THE LONGHORNED BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) OF IDAHO

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ABSTRACT
Ecological and distributional data are presented for the 134 species, plus six subspecies, of longhorned beetles (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) known to occur in Idaho. Species recorded or confirmed for the first time in Idaho are Batyle ignicollis (Say), Brachysomida atra (LeConte), Brachysomida californica (LeConte), Calidium antennatum Casey, Calidium cicatricosum Mannerheim, Callidium hoppingi Linsley, Callidium holcophagum Linsley, Callidium cyanipennis (LeConte), Clytus canadensis Hopping, Haplidus testaceus LeConte, Hyperplatys aspersa (Say), Judolia gaurotoides (Casey), Leptura macilenta (Mannerheim), Leptura plagifera LeConte, Leptura platyrhinae (Forster), Meriellum proteus (Kirby), Molorchus longicollis LeConte, Nectyalis diversicollis diversicollis Schaeffer, Phymatodes dimidiatus (Kirby), Phymatodes hirtellus (LeConte), Phymatodes nitidus LeConte, Phymatodes nitidus Linsley, Poecilobryum chalybeum (LeConte), Saperda horni Joutel, Saperda tridentata (Olivier), Stenocorus subpilosa (LeConte), Stenocorus vestitus (Haldeman), and Saperda chalybeum (LeConte). New adult, larval, or flower host records are given for Cortodera subpilosa (LeConte), Gnathacmaeops pratensis (Laicharting), Grammoptera subargentata (Kirby), Judolia montivagans (Couper), Leptura propinquia Bland, Pseudogaurotina cressoni (Bland), and Trachysida aspersa (LeConte).

Key Words: ecology, distribution, species list, rare species, Pacific Northwest


MATERIAL AND METHODS
Specimens in the William F. Barr Museum Entomology Collection, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho [WFBC] provided a majority of the data for this survey. Additional data were gleaned from the first author’s collection, which was made during 1988 and is deposited in the Department of...
Entomology Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas. Species were identified by the authors using Linsley (1962a, b, 1963, 1964) and Linsley and Chemsak (1972, 1976, 1984, 1995), except when more recent revisions were available. Nomenclature follows Bezark (2015). All specimens are deposited in WFBC unless otherwise noted. Literature records were taken from Linsley (1962a, b, 1963, 1964), Barr and Penrose (1969), Horning and Barr (1970), Linsley and Chemsak (1972, 1976, 1984, 1995), Turnbow (1984), Chemsak (1996), Hammond and Williams (2013), and Santos-Silva et al. (2016).

New state records and adult, larval, or flower host records (*sensu* MacRae and Rice 2007) were compared against published literature and, to the best of our knowledge, represent previously unpublished accounts of the noted species found in Idaho. Data for new records are presented in a telegraphic style in the following order: county, location, collection date (day-month [in Roman numerals]-year), host data if available, collector’s name, and number of specimens (in parentheses). Missing or unknown data, which are predominantly collection dates, are noted with a “?” in the text and list of Idaho species (Table 1).

A list of longhorned beetle species is provided for the state and presented by subfamily and alphabetical within the subfamily. For each species, the number of specimens with usable label data, adult occurrence, and known regional distribution within the state are given. The phenology of adults is stated as a range for the first and last adult collection dates. Specimens with collection data from November through March are excluded from the range of adult phenology dates, since cold ambient temperatures during these months preclude normal beetle activity, and it is not uncommon for many species to emerge from firewood stored indoors during these months. Therefore, we presumed that adults collected during these winter months most likely do not represent the normal phenology for the species.

The number of specimens for a particular species listed in this survey is not necessarily a function of commonality or rarity. Common species are generally represented by large numbers of specimens and often taken in several, or all, geographical regions of the state. Rare species may have a small geographical distribution within Idaho or be restricted to rare host plants; however, it may also be common in these situations, but exhibit habits or behavior that hinders their easy observation and collection. Larger sample sizes, as indicated by the

