

## Shorter Contributions

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FIRST VIRGINIA RECORDS FOR TWO BOREAL SPECIES OF LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE). — In contrast with many other large families of insects, the cerambycid fauna of Virginia is relatively well-known, with 241 species now documented (VMNH unpublished files). This figure is of course inadequate in the sense that many of these species have been found only once (and then often decades in the past), and incomplete insofar as many species remain to be discovered in the Commonwealth, being known either from adjoining states or from sites both north and south of our boundaries. This occasion is taken to increase the present roster by two species of northern affinities, neither of them frequently collected in the southern Appalachians.

## Tribe Callidiini

This predominantly Holarctic group is closely associated with coniferous and northern hardwood forests. Eleven genera were listed for North America by Linsley (1964), five of them represented in the Virginia fauna. Two additional genera are herewith added from material incidentally discovered by field work conducted during the summer of 2011.

***Pronocera collaris collaris*** (Kirby)

In its broad sense, this beetle occurs transcontinentally from Newfoundland to Alaska, extending southward through the Cordilleran and Appalachian mountains and northward to the edge of the Arctic Ocean in Yukon Territory. A localized subspecies, *P. c. lecontei* Chemsak, occurs in the Sierras of northern California. In eastern North America, the species has been found southward only to Michigan, New York, and New Hampshire, with a notably disjunct record for western North Carolina (cf. Fig. 5 in Linsley, 1964). The existing nearly 700 mile (1125 km) hiatus can now be partly bridged by the discovery of this rare species in extreme western Virginia.

*Highland County*: Unnamed headwater tributary of Laurel Fork, ca. 0.5 mi/0.8 km west of Va. Rt. 642 [ca. 5.6 mi/9.0 km NW Hightown], 3600 ft. (1100 m), Malaise trap, 17 June-5 August 2011, S. M. Roble

(VMNH 1 ♀).

The North Carolina record has never been formally documented. Dr. David Kavanaugh informs me that the California Academy of Sciences collection contains a single specimen labeled only “Black Mtns. NC”. Dr. E. C. Van Dyke collected at Mount Mitchell in June and July of 1902, and is almost certainly the source of this record, although he did receive further samples of beetles from the Black Mountains collected by his friend William Beutenmuller, who conceivably might have obtained the specimen. Inquiries addressed to other museums likely to have material from western North Carolina disclosed no further material of *P. collaris*, which must be accounted very rare in the southern Appalachians.

***Ropalopus sanguinicollis*** (Horn)

Despite its moderate size and conspicuous black and red colors, this species has appeared in the literature only a few times since its description 151 years ago (Horn, 1860) from specimens collected in “northern New York”. The New York state list (Leonard, 1928) provided several localities in the mountainous part of that state and Linsley (1964) summarized the range as “Eastern Canada and northeastern United States to Ohio and West Virginia.” Knull (1946) cited only two Ohio localities.

*Grayson County*: Grayson Highlands State Park, picnic area at Massie’s Gap, 4650 ft. (1417 m), 20 June 2011, R. L. Hoffman (VMNH 1 ♂). The specimen was under attack by an asilid fly when noticed.

The species is not listed for North Carolina by Brimley (1938, 1942) and Wray (1950, 1967) nor represented in the collection of North Carolina State University. However, the National Museum of Natural History contains a specimen labeled “Mt. Mitchell, June 24, 1939” which constitutes a new southernmost locality for *Ropalopus sanguinicollis* as well as a new record for North Carolina.

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