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An Annotated List of the Cerambycidae of Michigan (Coleoptera) Part I, Introduction and the Subfamilies Parandrinae, Prioninae, Spondylinae, Aseminae, and Cerambycinae

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**AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE CERAMBYCIDAE
OF MICHIGAN (COLEOPTERA)
PART I, INTRODUCTION AND THE SUBFAMILIES PARANDRINAE,
PRIONINAE, SPONDYLINAE, ASEMINAE, AND CERAMBYCINAE**

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The Cerambycidae are generally acknowledged as one of the most popular families of Coleoptera, and it is not surprising that they have been collected widely in Michigan. Andrews (1916, 1921, 1929), Hatch (1924), Hubbard and Schwarz (1878), and Wickham (1895), included Cerambycidae in published lists of insects from various localities in the state. The present list, however, is the first to include records of collections made throughout Michigan. Some regions of the state have been rather thoroughly collected, particularly the southeastern counties. Collecting throughout Michigan has been sufficient to consider this list as essentially complete, although continued studies in the southwestern Lower Peninsula and the western Upper Peninsula will undoubtedly add a few species to the records.

The present list is based upon specimens in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ), the Entomology Museum of Michigan State University (MSUC), my own collection (DCLG), and specimens that have been loaned to me by various individual collectors. The extensive collections of Michigan Coleoptera formed by A. W. Andrews and R. R. Dreisbach have been distributed among both university museums, and account for the major part of our records of Michigan Cerambycidae.

Distribution data for each species are based upon county records, and are shown in Figures 2-61. A few species of very limited known distribution have not been plotted in figures. Dates are given for the earliest and latest collections of adults of each species in the state. It should be noted, however, that the early dates of some species may be for adults emerging from firewood stored inside buildings, and not representative of the normal beginning of their flight period.

Brief annotations for each species include recorded host plants and the habits of larvae and adults. For more complete information on the biology of these species, reference should be made to the publications by Craighead (1923), Knoll (1946), and Linsley (1961, 1962, 1962a, 1963, 1964). Keys for the identification of adults of the subfamilies Parandrinae, Prioninae, Spondylinae, and Aseminae, can be found in Linsley (1962), and for adults of the subfamily Cerambycinae in Linsley (1962a, 1963, 1964).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank Dr. I. J. Cantrall, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, for the encouragement and assistance he has given me in the collection and study of Cerambycidae and in the preparation of this list. I also thank Dr. Cantrall and Dr. T. H. Hubbell, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, and Dr. R. L. Fischer, Department of Entomology, Michigan State University, for access to the collections under their care. I have been assisted by the donation or loan of specimens of Michigan Cerambycidae by a number of collectors, including Dr. R. W. Hodges, Mr. R. D. Ward, Miss N. M. Wells, and Mr. D. K. Young.