Fig. 1. *Crossidius hirtipes allgewahri* LeConte.
### Table 1. The longhorned beetles (Cerambycidae) of Idaho.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfamily and Species</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Adult Occurrence</th>
<th>Region</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Parandrinae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Neandra brunnea (Fabricius, 1798)</td>
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<td>SW (Boise)</td>
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<td><strong>Prioninae</strong></td>
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<td>Priionus californicus Motschulsky, 1845</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>May 28–Sep 3</td>
<td>C, N, SC, SE, SW, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priionus emarginatus Say, 1824</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sep 2–31</td>
<td>N (Latah)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priionus integer LeConte, 1851</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>July 10–Sep 31</td>
<td>E, N, SC, SE, SW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Priionus geminus Santos-Silva, Nears, and Swift, 2016</td>
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<td>June 20–July 20</td>
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<td>Tragosoma depsarium (Linnaeus, 1767)</td>
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<td>June 12–Sep 19</td>
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<td>Trichocnemis spiculatus spiculatus LeConte, 1851</td>
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<td>June 16–July 8</td>
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<td>Ulochaetes leoninus LeConte, 1854</td>
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<td>July 25–Sep 8</td>
<td>N, WC</td>
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<td><strong>Spondylidinae</strong></td>
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<td>Arhopalus asperatus (LeConte, 1859)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arhopalus productus (LeConte, 1850)</td>
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<td>Mar 9–Oct 30</td>
<td>C, E, N, SC, SW, WC</td>
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<td>Asemum caseyi Linsley, 1957</td>
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<td>June 4–Sep 17</td>
<td>N, SW, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Asemum nitidum LeConte, 1873</td>
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<td>July 15–Sep 4</td>
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<td>Asemum striatum (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
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<td>Atima confusa dorsalis LeConte, 1869</td>
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<td>Megasemum asperum (LeConte, 1854)</td>
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<td>Batyle ignicollis ignicollis (Say, 1824)</td>
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<td>Callidium antennatum hesperum Casey, 1912</td>
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<td>Callidium cicatricosum Mannerheim, 1853</td>
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<td>Callidium hoppingi Linsley, 1957</td>
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<td>Callidium pseudotusciae Fisher, 1920</td>
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<td>Callimus cyanipennis (LeConte, 1873)</td>
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<td>May 21</td>
<td>N (Kootenai)</td>
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<td>Clytus canadensis Hopping, 1928</td>
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<td>July 17</td>
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<td>Clytus planifrons (LeConte, 1874)</td>
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<td>Crossidius LeConte, 1861</td>
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<td>Crossidius coralinus (LeConte, 1862)</td>
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<td>Crossidius discoides (Say, 1824)</td>
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<td>SC, SE</td>
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<td>Crossidius hirtipes LeConte, 1854</td>
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<td>Crossidius pulchellus LeConte, 1861</td>
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<td>Crossidius punctatus LeConte, 1873</td>
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<td>July 5–Sep 13</td>
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<td>Elatotrypes hoferi Fisher, 1919</td>
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<td>C (Butte)</td>
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<td>WC (Boise)</td>
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<td>May 6–June 23</td>
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<td>Megacheuma brevipennis brevipennis (LeConte, 1873)</td>
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<td>Neoclytus acuminatus acuminatus (Fabricius, 1775)</td>
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<td>E, SW</td>
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<td>Neoclytus muricatus muricatus (Kirby, in Richardson, 1837)</td>
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<td>Neoclytus provoanus Casey, 1924</td>
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<td>Obrium californicum Van Dyke, 1920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ome costata costata LeConte, 1873</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sep 21</td>
<td>SC (Twin Falls)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Continued on next page
## Table 1. Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfamily and Species</th>
<th>N&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Adult Occurrence&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Region&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tr>
<td>Phymatodes dimidiatus (Kirby, in Richardson, 1837)</td>
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<td>June 7–July 25</td>
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<td>Apr (reared)</td>
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<td>N (Latah)</td>
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<td>Phymatodes vilitatis Linsley, 1940</td>
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<td>Poecilobrium chalybeum (LeConte, 1873)</td>
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<td>Pronocera collaris collaris (Kirby, in Richardson, 1837)</td>
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<td>Rosalia funebris Motchulsky, 1845</td>
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<td>Rusticoclytus annosus emotus (Brown, 1952)</td>
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<td>Apr 18–July 10</td>
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<td>Semanotus conformis (Casey, 1912)</td>
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<td>Mar 1–May 25</td>
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<td>Semanotus juniperi (Fisher, 1915)</td>
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<td>May 20–June 10</td>
<td>SC (Cassia, Twin Falls)</td>
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<td>Semanotus ligiosus (Casey, 1891)</td>
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<td>Semanotus terminatus (Casey, 1912)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Xylocrius agassizi (LeConte, 1861)</td>
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<td>May 18–May 24</td>
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### Lepturinae

