, 1). This species has previously been reported from Florida, but not from any specific locality. It is otherwise found in eastern North America northward to central Canada (Fig. 1). We believe that this species does not occur in peninsular Florida based on our collections in the northern and central parts of the state.

***Hylastes salebrosus* Eichhoff.** ARKANSAS*: Drew Co., 22-IV-87, L. Thompson, funnel trap baited with turpentine and frontalinal (FSCA, 5; TAMU, 3); Hempstead Co., Hope (MCZC, 1). This species is restricted to the lower southeastern states (Fig. 2).

***Hylurgops rugipennis pinifex* (Fitch).** GEORGIA*: Union Co., 27-IV-54, *Pinus strobus* L. (UGAC, 8). MARYLAND*: Garrett Co., Bittinger, 16-VI-88, turpentine trap, R.J. Rabaglia (MDAC, 1). RHODE ISLAND*: Providence Co., Providence (MCZC, 1). SOUTH CAROLINA*: Oconee Co., "Cashlers Val. Rd.," 7-IV-37, J.G. Watts (CUCC, 1); Fish Hatchery, 7-IV-37, O.L. Cartwright (CUCC, 4). Wood (1982) listed Mobile, Alabama, as a locality for this species. While it may occur in the northern part of the state, its presence in Mobile is surely adventive. All other records from the southeastern states are from the mountainous regions of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia (Fig. 3). It only occurs at lower elevations in the northern part of its range. Large pine-breeding scolytids are invariably well represented in collections, even from remote localities. Its absence from the Gulf and lower Atlantic Coastal Plains is not due to lack of collecting in those areas as evidenced by the numerous collection localities for *Hylastes porculus* (Fig. 1) and *H. salebrosus* (Fig. 2), related species with similar habits. Other boreal species with similar distributions in the southeastern states (their overall distributions do not coincide) include *Ips pini* (Say), *Dendroctonus valens* LeConte, *Pityogenes hopkinsi* Swaine, *Trypodendron scabricollis* (LeConte), and *Pityophthorus cariniceps* LeConte.

Hylesinini

***Hylastinus obscurus* (Marshall).** PENNSYLVANIA*: Allegheny Co., All'y (Allegheny) (USNM, 1); Dauphin, Linglestown (USNM, 5). VIRGINIA*: Montgomery Co., Blacksburg, 25-IV-59, M.V. Charlton (VPIC, 1); Blacksburg, 25-VII-63, R. Pienkowski (VPIC, 1). WISCONSIN*: Dane Co., Madison (USNM, 2). This species is native to Europe and the Middle East and breeds in the roots of legumes, principally clovers. It was introduced into North America (Wood 1982) and is now found in the Pacific Northwest and in the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Fig. 4). Wood (1982) listed "Waddington, GA" as a locality for this species. This is a typographical error and should be Waddington, CA (Humboldt Co.). We have been unable to locate any Waddington in Georgia and specimens from the California locality were examined by the senior author in the USNM. This species may occur in Georgia, but it would likely be restricted to montane areas based on its distribution elsewhere and distributions of other boreal species (e.g., *Hylurgops rugipennis pinifex*). There are no reports of this species in the northern midwest



Fig. 1. Distribution of *Hylastes porculus* in eastern United States and adjacent Canada. Black dots represent collection localities; open circles represent state records without specified localities; shading (light and dark) represents the native range of pines in eastern North America (from Little 1971); dark shading represents area where the insect is found within the range of pines.

Fig. 2. Distribution of *Hylastes salebrosus* in southeastern United States. Black dots represent collection localities; shading (light and dark) represents the native range of pines in eastern North America (from Little 1971); dark shading represents area where the insect is found within the range of pines.

Fig. 3. Distribution of *Hylurgops rugipennis pinifex* in eastern United States and adjacent Canada. Black dots represent collection localities; shading (light and dark) represents the native range of pines in eastern North America (from Little 1971); dark shading represents area where the insect is found within the range of pines.

Fig. 4. Distribution of *Hylastinus obscurus* in North America. Black dots represent collection localities; open circle represents Waddington, CA; shaded area represents estimated distribution; question marks indicate probable occurrence.

United States or the prairie states of Canada in the taxonomic literature, but it should occur there.

