

First record of *Typocerus deceptus* Knull, 1929 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in Missouri, with notes on additional species from the state

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Scientific Note

First record of *Typocerus deceptus* Knull, 1929 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) in Missouri, with notes on additional species from the state

Typocerus deceptus Knull, 1929 (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) is an uncommon species that has been recorded sporadically from across the eastern U. S. After its description, based on a small series of specimens collected in Pennsylvania (Knull 1929), and subsequent inclusion in the Ohio fauna (Knull 1949), no additional information was published for the species until Linsley & Chemsak (1976) recorded specimens also from Indiana, South Carolina, and Virginia. Since then its known geographical range has been expanded to include Illinois (Bouseman 1977), Georgia (Turnbow & Franklin 1980), Michigan (Gosling 1983), Maryland (Staines 1987), Mississippi (Schiefer 2001), and Iowa (Rice & Veal 2006). Information has been presented for this species regarding adult flower hosts, activity periods, and mating occurrences (Bouseman 1977, Gosling 1984, McDowell 1990); however, larval hosts remain unknown.

During a 2005 survey of Cerambycidae in three Missouri State Parks by the senior author, *T. deceptus* was encountered in two of these parks, with additional specimens being encountered at one of these parks during several subsequent years. This species was not listed in a recent checklist of longhorned beetles in Missouri (MacRae 1994), thus the records listed herein represent a **new state record** for *T. deceptus* in Missouri. In the data that follow, abbreviations for collections where specimens have been deposited [in brackets] are: TCMC = Ted C. MacRae personal collection; UMRC = University of Missouri Research Collection, Columbia; WTMC = William T. McDowell personal collection. Specific collection data are as follows: MISSOURI, Cape Girardeau Co., Trail of Tears State Park, along Moccasin Springs Road, 37°26'29"N, 89°28'20"W, 22–23.vi.2005 ($n = 7$) [UMRC & WTMC]; same locality, 6.vii.2006 ($n = 3$) [WTMC]; same locality, 5.vii.2008 ($n = 4$) [TCMC]. All of these individuals (which include five mating pairs) were collected on flowers of *Hydrangea arborescens* Linnaeus (Saxifragaceae) in the company of several other anthophilous cerambycid species. These include: *Analeptura lineola* (Swederus, 1787); *Brachyleptura rubrica* (Say, 1824); *Eudercus picipes* (Fabricius, 1787); *Strangalia bicolor* (Swederus, 1787); *S. famelica solitaria* Haldeman, 1847; *S. luteicornis* (Fabricius, 1775); and the closely related sibling species *Typocerus velutinus velutinus* (Olivier, 1795), all of which were observed in much greater numbers than *T. deceptus*. One additional *T. deceptus* individual was encountered in a second Missouri State Park as follows: MISSOURI, Wayne Co., Sam A. Baker State Park, along Big Creek near Hwy 143, 37°15'37"N, 90°30'19"W, 17.vi.2005 ($n = 1$), on flower *H. arborescens* [WTMC].

The *Hydrangea* plants on which *T. deceptus* was found were growing in mesic forest (Nelson 2005) dominated by *Quercus alba* L. (Fagaceae), *Q. velutina* Lam., and *Carya* spp. (Juglandaceae). The plants were encountered on exposed bedrock ledges in partial to full sunlight adjacent to an intermittent drainage between the roadside and forest edge (Trail of Tears State Park) or along a permanent stream (Sam A. Baker State Park). This habitat contrasts strongly with the dry sand oak-

hickory woodlands in which Bouseman (1977) reported finding *T. deceptus* in Illinois, although *Q. velutina* is common to both (and also many other forest and woodland natural communities in Missouri). The mesic forest at Trail of Tears State Park is unusual, being one of only a few sites in southeastern Missouri that support the more typically eastern tree species *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. (Fagaceae), *Liriodendron tulipifera* Linnaeus and *Magnolia acuminata* (L.) L. (both Magnoliaceae). Whether one of these species serves as a larval host for *T. deceptus* is unknown. The unique nature of this forest is reflected by the number of other cerambycid species that have also been encountered at Trail of Tears State Park but not or only rarely in other parts of the state. These include: *Enaphalodes cortiphagus* (Craighead, 1923), Boutin Campground, 37°27'10"N, 89°29'07"W, 19.vii.1985 ($n = 1$) & 4.vii.2008 ($n = 1$) at ultraviolet (UV) light [TCMC]; *Hesperandra polita* (Say, 1835), Mississippi River Campground, 23.vii.2005 ($n = 1$), at light [UMRC]; *Malodon dasystemus dasystemus* (Say, 1824), same locality, 23.vii.2005 ($n = 1$), at UV light [UMRC]; *Metacmaeops vittata* (Swederus, 1787), 27.v.1985 ($n = 7$), on flower *Cornus drummondii* C. A. Mey. (Cornaceae) [TCMC]; along Moccasin Springs Road, 37°26'29"N, 89°28'20"W, 22–23.vii.2005 ($n = 2$), on flower *H. arborescens* [UMRC]; and *Trigonarthis minnesotana* (Casey, 1913), same locality, 23.vii.2005 ($n = 1$), on flower *H. arborescens* [UMRC]. Of these, *E. cortiphagus* and *M. vittata* have been found nowhere else in the state.

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