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<th>Subfamily and Species</th>
<th>N&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Adult Occurrence&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Region&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tr>
<td>Acmaeops pratensis (Laicharting, 1784)</td>
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<td>Acmaeops proteus proteus (Kirby, in Richardson, 1837)</td>
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<td>Anastrangalia laetifica (LeConte, 1859)</td>
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<td>Anastrangalia sanguinea (LeConte, 1859)</td>
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<td>June 1–Aug 26</td>
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<td>Brachysomida atra (LeConte, 1850)</td>
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<td>June 18–July 17</td>
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<td>Brachysomida californica (LeConte, 1851)</td>
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<td>June 13</td>
<td>WC (Adams)</td>
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<td>Centrodera nevadica nevadica (LeConte, 1859)</td>
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<td>Centrodera spurca (LeConte, 1857)</td>
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<td>Cortodera barri Linsley and Chemsak, 1972</td>
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<td>Cortodera longicornis (Kirby, in Richardson, 1837)</td>
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<td>Cortodera subpilosa (LeConte, 1874)</td>
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<td>May 2–Sep 18</td>
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<td>Cosmostia chrysocoma (Kirby, in Richardson, 1837)</td>
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<td>Apr 22–July 28</td>
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<td>Desmocerus aureipennis piperi Webb, 1905</td>
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<td>June 3–Aug 6</td>
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<td>Evidanites monticola vancouveri Casey, 1913</td>
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<td>May 22–June 24</td>
<td>N, WC</td>
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<td>Grammoptera molybdica (LeConte, 1850)</td>
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<td>July 5–7</td>
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<td>Grammoptera subargentata (Linsley and Chemsak, 1972)</td>
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<td>Apr 4–Aug 14</td>
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### Selenopinae

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<th>Region&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<td>Judolia gaurotooides gaurotooides (Casey, 1893)</td>
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<td>Judolia montivagans montivagans (Couper, 1864)</td>
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<td>June 20–Aug 28</td>
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<td>Leptatica macilenta (Mannerheim, 1853)</td>
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<td>Leptura obliterata obliterata (Haldeman, 1847)</td>
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<td>Leptura propinqua Bland, 1865</td>
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<td>June 20–July 16</td>
<td>N (Bonner, Kootenai, Latah)</td>
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<td>Piodes cornicea LeConte, 1850</td>
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<td>SW (Canyon)</td>
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<td>Pseudogaurotina cressoni cressoni (Bland, 1864)</td>
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<td>Pygoleptura carbonata (LeConte, 1861)</td>
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<td>Pygoleptura nigrella nigrella (Say, 1826)</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>June 5–Sep 12</td>
<td>N, WC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhagium inquisitor inquisitor (Linnaeus, 1758)</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Apr 14–Sep 25</td>
<td>N, WC</td>
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</table>

