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A CATALOG OF THE COLEOPTERA OF AMERICA NORTH OF MEXICO

FAMILY: PYROCHROIDAE

BY
DANIEL K. YOUNG
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, WI
FOREWORD

Many species of beetles are important pests of agricultural crops, stored food products, forests, wood products and structures, and fabrics. Many other species, in contrast, are beneficial in the biological suppression of pest arthropods and weeds, as well as in the decomposition of plant detritus, animal carcasses, and dung. Part of our national responsibility to American agriculture is to provide correct identification of species of American beetles so that appropriate controls can be applied.

Most information about animal species, whether agricultural, biological, or experimental, is filed under the species' scientific names. These names are therefore the keys to retrieval of such information. Because some species have been known by several names, a complete listing of these names for each species is necessary.

For the user of scientific names, an up-to-date taxonomic catalog providing currently accepted names and pertinent bibliographic and distributional data is an indispensable tool. Although taxonomic literature is constantly changing to reflect current work, the traditional published taxonomic catalog remains static with updating left to the individual user until it is revised. Production of catalogs in the past has been laborious with long printing delays resulting in data that are obsolete before being published. However, the computer now provides the capability of storing, updating, and retrieving taxonomic data; rapid publication through computer-driven typesetting machinery; and a greater degree of currentness and flexibility.

All 124 fascicles in this catalog of the beetles of America north of Mexico are produced by an original group of computer programs, designed and written during a pilot project by personnel of the Systematic Entomology Laboratory, Agricultural Research Service, and the Communications and Data Services Division, Science and Education Management Staff.

The published information is stored on computer tape, is updated periodically to reflect taxonomic progress in the family, and is available in a data base for computer searching.

T. B. Kinney

T. B. Kinney, Jr.
Administrator
Agricultural Research Service
PREFACE

The Coleoptera, or beetles, are represented in the world by about 220,000 described species, of which about 24,000 occur in the United States and Canada. A comprehensive taxonomic catalog of beetles for this area has not been available except the series of world-based "Coleopterorum Catalogus" volumes (1909–present, Junk, Berlin). The Leng "Catalogue of the Coleoptera of America North of Mexico" (J. D. Sherman, Jr., Mt. Vernon, NY), which was published in 1920 with supplements to the end of 1947, is a checklist. However, it has served professional and amateur alike for nearly 60 years as the principal source of scientific names of beetles. Since 1947, many new taxa have been described and many changes in status and nomenclature have appeared in numerous scattered publications, but little effort has been made to summarize these changes.

This catalog will supplant the Leng catalog and supply additional essential information. It is produced by an original suite of storage, retrieval, and printing programs written especially for automated taxonomic catalogs.

The catalog for each family is published as a separate fascicle with its introductory text, bibliography, and index. Each family is numbered as listed, but the order of issuance of fascicles is not necessarily in numerical sequence. The publishing of separate fascicles makes data available shortly after they are assembled. Computer tapes for each fascicle are maintained for updating and necessary reprinting.

The information on each family is the responsibility of the respective author or authors. The editors modify it only to correct obvious errors and to make it conform to the requirements of the computer programs.

No original proposal for a new name, taxon, status, or classification is given, such data having been previously published, but new host and distributional data are often listed. The rules of "The International Code of Zoological Nomenclature" are followed.

The geographic scope of this catalog includes the continental United States, Canada, Alaska, Greenland, and the associated continental islands. Names of taxa found only in other regions are excluded. If the range of a species extends outside these geographic limits, this fact is indicated. Inside the back cover is a map of the 12 faunal regions based on historical and faunal criteria to simplify distribution recordings. Two-letter Postal Service style abbreviations are used for States and Provinces, and faunal regions are indicated in each distribution record by a diagonal line between groups of abbreviations.

It is not the purpose of this catalog to present a complete scheme of higher classification within the order. The familial makeup is somewhat intermediate between that of R. H. Arnett in "The Beetles of the United States" (1960–62, Catholic University Press, Washington, DC) and that of R. A. Crowson in "The Natural Classification of the Families of Coleoptera" (1967, Biddles Ltd., Guildford, England). Modifications of these two systems are largely those advocated by J. F. Lawrence based in part on suggestions by taxonomic specialists for certain families.

Generic groups and higher categories within the family are arranged phylogenetically as indicated by the author of the particular fascicle, and species group names with their respective synonyms are arranged alphabetically.

