Agriculture Canada

Checklist of BEETLES of Canada and Alaska

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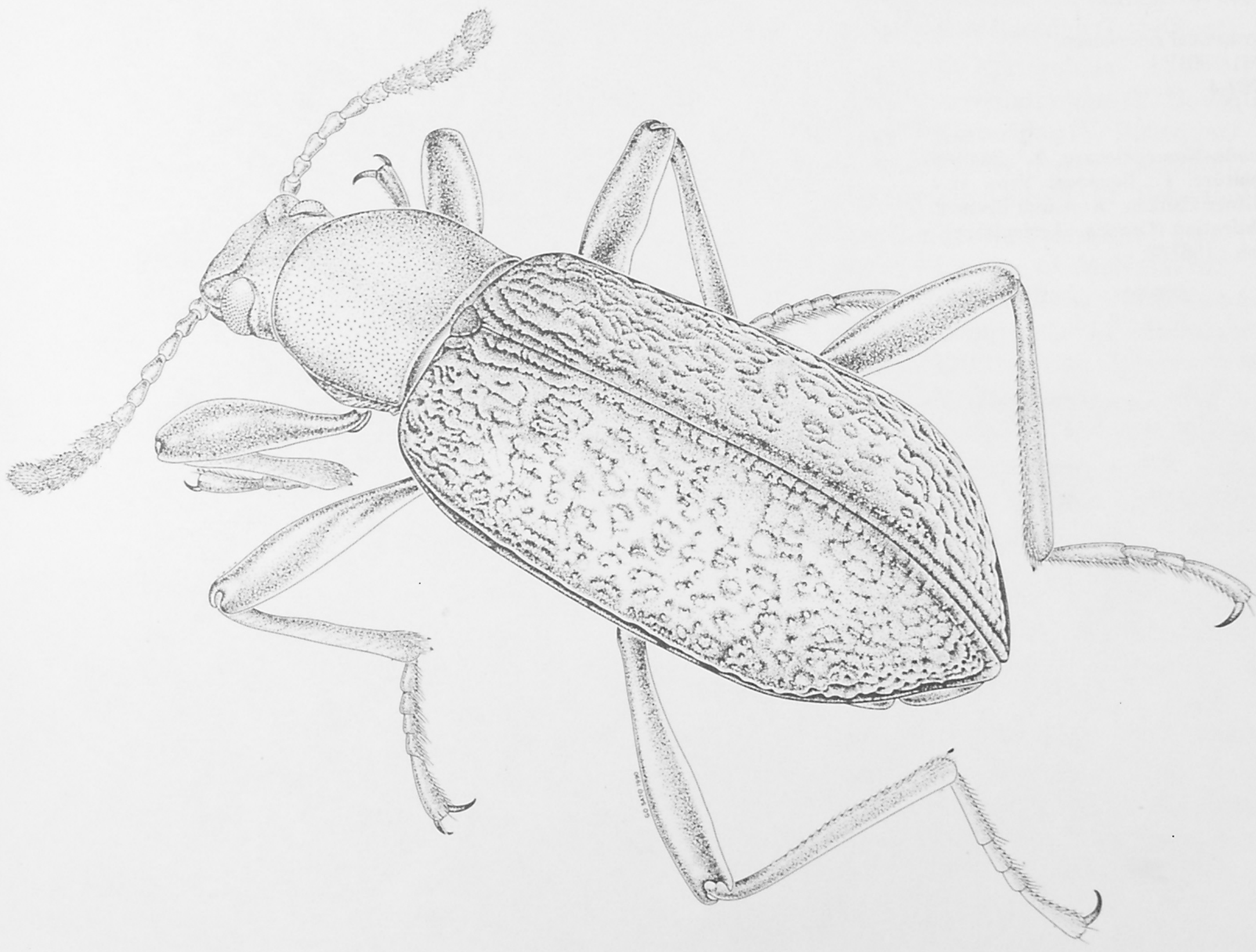

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SUMMARY

All species and subspecies of beetles known to occur in Canada and Alaska are listed along with their synonyms; these names are arranged alphabetically under the respective genus-group names. Valid genus-group and family-group names are listed in phylogenetic order. No new taxa, combinations, or synonyms are proposed. Species distributions are presented in tabular form, indicating the presence or absence of the taxa in each province and territory, in Labrador, and in Alaska. Introduced and holarctic species are highlighted. References to pertinent identification keys are indicated under the corresponding supraspecific taxon. The work also includes a brief introduction for every family treated and an index to all supraspecific names.

RÉSUMÉ

L'ouvrage répertorie toutes les espèces et sous-espèces de Coléoptères connues du Canada et de l'Alaska ainsi que leurs synonymes; ces noms sont énumérés par ordre alphabétique à la suite du nom du groupe-genre correspondant. Les noms valides des groupe-genre et groupe-famille sont présentés par ordre phylogénétique. Cette liste ne propose aucun nouveau taxon, combinaison ou synonyme. La répartition des espèces est présentée sous forme tabulaire, indiquant la présence ou l'absence des taxa dans chaque province et territoire, le Labrador et l'Alaska. On met en relief les espèces introduites ou holarctiques et on mentionne, sous le taxon supraspécifique correspondant, les références contenant des tableaux de détermination utiles. L'ouvrage comprend aussi une courte introduction sur chaque famille considérée ainsi qu'un index des noms supraspécifiques.