Continued on next page
Table 1. Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subfamily and Species</th>
<th>N&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Adult Occurrence&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Region&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stenocorus nubifer</strong> (LeConte, 1859)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>May 15–July 30</td>
<td>C, E, N, SC, SE, SW, WC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stenocorus obtusus</strong> (LeConte, 1873)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>May 19–July 23</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stenocorus vestitus</strong> (Haldeman, 1847)</td>
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<td>May 3–July 6</td>
<td>SW, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stenostrophia trilobata serpentina</strong> (Casey, 1891)</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>July 3–Aug 11</td>
<td>C, N, SW, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stictoleptura canadensis cribripennis</strong> (LeConte, 1859)</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>July 4–Sept 21</td>
<td>N, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trachysida aspera aspera</strong> (LeConte, 1873)</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>May 21–July 30</td>
<td>C, N, SE, SC, WC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Typocerus serraticornis</strong> Linsley and Chemsak, 1976</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>May 25–May 29</td>
<td>SW (Owyhee)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Xestoleptura crassicornis</strong> (LeConte, 1873)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>July 18–Sept 12</td>
<td>WC (Valley)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Xestoleptura crassipes</strong> (LeConte, 1850)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>June 16–Sept 23</td>
<td>N, SW, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Xestoleptura tibialis</strong> (LeConte, 1850)</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>June 27–Sept 20</td>
<td>C, E, N, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lamiinae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Acanthocinus obliquus</strong> (LeConte, 1862)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>N, SC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hyperplatys aspersa</strong> (Say, 1824)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>July 19–July 25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mecas bicallosa</strong> Martin, 1924</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>June 3–July 30</td>
<td>C, E, SC, SE, SW, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Monolema semipunctatum</strong> LeConte, 1852</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>July 5–Sept 8</td>
<td>SC (Cassia)</td>
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<td><strong>Monochamus clamosus</strong> (Drury, 1773)</td>
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<td>June 29–Aug 12</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Monochamus obtusus obtusus</strong> Casey, 1891</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Aug. 30–Sept 10</td>
<td>N (Clearwater)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Monochamus scutellatus</strong> (Say, 1824)</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>May 28–Oct 5</td>
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<td><strong>Oberea erythrocephala</strong> (Schrank, 1776)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>July 23–Aug 4</td>
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<td><strong>Oberea euphorbiae</strong> (Germar, 1813)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>May 14–July 31</td>
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<td><strong>Pogonocherus mixtus</strong> Haldeman, 1847</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July 13–July 28</td>
<td>C, N</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pogonocherus propinquus</strong> Fall, 1910</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>June 27–Sept 26</td>
<td>N (Shoshone, Wallace)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poliaenus oregonus</strong> (LeConte, 1861)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>May 11–June 30</td>
<td>N, WC</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Saperda calcarata</strong> Say, 1824</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>July 28–Aug 20</td>
<td>E (Bingham)</td>
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<td><strong>Saperda horni</strong> Joutel, 1902</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>N (Blaine)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Saperda inornata</strong> Say, 1824</td>
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<td>March ?–July ?</td>
<td>Heffern (1998)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Saperda moesta tulari</strong> Felt and Joutel, 1904</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>March 23–July 6</td>
<td>N, SC, SW, WC</td>
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<td><strong>Saperda tridentata</strong> Olivier, 1795</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>June ?</td>
<td>N (Latah)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Tetraopes annulatus</strong> LeConte, 1847</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>Heffern (1998)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tetraopes femoratus</strong> LeConte, 1847</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>June 12–Sept 12</td>
<td>C, E, N, SC, SE, SW, WC</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<sup>a</sup>Number of adults examined by the authors.

<sup>b</sup>Period of adult occurrence, excluding “winter” reared specimens; missing dates noted with “?”

<sup>c</sup>Idaho regions and associated counties; some species noted as literature records only:

C (Central) = Blaine, Butte, Camas, Custer, Lemhi

E (East) = Bingham, Bonneville, Clark, Fremont, Jefferson, Madison, Teton

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SC (South Central) = Cassia, Gooding, Jerome, Lincoln, Minidoka, Twin Falls

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SW (South West) = Ada, Canyon, Elmore, Owyhee

WC (West Central) = Adams, Boise, Gem, Idaho, Payette, Valley, Washington

<sup>d</sup>Dates reared from larval host.

<sup>e</sup>Two subspecies are found in Idaho: C. coralinus coralinus LeConte, 1862 and C. coralinus obfuscipennis Chemsak and Linsley, 1959.

<sup>f</sup>Two subspecies are found in Idaho: C. discoideus discoideus (Say, 1824) and C. discoideus blandi Casey, 1893.

<sup>g</sup>Three subspecies are found in Idaho: C. hirtipes hirtipes LeConte, 1874, C. hirtipes allgewahri LeConte, 1878 (Fig. 1), and C. hirtipes nigripennis Chemsak and Linsley, 1959.

<sup>h</sup>Two subspecies are found in Idaho: M. clamosus clamosus (LeConte, 1852) and M. clamosus nevadensis Dillon and Dillon, 1941.