***Hylesinus aculeatus* Say.** MISSOURI*: Boone Co., Columbia, 19-IV-80 (EGRC, 28), St. Louis Co., St. Louis (MCZC, 1). Wood (1982) listed this species from "McHenry Co., South Dakota." McHenry Co. is in North Dakota and *H. aculeatus* has not been reported elsewhere in South Dakota though it most likely occurs there.

Bothrosternini

***Cnesinus strigicollis* LeConte.** ALABAMA*: Dale Co., Ft. Rucker, 1-V-83, R.H. Turnbow (RHTC., 1); Mobile Co., Mobile, July, H.P. Leding, 2 (MCZC, 1). MISSISSIPPI*: Amite Co., Homochitto Natl. For., 26-VII-86, E.G. Riley (UMIC, 1); Hancock Co., 6 mi WNW Waveland, 26-V-80, P.K. Lago (UMIC, 1); Jackson Co., Ocean Springs, 12-V-84, P.K. Lago (UMIC, 1); Lamar Co., 5 mi N Baxterville, 23-V-80, P.K. Lago (UMIC, 1); Marshall Co., Holly Springs, 15-VII-77, Sara Hurdle (UMIC, 1); Walthall Co., 5 mi SE Lexie, 16-VI-77, W. Stark (UMIC, 1).

Phloeotribini

***Phloeotribus dentifrons* Blackman.** NEW YORK*: Genesee Co., Genesee (USNM, 1). This is the northernmost known locality for this species.

***Phloeotribus frontalis* (Olivier).** OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., 5 mi W Red Oak, 1977-78, K. Stephan (SLWC, 8).

Phloeosinini

***Chramesus varius* Wood.** TEXAS*: Hidalgo Co., Santa Ana National Wildf. Ref., 10-V-71, W.E. Clark (TAMU, 4). This is the first record from the United States. The species has previously been known only from the Mexican state of Hidalgo.

***Phloeosinus cristatus* (LeConte).** TEXAS*: El Paso Co., El Paso, 3-IX-54 (TAMU, 4). This represents the easternmost record for this southwestern species.

***Phloeosinus dentatus* (Say).** OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., Red Oak, 1977-80, K. Stephan (FSCA, 2; SLWC, 9). MISSOURI*: Boone Co., Ashland Wildlife Area, 5-IV-76, E.G. Riley (SLWC, 4).

Hypoborini

***Chaetophloeus fasciatus* (Blackman).** NEW MEXICO*: Luna Co., Denning (MCZC, 1).

***Chaetophloeus insularis* (Schwarz).** BAHAMAS*: Andros Isl., "Fresh Ck. Andros Twn. Androsia," 6-VIII-87, J. Browne (CMNC, 1); Andros Isl., Blanket Snd(N), 8-V-87, J. Browne (CMNC, 1). This small bark beetle breeds in twigs of *Manilkara* sp. (Sapotaceae). It has previously been reported from the Florida Keys, Cuba, and the Virgin Islands (Wood 1982; Bright 1985), suggesting that it occurs natively in the Bahamas.

Polygraphini

***Carphoborus bifurcus* Eichhoff.** OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., IV-82, K. Stephan (SLWC, 4); 5 mi W Red Oak, IV-77, K. Stephan (SLWC, 5). This is

the westernmost reported locality for this southeastern species which breeds in shaded-out branches of living pines.

SCOLYTINAE

Scolytini

***Cnemonyx ficus* (Schwarz).** FLORIDA: Monroe Co., Big Pine Key, 2-XII-86, S. & J. Peck, uv trap (FSCA, 1). This species was described from a single collection made in Key West nearly 100 years ago. It was later reported from the Virgin Islands and the Bahamas (Wood 1982; Bright 1985). This is the first subsequent record from Florida since its original description.

***Cnemonyx vagabundus* Wood.** FLORIDA: Monroe Co., Big Pine Key, 2-VI-86, S. & J. Peck, beating vegetation (FSCA, 1). Although this species was not described until 1961, the type material was collected by Schwarz in 1912. *Cnemonyx vagabundus* has subsequently been found in Puerto Rico and Panama (Wood 1982). This is the first collection from Florida since the type series.