Synoptic table

Family	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PE	LB	NF	T	H	I
Cupedidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Micromalthidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rhysodidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Trachypachidae	1	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Carabidae	237	164	207	483	386	314	350	503	451	243	244	137	94	175	946	84	46
Haliplidae	3	4	9	23	15	10	13	17	18	3	3	–	2	4	37	1	–
Amphizoidae	1	2	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Noteridae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Dytiscidae	92	111	118	167	153	124	145	155	147	82	77	31	74	78	262	45	–
Gyrinidae	7	10	14	18	21	23	22	27	30	14	10	5	8	10	36	4	–
Hydraenidae	–	–	4	21	10	4	5	5	7	3	1	–	–	1	27	–	–
Ptiliidae	5	–	–	16	–	–	1	2	10	5	1	–	–	–	32	1	11
Limulodidae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Agyrtidae	4	–	1	6	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Leiodidae	36	18	16	84	39	18	26	57	53	19	15	–	7	10	128	6	1
Scydmaenidae	5	–	–	12	1	1	3	29	14	8	6	–	1	–	48	–	–
Micropeplidae	4	1	1	8	4	2	1	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	10	1	–
Silphidae	8	6	9	13	17	18	18	18	15	10	11	7	1	6	25	4	–
Staphylinidae	308	172	155	581	265	126	278	441	460	167	195	19	63	171	1129	88	99
Scaphidiidae	1	1	1	4	1	2	3	13	10	–	–	–	–	1	17	–	–
Pselaphidae	10	1	3	23	16	9	16	56	38	15	11	2	1	3	85	–	2
Hydrophilidae	24	20	36	81	65	52	64	92	86	38	38	2	5	24	149	11	18
Georyssidae	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Sphaeritidae	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Histeridae	1	2	2	57	42	25	43	65	58	13	12	3	–	7	118	1	10
Eucinetidae	–	1	2	5	3	3	4	4	4	2	2	–	–	–	7	–	1
Clambidae	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	1
Scirtidae	1	1	2	10	4	3	3	15	15	7	3	–	–	5	26	–	–
Dascillidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Rhipiceridae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lucanidae	–	1	2	7	2	2	3	8	5	2	3	–	–	1	14	–	–
Passalidae	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Scarabaeidae	13	9	17	88	96	58	85	136	109	41	47	11	7	20	248	1	21
Byrrhidae	14	9	13	15	12	5	7	10	12	2	4	–	5	4	26	3	2
Buprestidae	11	13	18	75	57	41	63	99	80	36	22	7	4	5	152	1	2
Ptilodactylidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Heteroceridae	2	4	5	9	16	14	19	16	16	5	–	1	–	–	25	–	–
Limnichidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Dryopidae	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	2	5	2	2	1	–	1	6	–	1
Elmidae	–	1	1	14	11	4	7	16	21	10	11	5	2	5	32	–	–
Psephenidae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–
Artematopidae	–	–	1	3	1	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Elateridae	53	32	49	194	131	88	99	175	165	81	87	21	25	46	369	6	5

Synoptic table (*continued*)

Family	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PE	LB	NF	T	H	I
Throscidae	–	–	2	6	1	–	1	5	5	2	2	–	–	1	9	–	–
Eucnemidae	1	–	–	13	2	1	3	18	20	5	3	–	–	1	32	–	–
Lycidae	3	1	1	8	5	4	8	25	19	5	5	–	1	1	29	–	–
Phengodidae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Lampyridae	–	–	3	9	3	5	12	19	14	8	10	1	–	3	29	–	1
Cantharidae	15	8	13	57	20	9	22	48	48	22	25	1	5	16	126	–	2
Derodontidae	2	–	–	5	3	–	–	2	1	2	3	–	–	1	8	–	1
Nosodendridae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Dermestidae	6	3	6	31	16	10	14	24	19	4	5	4	–	4	48	–	17
Bostrichidae	1	1	3	8	3	2	6	13	6	1	1	–	–	–	18	1	1
Lyctidae	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	4	3	1	2	–	–	–	6	–	2
Anobiidae	4	6	2	35	18	9	21	42	40	8	7	–	–	7	79	–	5
Ptinidae	1	–	–	13	5	6	7	11	11	9	10	1	–	5	16	–	13
Lymexylidae	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Trogossitidae	4	4	5	17	6	6	6	12	9	2	2	1	1	3	22	2	–
Cleridae	5	4	5	22	12	10	14	32	24	11	4	–	–	4	50	–	5
Melyridae	–	2	3	35	16	5	6	10	10	1	1	–	–	1	49	–	2
Sphindidae	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Nitidulidae	17	10	8	63	44	16	45	56	63	13	15	3	1	13	101	3	7
Rhizophagidae	3	1	–	15	7	3	4	15	11	4	3	–	–	5	24	–	3
Cucujidae	3	1	2	15	10	9	17	26	24	5	4	1	1	5	31	1	10
Cryptophagidae	26	1	3	47	15	7	12	19	17	2	3	–	2	3	66	11	8
Languriidae	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	6	5	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1
Erotylidae	–	–	–	5	6	4	5	14	14	2	1	–	–	–	20	–	–
Phalacridae	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Cerylonidae	1	–	1	3	2	–	1	6	3	1	2	–	–	–	7	–	1
Corylophidae	–	1	2	7	4	2	1	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	11	–	2
Coccinellidae	26	31	35	94	83	70	56	83	77	37	25	6	9	13	162	2	8
Endomychidae	–	–	1	7	2	2	5	10	8	2	6	1	–	2	15	–	2
Lathridiidae	19	5	6	34	9	8	17	22	22	6	8	1	1	4	55	6	15
Biphyllidae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Byturidae	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
Mycetophagidae	–	–	–	6	4	2	7	10	12	2	1	1	–	–	15	–	1
Tetratomidae	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	5	7	1	–	–	–	1	9	–	1
Ciidae	6	–	6	19	10	5	14	16	17	5	6	–	–	6	29	–	1
Melandryidae	4	2	3	27	10	5	9	27	42	11	10	–	3	13	55	3	2
Mordellidae	–	1	6	18	10	12	37	49	29	14	7	1	–	–	70	–	–
Rhipiphoridae	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Colydiidae	–	–	2	10	3	1	1	10	5	1	–	–	–	1	21	–	1
Zopheridae	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Tenebrionidae	3	3	8	69	32	22	32	70	63	16	14	5	2	7	135	1	11
Lagriidae	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	5	5	1	1	–	–	–	6	–	–
Cephaloidae	1	1	2	5	3	–	1	4	5	1	–	1	2	2	9	–	–