Names referable to incertae sedis and nomen dubium are listed separately at the end of the nearest applicable taxon with notations as to their status.

Each available name is followed by its author, date proposed, and page number referring to the complete bibliographic citation containing the original description. Following each generic name are
the type-species and method of its designation, necessary explanatory notes, and pertinent references on immature stages, taxonomy, redescription, ecology, and keys. After the specific name entry are the original genus (if different from the present placement), type-locality, geographical distribution by State, Province, and broad extralimital units, explanatory notes, pertinent references to immature stages, taxonomy, redescription, and ecology, depository of type-specimen and its sex, and hosts.

In addition to the list under the map of faunal regions (inside back cover), the following abbreviations are used in this catalog:

ABBREVIATIONS, GENERAL

Amer. Bor.—America Borealis
Amer. Sept.—America Septentrionalis
Autom.—Automatic
C. Amer.—Central America
Co.—County
Cosmop.—Cosmopolitan
Design.—Designated
F.—Female
Holarc.—Holarctic
Isl.—Island
M.—Male
Mex.—Mexico
Monot.—Monotypy
Mus.—Museum
N. Amer.—North America
Orig. des.—Original designation
Preocc.—Preoccupied
S. Amer.—South America
Sp.—Species
Subseq. mont.—Subsequent monotypy
Subsp.—Subspecies
Taut.—Tautonymy
Univ.—University
USA—United States of America
Var.—Variety
W. Ind.—West Indies

MUSEUMS IN THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES AND CANADA

AMNH—American Museum of Natural History, New York
ANSP—Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA
BYUC—Brigham Young University, Provo, UT
CASC—California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco
CISC—University of California, Berkeley
CNCL—Canadian National Collections, Ottawa
CUIC—Cornell University, Ithaca, NY
CWOB—C. W. O’Brien Collection, Tallahassee, FL
DHKC—D. H. Kistner Collection, Chico State College, CA
ELSC—E. L. Sleeper Collection, Long Beach, CA
FMNH—Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL
FSCA—Florida State Collection, Gainesville
HAHC—H. & A. Howden Collection, Ottawa, Canada
ICCM—Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, PA
INHS—Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana
JGEC—J. G. Edwards Collection, San Jose, CA
KMFC—K. M. Fender Collection, McMinnville, OR
KSUC—Kansas State University, Manhattan
LACM—Los Angeles County Museum, CA
LSUC—Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
MCZC—Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA
MSUC—Michigan State University, East Lansing
NCSM—North Carolina State University, Raleigh
NYSM—New York State Museum, Albany
OSEC—Oklahoma State University, Stillwater
OSUC—Ohio State University, Columbus
OSUO—Oregon State University, Corvallis

Museums in Foreign Countries

BMNH—British Museum (Natural History), London
BPBM—Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu
GUHC—Glasgow University, Hunterian College, Scotland
HMOX—Hope Museum, Oxford, England
HNHM—Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest
IPZE—Institut Pflanzenschutzforschung Zweigstelle, Eberswalde, East Germany
IRSB—Institut Royal Sciences Belgique, Brussels
MFNB—Museum für Naturkunde (Humboldt), Berlin
MGFT—Museum G. Frey, Tutzing, Munich, West Germany
MHNL—Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon, France
MNHP—Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
MNSL—Museum of Natural Sciences, Leipzig, East Germany
MZBS—Museum Zoologia, Barcelona, Spain

NHRS—Naturhistoriske Riksmuseet, Stockholm
NMPC—Narodni Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia
SCUT—Spinola College, University of Turin, Italy
SMTD—Staatsliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, East Germany
UNAM—Universidad Nacional Autonoma, Mexico City
UZMC—University Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark
UZMH—University Zoological Museum, Helsinki, Finland
ZMAS—Zooologische Museum, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad
ZMPA—Zooologisches Museum, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw
ZMUL—Zoological Museum, University of Lund, Sweden
ZMUM—Zoological Museum, University of Moscow
ZSBS—Zoologische Sammlung Bayerischen Staates, Munich, West Germany
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are indebted to many individuals who contributed to the planning and development of this catalog. We are especially grateful to the following specialists who helped to make it as complete and accurate as possible: Richard H. Foote, Systematic Entomology Laboratory (SEL), Agricultural Research Service (ARS), for his suggestions, guidance, and encouragement; C. W. Sabrosky, SEL, for valuable counsel on nomenclatural problems; J. F. Lawrence, Division of Entomology, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, Canberra, Australia, for his recommendations on higher categories; and more than 50 coleopterists in Canada, the United States, and Mexico for voluntarily contributing information about their specialty groups.