***Scolytus fagi* Walsh.** MISSISSIPPI*: Sharkey Co., Rolling Fork, VIII-76, J.D. Solomon, *Quercus nutalli* Palmer (USNM, 4). TEXAS: Tarrant Co., Ft. Worth, 31-VII-12, G.E. Vinnedge, *Celtis occidentalis* L. ("hackberry") (USNM, 4); Travis Co., Austin (USNM, 1). This species has been seldom collected, and is known from very few specific localities in Texas and Illinois (Blackman 1934; Wood 1982). It has been reported in beech, hackberry, and oak, all widely distributed hosts. Related species, notably *S. muticus* Say and *S. quadrispinosus* Say, are much better represented in collections.

***Scolytus muticus* Say.** ILLINOIS*: Stephenson Co., Freeport, 4-VII-17 (SLWC, 1); Alexander Co., 15-VI-77, 22-VI-77, B.C. Weber (SLWC, 2). MICHIGAN*: Ingham Co., VII-78, S.G. Wellso (SLWC, 4); East Lansing, 3-VI-72, D.K. Young, *Quercus* sp. ("oak") (SLWC, 1). TENNESSEE*: Davidson Co., Madison (MCZC, 1).

***Scolytus quadrispinosus* Say.** DELAWARE*: New Castle Co., Newark, 10-VI-79, R.J. Rabaglia (MDAC, 1). KENTUCKY*: Harlan Co., Sanborn (MCZC, 1). MARYLAND*: Calvert Co., Dunkirk, 19-VII-78, R.A. Decker (MDAC, 1); Allegany Co., Green Ridge State Forest, 10-VIII-88, R.J. Rabaglia (MDAC, 1).

Ctenophorini

***Scolytodes schwarzi* (Hopkins).** BAHAMAS*: Andros Island, VIII-87, J. Browne, light trap (CMNC, 3). This species is known from southern Florida and lowland Mexico and breeds in twigs of tropical figs. It has not previously been reported from any Caribbean islands (Bright 1985).

Micracini

***Hylocurus binodatus* Wood.** ILLINOIS*: Alexander Co., 14-IX-79, B.C. Weber (SLWC, 1). MISSOURI*: Dent Co., 25-V-73, 15-VI-73 & 21-VI-73, M.P. Roling, ethanol trap (SLWC, 3). The frontal protuberances on the Illinois specimens are large and well developed, similar to those of the type material from Mississippi, and much larger than those of specimens seen from Indiana and Michigan (see figures in Atkinson 1989). The specimens from Missouri are apparently the same ones reported by Roling and Kearby (1975) as *H. rudis*.

***Hylocurus rudis* LeConte.** TEXAS*: Burleson Co., TAMU farm, 13-VIII-82, R.H. Turnbow, emerged from *Carya illinoensis* (Wangenh.) K. Koch (RHTC, 1); Hidalgo Co., Bentson-Rio Grande State Park, 15-VIII-77, R.H. Turnbow, emerged *Celtis lindheimeri* Engelm. (THAC, 2).

***Pseudothysanoes dislocatus* Blackman.** TEXAS*: Brazos Co., College Station, 11-III-84, J.A. Jackman, *Carya illinoensis* (TAMU, 5). This is the westernmost locality known for this species, which is widely distributed in the southeastern United States in *Carya* spp.

***Pseudothysanoes lecontei* Blackman.** GEORGIA*: Clarke Co., 3 mi N Athens, 4-III-76, R.H. Turnbow, uv light (UGAC, 1). This is the southernmost reported locality for this northeastern species. Its usual hosts are oaks.

***Pseudothysanoes securigerus* (Blackman).** FLORIDA*: Monroe Co., Big Pine Key, 25-II-86, S. & J. Peck, malaise-flight intercept trap (FSCA, 6). This is the first record from the United States. The species was described from Puerto Rico and subsequently collected on Hispaniola (Blackman 1943). This species is probably native to the Florida Keys and has previously been undetected. There is no reason to suppose that it has been introduced.

***Pseudothysanoes sedulus* Blackman.** TEXAS*: Jeff Davis Co., 6-X-82, E.G. Riley, *Quercus* sp. (EGRC, 5). This is the easternmost known locality for this species known previously from the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

Ipini

***Ips pini* (Say).** GEORGIA*: Union, 1 mi S Vogel State Park, 13-VII-74, 3-VIII-74, 3-X-73, R.H. Turnbow, *Pinus strobus* (UGAC, 6). MARYLAND*: Garrett Co., Bittinger, 1-VII-88, R.J. Rabaglia (MDAC, 1); Pleasant Valley, 15-IX-77, *Pinus resinosa* Ait. (MDAC, 5). SOUTH CAROLINA*: Oconee Co., Fish Hatchery, 13-IV-37, O.L. Cartwright (CUCC, 16). *Ips pini* is widely distributed in the northeastern and western United States and extends into the southeastern states along the Appalachians. The Georgia and South Carolina records are the southernmost localities reported.