Family CERAMBYCIDAE
Subfamily PARANDRINAE
Genus PARANDRA Latreille

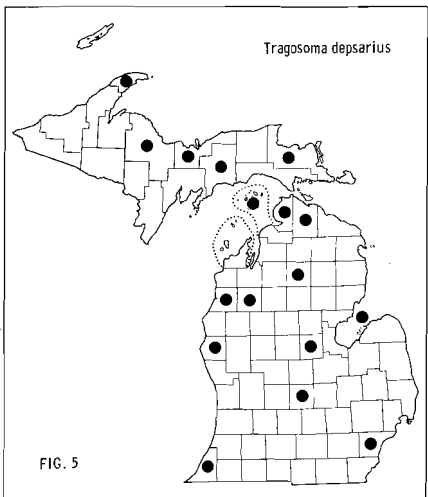
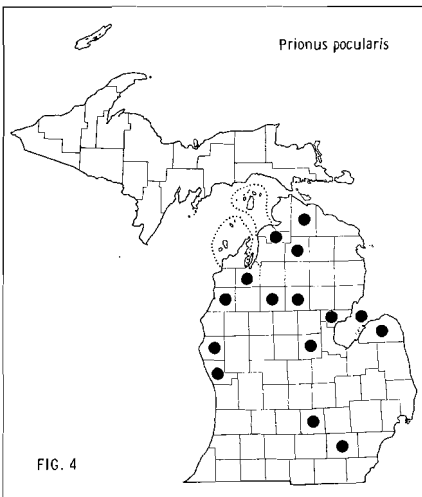
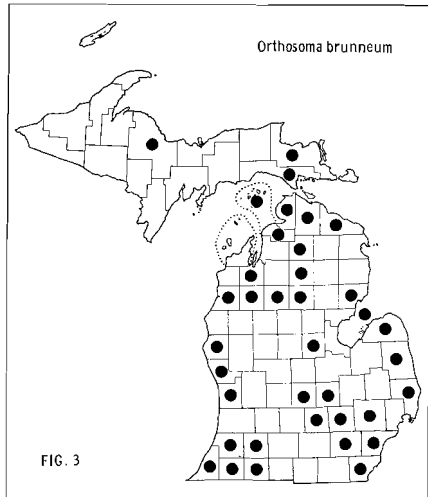
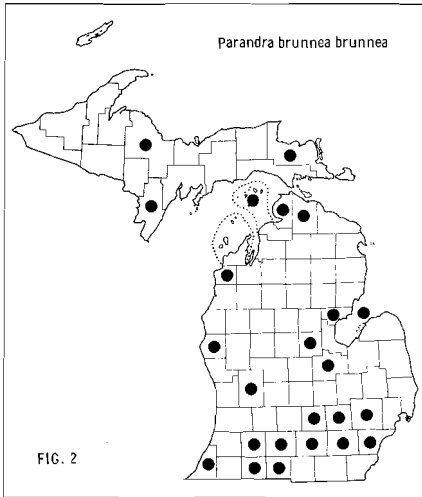
brunnea brunnea (Fabricius) 1798. (Fig. 2). July 14 to September 21. Larvae feed in the decayed heartwood of a great variety of hardwoods and may attack moist structural timber. This species may cause severe injury to living trees of which the heartwood has been exposed. Adults may be found around logs in moist situations, or chopped from decayed logs and cavities in trees.



Fig. 1. The counties of the State of Michigan.

Subfamily PRIONINAE
Genus ORTHOSOMA Audinet-Serville

brunneum (Forster) 1771. (Fig. 3). June 16 to September 28. Larvae feed in a variety of decayed hardwoods and conifers and may attack moist structural timber. Adults are frequently attracted to lights.



Genus **PRIONUS** Geoffroy

laticollis (Drury) 1773. Andrews (1916) recorded this species from the Charity Islands, but his specimen is *Prionus pocularis* (UMMZ). The only Michigan record is a single specimen from Ingham County, August 23 (MSUC). It is possible that this is an accidental introduction, and that this species does not occur otherwise in the state. The larvae feed in the roots of living hardwoods, including fruit trees, shrubs, and grape vines, and might be introduced with nursery stock. Adults are attracted to lights.

pocularis Dalman 1817. (Fig. 4). May 23 to August 15. Larvae feed in decayed pine logs and stumps and pupate in the soil. Adults are attracted to lights.

Genus **TRAGOSOMA** Audinet-Serville

depsarius (Linnaeus) 1767. (Fig. 5). June 22 to August 1. Larvae feed in the decayed sapwood of pine.

Subfamily **SPONDYLINAE**

Genus **SPONDYLIS** Fabricius

upiformis Mannerheim 1843. (Fig. 6). June 12 to July 25. Larvae are thought to feed in the roots of conifers. Adults are diurnal.

Subfamily **ASEMINAE**

Genus **ARHOPALUS** Audinet-Serville

foveicollis (Haldeman) 1847. (Fig. 7). June 18 to August 12. Larvae feed in the bases of dead conifers. Adults are attracted to lights.

rusticus obsoletus (Randall) 1838. (Fig. 8). June 21 to August 23. Habits of larvae and adults are similar to the preceding species.