We thank the following members of the Communications and Data Services Division, ARS: Sandra Strauss and Marianne Kingston for designing and writing the computer programs, and Margaret Seldin for developing the editing system.

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Family PYROCHROIDAE

By Daniel K. Young

The heteromerous family Pyrochroidae is represented by a world fauna of 13 genera and 116 species and in North America by 4 genera and 15 species arranged in the 2 subfamilies Pyrochoinae and Ischaliinae. The Ischaliinae, consisting of three North American species, is retained within the family since it seems to fit no better anywhere else. Until larvae can be definitely associated with adults, the status of the group will remain uncertain.

The North American Pyrochroidae was first treated by LeConte (1855), who presented a list and brief accounts of the species then known. In 1860, Pascoe erected Ischalia for his indigacea of Borneo and referred it with doubts to the family Pedilidae. Two years later, LeConte (1862) described Eupleurida costata from the Southeastern United States, placing it in the Pyrochroidae. He subsequently became aware of Ischalia and synonymized Eupleurida (LeConte, 1873). In 1888, Horn published a revision of Dendroides. Unfortunately the key is based largely on characters presently considered to be too variable for taxonomic use. Blair's (1914) world revision of the family did much to clarify the generic classification. Relative to North America, the generic name Neopyrochroa was erected for species previously assigned to the palearctic genus Pyrochroa.

Moody (1880) was first to publish on the larvae. He discussed the general habitus of four species and listed characteristics that would separate them. The first detailed larval description and figures were provided by Wickham (1894) for Neopyrochroa flabellata (Fabricius). The work also included a simple sketch of the pupa. Boeving and Craighead (1931) and Peterson (1951) treated the larval characteristics of the family in their respective works; Spilman and Anderson (1961) provided a redescription after Peterson and keys to the known species of larvae and genera of pupae.

Young (1975), in his North American revision of the Pyrochroidae, provided keys to the larvae, pupae, and adults known to him. He also included descriptions or redescriptions of all taxa, biological data, and discussions of the North American history and world status of the family.

Larvae of the Pyrochroidae possess many taxonomically valuable characteristics. Unfortunately larval systematics and rearing are given far too little emphasis in biosystematics at present. The larvae of several western pyrochroids are as yet undescribed and, as previously alluded to, none of the Ischaliinae are known from the immature stages. Even the more common genera and species of related families are unknown or poorly described.

Known larvae of the Pyrochroidae occur under bark and to some extent within decaying wood of dead deciduous and coniferous trees. They seem to prefer cool, moist conditions beneath bark that is already slightly loosened. From one to several years are spent in the larval stage, with several instars usually present together at any time of the year. Pupation occurs in the same habitat as that of the larval and usually lasts for 1-2 weeks.

Adults of the Pyrochoinae are present from late spring to midsummer and appear to be largely nocturnal. Specimens of Dendroides and Neopyrochroa are frequently collected at lights as well as in window pane and malaise traps. Little is known regarding the habits of the Ischaliinae, which have been collected as adults year around.

This manuscript was received January 1976.

Subfamily ISCHALIINAE

Blair, 1920; Young, 1975

Genus ISCHALIA Pascoe

Ischalia Pascoe, 1860: 54, pl. III, fig. 6. Type-species: Ischalia indigacea Pascoe (monot.). The nominate subspecies is not in North America.


REDESCRIPTION: Paulus, 1971: 75; Young, 1975 (revision).
Subgenus EUPLEURIDA LeConte

Eupleurida LeConte, 1862: 267 (as genus). Type-species: Eupleurida costata LeConte (orig. des.). This genus was reduced to subgeneric rank by Van Dyke, 1938.

**Taxonomy:** Van Dyke, 1938: 192; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Keys:** Van Dyke, 1938: 193; Young, 1975 (revision).

californica Van Dyke, 1938: 192. CA: Humboldt Co., near Weott; OR/CA. Adults are associated with fungal mycelia on and in decaying logs.

