

THE COLEOPTERA OF CANADA.

BY H. F. WICKHAM, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

XXIII. THE CERAMBYCIDÆ OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—(*Continued.*)

TETROPIUM, Kirby.

This genus is easily recognized among its neighbours by the fact that the eyes are divided by a deep emargination into an upper and a lower portion, these parts being connected only by a narrow band from which the granulations or lenses have been lost. The Canadian *T. cinnamopterum*, Kirby, is brown, the wing-covers often much lighter than the head and thorax; the entire body is pubescent. Length .50-.70 inch. The head and thorax are slightly shining, distinctly punctured, the punctures regular, usually close but distinctly separated. Elytra opaque or extremely feebly shining. Sculpture much finer than that of the prothorax. The sexes differ especially in the somewhat shorter antennæ and the broader and more strongly rounded prothorax of the female. The species occurs on or under bark of pine logs.

ASEMUM, Esch.

Two species are recorded from Canada. They are stout brown insects with short antennæ (from about one-third to one-half the length of the body), elytra sometimes yellowish. The thorax is about as broad, in its widest part, as the base of the elytra; the punctuation coarse and close on the pronotum, much finer on the wing-covers. The principal differences separating the two forms must be looked for in the prothorax, which is rounded on the sides in *mæstum*, Hald., and distinctly angulated near the base in *atrum*, Esch. The distinctness of the elytral costæ seems an evanescent character, since certain specimens of the former species approach the latter very closely in that respect. In length *A. mæstum* (fig. 16) ranges from .45 to .60 inch, while specimens of *atrum* are known which slightly exceed the greater measurement and others which scarcely reach the lesser. In the larval stage *A. mæstum* is known to infest pine and spruce, and the beetles may be found on lumber piles.

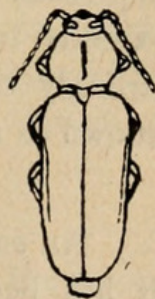


FIG. 16.

CRIOCEPHALUS, Muls.

Contains larger species than the preceding genus, with coarsely granulated eyes which are not hairy. The prothorax is variably sculptured, sometimes roughened and with deep impressions on the disk.

Two are recorded from our region. They are both rather elongate brown insects and separate thus :

Thoracic impressions deep, elytra finely punctured, third joint of hind tarsi two-thirds longer than wide, emarginate for about one-half its length. Sides of prothorax rounded, somewhat roughened.

.90-1.10 in. *agrestis*, Kirby.

Thoracic impressions fainter, elytra coarsely punctured, third joint of hind tarsi about as long as wide, cleft nearly to the base.

Prothorax very finely punctured, sides rounded, hardly roughened.

.94 in. *obsoletus*, Rand.

These insects are found about lumber piles in the northern and mountain regions of North America. *C. agrestis* is known to depredate on pine and spruce.

PHYSOCNEMUM, Hald.

P. brevilineum, Say, is .50-.75 inch long, black, somewhat shining, elytra sometimes bluish or with a faint reddish tinge along the suture. The upper surface is uneven, the prothorax with deep median longitudinal impression which is convex at bottom and limited on each side by an elevation, which is smoother than the external thoracic margin. Elytra distinctly closely punctured and ornamented with a few narrow, short, raised white lines; the median region on each wing-cover is depressed and limited exteriorly by a smoother linear area, which extends from the humerus towards the apex. Thighs suddenly and strongly dilated near their tips. Hind legs very long. The larva is known as an elm borer.

RHOPALOPUS, Muls.

An easily recognized species, *R. sanguinicollis*, Horn, belongs here. It has been found on cherry trees. Length .62-.75 inch, colour black opaque, surface granulate; prothorax red, tips of elytra sometimes brownish. The thighs are less suddenly clavate than in *Physocnenum*, and the tibiae are stouter. The extreme shortness of the prothorax will separate it easily from most of its neighbours.

GONOCALLUS, Lec.

Differs from the adjoining genera by the slender thighs. *G. collaris*, Kirby, is black, shining, elytra sometimes with metallic lustre or clouded with fuscous, the prothorax red, legs sometimes reddish. The upper surface is punctate, the antennae very slender. Length .35-.47 inch.

PHYMATODES, Muls.