Genus **ASEMUM** Eschscholtz

striatum (Linnaeus) 1758. (Fig. 9). May 4 to July 31. Larvae feed in recently dead pine trees, and in fresh pine logs and stumps. Adults are diurnal, and also are occasionally attracted to lights.

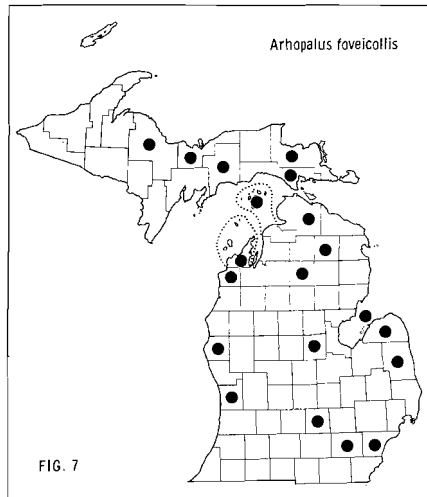
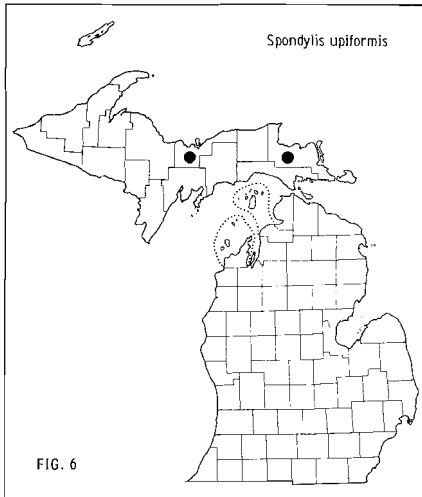
Genus **TETROPIUM** Kirby

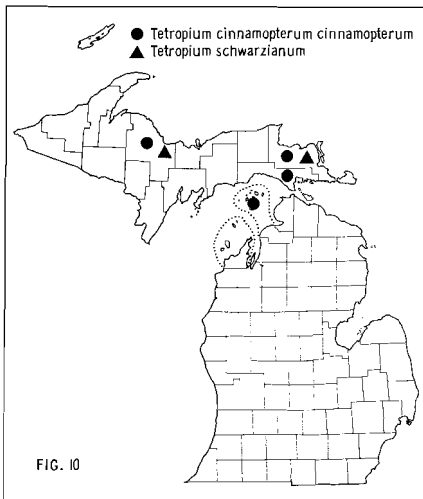
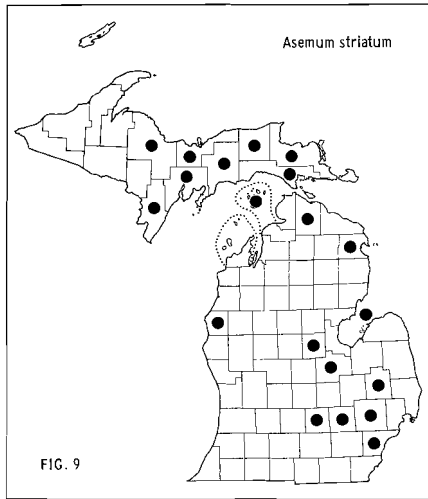
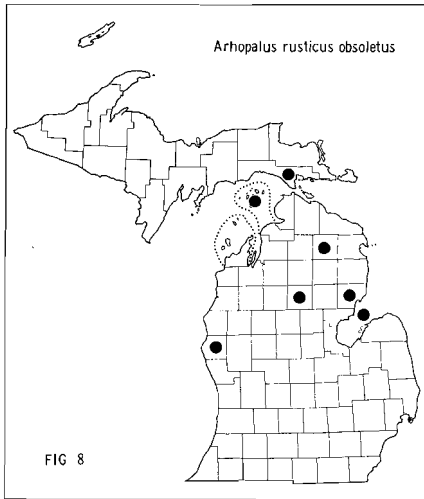
cinnamopterum cinnamopterum Kirby 1837. (Fig. 10). June 19 to July 29. Larvae feed beneath the bark of living and recently dead conifers. Adults have been collected on fresh pine logs at night.

schwarzianum Casey 1891. (Fig. 10). June 27 to July 16. Habits of this species are unknown but are probably similar to the preceding species.