<sup>i</sup>Two subspecies are found in Idaho: M. scutellatus scutellatus (Say, 1824) and M. scutellatus oregonensis LeConte, 1873.

<sup>j</sup>Santos-Silva et al. (2016); no specimens observed by us.

<sup>k</sup>Turnbow (1984); no specimens observed by us.
number of specimens observed, can be expected to provide a more realistic representation of adult phenology and distribution.

The state was divided into seven geographical regions (Fig. 2), and specimen label data were used to assign individual beetles to a region. If a species was collected from only one region, then the county name(s) is (are) also provided for that species. Regions and their respective counties are as follows:

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**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Longhorned beetles in the Idaho WFBC collection were first collected by O. O. Huellman in 1915, mostly in the northern counties. Collecting intensified during the latter half of the 20th century, primarily with the efforts of M. M. Furniss, K. E. Gibson, A. R. Gittens, D. S. Horning, Jr., H. C. Manis, R. L. Penrose, R. W. Portman, P. Rice, and R. L. Westcott. However, the bounty of longhorned beetle data—richness of species, abundance of specimens, and ecological information—came from W. F. Barr during the 1960s-1990s, and after whom the University of Idaho collection is named. His pursuit of Coleoptera in Idaho was both prodigious and exemplary (Westcott and Merickel 2012), and the University of Idaho collection is named. His W. F. Barr during the 1960s.

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**Acmaeops pratensis** (Laicharting, 1784)

Linsley and Chemsak (1972) record the species from flowers of plants in 14 genera. In northern Idaho near the Canadian border, adults were collected on two plants representing **NEW FLOWER HOST RECORDS**:

**NEW FLOWER HOST RECORDS**:


**Brachysomida atra** (LeConte, 1850)


**Brachysomida californica** (LeConte, 1851)

One specimen was collected in Adams Co., 2 mi. SW Mesa, 13-VI-1971, D. E. Foster. Linsley and Chemsak (1972) record the distribution as Washington and Oregon to central California. The single Idaho specimen was identified by the late Frank Hovore and represents a **NEW STATE RECORD** for Idaho.

**Cortodera subpilosa** (LeConte, 1850)

Adults have been collected from flowers of *Achillea*, *Balsamorhiza*, *Lithospermum*, *Lomatium*, *Phacelia*, *Rosa*, and *Wyethia* (Linsley and Chemsak 1972). Additional specimens have been taken in Benewah Co., Plummer, 26-VI-1967, on flowers of *Ranunculus*, A. R. Gittens, (9); and Butte Co., Craters of the Moon Nat’l Monument, 7-VII-1967, flowers of *Cirsium*, (1), and *Eriogonum heracleoides*, (1), D. S. and C. J. Horning. These two collections represent **NEW FLOWER HOST RECORDS**.

**Necydalinae**

**Necydalis diversicollis diversicollis** Schaeffer, 1932

The known range of this species is the Rocky Mountains to Utah and coastal British Columbia to Monterey, California (Linsley and Chemsak 1972). Two adults were collected in Elmore Co., 9 mi. N Mountain Home, 16-VI-1957, W. F. Barr, (1); and Washington Co., Weiser, 8-VII-1977, A. R. Gittens, (1). These represent a **NEW STATE RECORD** for Idaho.

**Lepturinae**

**Acmaeops pratensis** (Laicharting, 1784)

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Fig. 2. Map of Idaho and designated regions.
Grammoptera subargentata (Kirby, 1837)
This is an abundant species in Idaho and occurs statewide. Adults are polyphagous and have been recorded on flowers of plants in 13 genera (Linsley and Chemsak 1976). The following collections represent NEW FLOWER HOST RECORDS: Butte Co., Craters of the Moon Nat’l. Monument, 23-VI-1965, *Ericameria nauseosa*, D. S. Horning, Jr., (1); and Canyon Co., 0.5 mi. S Middleton, 30-VI-1961, *Heracleum*, A. R. Gittens, (1).