Contains a number of species, all of rather small size and usually bright colour. The prothorax is rounded, usually sparsely punctured and shining. Elytral punctuation distinct, often rather coarse, surface usually shining. The following arrangement of species is taken from Mr. Leng's synopsis :

A. Elytra without narrow cross-bands.

b. Thorax dark, elytra of lighter shade before the middle.
.35-.50 in.....*dimidiatus*, Kby.

bb. Thorax rufous with broad black stripe. .25 in..*maculicollis*, Lec.

bbb. Thorax yellowish ; surface metallic.

c. Larger species, .50-.52 in., elytra and legs yellow, more or less marked with blue.....*variabilis*, Linn.

cc. Smaller species.

Elytra blue, antennæ dark. .20-.32 in....*amænus*, Say.

Elytra piceous, thorax with more or less distinct dark lateral blotches. .34-.36 in.....*thoracicus*, Muls.

AA. Elytra with two narrow white or yellowish cross-bands.
Usually rufous, elytra dark, except at base. .25-.36 in. (Fig. 17.)*varius*, Fab.

These insects are usually to be met with in beating.

P. variabilis has been recorded as depredating on oaks, while *amænus* bores in grapevines. *P. varius* is believed to live as a larva in black oak, but I know of no breeding record.



Fig. 17.

CALLIDIUM, Fabr.

Two of the species are metallic green or blue, the other is brown or yellowish. They are mostly flatter than *Phymatodes*, and with heavier antennæ, especially in the male. The colour affords a primary means of separating them, *C. æreum*, Newm., being entirely testaceous or brownish, while *antennatum*, Newm., and *janthinum*, Lec., are metallic blue or green above. The last named has the thorax deeply punctured, not impressed, while in *antennatum* impressions are present and the thoracic punctuation is finer. All the species vary much in size, *æreum* from .34 to .50 inch, while the others run from .25 to .55 inch, *janthinum* averaging a little smaller. It is reported *æreum* has been bred from chestnut, while *antennatum* depredates on pine.

HYLOTRUPES, Serv.

The two species of this genus are very different in appearance. *H. bajulus*, Linn., is blackish, pubescent above, more thickly on the prothorax, where the hair is whitish, almost covering the surface except on the elevated median line and the two raised callosities, which are thus rendered very conspicuous. The elytra have two indistinct transverse fasciae of whitish pubescence, one in front of the other behind the middle, the latter sometimes wanting. Length, .72 to .88 in. Depredates in pine and juniper. *H. ligneus*, Fabr., is extremely variable, the thorax usually black, less hairy than in *bajulus*, and with five callosities. Elytra yellowish or reddish, with a large blackish blotch occupying usually the apical third, and an elliptical spot of the same colour but varying in size between this blotch and the base. Bores in juniper in the larval state, perhaps also in pine, as the beetle is found on piles of lumber or on freshly constructed fences. Length, .30 to .45 inch.

MERIUM, Kirby.

M. proteus, Kirby, is .45 to .60 inch long, thorax metallic blue or violaceous, shorter than usual, varying in shape according to sex, densely punctured and rather opaque at sides, but shining and with only a few large punctures at middle. Elytra usually greenish metallic, densely and coarsely punctured, generally with two raised longitudinal yellowish lines before the middle, the side margin also yellowish in some specimens. Thighs reddish yellow, except at base and apex, which, with the tibiae and tarsi, are blackish. Beneath shining black with a violaceous tint.

CHION, Newm.

Here belongs *Chion cinctus*, Drury, a large beetle of a brownish colour (fig. 18), sparsely clothed with whitish pubescence, each elytron usually with an oblique blotch of a yellowish colour near the base. The prothorax is nearly round, and bears a small spine on each side. The elytra are each bispinose at tip. The male antennae greatly exceed the body in length. The species reaches a size of from .75 to 1.5 inch. It is known to breed in hickory. The name *garganicus*, Fabr., catalogued as a variety, refers to the spotted form.

