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**VACUSUS VICINUS (LAFERTÉ-SÉNECTÈRE) (COLEOPTERA: ANTHICIDAE): NORTHERN RANGE EXTENSIONS TO VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, MISSOURI, AND KANSAS.** — Published records typically cite the general range for *Vacusus vicinus* (LaFerté-Sénectère) (Coleoptera: Anthicidae) as the southern United States to Venezuela and the Caribbean, including Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Lesser Antilles, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands (Werner, 1983). It has also been reported from Hawaii (Werner, 1966). Thus, a northern range extension was suspected when individuals of this ant-like flower beetle were recently collected from two sites in a National Park, George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP), in northern Virginia (Fairfax County). Searches of twelve entomological collections (AMNH, ANSP, CUAC, DMNH, GWMP, MCZ, NMNH, VMNH, UCRC, UDCC, UMRM, and UNHC) confirmed reports of *V. vicinus* from Mexico and Central America and North American specimens were

located from Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, southern California (Imperial, Los Angeles, and Riverside counties), Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. The northern limit of this species is defined based on the following specimens: **MARYLAND, Talbot Co.:** Wittman, at Harris Creek, 38°47'42"N, 76°16'35" W, 18 August 1974, W. E. Steiner (NMNH). **VIRGINIA, Fairfax Co.:** Dyke Marsh, 38°46' 28.21" N, 77°3'0.32" W, sandy tidal beach, 15 May 2012, B. Steury (GWMP); Collingwood Picnic Area, turf grass at edge of parking lot, 9 June 2012, B. Steury (GWMP). **MISSOURI, Boone Co.:** Columbia, 38°92' N, 92°34' W, 5 March 1946, W. S. Craig (UMRM). **KANSAS, Crawford Co.:** Pittsburg, 37°24' N, 94°42' W, 27 June 1954, E. L. Todd (NMNH). The records from Maryland, Missouri, and Kansas are of single specimens and it is unknown if they represent ephemeral introductions or are part of native populations.

Other Virginia specimens of *V. vicinus* at NMNH and VMNH are from Halifax, Northampton, Nottoway, Mecklenburg, and Isle of Wight counties, and the City of Virginia Beach. The recent collections from Fairfax County extend the northern range limit within the Commonwealth by 250 km from a site in Nottoway County.

Label data indicate that specimens have been collected at artificial lights, sometimes in large numbers; series have also been found under leaf litter on sand or sandy soil and in beach drift debris at or above the high tide line.

Werner (1961) stated that *V. vicinus* is variable in color with specimens from the southern part of the range having luteous to rufous elytra with a dark apex and interrupted submedian band, while specimens from the northern portion of the range possess largely piceous elytra. Both color variations are represented in the collection from Fairfax County: the Dyke Marsh specimen possesses rufous elytra with a dark apex and interrupted submedian band and the Collingwood Picnic Area specimen has piceous elytra tinted rufous at the base. The only other Anthicidae in the collections from the George Washington Memorial Parkway, all from Fairfax County, Virginia, are: *Acanthinus myrmecops* (Casey), *Anthicus cervinus* (LaFerté-Sénectère), *Macratia murina* (Fabricius), *Malporus cinctus* (Say), *Notoxus murinipennis* (LeConte), *Sapintus fulvipes* (LaFerté-Sénectère), *Sapintus pubescens* (LaFerté-Sénectère), *Stricticollis tobias* (Marseul), and one *Tomoderus* sp. female.

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THE COLUMBINE SAWFLY, *PRISTIPHORA RUFIPES* SERVILLE, NEW TO VIRGINIA, AND OTHER ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF VIRGINIA SAWFLIES (HYMENOPTERA: TENTHREDINIDAE). — A sawfly damaging cultivated columbines, *Aquilegia* spp. (Ranunculaceae),



Fig. 1. Female of *Pristiphora rufipes*.

was first discovered in Ottawa, Ontario, in 1963 and was identified as the European *Pristiphora aquilegiae* (Vollenhoven) (MacNay 1963, 1964). Although called *P. aquilegiae* in the literature and on websites (e.g., Hahn, 2006), the current, correct name for the species is *Pristiphora rufipes* Serville (Taeger et al., 2010). In 1985, this columbine sawfly was first reported from the United States in New York and has since spread into adjacent states south to Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and west to Minnesota and Illinois (personal notes, unpublished reports). Three collection records in 2012 are the first records for Virginia and, to date, represent the southernmost records for the species: Fairfax Co., Holmes Run ~¼ mi NE jct. Gallows Rd. & I-495, 38°50' N, 77°12' W, MT, V.6-12.2012, D. R. Smith (1♀); Prince William Co., Bull Run Mountain Conservancy, Beverly Mill by Broad Run, 38°49.465' N, 77°42.630' W, IV.21-V.7.2012, Mal. trap, D. R. Smith (1♀); Prince William Co., Bull Run Mts., Jackson Hollow campground area, 38°52.682' N, 77°41.348' W, VIII.3-23.2012, Malaise trap, D. R. Smith (1♂).

The adult (Fig. 1) is a typical-looking sawfly, about 6 mm long and black with the labrum, palpi, and tegulae whitish and most of the legs pale orange. Larvae are green with a slightly darker head. Young larvae begin feeding on the leaf edges and eat inward, devouring all of the leaf tissue except the midvein (Hahn, 2006). Defoliation can be severe, leaving only bare stems and flowers intact. There may be two generations a year, adults and damage of the first generation appearing in April or May.

Following my recent revision of *Periclista* subg. *Neocharactus* (Smith 2012), the *Periclista* section of my Virginia sawfly list (Smith, 2006) needs revising. Four species are new to Virginia (indicated by an asterisk), and the *Periclista* species are now placed in subgenera. For those in *Neocharactus*, the entries should be completely replaced; for those in *Periclista*,



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