Judolia gaurotoides gaurotoides (Casey, 1893)

Judolia montivagans montivagans (Couper, 1864)
This species is widespread throughout boreal North America, and adults have been collected on flowers of plants in 13 genera (Linsley and Chemsak 1976). Adults were collected in northern Idaho, Boundary Co., 13 mi. W Naples, Ruby Pass, 9-VII-1968, on *Rubus* parviflorus, W. F. Barr, (3), 4.5 mi. W Copeland, 27-VII-1977, on flowers of *Melilotus alba*, A. R. Gittens, (4); Latah Co., Giant White Pine Campground, 20-VI-1988, on *Ceanothus* blooms, M. E. Rice, (1). These collections represent NEW FLOWER HOST RECORDS.

Leptalia macilentula (Mannerheim, 1853)
This species occurs along the Pacific coast from California, Oregon, Washington, and north to southwestern Alaska, and adults have been collected on flowers of *Ceanothus, Ribes, Rosa*, and *Rubus* (Linsley and Chemsak 1972). A single specimen was collected in Idaho Co., 15 mi. W Lolo Pass, 16-VII-1966, D. S. Horning, Jr. and represents a NEW STATE RECORD for Idaho.

Leptalia plagifera LeConte, 1873
The Rocky Mountains to British Columbia and the southern Sierra Nevada is the range given for this species by Linsley and Chemsak (1976). Heffern (1998) stated that Idaho was among the published records for this species. However, we are not aware of any specific literature records documenting this species from Idaho. Its presence in the state is confirmed by three adults collected in Adams Co., 8 mi. N New Meadows, 10-VII-1967, A. R. Gittens, (1); and Valley Co., Krassel, 2/3-VII-1957, on flower, M. M. Furniss, (2).

Leptura propinqua Bland, 1865
Linsley and Chemsak (1976) list eight genera of flowering plants upon which this species has been collected. An additional specimen was collected in northern Idaho, Boundary Co., 13 mi. W Naples, Ruby Pass, 9-VII-1968, on *Sambucus* blooms, W. F. Barr, (1). This collection represents a NEW FLOWER HOST RECORD.

Piodes coriacea LeConte, 1850
Linsley and Chemsak (1972) give the range for this species as the Pacific Northwest, including Idaho, and the flight period as May and June. It is a very rarely collected species as evidenced by the single specimen in the WFBM. This adult was collected in Canyon Co., Parma, 4-IV-1932, H. P. Lanchester. This April collection date expands the known flight period by nearly a full month and begins earlier in the spring than previously reported.

Pseudogaurotina cressoni cressoni (Bland, 1864)
This species has been collected on flowers of *Heracleum, Lonicera, Ranunculus, Rosa*, and *Xerophyllum* (Linsley and Chemsak 1972). Seven adults were collected in Latah Co., Giant White Pine Campground, 23-VI-1988, on *Rubus parviflorus* blooms, M. E. Rice. These beetles represent a NEW FLOWER HOST RECORD.

Stenocorus nubifer (LeConte, 1859)
The reported range for this species includes Montana and states along the Pacific coast, but it was not known from Idaho (Linsley and Chemsak 1972). A single specimen was collected in Fremont Co., Targhee National Forest, Swan Lake, 25-VI-1966, L. S. Hawkins, Jr. and represents a NEW STATE RECORD for Idaho.

Stenocorus vestitus (Haldeman, 1847)
This species is known from British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Utah, and California (Linsley and Chemsak 1972). Eight adults were collected in Adams Co., Council, 1-VI-1961, on flowers of *Eriogonum*, A. R. Gittens, (5); Owyhee Co., 6 mi SE Grasmere, 6-VII-1965, R. L. Westcott, (1); and Washington Co., Midvale, 3-V-1956, on flowers of *Eriogonum*, H. C. Manis, (2). These specimens represent a NEW STATE RECORD for Idaho.

Trachysida aspera aspera (LeConte, 1873)
Linsley and Chemsak (1976) record the adults on flowers of *Heracleum* and *Achillea*. One adult was collected in Latah Co., Giant White Pine Campground, 20-VI-1988, on blooming *Ceanothus,*
M. E. Rice. This represents a NEW FLOWER HOST RECORD.

Cerambycinae

Batyle ignicollis ignicollis (Say, 1824)
Three adults of this bright red and black species were collected in southern Idaho, Cassia Co., 6 mi. NE Malta, 11-VIII-1953, on Atriplex confertifolia, T. B. O’Connell. The reported range is Ohio, Missouri, and Texas westward to Colorado and Montana (Linsley 1962). The Idaho specimens represent a NEW STATE RECORD.