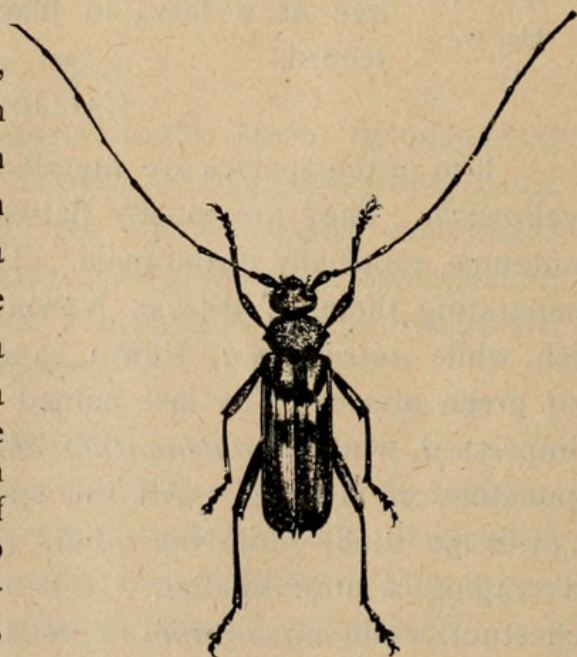


FIG. 18 (after Harris).

EBURIA, Serv.

The two pairs of raised white spots (looking like Ichneumon eggs) on each elytron will easily serve to distinguish this genus. The only Canadian species is *E. quadrigeminata*, Say, which is of a yellowish colour, the thorax with sharp lateral spine and two distinct discal callosities. The elytra are bispinose at apex, the middle and hind femora have each two long spines at tip. The ivory spots of the elytra are situated on the costæ, the outer one of each pair being the larger, this difference in size being much better marked in the posterior pair. Length, .90-1.20 inch. Breeds in hickory, ash, and honey locust.

ROMALEUM, White.

Contains two large species, among the most bulky of the Canadian Longhorns. Both are pubescent insects of robust build, the prothorax rounded at sides and without lateral spine, the elytra spinose at apex, tip of thighs unarmed, antennæ spinose internally. *R. rufulum*, Hald., is fulvous with uniform pubescence of the same colour. Length, .88-1.15 in. *R. atomarium* is darker, brownish, with irregularly mottled pubescence, and reaches a slightly larger size. It has been found under bark of walnut, while the larva has been bred up on hackberry.

ELAPHIDION, Serv.

The Canadian species of this genus are smaller and less robust than the preceding, and may be distinguished therefrom by that character alone. *E. villosum* is the well-known oak-pruner, and does, at times, considerable damage by ovipositing in twigs of oak trees, the larvæ then eating out the inner portion, so that the twig becomes weakened and may be blown off in a strong wind. Its depredations are not confined to oak, however, as Mr. Chittenden has recorded many other food plants. The table of species is an adaptation of the characters presented by Mr. Leng:

- A. Antennal spines large, thighs spinose at tip, body above with irregular vestiture of gray pubescence. .60-.75 inch.
- AA. Antennal spines small.
 - b. Above clothed with mottled gray pubescence, elytra bispinose at tip.
 - c. Sides of prothorax rounded. .70 *incertum*, Newm.
 - cc. Sides of prothorax hardly rounded; nearly cylindrical.
 - Prothorax scarcely longer than wide. .70 in. *villosum*, Fabr.
 - Prothorax distinctly longer than wide. .70 in *parallelum*, Newm.

bb. Above nearly glabrous, shining testaceous. Form very elongate, elytral spines long. .43-.45 in. *unicolor*, Rand.



FIG. 19.

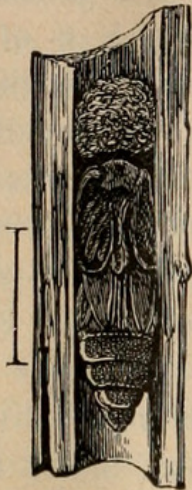


FIG. 20.



FIG. 21.

It is stated that *E. villosum* and *E. parallelum* are not distinct, but they are included in the above table, as their amalgamation has not yet been generally accepted.

The figures 19, 20 and 21 represent the three stages of *E. villosum*.

TYLONOTUS, Hald.

Represented by *T. bimaculatus*, Hald.; of a brownish colour. .45 to .60 in. long. Each elytron with two rather large, somewhat rounded yellowish spots, one in front of the middle, the other sub-apical. The thighs are yellowish except at base and apex, rather strongly clubbed. The antennæ are bisulcate (more distinctly on the third and fourth joints), the thorax is thickly punctured with smoothish median line and two rather large dorsal callosities. The elytra are coarsely, rather sparsely, punctured. Pubescence thin, yellowish. The larva bores in ash; beetles have been found under bark of the white or paper birch.