Synoptic table (*concluded*)

Family	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PE	LB	NF	T	H	I
Meloidae	3	1	3	25	26	23	20	17	12	3	3	–	–	–	49	–	–
Oedemeridae	2	–	–	10	4	–	3	5	5	1	2	–	–	1	13	–	1
Prostomidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Synchroidae	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Mycteridae	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Boridae	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Pythidae	3	3	3	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	–	1	2	6	–	–
Pyrochroidae	2	–	1	5	4	1	3	7	7	3	4	–	–	1	12	–	–
Salpingidae	3	1	1	7	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	–	1	2	10	–	1
Anthicidae	2	2	5	29	25	24	19	25	21	9	5	1	–	3	55	–	3
Pedilidae	–	–	–	8	4	1	2	6	9	1	1	–	–	–	19	–	–
Aderidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	8	1	1	–	–	–	9	–	1
Scraptiidae	2	1	–	16	5	1	1	8	10	3	2	–	–	3	21	–	–
Cerambycidae	31	27	32	145	88	56	100	209	178	68	51	11	13	24	354	4	1
Bruchidae	1	1	2	10	8	7	9	11	5	2	2	1	–	1	19	–	6
Chrysomelidae	42	41	72	181	217	174	254	363	274	116	103	19	14	34	569	9	38
Nemonychidae	–	–	–	6	3	–	1	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Anthribidae	2	2	2	4	8	6	7	12	12	1	1	–	–	1	18	1	1
Ithyceridae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Attelabidae	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	4	1	2	–	–	–	4	–	–
Rhynchitidae	–	–	3	5	6	5	6	7	5	3	3	2	–	2	13	–	–
Brentidae	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Apionidae	3	3	3	12	20	13	15	17	13	2	2	–	–	1	35	–	1
Curculionidae	61	51	55	261	206	124	179	312	280	72	91	17	11	68	609	14	69
Scolytidae	52	33	31	134	80	40	47	89	81	53	46	8	6	27	204	–	5
Platypodidae	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
STREPSIPTERA	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	11	–	–
TOTAL	1205	838	1031	3628	2464	1673	2351	3843	3466	1365	1320	340	373	872	7447	316	469

INTRODUCTION

Beetles represent the most diverse group of living organisms on earth. More than 250 000 species have been described, and the actual number may easily exceed a million. Given such staggering figures, it is not surprising that Coleoptera can be found nearly everywhere, from the tropics to the Arctic and from caves to the summit of high mountains. Coleoptera species are particularly abundant on vegetation, inside rotten wood, under the bark of dead trees, and in soil, ground litter, fungi, dung, carrion, rodent burrows, and nests. Several groups are adapted to life in fresh or brackish water. Although some dytiscids can venture into salt water and some species do complete all stages of their life cycle in the intertidal zone where they are periodically immersed, no beetles have become completely adapted to marine life. Beetles are important to humans because many species are beneficial in the biological control of pest arthropods and weeds or are major pests of stored products, fabrics, forests, wood products, and crops.

No comprehensive checklist of Coleoptera is available for Canada and Alaska. Leng's catalogue (1920) and its supplements (Leng and Mutchler 1927, 1933; Blackwelder 1939*a*; Blackwelder and Blackwelder 1948) as well as the world-based *Coleopterorum Catalogus* list most of the species that occur in Canada and Alaska. However, these publications are out of date for many groups, and their distribution data are incomplete. Beaulne (1913-1929) started a checklist of the beetles of Canada but never completed it, and as pointed out by Lindròth (1966) for the ground beetles, many of Beaulne's distributional records are inaccurate.

This checklist is intended to provide the correct names of the beetles that occur in Canada and Alaska, give a brief survey of the distribution of the taxa in the area covered, and lead the users to the proper publications for the identification of the taxa. The checklist of Strepsiptera has been added at the end simply because the group has often been included in the Coleoptera.

FORMAT

With some exceptions reflecting the author's personal perspective, the concept of the families used in this checklist follows that of Lawrence (1982*a*). Major changes concern the trachypachids, limulodids, scaphidiids, lyctids, lagriids, pedilids, rhynchitids, scolytids, and platypodids, which are treated as distinct families, and the leptinids, trogids, and geotrupids, which are included respectively within the Leiodidae and the Scarabaeidae for the last two groups. The superfamily concepts and the listing of the families follow Lawrence (1982*a*).

The classification and information for each family are the responsibility of the respective authors. No new taxa, combinations, or synonyms are proposed. Variety and form names published before 1961 are given subspecific rank unless they were deemed to be synonyms or their status has been changed (article 45 (g) of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 3rd ed.). Varieties and forms published after 1960 are omitted. New distributional records are listed but not identified as such.