Callidium antennatum hesperum Casey, 1912
This species occurs in Oregon, Washington, Utah, Wyoming and several other states but has not been documented from Idaho (Linsley 1964). Eighteen specimens were collected at several locations in Latah Co. including Paradise Ridge, 7-V-1932, J. Gillett, (8); Cedar Mtn., 9-VI-1935, K. E. Gibson, (1); and Moscow Mtn., 7-IX-1965, M. M. Furniss, (1). These adults represent a NEW STATE RECORD for Idaho.

Callidium cicatricosum Mannerheim, 1853
Linsley (1964) records this species from Alaska to Oregon and the northern Rocky Mountains. Heffern (1998) included Idaho in the distribution of this species, apparently based on examination of specimens but without further information. We are not aware of other literature records from Idaho. However, its presence in the state is confirmed by four specimens from northern Idaho, all collected in Latah Co. as follows: Moscow, no date (probably early 1900s), J. M. Aldrich (1); Moscow Mtn., 17-VII-1981, on Achillea, W. F. Barr, (2), University of Idaho Experiment Forest, Flat Creek, 2-VI-2004, P. M. Callahan, ex. Japanese beetle trap in topped Pinus ponderosa, (1).

Haplidus testaceus LeConte, 1873
Linsley (1962) notes that this species is a “typical Great Basin species.” A single specimen was taken in southwestern Idaho, Boise Co., Horseshoe Bend, V-1955, W. Roe. This represents a NEW STATE RECORD for Idaho.

Megacyllene robiniae (Forster, 1771)
This species is intimately associated with the larval host black locust, Robinia pseudoacacia L., and occurs throughout the eastern USA and Great Plains (Linsley 1964). More recently, it appears to have spread, either naturally or through introduction, into areas where black locust has been planted as an ornamental such as into south-central Montana (Hart et al. 2013) and Oregon (Westcott et al. 2006). Heffern (1998) included Idaho in the distribution of this species, apparently based on examination of specimens but without further information. We are not aware of other literature records from Idaho. However, its presence in the state is confirmed by adults collected in extreme northern and southern Idaho at Bannock Co., Pocatello, 19-VI-1968, R. L. Penrose, (3), Bonner Co., Priest Lake, 25-VII-1969, V. Maag, (1); Canyon Co., Nampa, IX-15-1980, C. R. Baird (9); Latah Co., 2 mi. S Moscow, IX-15-2008, F. W. Merickel, (2); and Twin Falls Co., Filer, 16-IX-1970, D. W. Sutherland, (8).

Meriellum proteus (Kirby, 1837)
In western North America, this species has been collected in Alaska southward to British Columbia and Colorado (Linsley 1964). Heffern (1998) included Idaho in the distribution of this species, apparently based on examination of specimens but without further information. We are not aware of other literature records from Idaho; however, its
presence in the state is confirmed by a single adult collected in Latah Co., Moscow, Moscow Mtn., 1-VIII-1953, R. Abbott.

*Molorchus longicollis* LeConte, 1873


**Phymatodes dimidiatus** (Kirby, 1837)

Linsley (1964) noted that this species has a wide distribution from Lake Superior to northern California and northward to Alaska. Heffern (1998) included Idaho in the distribution of the species, apparently based on examination of specimens but without further information. We are not aware of other literature records from Idaho. However, its presence in the state is confirmed by 16 adults collected in Adams Co., Bear, 8-VII-1951, W. F. Barr, (1); Benewah Co., Rocky Point, 25-VII-1964, R. W. Portman, (10); Bingham Co., Aberdeen, 26-VII-no year, A. R. Gittens, (1); Idaho Co., Ferdinand, 8-VII-1959, W. F. Barr, (1); Kootenai Co., Cour-de-Alene, 30-VII-1942, K. E. Gibson, (1); Latah Co., Moscow, 9-VI-1965, H. C. Manis, (1); and Shoshone Co., Wallace, 24-VII-1915, O. Huellman, (1).