***Pityogenes hopkinsi* Swaine.** GEORGIA*: Union, 1 mi S Vogel State Park, 28-IV-79, 3-X-73, R.H. Turnbow, *Pinus strobus* (UGAC, 14). MARYLAND*: Frederick Co., Mt. Airy, 28-IX-77 (MDAC, 2); White Co., Chattahoochee Wldf. Mgmt. Area, 11-VII-87, R.H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1). SOUTH CAROLINA*: Oconee Co., Fish Hatchery (CUCC, 6); Pickens Co., Clemson (CUCC, 3). *Pityogenes hopkinsi* is widely distributed in the northeastern and north central United States and extends into the southeastern states along the Appalachians. The Georgia and South Carolina records are the southernmost localities reported.

Dryocoetini

***Coccotrypes dactyliperda* (Fabricius).** FLORIDA*: Sarasota Co., Sarasota, 25-XI-77, T.H. Atkinson, seeds of *Phoenix reclinata* Jacq. (THAC, 3); Monroe Co., Sugarloaf Key, 26-II-86, S. & J. Peck (FSCA, 2). This cosmopolitan species, originally from the Old World, has been introduced around the world in most areas where palms of the genus *Phoenix* are grown (dates and relatives). It breeds in the seeds of these and other palms. It has previously been reported from Mexico, the southwestern United States and the Antilles, but not from the eastern states.

Coccotrypes distinctus (Motschulsky). LOUISIANA*: East Baton Rouge Par., Baton Rouge, 9-VII-86, D.A. Rider, light (LSUC, 1). TEXAS*: Cameron Co., Sabal Palm Grove Sanct., 20-VI-81, Turnbow & Ortiz, uv light (TAMU, 1); Hays Co., Hayes, 21-VII-59 (TAMU, 1).

Coccotrypes robustus Eichhoff. FLORIDA*: Monroe Co., Sugar Loaf Key, 5-VIII-85 to 19-XI-85, S. & J. Peck, malaise-flight intercept trap (FSCA, 1); same data, 19-XI-85 to 26-II-86 (FSCA, 1); same data, 26-II-86 to 6-VI-86 (FSCA, 1). This species has previously been reported from Cuba and Puerto Rico, but not from the United States. All species of *Coccotrypes* found in the Western Hemisphere are known or suspected to have been introduced from the Old World. This species is unlikely to be an exception, even though it is not known elsewhere under this name.

Coccotrypes vulgaris (Eggers). FLORIDA*: Dade Co., Everglades Natl. Park, Long Pine Key, 28-V-85 to 8-VI-85, S. & J. Peck, malaise trap (FSCA, 2). This is the first record from the Western Hemisphere of this species, which is widely distributed in tropical Asia. It is known from Burma, India, Sri Lanka, New Guinea, Philippines, and Samoa from a variety of hosts. The Florida specimens were compared to homotypes of *vulgaris* in the S. L. Wood collection. The specimens were collected in an open pine-palmetto grassland community. The remoteness of the collection site from ports of entry strongly suggests that breeding populations of this species are established in southern Florida.

Dendrocranulus knausi (Hopkins). LOUISIANA*: East Feliciana Par., 3 mi W Clinton, 17-V-83, E.G. Riley, uv light (LSUC, 1). TEXAS*: Burley Co., Muleshoe, IV-72, Marshall (FSCA, 2); Dickens Co., Dickens, 23-X-82, E.G. Riley, cucurbit vine (EGRC, 15); Jeff Davis Co., 1 mi S Ft. Davis, 29-IX-80, R.H. Turnbow, *Cucurbita foetidissima* H.B.K. (UGAC, 14). This species is found from Kansas to northern Mexico. The Louisiana locality is far to the east of previously reported localities and may not represent an established population.