**Type Depository:** CASC.

**Taxonomy:** Van Dyke, 1938: 192; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

costata (LeConte), 1862: 267 (Eupleurida). 'Southern states'; MI/IN/IL/NY/PA/NJ/WV/VA/NH/MA/TN/NC. Adults are found by sifting decaying vegetative material and by searching beneath logs and boards.

**Type Depository:** MCZC.

**Taxonomy:** Van Dyke, 1938: 193; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

vancouverensis Harrington, 1892: 132. BC: Vancouver Isl., Comox; BC/WA/OR. Adults are associated with dead logs and stumps.

**Type Depository:** CANIC.

**Sex of Type:** M.

**Taxonomy:** Van Dyke, 1938: 193; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

### Subfamily PYROCHROINAE

Blair, 1920; Young, 1975

Genus SCHIZOTUS Newman

Schizotus Newman, 1838: 374. Type-species: Schizotus cervicalis Newman (monot.). Schizotus has a boreal distribution with cervicalis Newman in the Nearctic region, *fuscicollis* (Dejean) from Northeast Asia and Alaska, and *cardinalis* (Mannerheim) and *pectinicornis* (Linnaeus) from the boreal-like Palearctic areas.

**Pyrochroella** Reitter, 1911: 385 (described as subgenus of *Pyrochroa* Geoffroy). Type-species: *Pyrochroa pectinicornis* Linnaeus (monot.).

**Immature Stages:** Moody, 1880: 76 (larva); Spilman and Anderson, 1961: 38 (larva, pupa); Young, 1975 (larva, pupa).

**Taxonomy:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Keys:** Young, 1975 (revision: adults).

cervicalis Newman, 1838: 374. NY: Trenton Falls; BC/AB/MB/SD/MN/WI/MI/ON/PQ/ND/IL/IN/NY/PA/NJ/MD/ME/NH/VT/MA/CT. Adults have been taken from beneath bark and by sweeping woodland vegetation.

**Type Depository:** BMNH.

**Sex of Type:** M.

**Immature Stages:** Moody, 1880: 76 (larva); Spilman and Anderson, 1961: 38 (larva, pupa); Young, 1975 (larva, pupa).

**Taxonomy:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

fuscicollis (Dejean), 1852: 301 (in Mannerheim) (*Pyrochroa*). Kamchatka (N. Asia); AK/N.E. Asia. Dejean's (1834) listing of *fuscicollis* did not constitute a valid indication under the meaning of Article 16 of the Code. However, Mannerheim (1852) validated the nomen nudum but attributed it to Dejean. Young (1975) followed Mannerheim in attributing *fuscicollis* to Dejean. Resolution of authorship is contingent upon knowing whether Dejean sent the description of *fuscicollis* to
Mannerheim, as was common practice at the time, or if Mannerheim wrote the description.

**Type Depository:** Probably MNHP.

**Taxonomy:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Genus NEOPYROCHROA** Blair

Neopyrochroa Blair, 1914: 315, pl. 12, fig. 4. Type-species: *Pyrochroa flabellata* Fabricius (orig. des.). *Neopyrochroa* is the only genus of pyrochroids endemic to North America.

**Pyrochroa,** of authors, not North American.

**Immature Stages:** Moody, 1880; Wickham, 1894; Boeving and Craighead, 1931; Peterson, 1951; Spilman and Anderson, 1961.

**Taxonomy:** Blair, 1914: 315; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Keys:** Blair, 1914: 316 (adults); Young, 1975 (revision).

**flabellata** (Fabricius), 1787: 162 (Pyrochroa). 'America'; MN WI MI ON PQ/ NE KS IA MO IL IN OH KY/ NY PA NJ MD VA/ ME NH MA CT/ TX OK/ AL TN GA SC NC. Adults are commonly collected at lights and fermenting baits.

**Type Depository:** GUHC.

**Sex of Type:** M.

**Immature Stages:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Taxonomy:** Blair, 1914: 316; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**sierraensis** Young, 1975: 24, figs. 3, 12, 15, 18, 26. CA: Yosemite Valley; CA. Larvae, pupae, and adults have been collected in association with logs of *Populus trichocarpa* Torr. and Gray.

**Type Depository:** CASC.

**Sex of Type:** M.

**Immature Stages:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Taxonomy:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Ecology:** Young, 1975 (revision).