The authors of species-group names are listed in parentheses when the original combination differs from the one used in the checklist. To avoid confusion, initials are included for several authors, such as C.R. Sahlberg, R.F. Sahlberg. J.R. Sahlberg, J. Müller, O.F. Müller, W. Horn, J.E. LeConte, and O. Fabricius. LeConte, Horn, and Fabricius stand for J.L. LeConte, G. Horn, and J.C. Fabricius respectively. An asterisk [*] placed after a species-group name indicates that the taxon is Holarctic, a dagger [†] that it is introduced in North America, and a double dagger [‡] that it is *probably* introduced in North America.

All synonyms based on material collected in North America north of Mexico should be included and are listed in italics. Synonyms of Holarctic and introduced species based on material from outside North America have been included occasionally, particularly when the name has been in use in North American literature. Misidentifications, spelling errors, and invalid emendations are not listed. The ending of all species-group names has been checked to conform with the gender of their respective genera.

Valid genus-group names are in capital letters, their synonyms in italics. All synonyms of genus-group names whose type species are indigenous to North America north of Mexico should be included. Some of the synonyms whose type species are not indigenous to the continent are included also when the name has been used in North American literature.

References to keys are indicated under the corresponding supraspecific taxon. It should be noted that only references including keys useful for the determination of all or most Canadian taxa of the group treated are considered. Keys published

before the 1930s are usually out of date, and most of them are therefore omitted.

An abbreviation of two letters is used to indicate Canadian provinces and Alaskan records (see section entitled "Abbreviations and symbols"). Labrador is considered to be a distinct geographic entity. The distributional citation in the checklist is from west to east.

The distributional records are based on published records and on specimens in the Canadian National Collection. For some families, records from other collections have been included. Doubtful records from the literature that apparently are based on misidentifications or mislabeled specimens are rejected.

A question mark (?) inserted in a geographic column indicates that the taxon was recorded in the area, but the record is questionable. The absence of a geographic entry after a species-group name indicates that the taxon was recorded in Canada, but the province was not specified.

SUBSEQUENT REVISIONS OF THE CHECKLIST

This publication is set as a data base that can be easily updated to maintain an accurate summary of our current knowledge of the beetles of Canada and Alaska. The authors intend to maintain a corrected version of the checklist and to republish it whenever we have accumulated enough changes. The authors would appreciate the assistance of all users of this checklist in calling errors and omissions to their attention. We would also welcome receiving specimens that represent new provincial or Alaskan records. Specialists and other users may send material to the Biosystematics Research Centre for confirmation, and with the sender's permission, for incorporation as voucher specimens in the Canadian National Collection.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

AB	Alberta
AK	Alaska
BC	British Columbia
LB	Labrador
MB	Manitoba
NB	New Brunswick
NF	Newfoundland
NS	Nova Scotia
NT	Northwest Territories
ON	Ontario
PE	Prince Edward Island
PQ	Quebec
SK	Saskatchewan
YK	Yukon Territory
H	Holarctic
I	Introduced in North America

*	Holarctic
†	Introduced in North America
‡	Probably introduced in North America
§	No subgeneric name available

Family CORYLOPHIDAE minute fungus beetles

J.M. Campbell

Members of Corylophidae, a small family of about 435 species, are found in all major faunal regions, but only 11 species are known to occur in Canada. Adults are usually collected in moldy leaf litter and piles of grass cuttings. Adults and larvae are thought to feed on fungal spores.

The taxonomy of the Canadian corylophid species is poorly known; reliable species identification is not possible at this time, and a number of species have yet to be discovered. Casey (1900) prepared the last revision covering the North American species of Corylophidae. The classification adopted here is based on Paulian's (1950) reclassification of the Old World taxa.

YK (1); NT (2); BC (7); AB (4); SK (2); MB (1); ON (4); PQ (3); NB (1) • I (2)

Subfamily CORYLOPHINAE
Tribe Orthoperini

Genus ORTHOPERUS Stephens														
O. atomus (Gyllenhal)†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
O. scutellaris LeConte *lucidus* Casey	–	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
O. suturalis LeConte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–

Tribe Rypobiini

Genus GRONEVUS Casey														
G. fuscicornis Casey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–

Subfamily SERICODERINAE
Tribe Sericoderini

Genus SERICODERUS Stephens														
S. lateralis (Gyllenhal)†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–

Subfamily SACIINAE
Tribe Saciini

Genus MOLAMBA Casey														
M. biguttata (LeConte)	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M. fasciata (Say) *subfasciata* (Guérin-Méneville)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
M. obesa Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus SACIUM LeConte *Parmulus* Harold														
S. lugubre LeConte	–	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. montanum Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus ARTHROLIPS Wollaston														
A. decolor (LeConte) *californicus* (Matthews)	–	–	–	–	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Family COCCINELLIDAE ladybird beetles

J. McNamara

Coccinellidae comprises 162 species and subspecies in Canada and Alaska. Many species are introduced in North America, some of these purposely for biological control. Most coccinellid adults and larvae are beneficial, because they are predators of aphids, scale insects, and mites. However, in the absence of preferred food, many species feed on the immature stages of other insects. The species of *Psyllobora* feed on fungi, and the only species of *Epilachna* that occurs in Canada feeds on plants of the family Leguminaceae.

The taxonomy of the North American Coccinellidae is well known, thanks to the recent monograph by Gordon (1985). Only some of the most recent references on coccinellids have been listed in the checklist. Good regional works on Coccinellidae include those of Chapin (1974) for Louisiana, Belicek (1976) for western Canada and Alaska, and Larochelle (1979) for Quebec.