Dryocoetes betulae Hopkins. GEORGIA*: Clarke Co., Athens, 16-VI-73, R.H. Turnbow, uv light (THAC, 1); 3 mi N Athens, 7-VIII-74, R.H. Turnbow, uv light (UGAC, 1); Whitehall Forest, 28-V-76, R.H. Turnbow (FSCA, 1). KENTUCKY*: McCracken Co., 2 mi W Paducah, 24-VI-68, D.R. Harris (SLWC, 1). MARYLAND*: Anne Arundel Co., Edgewater, 11-V-85, C.L. Staines (CLSC, 1). Specimens of this species (UGAC, RHTC) were reported from northern Georgia as *Dryocoetes autographus* (Ratzeburg) by Turnbow and Franklin (1980).

Dryocoetes granicollis LeConte. GEORGIA*: Fulton Co., Atlanta, 6-VIII-43, P.W. Fattig (UGAC, 1). TEXAS*: "Texas" (MCZC, 1). *Dryocoetes granicollis* is widely distributed in eastern North America from northern Louisiana to Quebec. Wood (1982) listed *Picea* and *Abies* as host genera for this species, but also indicated that there were records from *Castanea* and *Juglans* which needed confirmation. The natural ranges of *Picea* spp. and *Abies* spp. are very restricted in the southeastern United States (Little 1971). The two states listed above, as well as records from Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Ohio given by Wood (1982), lie well outside the natural range of spruce and fir. Either this insect is able to persist as an "urban" species on ornamental conifers planted well beyond their native range, or it actually breeds in hosts other than spruces and firs.

Lymantor decipiens (LeConte). MASSACHUSETTS*: Norfolk Co., Brookline, 24-VIII-1895 (MCZC, 1).

Crypturgini

***Crypturgus alutaceus* Schwarz.** SOUTH CAROLINA*: Pickens Co., Clemson, 3-VI-80, M.A. Deyrup, *Pinus taeda* L. (ABSC, 9).

Xyloterini

***Trypodendron scabricollis* (LeConte).** SOUTH CAROLINA*: Oconee Co., Walhalla (SEFC, 4); Spartanburg Co., Spartanburg, *Pinus* sp. (CUCC, 4). This boreal species is restricted to the Appalachian highlands in the southeast.

Xyleborini

***Ambrosiodmus obliquus* (LeConte).** WEST VIRGINIA*: Kanawha Co., Kanawha State Forest, 18-31-VI-86, M.C. Thomas (WVDA, 1); 31-VII-19-VIII-86, M.C. Thomas (WVDA, 1).

***Ambrosiodmus rubricollis* (Eichhoff).** SOUTH CAROLINA*: Colleton Co., Walterboro, 1982, gardenia (CUCC, 3); Kershaw Co., Camden (CUCC, 1); Orangeburg Co., Orangeburg, *Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch. (CUCC, 3). This introduced Asian beetle is apparently widespread now in the southeastern United States.

***Ambrosiodmus tachygraphus* (Zimmermann).** MISSISSIPPI*: Calhoun Co., 13 mi NW Bruce, 25-V-86, M.C. Beiser (UMIC, 1); Wayne Co., Waynesboro, *Carya illinoensis* (UGAC, 1). OHIO*: Hamilton Co., Cincinnati (MCZC, 1).

***Theoborus solitariceps* (Schedl).** FLORIDA: Dade Co., S. Miami, Deering Estate Park, 29-30-V-86, S. & J. Peck (CMNC, 1). This is the first record from the United States. The species is widely distributed in lowland Mesoamerica and the Caribbean. It has never been reported previously from Florida. Whether or not it is actually established remains to be seen. Since it was collected far from major commercial ports, natural dispersal is indicated. It is possible that it has been overlooked by previous collectors.

***Xyleborus affinis* Eichhoff.** ARKANSAS*: Hempstead Co., Hope (MCZC, 1); Polk Co., S of Board Camp, 17-VIII-85, C.B. & J.E. Barr, mercury vapor + blacklight (LSUC, 2).

***Xyleborus atratus* Eichhoff.** FLORIDA*: Duval Co., Univ. North Florida Wildlife Res., 8-III-88, P. Skelley (FSCA, 1). This Asian species was recently reported from northern Georgia, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia (Atkinson *et al.* 1990). All specimens known from the United States have been collected since 1987, suggesting that it has only recently been introduced and that it is spreading rapidly in the eastern states.