HETERACHTHES, Newm.

Easily recognized by the elongate form, shining surface and extremely small second antennal joint. The thighs are strongly clubbed, the antennæ long and heavy. *H. quadrimaculatus* is .30 to .45 in. long, brown or testaceous with two paler spots on each elytron, one in front of and one just behind the middle. The pale specimens have the spots indistinct. Head closely, elytra and thorax very sparsely, punctured. Length, .30 to .45 inch. It has been bred from hickory limbs.

GRACILIA, Serv.

G. minuta, Fabr., does not occur on any of the Canadian lists, but has been described and figured (in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, vol. xxiii., p. 102), by Mr. J. F. Hausen. His figure (fig. 22) and description are here reproduced. "It is of a uniform reddish-brown, the legs being somewhat lighter, with rather sparse cinereous pubescence, giving it a heavy appearance. The antennæ are ciliate, and the head, thorax and

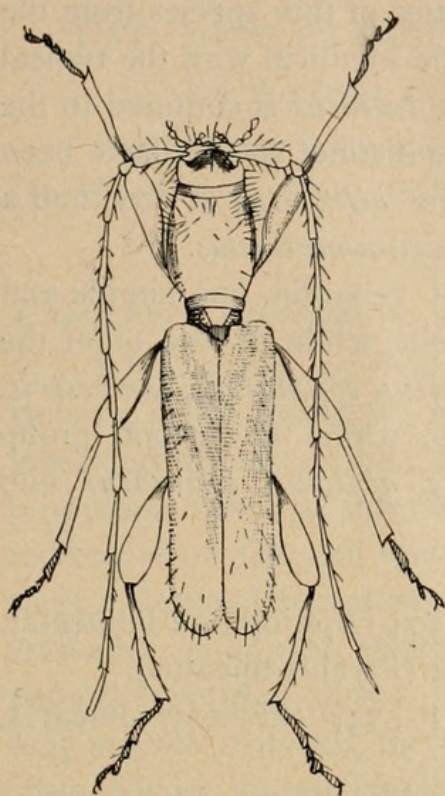


Fig. 22.

elytra furnished with flying hairs. Rather variable in size, .18-.27 in." It was taken by Mr. Caulfield, emerging from a barrel of some kind of dye. The species is supposed to have been introduced from Europe. It has been bred from white birch.

PHYTON, Newm.

A small pale insect, *P. pallidum*, Say, belongs here, and is perhaps doubtfully a true member of the Canadian fauna. It is a trifle under one-fourth of an inch long, of a yellowish colour, the prothorax broad in front of the middle, but narrowed in front and (much more so) behind, the surface with indefinite darker markings. Elytra with four oblique brownish bands, of which the one just behind the middle is broad, the remainder narrow. I have beaten it from

palmetto blossoms in Louisiana. It has been bred from hickory and from *Cercis canadensis*.

OBRIUM, Serv.

The only Canadian form is *O. rubrum*, Newm., which is one-fourth of an inch in length, shining reddish-testaceous, the head broader than the prothorax, which bears an obtuse dilatation each side near the middle, and has the base and apex nearly equal. The elytra are more closely punctured than the thorax. Thighs strongly clubbed.

NOTES ON PHILÆNUS.

BY CARL F. BAKER, AUBURN, ALABAMA.

Philænus spumarius, L. — From various localities in the New England States I have large series of the typical form of this species, and also specimens representing the well-marked varieties, *leucocephala*, L., and *lineata*, Fabr.

Philænus abjectus, Uhl. — A portion at least of the material recorded under *Lepyronia angulifera* in the Prelim. List Hemip. Colo. belongs to this species. I have taken it at Fort Collins, Colo., and in the adjacent foothills, in May and June. The specimens from this locality are uniformly darker than the type.



Wickham, H. F. 1897. "The Coleoptera of Canada. XXIII. The Cerambycidæ of Ontario and Quebec." *The Canadian entomologist* 29, 105–111.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/22100>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/35437>

Holding Institution

MBLWHOI Library

Sponsored by

MBLWHOI Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: NOT_IN_COPYRIGHT

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.