**Genus DENDROIDES** Latreille

Dendroides Latreille, 1810: 212. Type-species: *Dendroides canadensis* Latreille (monot.). *Dendroides* is a widespread genus in North America and is also represented in Japan.

**Immature Stages:** Moody, 1880: 76; Payne, 1931: 13; Anderson, 1936: pl. 5; Spilman and Anderson, 1961: 38; Young, 1975.

**Taxonomy:** Horn, 1888: 46; Blair, 1914: 313; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Redescription:** Horn, 1888: 46; Young, 1975 (revision).

**Ecology:** Payne, 1931: 13 (food requirements for larvae).

**Keys:** Horn, 1888: 46; Blair, 1914: 313; Spilman and Anderson, 1961: 38; Young, 1975.

**canadensis** Latreille, 1810: 212. Canada; MB ND/ MN WI MI ON PQ/ NB NS/ NE KS IA MO IL IN OH KY/ NY PA NJ MD DC WV VA/ ME NH VT MA RI CT/ TX OK/ AL LA MS AR TN GA SC NC FL. Adults are commonly taken at lights and by beating foliage.
Type Depository: Unknown, probably lost.


Type Depository: Unknown, probably lost.


Type Depository: BMNH.


Taxonomy: Horn, 1888: 47; Blair, 1914: 313; Young, 1975 (revision).

Redescription: Horn, 1888: 47; Young, 1975 (revision).


concolor (Newman), 1838: 375 (Pogonocerus). NY: Trenton Falls; MN WI MI ON PQ/ NB NS NF/ KS IL IN OH/ NY PA NJ MD VA/ ME NH VT MA CT/ TN NC. Adults are commonly taken at lights and by beating forest foliage. Larvae are most frequently collected from the undersides of logs, adjacent to the substrate.

Type Depository: BMNH.

Sex of Type: M.

Immatute Stages: Moody, 1880: 76 (larva); Spilman and Anderson, 1961: 38 (larva); Young, 1975 (larva, pupa).

Taxonomy: Horn, 1888: 46; Blair, 1914: 313; Young, 1975 (revision).

Redescription: Horn, 1888: 46; Young, 1975 (revision).

ephemeroideaes (Mannerheim), 1852: 348 (Pogonocerus). AK: Sitka; AK/ BC WA OR ID/ AB/ CA. Larvae have been taken most frequently from the sides of dead logs.

Type Depository: Unknown, ? cotype MCZC.

Sex of Type: M.


Taxonomy: Horn, 1888: 46; Blair, 1914: 313; Young, 1975 (revision).

Redescription: Horn, 1888: 46; Young, 1975 (revision).


Type Depository: CAS.

Sex of Type: M.

pacificus Barrett, 1932: 171. CA: Marin Co., Inverness. The type was reared from a larva collected in the rotten trunk of Alnus rubra Bong.

Type Depository: SEMC.

Sex of Type: M.


Taxonomy: Young, 1975 (revision).

Redescription: Young, 1975 (revision).

picipes Horn, 1880: 154. CA; BC OR/ CA. Specimens have been taken at lights and reared from pupae which were found beneath bark of Alnus rubra Bong.

Type Depository: MCZC.

Sex of Type: M.


Taxonomy: Horn, 1888: 48; Blair, 1914: 313; Young, 1975 (revision).

Redescription: Horn, 1888: 47; Young, 1975 (revision).

testaceus LeConte, 1855: 275. Lake Superior; AB SK MB/ MN WI MI ON PQ/ WY/ NY.

Type Depository: MCZC.

Sex of Type: F.

Taxonomy: Blair, 1914: 313; Young, 1975 (revision).

Redescription: Young, 1975 (revision).

NOMINA NUDA

ruficollis Dejean, 1834: 216 (Pogonocerus). Amer. bor.
rufus Dejean, 1834: 216 (Pogonocerus). Amer. bor.
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Names are indexed as follows:
CAPITALS: All names for taxa above the generic level;
Boldface: Valid generic and subgeneric names;
Roman: Valid specific and subspecific names;
Italic: All invalid names such as synonyms, nomina nuda, and extra-limital taxa even though valid.

Parentheses around an author's name indicate that the specific name has been transferred from its original genus. The generic name following the author's name indicates the present placement of the species. Synonyms of species-group names are listed with the original spelling.

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