**Phymatodes hirtellus** (LeConte, 1873)

The reported range of this species is the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast (Linsley 1964). Eleven adults represent a **NEW STATE RECORD** and were collected in Idaho Co., Slate Lake Research Station, 9-VI-1951, W. F. Barr, (1); Latah Co., Deary, 27-V-1949, A. J. Walz, (1), and Potlatch, 17-V-1958, E. C. Clark, (1); Nez Perce Co., Lenor, 19-V-1937, R. W. Every, (1); and Valley Co., 6 mi. N No Business Lookout, 17-VII-1969, W. F. Barr, (1), and Cascade, 21-VI-1950, R. W. Portman, (6).

**Phymatodes maculicollis** LeConte, 1878

The reported range of this species is from Lake Superior to British Columbia and the Pacific coast to central coastal California. Heffern (1998) included Idaho in the distribution of the species, apparently based on examination of specimens but without further information. We are not aware of other literature records from Idaho. However, its presence in the state is confirmed by two specimens collected in Latah Co., Moscow, IV-1995, reared *Picea abies*, M. M. Furniss, (2) and representing a **NEW LARVAL HOST RECORD**.

**Phymatodes nigerrimus** Van Dyke, 1920

Linsley (1964) noted that this species was rare in collections. It has been recorded only from California. One specimen was taken in Latah Co., Moscow Mtn., 29-VI-1918, A. L. Melander. The specimen is in the entomology collection of Washington State University, Pullman. This singular specimen represents a **NEW STATE RECORD** for Idaho.

**Phymatodes nitidus** LeConte, 1874

Linsley (1964) records this species from British Columbia south to California. A single specimen collected in Latah Co., Moscow, 9-VII-1961, W. F. Barr represents a **NEW STATE RECORD** for Idaho.

**Phymatodes vilitatis** Linsley, 1940

Linsley (1964) records this species from Oregon to southern California. A single specimen collected in Latah Co., Moscow, 30-V-1931, P. Rice represents a **NEW STATE RECORD** for Idaho.

**Poecilobrium chalybeum** (LeConte, 1873)

This is another species that occurs throughout western North America from British Columbia, south to California, and east to the Rocky Mountains to Colorado (Linsley 1963). Heffern (1998) included Idaho in the distribution of the species, apparently based on examination of specimens but without further information. We are not aware of other literature records from Idaho. However, its presence in the state is confirmed by five adults collected in Cassia Co., Elba-Basin Pass, 5-VII-1965, A. R. Gittens, (1), 8 mi. W. Elba, 5-VI-1969, *Artemisia tridentata*, S. M. Hogue, (1); Franklin Co., 20 mi. NE Preston, 4-VII-1966, R. L. Penrose, (1); Latah Co., Moscow, Paradise Ridge, 23-VI-1930, 3,000', P. Rice, (1); and Lemhi Co., 5 mi. NE Leadore, 5-VII-1953, W. F. Barr, (1).

**Xylocrìus agassizii** (LeConte, 1861)

The larval host of this rare species is gooseberry, *Ribes* spp., and its distribution is the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific coast (Linsley 1964). Heffern (1998) included Idaho in the distribution of the species, apparently based on examination of specimens but without further information. We are not aware of other literature records from Idaho. However, its presence in the state is confirmed by four specimens collected in Latah Co., Moscow, 19-V-1928, 2,750’, no collector name, (1); Moscow Mtn. 18-V-1955, R. C. Carlstrom, (1); and Paradise Co., 16-V-1945, R. C. Carlstrom, (1).


Lamiinae

Saperda horni Joutel, 1902

This species, which infests Salix, occurs along the Pacific coast from British Columbia south to California and inland to Utah (Linsley and Chemsak 1995). A single adult was taken in Blaine Co., Ketchum, 1-VII-1929, no collector, 6,500’, and represents a NEW STATE RECORD for Idaho. The species has not been collected again in Idaho for nearly 85 years.

Saperda tridentata (Olivier, 1795).

This species is common in the deciduous forests of eastern North America and has been found as far west as eastern Montana (Hart et al. 2013). A single specimen was collected in Latah Co., Vasser Meadows, VI-2000, D. Bullock, (1). This represents a NEW STATE RECORD for Idaho.

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