AK (26); YK (31); NT (35); BC (94); AB (83); SK (70); MB (56); ON (83); PQ (77); NB (37); NS (25); PE (6); LB (9); NF (13) • H (2); I (8)

Subfamily STICHOLOTIDINAE
Tribe Microweisini

Genus MICROWEISEA Cockerell														
Epismilia Cockerell														
Pseudoweisea Schwarz														
Smilia Weise														
Key to species: Gordon (1970*a*)														
M. misella (LeConte)	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	NF
Genus COCCIDOPHILUS Brethes														
Cryptoweisea Gordon														
Key to North American species: Gordon (1970*a*)														
C. marginatus (LeConte)	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–

Tribe Serangiini

Genus DELPHASTUS Casey														
Key to species: Gordon (1970*b*)														
D. pusillus (LeConte)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
puncticollis (LeConte)														
sonoricus Casey														

Subfamily SCYMNINAE
Tribe Stethorini

Genus STETHORUS Weise														
Key to New World species: Gordon and Chapin (1983)														
S. punctillum Weise†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. punctum punctum (LeConte)	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	–	ON	PQ	–	NS	–	–	–
S. punctum picipes Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
brevis Casey														

Tribe Scymnini

Key to North American species: Gordon (1976)

Genus DIDION Casey														
D. longulum Casey	–	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	–	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
occiduum (Casey)														
parviceps Casey														
D. nanum (LeConte)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
D. punctatum (Melsheimer)	–	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	PE	–	NF

Genus SCYMNUS Kugelann														
(Subgenus SCYMNUS s. str.)														
S. americanus Mulsant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
S. apicanus pseudapicanus Gordon	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
borealis Gordon														
S. caurinus Horn	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
aluticollis Casey														
S. fenderi Malkin	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. indianensis Weise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
rusticus Casey														
S. nebulosus LeConte	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
harneyi Hatch														
infuscatus Boheman														
phelpsii Crotch														
S. opaculus Horn	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. paracanus linearis Gordon	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(Subgenus PULLUS Mulsant)														
S. abbreviatus LeConte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
S. aquilonarius Gordon	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. ardelio Horn	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
apacheanus Casey														
decipeins Casey														
sanctus Casey														
S. aridus Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. brullei Mulsant	–	–	–	–	–	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	NS	–	–	–
divisus Casey														
laurenticus Casey														
lodi Stehr														
subaeneus Casey														
S. calaveras Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
saginatus Casey														
strenuus Casey														
stygicus Casey														
tenuivestis Casey														
S. carri Gordon	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. caudalis LeConte	–	–	–	–	–	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
agricola Casey														
indutus Casey														
natchezianus Casey														
S. cervicalis Mulsant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. compar Casey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
impunctus Wingo														
vicksburgicus Casey														
S. coniferarum Crotch	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. fraternus LeConte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
dentipes Fall														
haemorrhous LeConte														
S. humboldti Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. impexus Mulsant†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	NB	NS	–	–	–
S. impletus Gordon	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. iowensis Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
collaris Melsheimer														
melsheimeri Weise														
S. kansanus Casey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
S. lacustris LeConte	–	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
cultratus Wingo														
S. marginicollis Mannerheim	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
borealis Hatch														
californicus Boheman														
desertorum Casey														
S. postpictus Casey	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. puncticollis LeConte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
S. rubricaudus Casey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
canterius Casey														
chromopygus Casey														
texanus Casey														
S. securus J. Chapin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. solidus Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
blaisdelli Casey														

S. suturalis Thunberg†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
S. tahoensis Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. tenebrosus Mulsant	–	–	NT	–	AB	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
S. uncus Wingo	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	MB	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
S. utahensis Gordon	–	–	–	–	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus NEPHUS Mulsant														
(Subgenus NEPHUS s. str.)														
N. ornatus naviculatus (Casey)														
kincaidi (Hatch)	AK	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	NF
N. ornatus ornatus (LeConte)														
frosti (Casey)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
sanguinifer (Casey)														
(Subgenus TURBOSCYMNUS Gordon)														
N. georgei (Weise)														
bisignatus (Horn)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	NF
(Subgenus SCYMNOBIUS Casey)														
N. flavifrons (Melsheimer)														
bioculatus (Mulsant)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
guttiger (Mulsant)														
ludovicianus (Casey)														
marginellus (Mulsant)														
N. intrusus (Horn)														
inops (Casey)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
N. sordidus (Horn)														
intrusoides (Hatch)	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	MB	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus DIOMUS Mulsant														
D. amabilis (LeConte)														
dulcis (Casey)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
emertoni (Casey)														
D. debilis (LeConte)														
aeger (Casey)	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
minutissimus (Casey)														
molliculus (Casey)														
pusio (Casey)														
D. liebecki (Horn)														
adulans (Casey)	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
ohioensis (Stehr)														
D. terminatus (Say)														
femoralis (LeConte)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
partitus (Casey)														

Tribe Hyperaspini

Genus HYPERASPIDIUS Crotch														
H. comparatus Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
juniperus Nunenmacher														
H. hercules Belicek	–	–	–	–	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. insignis Casey	–	–	–	–	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. mimus Casey	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
carri Nunenmacher														
coloradensis Nunenmacher														
H. vittigerus (LeConte)	–	YK	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus HYPERASPIS Redtenbacher														
Oxynychus LeConte														
H. bigeminata (Randall)														
guexi Mulsant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
H. binotata (Say)														
affinis (Randall)	–	–	–	–	–	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
leucopsis Melsheimer														
normata (Say)														
paspalis Watson														
H. borealis Dobzhansky														
elali Nutting	–	YK	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
obscura Malkin														

