



NOTE

Additions to the Cerambycidae (Coleoptera) fauna of the Maritime Provinces of Canada

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The Cerambycidae (long horned beetles) are amongst the largest and most prominent beetles found in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. In recent years there has been considerable interest in this family in the region, with publications such as McCorquodale and Bondrup-Nielsen (2004), Majka et al. (2007), Webster et al. (2009), and McCorquodale (2010) adding substantially to the knowledge of the region's fauna.

McNamara (1991) included records of only 68 species in New Brunswick. Recently Webster et al. (2009) added 48 species of Cerambycidae to the province's faunal list, bringing the total number of species known in the province to 116. The present paper adds two additional species to the New Brunswick fauna, both also being newly recorded in the Maritime Provinces overall.

On 22 June 2003 in Saint-Basile, New Brunswick (47.3667° N; 68.2912° W), on the edge of a wooded area, M. Turgeon collected a specimen of *Phymatodes aereus* (Newman, 1838) (Cerambycidae: Cerambycinae: Callidiini), the first record of this species in New Brunswick and in the Maritime Provinces (Fig. 1). The neighbouring forest consists of a mixture of yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis* Britt.), white birch (*Betula papyrifera* Marshall (Betulaceae)), red maple (*Acer rubrum* L. (Sapindaceae)), large-toothed aspen (*Populus grandidentata* Michx.), trembling aspen (*Populus tremuloides* Michx. (Salicaceae)), hazelnut (*Corylus cornuta* Marshall (Betulaceae)), willow (*Salix* spp.), white spruce (*Picea glauca* (Moench) Voss (Pinaceae)), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill) (Pinaceae)), and various shrubs. The specimen is in M. Turgeon's private collection.

Phymatodes aereus has previously been recorded from Ontario and Québec in Canada, south through the United States to Georgia and Alabama, and west to Indiana and Iowa (Linsley 1964; McNamara 1991; Downie and Arnett 1996; Chandler 2001). Larvae feed under the bark of dead oak (*Quercus* spp.) and chestnut (*Castanea* spp.) (Linsley 1964). Vlasak and Vlasakova (2002) also recorded it from hophornbeam (*Ostrya* sp.). These tree species were not found in the immediate area of our collection. The genus *Phymatodes* Mulsant in North America was recently revised by Swift and Ray (2010) who provided keys to the identification of all native and introduced North American species.

On 7 August 2008 in Edmundston, New Brunswick, R. Migneault discovered a specimen of *Typocerus sparsus* LeConte, 1878 (Cerambycidae: Lepturinae: Lepturini), the first record of this species in New Brunswick and in the Maritime Provinces. The adult was found in a field feeding in blossoms of *Euthamia graminifolia* (L.) Nutt. (Asteraceae) (Fig. 2). The specimen was not collected but was photographed by R. Migneault. *Typocerus sparsus* has previously been recorded from Manitoba, Ontario, and Québec in Canada, and in the United States in the northern bordering states of Maine, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin (McNamara 1991; Dearborn and Donahue 1993; Downie and Arnett 1996; MacNamara 2005). The larvae feed in decaying pine (*Pinus* spp.) (Yanega 1996).

Together, these two new records increase the provincial cerambycid fauna of New Brunswick to 118 species, and that of the Maritime Provinces to 127 species. The cerambycid fauna of Madawaska County is still poorly

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Figure 1. Dorsal habitus of *Phymatodes aereus* (Newman) collected in St. Basile, N.B. Photo credit: Christopher Majka, Nova Scotia Museum, Halifax, NS.



known. Only 26 of the 118 species (22%) known in the province have been documented there (C.G. Majka, unpublished data). Sampling effort to date has been meager in Madawaska County and as a consequence knowledge of its longhorn beetle fauna could best be described as preliminary. Thus, the discovery of two new species in the county should come as no great surprise, particularly given that both species have been recorded in the neighbouring jurisdictions of Québec and Maine.

Studies such as McCorquodale and Bondrup-Nielsen (2004) and Majka and Ogden (2010) have repeatedly posed the question of how well we know the cerambycid fauna of the region. Our knowledge is significantly better than it was a decade ago, however, even with respect to this prominent and comparatively well-studied family of beetles, we are continually being surprised by new discoveries.

Figure 2. Dorsal habitus of *Typocerus sparsus* LeConte collected in Edmundston, N.B. Photo credit: Richard Migneault, Edmundston, NB.



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