***Xyleborus celsus* Eichhoff.** LOUISIANA*: Caddo Par., Jacobi Naline Park, 17-VIII-85, L.R. Raymond, uv light (LSUC, 2). MARYLAND*: Anne Arundel Co., Edgewater, 24-IV-82, C.L. Staines (CSLC, 1). MICHIGAN*: Wayne Co., Detroit (MCZC, 1). VIRGINIA*: Frederick, Middletown (MCZC, 1).

***Xyleborus ferrugineus* (Fabricius).** MARYLAND*: Anne Arundel Co., Edgewater, 21-VI-81, C.L. Staines, blacklight (CSLC, 3); Talbot Co., Seth State Forest, 29-VI-88, R.J. Rabaglia, turpentine trap (MDAC, 1).

***Xyleborus pubescens* (Zimmermann).** BAHAMAS: Andros Island, J. Browne (CMNC, 5). Most *Xyleborus* species are polyphagous ambrosia beetles, but *X. pubescens* is restricted to pines. This is the first record of this species outside of the southeastern United States. It is also found in the Florida Keys.

***Xyleborus validus* Eichhoff.** MARYLAND*: Calvert Co., Battle Creek Cypress Swamp, 22-V-89, R.J. Rabaglia (MDAC, 9); Harford Co., Susquehanna State Park, 8-V-89, R.J. Rabaglia, ethanol trap (MDAC, 10; THAC, 8).

***Xylosandrus compactus* (Eichhoff).** TEXAS*: Sabine Co., 9 mi E Hemphill, 3-16-IV-89, Anderson & Morris, flight intercept trap (TAMU, 19). This represents the westernmost reported locality for this Asian exotic, which was originally introduced into Florida. It is apparently restricted to the lower Gulf and Atlantic Coasts and will probably invade Mexico eventually through Texas.

***Xylosandrus crassiusculus* (Motschulsky).** MISSISSIPPI*: Bolivar Co., 2 mi W Rosedale, 20-VI-80, P.K. Lago (UMIC, 1); Stone Co., Univ. Miss. forest lands, 18-VI-85, P.K. Lago (UMIC, 5); Washington Co., Miss. St. Univ. Delta Exp. Sta., 9-VI-84, R.H. Turnbow, at light (RHTC, 2). TEXAS*: Cass Co., Atlanta, 30-III-89, J. Robinson, *Prunus persica* (TAMU, 2); Jasper Co., Jasper, V-89, J. Robinson, *P. persica* (TAMU, 16); Sabine Co., 9 mi E Hemphill, 3-16-IV-89, Anderson & Morris, flight intercept trap (TAMU, 6); Tyler Co., 29-III-88, J. Robinson, *P. persica* (TAMU, 6). This Asian exotic appears to be spreading rapidly throughout the southeastern states. It has potential to be a serious pest of young fruit and ornamental trees (Kovach and Gorsuch 1985; Atkinson *et al.* 1988).

Cryphalini

***Hypothenemus distinctus* Wood.** INDIANA*: Underwood Co., Clark State Forest, 12-IX-81, M. & N. Deyrup, *Asemina triloba* (ABSC, 3). FLORIDA*: Suwannee Co., Branford, 3-X-87, T.H. Atkinson, *Salix nigra* (FSCA, 2; THAC, 3; SLWC, 2). OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., V-82, K. Stephan (SLWC, 1). This poorly known species was described from 2 specimens from Missouri nearly 40 years ago (Wood 1954) and has not been reported since. The Indiana and Florida specimens were compared directly to the holotype; the Oklahoma specimen was compared to the paratype. Apparently *Hypothenemus distinctus* is widely distributed, but very seldom collected, possibly because of its extremely small size.

***Hypothenemus miles* LeConte.** TEXAS: Montgomery Co., New Waverly, 3-VII-75, J.S. Ashe, berlese extraction of pine litter (TAMU, 1). LeConte (1876) cited this species from Columbus, Texas, but Wood (1954) stated that the specimens were missing from their pins at the Museum of Comparative Zoology and did not list Texas as a locality. This collection revalidates the wider distribution range of this species which is otherwise known only from Florida and southern Georgia.