schuhi Hatch														
simuloides Hatch														
H. consimilis LeConte	–	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	–	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
canadensis Dobzhansky														
H. conviva Casey	–	–	–	–	–	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
congressis Watson														
insolens Casey														
H. disconotata Mulsant	–	–	–	–	AB	–	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
H. dissoluta dissoluta Crotch	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
coloradana Casey														
nupta Casey														
H. fastidiosa Casey	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
septentrionis Dobzhansky														
H. inflexa Casey	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
serena Casey														
H. jasperensis Belicek	–	–	NT	–	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. lateralis Mulsant	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
flammula Nunenmacher														
idae Nunenmacher														
laevipennis Casey														
montanica Casey														
nigrocauda Dobzhansky														
omissa Casey														
wellmani Nunenmacher														
H. moerens (LeConte)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
H. octavia Casey	–	–	–	–	–	SK	–	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
H. oregona Dobzhansky	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lanei Hatch														
H. postica LeConte	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
angustula Casey														
elliptica Casey														
essigi Malkin														
H. pratensis LeConte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	PQ	–	–	–		–
H. proba (Say)	–	–	–	–	–	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
trinifer Casey														
H. quadrivittata LeConte	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
tetraneura Casey														
H. signata signata (Olivier)	–	–	–	–	–	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
taedata LeConte														
H. simulatrix Dobzhansky	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. troglodytes Mulsant	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	–	PQ	–	NS	–	–	–
discreta LeConte														
novascotiae E.A. Chapin														
H. undulata (Say)	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
elegans Mulsant														
guttifera Weise														
maculifera Melsheimer														
Genus BRACHIACANTHA Dejean														
B. albifrons (Say)	–	–	NT	–	AB	SK	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
pacifica Casey														
B. decempustulata (Melsheimer)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
stellata Casey														
troglodytes Mulsant														
B. dentipes (Fabricius)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
separata Leng														
socialis Casey														
B. quadripunctata quadripunctata Melsheimer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
basalis Melsheimer														
confusa Mulsant														
diversa Mulsant														
B. rotunda Gordon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
B. ursina (Fabricius)	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
congruens Casey														
B. uteella Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
fenyesi Leng														
lengi Nunenmacher														
sonorana Casey														

Subfamily CHILOCORINAE
Tribe Chilocorini

Key to genera: Chapin (1965)

Genus BRUMOIDES E.A. Chapin														
B. histrio (Fall)														
parvicollis (Casey)	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B. septentrionis septentrionis (Weise)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
desertorum (Casey)														
nevadensis (Leng)														
ovoideus (Casey)														
B. septentrionis davisi (Leng)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
Genus EXOCHOMUS Redtenbacher														
E. aethiops (Bland)	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
mormonicus Casey														
E. californicus Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus CHILOCORUS Leach														
C. hexacyclus Smith	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. stigma (Say)	–	–	–	–	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
bivulnerus Mulsant														
C. tricyclus Smith	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Subfamily COCCIDULINAE
Tribe Coccidulini

Genus COCCIDULA Kugelann														
C. lepida LeConte	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
occidentalis Horn														
reitteri Dodge														
suturalis Reitter														
suturalis Weise														
Genus RHYZOBIUS Stephens														
Lindorus Casey														
R. lophanthae (Blaisdell)†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Subfamily COCCINELLINAE
Tribe Coccinellini

Genus ANISOSTICTA Dejean														
A. bitriangularis (Say)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	LB	NF
irregularis Weise														
multiguttata (Randall)														
A. borealis Timberlake	AK	YK	NT	–	–	–	MB	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
Genus MACRONAEMIA Casey														
M. episcopalis (Kirby)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
Genus PARANAEMIA Casey														
P. vittigera (Mannerheim)	–	–	–	?	?	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
similis Casey														
Genus COLEOMEGILLA Timberlake														
Megilla Mulsant														
C. maculata lengi Timberlake	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
Genus CERATOMEGILLA Crotch														
C. ulkei Crotch	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
parva (Watson)														

Genus HIPPODAMIA Dejean

H. americana Crotch	–	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
H. apicalis Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
lengi Johnson														
nigromaculata (Nunenmacher)														
tricolor Nunenmacher														
H. arctica (Schneider)*	AK	YK	NT	BC	–	–	–	–	PQ	–	–	–	LB	–
H. caseyi Johnson	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. convergens Guérin-Méneville	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
juncta Casey														
modesta Melsheimer														
obsoleta Crotch														
praticola Mulsant														
H. expurgata Casey	–	YK	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. falcigera Crotch	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
albertana Casey														
cottlei (Nunenmacher)														
H. glacialis glacialis (Fabricius)	–	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
H. glacialis lecontei Mulsant	–	–	NT	–	AB	SK	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
abducens Casey														
defecta Johnson														
hoppingi Nunenmacher														
mackenzie E.A. Chapin														
pseudoglacialis Johnson														
H. lunatomaculata dobzhanskyi E.A. Chapin	–	YK	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. moesta moesta LeConte	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. moesta bowditchi Johnson	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. oregonensis Crotch	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
cockerelli Johnson														
dispar Casey														
liliputana Casey														
puncticollis Casey														
H. parenthesis (Say)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
albomacula Fitch														
approximata Fitch														
confluenta Fitch														
connata Fitch														
discopunctata Fitch														
insulata Fitch														
linearis Fitch														
lituricollis Fitch														
nimia Fitch														
permacrifrons Fitch														
triangularis Fitch														
tridens (Kirby)														
tridentifrons Fitch														
H. quindecimmaculata Mulsant	–	–	–	–	–	SK	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
H. quinquesignata quinquesignata (Kirby)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	PE	–	–
coccinea Casey														
leporina Mulsant														
mulsanti LeConte														
pugetana Casey														
quadraria Casey														
subsimilis Casey														
uteana Casey														
vernix Casey														
H. quinquesignata ambigua LeConte	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
obliqua Casey														
punctulata LeConte														
H. sinuata crotchi Casey	–	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
disjuncta Timberlake														
fontinalis Casey														
straminea E.A. Chapin														
H. sinuata spuria LeConte	AK	YK	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
complex Casey														
H. tredecimpunctata tibialis (Say)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PE	LB	NF

