

Pronotum moderately convex, coarsely pitted, tricarinate, the calli large, smooth and black; lateral carinae long, parallel, extending from calli to hind margin of triangular process, indistinctly areolate; median carina faintly higher, the areolae scarcely distinct; collar short, yellowish brown, slightly elevated at middle; paranota narrow, testaceous, uniseriate behind, bitriseriate in front, the front margin roundly protruding anteriorly, scarcely reaching middle of eyes. Elytra broad, the areolae hyaline; costal area wide, mostly with five rows of areolae, a narrow transverse band (nervures only) just in front of middle and a transverse vein near base fuscous; subcostal area very wide, with six rows of areolae in widest part; discoidal area short, very broad, with outer boundary costate and sinuate, widest behind middle, there six areolae deep. Wings short, scarcely longer than abdomen. Abdomen beneath dark fuscous. Legs testaceous.

Length, 4.10 mm.; width, 2.85 mm.

Type, male, Changos, PERU, September, 1912.

This species differs from *P. peruviana* Drake by its narrower paranota, long lateral carinae and much wider subcostal area. The lateral carinae are not present on hind triangular process of pronotum in *peruviana*. Type in Drake Collection.

Notes on Cerambycidae of South Carolina (Coleoptera)

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Since the writer began faunal survey work in South Carolina in 1925, he has given the family Cerambycidae some special attention. Adults have been collected from flowers, at lights, and on plants in all parts of the state, and a number have been recorded in association with their host-plants by rearing or otherwise.

Our records indicate May, June and July as the most productive months for collecting of adults in this state, particularly with

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the flower-frequenting species. The flowers of Jersey tea and wild hydrangea, especially in our mountains, attract the greatest variety of species, with decidedly smaller numbers on flowers of dogwood, wild rose, spirea, elder, daisies, goldenrod, and others.

Identifications of many of the species have been made by ourselves, the more difficult ones by Mr. W. S. Fisher and Mr. J. N. Knull, to whom our thanks are due, also to Mr. A. Boving for identification of larvae in a few cases.

Our records show a total of 222 species and subspecies recorded from this state, one of which was obviously an accidental individual introduction.

The western tip of South Carolina with mountains attaining 3,600 ft. elevation, shows a strong infusion of northerly and westerly forms, while the eastern coastal area shows an infusion of southerly forms. The main central area of the state gives some mixture of these extremes, plus numerous species which are of wide general distribution in this part of the country. This same condition is exhibited by other faunal groups, i.e., amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

In about 60 species our records represent an extension of the known range as indicated in Leng's Catalogue. A few new species or varieties (not yet described) have been taken.

Our 222 species are distributed among 95 genera, of which 66 genera have only 1 species each in our faunal list.

Among the northerly and westerly forms are:

<i>Prionus laticollis</i> (Drury)	<i>Obrium rubidum</i> Lec.
<i>Tessaropa tenuipes</i> (Hald.)	<i>Hapalosalia aurata</i> Horn
<i>Stromatium pubescens</i> Hald.	<i>Hapalosalia ribex</i> Newn.
<i>Romaleum rufulum</i> (Hald.)	<i>Plectrodera scalator</i> Lec. and
<i>Heterachthes 4-maculatus</i> Fab.	many others

Of the more southerly forms there are:

<i>Archodontes melanopus</i> (L.)	<i>Methia necydalea</i> (Fab.)
<i>Derobrachus brevicollis</i> Serv.	(others)
<i>Scaphinus muticus</i> (Fab.)	<i>Callichroma suaveolens</i> (L.)
<i>Criocephalus nubilis</i> Lec.	(a beautiful species!)
	<i>Phychodes trilineatus</i> (L.) and
	others

Of rare or unusual species, or ones at least pleasing to secure, there are:

<i>Derancistrus taslei</i> Buq.	<i>Necydalis mellita</i> Say
<i>Eburia distincta</i> Hald.	<i>Physocnometum brevilineum</i>
<i>Centrodera decolorata</i>	Say
(Harris)	<i>Arhopalus fulminans</i> (Fab.)
<i>Evodinus monticola</i> (Rand.)	<i>Xylotrechus acerina</i> Fisher
<i>Gaurotes cyanipennis</i> (Say)	<i>Xylotrechus nitidus</i> Horn
<i>Leptura emarginata</i> L.	(very rare, fide Knull)
<i>Bellamira scalaris</i> (Say)	<i>Anthoboscus ruricola</i> (Oliv.)
<i>Euryptera lateralis</i> Oliv.	<i>Michthysoma heterodoxum</i>
<i>Encyclops coerulea</i> (Say)	Lec. (an "ant-like" species)
	<i>Purpuricenus humeralis</i> (Fab.)
	<i>Cyrtinus pygmaeus</i> (Hald.)
	(our smallest cerambycid)

For years we searched in vain for the "cloaked knotty-horn" elder borer *Desmocerus palliatus* Forst., but in June 1939 we found it quite common on elder in mountain valleys near our northern (the N. C.) border.

The most noteworthy recent addition to our list came last year (1945) when Mr. O. L. Cartwright took a series of the large and conspicuous *Plectrodera scalator* Lec., associated with quaking aspen trees in the "sandhills" section of South Carolina; it seems to be chiefly a Mississippi valley species.

Our "accidentally individually introduced" species is *Chlorophorus annularis* Fabr., from Japan. In August 1934 an adult was caught in the act of emerging from an imported Japanese bamboo fishing-rod in a hardware store in Walhalla, South Carolina, and it was given, still alive, into our possession—an illustration of how potentially serious pests may innocently be spread by commerce.

Personal

Dr. J. Linsley Gressitt has been separated from the Navy where he was an entomologist in the U. S. Naval Medical Reserve Unit No. 2, and is returning to the Lingnan Natural History Survey and Museum and to the Biology Department of Lingnan University, Canton, China.



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