***Hypothenemus squamosus* (Hopkins).** TEXAS*: Cameron Co. (TAMU, 1); Hidalgo Co. (TAMU, 1).

***Trischidias atoma* (Hopkins).** GEORGIA*: Barrow Co., Winder, III-75, R.H. Turnbow, *Carya illinoensis* (UGAC, 8; THAC, 4). TEXAS*: Sabine Co., 9 mi E Hemphill, 3-16-IV-89, Anderson & Morris, flight intercept trap (TAMU, 1).

Corthylini: subtribe Corthylina

***Corthylus columbianus* Hopkins.** FLORIDA*: Flagler Co., Relay, 20-XII-77, T.H. Atkinson, window trap with ethanol (THAC, 1); Alachua Co., Windsor, 10-II-89, T.W. Phillips, funnel trap with ethanol (THAC, 1). MASSACHUSETTS*: Middlesex Co., Tewksbury, 1-V-1886 (MCZC, 4). SOUTH CAROLINA*: Pickens Co., Clemson (CUCC, 1). VERMONT*: Orleans Co., E Charleston, 19-VIII-85, M.A. Deyrup (ABSC, 1). This species is widely distributed in the eastern states, but has never been reported specifically from the above states. Galleries in red maple have been observed in Alachua Co., FL, but no specimens had been previously collected. Massachusetts and Vermont represent northward range extensions.

***Corthylus punctatissimus* (Zimmermann).** GEORGIA*: Clarke Co., 5 mi N Athens, 19-IX-77, C.L. Smith, pitfall trap (UGAC, 1). MASSACHUSETTS*: Hampshire Co., Ware, 22-VI-51, C.A. Frost (MCZC, 1). MISSISSIPPI*: Stone Co., Univ. Miss. forest lands, 29-IX-85, P.K. Lago (UMIC, 1). VERMONT*: Orleans Co., E Charleston, 19-VIII-85, M.A. Deyrup (ABSC, 3).

***Corthylus spinifer* Schwarz.** BAHAMAS*: Eleuthera Island, Rainbow Bay, 8-VI-86, D.B. & R.W. Wiley (FSCA, 2). This species is found in peninsular Florida, most large Caribbean islands, and from Mexico south to Brazil.

***Gnathotrichus materiarius* (Fitch).** OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., Red Oak, 15-XI-76, 21-XI-76, K. Stephan (SLWC, 4). MARYLAND*: Allegany Co., Green Ridge State Forest, 10-VIII-88, R.J. Rabaglia, turpentine trap (MDAC, 6); Anne Arundel Co., Annapolis, 25-VII-88, R.J. Rabaglia, turpentine trap (MDAC, 3); Baltimore Co., Soldiers Delight, 14-I-88, R.J. Rabaglia, turpentine trap (MDAC, 2); Charles Co., Cedarville State Forest, 14-VI-88, R.J. Rabaglia, turpentine trap (MDAC, 1); Garrett Co., Bittinger, 29-VII-88, R.J. Rabaglia (MDAC, 8); Worcester Co., Snowhill, 13-IX-76, R.A. Dekker (MDAC, 1). NEBRASKA*: Sheridan Co., Pine Ridge (MCZC, 1). This species is widespread in pines in eastern North America from Florida to Canada. The collection from Nebraska is from the western part of the state and represents a disjunction from the main range of the species.

***Monarthrum fasciatum* (Say).** ARKANSAS*: Hempstead Co., Hope (MCZC, 1); Washington Co., Devil's Den (USNM, 5).

***Monarthrum mali* (Fitch).** VERMONT*: Bennington Co., East Dorset (MCZC, 1); Orleans Co., Jay Peak (MCZC, 1).

Corthylini: subtribe Pityophthorina

***Araptus dentifrons* Wood.** FLORIDA*: Collier Co., Fakahatchee Strand, 10-IV-87, M.A. Deyrup, *Sarcostemma clausum* (Jacq.) Roemer & Schultes (ABSC, 2); FSCA, 2); Monroe Station, 1-IV-86, M.A. Deyrup, *S. clausum* (ABSC, 1). This is the first confirmed record of a species of *Araptus* actually breeding in the United States. *Araptus dentifrons* has been reported previously from central Mexico, also in stems of vines in the milkweed family. The reference by Deyrup and Atkinson (1987) to *Araptus ca. accinctus* refers to this species. Florida specimens were compared to the type series and other Mexican specimens in the S. L. Wood collection by the senior author. Florida specimens are consistently smaller but differ in no other regard.