H. variegata (Goeze)†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
H. washingtoni Timberlake	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus ANATIS Mulsant														
Key to species: Watson (1976)														
A. labiculata (Say)														
canadensis Provancher	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
caseyi Westcott														
quindecimpunctata (Olivier)														
A. lecontei Casey	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. mali (Say)														
borealis Belicek	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PE	–	NF
signaticollis Mulsant														
A. rathvoni (LeConte)	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus MYZIA Mulsant														
Neomysia Casey														
Paramysia Reitter														
M. interrupta (Casey)	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
caseyi (Timberlake)														
M. pullata (Say)	–	YK	–	–	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	LB	–
montana (Casey)														
notans (Randall)														
randalli (Casey)														
M. subvittata (Mulsant)	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
hornii Crotch														
oregona (Casey)														
Genus CALVIA Mulsant														
Anisocalvia Crotch														
C. quatuordecimguttata (Linné)*	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	LB	NF
bicordifera (Casey)														
cardisce (Randall)														
complexa Nunenmacher														
elliptica (Casey)														
hesperica (Crotch)														
incarnata (Kirby)														
lacustris (Casey)														
obliqua (Randall)														
postplagiata (Casey)														
quadrisignata (Casey)														
sicardi (Nunenmacher)														
similis (Randall)														
uniformis (Casey)														
vancouveri (Casey)														
victoriana (Casey)														
Genus ADALIA Mulsant														
A. bipunctata (Linné)‡	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	LB	NF
annectans (Crotch)														
bioculata (Say)														
coloradensis Casey														
disjuncta (Randall)														
duplicata Leng														
frigida (Schneider)														
humeralis (Say)														
ludovicae Mulsant														
melanopleura (LeConte)														
ocellata Johnson														
opthalmica Mulsant														
ornatella Casey														
ovipennis Casey														
postica Johnson														
sexpustulata Johnson														
transversalis Casey														
Genus COCCINELLA Linné														
Key to North American species: Brown (1962*b*)														

C. alta W.J. Brown	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
suturalis Casey														
C. californica Mannerheim	AK	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
melanocollis Johnson														
C. fulgida Watson	AK	YK	NT	BC	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
C. hieroglyphica humboldtiensis Nunenmacher	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. hieroglyphica kirbyi Crotch	–	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
tricuspis Kirby														
C. hieroglyphica mannerheimi Mulsant	AK	YK	NT	–	–	–	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. johnsoni Casey	AK	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. monticola Mulsant	AK	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
alutacea Casey														
biguttata Johnson														
confluenta Johnson														
impressa Casey														
lacustris LeConte														
nevadica Casey														
postica Johnson														
sellica Johnson														
C. novemnotata Herbst	–	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
confluenta Fitch														
conjuncta Fitch														
degener Casey														
divisicollis Fitch														
franciscana Mulsant														
inaequalis Fitch														
oregona Casey														
parvamaculata Fitch														
C. prolongata prolongata Crotch	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. septempunctata Linné†	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
C. transversoguttata richardsoni W.J. Brown	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	LB	NF
interrupta Fitch														
quinquenotata Kirby														
zetterstedti Mader														
C. trifasciata perplexa Mulsant	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	LB	NF
C. trifasciata subversa LeConte	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
barda LeConte														
euginii Mulsant														
juliana Mulsant														
praedicta Mader														
C. undecimpunctata undecimpunctata Linné†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PE	–	NF
Genus PROPYLAEA Mulsant														
P. quatuordecimpunctata (Linné)†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	NB	–	–	–	–
Genus CYCLONEDA Crotch														
C. munda (Say)	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
C. polita Casey	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
flava Timberlake														
Genus OLLA Casey														
O. v-nigrum (Mulsant)	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
abdominalis (Say)														
arizonae Casey														
fenestralis Casey														
minuta Casey														
plagiata Casey														
sayi (Crotch)														
semilunaris Johnson														
sobrina Casey														
Genus NEOHARMONIA Crotch														
Agrabia Casey														
Harmoniaspis Casey														
Neoharmonia Casey														

N. venusta venusta (Melsheimer)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
centralis Casey														
dissimila Blatchley														
fattigi Blatchley														
notulata (Mulsant)														
Genus MULSANTINA Weise														
Pseudocleis Casey														
Key to species: Chapin (1985)														
M. hudsonica (Casey)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	PE	LB	–
M. picta (Randall)	–	YK	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–
blanchardi (Johnson)														
concinnata (Melsheimer)														
contexta (Mulsant)														
impictipennis (Weise)														
minor (Casey)														
nubilata (Casey)														

Tribe Psylloborini

Genus PSYLLOBORA Dejean														
P. borealis Casey	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
deficiens Casey														
P. vigintimaculata (Say)	AK	YK	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	NF
obsoleta Casey														
separata Casey														
taedata LeConte														

Subfamily EPILACHNINAE

Key to New World species: Gordon (1975)

Tribe Epilachnini

Genus EPILACHNA Dejean														
E. varivestis Mulsant	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
cervina Mulsant														
corrupta Mulsant														
cuprea Cockerell														
genuina Mulsant														
juncta Johnson														
maculiventris Bland														
toweri Johnson														

Family ENDOMYCHIDAE handsome fungus beetles

J.M. Campbell

The family Endomychidae is found in most regions of the world, but the majority of species occur in tropical areas. The range of 15 species extends northward into Canada. Adults and larvae may be collected on soft fungi, in leaf litter, or under bark with fungal growth. One species, *Mycetaea subterranea* (*M. hirta* in most publications), is a pest of stored products. Most species feed on fungi.

Because of their moderately large size and often bright coloration, many North American species are taxonomically well known. However, the family has never been revised for North America. Strohecker (1953) reviewed the genera of the world and published a catalog of the North American species (1986). Hatch (1962) treated the genera and species that occur in the Pacific Northwest. A modern revision of the North American species of this family is needed.

NT (1); BC (7); AB (2); SK (2); MB (5); ON (10); PQ (8); NB (2); NS (6); PE (1); NF (2) • I (2)

Subfamily MYCETAEINAE
Tribe Mycetaeini

Genus SYMBIOTES Redtenbacher														
S. duryi Blatchley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
lacustris Casey														
oblongus Casey														
pilosus Casey														
waltoni Dury														
S. gibberosus (Lucas)†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
duryi Walton														
montanus Casey														
Genus MYCETAEA Stephens														
M. subterranea (Fabricius)†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	NS	PE	–	NF
fumata Stephens														
hirta (Marsham)														

Tribe Leiestini
Key to North American species: Blaisdell (1931)

Genus RHANIDEA Strohecker														
Rhanis LeConte														
R. unicolor (Ziegler)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
apicalis (Melsheimer)														
haemorrhoidalis (Guérin-Méneville)														
Genus STETHORHANIS Blaisdell														
S. borealis Blaisdell	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Genus PHYMAPHORA Newman														
P. californica Horn	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P. pulchella Newman	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	ON	PQ	–	NS	–	–	–
crassicornis (Melsheimer)														
puncticollis (Ziegler)														

Subfamily STENOTARSINAE
Tribe Stenotarsini

Genus DANAE Reiche														
D. testacea (Ziegler)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	NS	–	–	–
ferruginea (Guérin-Méneville)														
lutea (Melsheimer)														
pilosa (Melsheimer)														

Subfamily EUMORPHINAE
Tribe Lycoperdinini

Genus LYCOPERDINA Latreille														
(Subgenus GOLGIA Mulsant)														
L. ferruginea LeConte	–	–	–	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	NS	–	–	–
angulata (Say)														
glabrata Guérin-Méneville														

Tribe Mycetinini

Genus APHORISTA Gorham														
A. laeta (LeConte)	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
A. vittata (Fabricius)	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
distincta (Say)														
lineata (Olivier)														
ovipennis Casey														

Genus MYCETINA Mulsant														
M. idahoensis Fall	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M. perpulchra (Newman) *quadriguttata* (Melsheimer)	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	–

Subfamily ENDOMYCHINAE
Tribe Endomychini

Genus ENDOMYCHUS Panzer														
E. biguttatus Say	–	–	NT	–	–	SK	MB	ON	PQ	NB	NS	–	–	NF
E. limbatus (Horn) *endomychoides* (Fall)	–	–	–	BC	AB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Family LATHRIDIIDAE minute brown scavenger beetles

Y. Bousquet

In Canada and Alaska 55 species of lathridiids have been recorded. These species are usually found on foliage, in rotten wood, under logs, and under the bark of dead trees, as well as in fungi and nests of social Hymenoptera, birds, and mammals. A number of species, including *Cartodere constricta* and *Aridius nodifer*, are regularly found in stored products, especially those that are damp and moldy. Adults and larvae feed on fungi, particularly molds.

Lathridiidae is another family of Cucujoidea that has been poorly studied in North America. Most of the genera, particularly those of the subfamily Corticariinae, are in need of modern revision. The generic classification of the Lathridiinae used here follows that of Walkley (1952).

AK (19); YK (5); NT (6); BC (34); AB (9); SK (8); MB (17); ON (22); PQ (22); NB (6); NS (8); PE (1); LB (1); NF (4) • H (6); I (15)

Subfamily LATHRIDIINAE

Genus DIENERELLA Reitter *Microgramme* Walkley														
D. arga (Reitter)†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
D. cordicollis (Mannerheim)	AK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D. costulata (Reitter)†	–	–	–	–	–	–	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
D. filiformis (Gyllenhal)†	–	–	–	–	–	SK	MB	–	–	NB	–	PE	–	–
D. filum (Aubé)†	–	–	–	BC	–	–	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
D. ruficollis (Marsham)† *pulicaria* (Melsheimer)	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	NS	–	–	NF
Genus ENICMUS C.G. Thomson														
E. aterrimus Motschulsky *ferrugineus* Belon *opaculus* LeConte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
E. cordatus Belon	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. fictus Fall	AK	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
E. mimus Fall	AK	–	NT	BC	AB	SK	MB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. nitens Fall	–	–	–	–	AB	–	MB	ON	–	–	–	–	–	–
E. tenuicornis LeConte *laticollis* LeConte	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	PQ	–	–	–	–	–
Genus THES Semenov														
T. bergrothi (Reitter)† *tricarinatus* (W.J. Brown)	–	–	–	BC	–	SK	MB	–	–	NB	NS	–	–	–
Genus LATHRIDIUS Herbst *Conithassa* C.G. Thomson														
L. consimilis Mannerheim* *parallelocollis* Mannerheim	AK	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
L. crenatus LeConte	–	–	–	BC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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