***Pityoborus comatus* (Zimmermann).** ALABAMA*: Baldwin Co., Perdido Bay, 31-V-84, C.B. Barr, uv light (LSUC, 3). BAHAMAS*: Andros Island, San Andros, 10-VI-87, J. Browne, blacklight (CMNC, 32). This species is found throughout the southeastern United States in shaded-out branches of pines. The Bahamas record is the first time it has been found outside that area.

***Pityophthorus annectens* LeConte.** BAHAMAS*: Andros Island, Stafford Ck., 24-VII-87, J. Browne, blacklight (CMNC, 1). This pine-breeding species is found in the southeastern United States and in Mesoamerica. This is the first Caribbean record.

***Pityophthorus cariniceps* LeConte.** SOUTH CAROLINA*: Oconee Co., Fish Hatchery, 1937 (CUCC, 7). This is the southernmost record for this boreal species.

***Pityophthorus consimilis* LeConte.** SOUTH CAROLINA*: Pickens Co., Clemson, 4-VI-80, M.A. Deyrup, *Pinus taeda* (ABSC, 3). TENNESSEE*: Sevier Co., Gatlinburg, 1-VI-80, M.A. Deyrup, *Pinus virginiana* Mill. (ABSC, 2); Sevierville, 1-VI-80, M.A. Deyrup, *Pinus virginiana* (ABSC, 4).

***Pityophthorus lautus* Eichhoff.** FLORIDA*: Alachua Co., Gainesville, T.H. Atkinson, *Rhus radicans* L. (FSCA, 4); Collier Co., Copeland, 1-IV-86, M.A. Deyrup, *Rhus radicans* (ABSC, 1); Highlands Co., Highlands Hammock State Park, 22-III-84, M.A. Deyrup, *Rhus radicans* (ABSC, 23). Deyrup (1981) suggested that *Pityophthorus lautus* might actually be a complex of related species based on host and morphological information. In other parts of its range, "*P. lautus*" breeds in sassafras (Lauraceae), elms (Ulmaceae), redbud (Leguminosae), pines (Pinaceae), as well as in poison ivy and sumacs (Anacardiaceae). Despite extensive collecting in all the hosts mentioned above in the Gainesville, FL, area, specimens have only been taken in poison ivy.

***Pityophthorus pullus* Eichhoff.** ILLINOIS*: Knox Co., Galesburg (MCZC, 1).

***Pseudopityophthorus asperulus* (LeConte).** GEORGIA*: Clarke Co., 3 mi N Athens, 11-IV-74, R.H. Turnbow, uv light (UGAC, 1); 21-V-75, R.H. Turnbow, uv light (UGAC, 1). ILLINOIS*: Alexander Co., 18-V-79, 25-V-79, B.C. Weber (SLWC, 2). MISSOURI*: Crawford Co., 15 mi E Steelville, 29-VI-80, E.G. Riley (EGRC, 1). TEXAS*: Sabine Co., 9 mi E Hemphill, 3-16-IV-89, Anderson & Morris, flight intercept trap (TAMU, 1).

***Pseudopityophthorus minutissimus* (Zimmermann).** ILLINOIS*: Alexander Co., 1979, B.C. Weber (SLWC, 4). NEW HAMPSHIRE*: Rockingham Co., Exeter, 15-V-32 (MCZC, 1).

***Pseudopityophthorus pruinus* (Eichhoff).** ALABAMA*: Dale Co., Ft. Rucker, 7-V-83, R.H. Turnbow (RHTC, 1). OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., 1983-84, K. Stephan (FSCA, 12).

***Pseudopityophthorus pubescens* Blackman.** OKLAHOMA*: Latimer Co., 5 mi W Red Oak, IV-81, K. Stephan (SLWC, 1). MARYLAND*: Prince Georges Co., Camp Springs, 24-III-79, blacklight (USNM, 1).

***Pseudopityophthorus yavapaii* Blackman.** TEXAS*: Jeff Davis Co., Ft. Davis, 6-X-82, E.G. Riley, *Quercus* sp. (EGRC, 14); Madera Canyon, 28-VII-78, R.H. Turnbow, *Quercus griseus* (RHTC, 1).

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