Genus **ATIMIA** Haldeman

confusa confusa (Say) 1826. (Fig. 11). June 20 to August 13. Larvae feed in recently dead juniper.





Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE
Genus *SMODICUM* Haldeman

cucujiforme (Say) 1826. (Fig. 12). July 2 to September 3. Larvae feed in the dry heartwood of a variety of hardwoods. Adults are frequently attracted to lights.

Genus *OEME* Newman

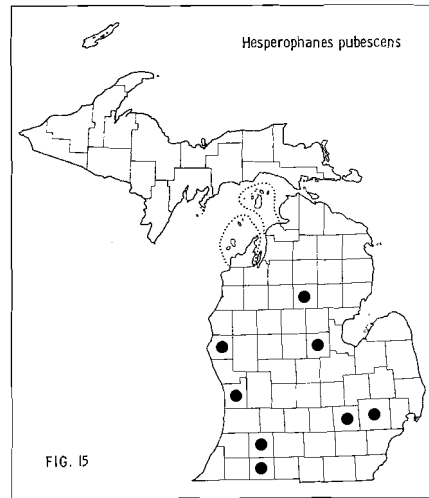
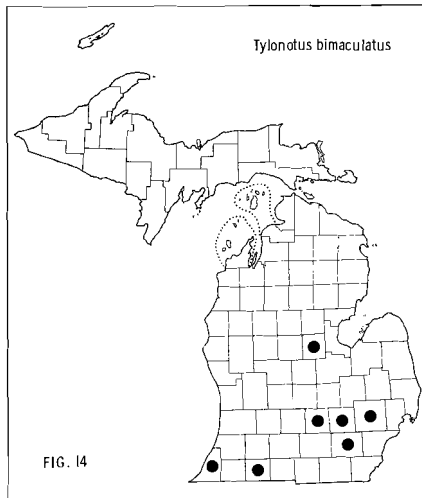
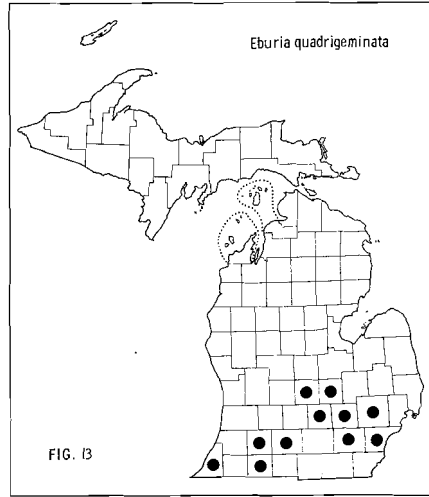
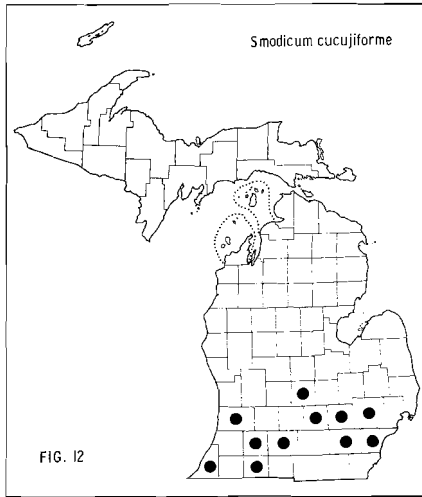
rigida rigida (Say) 1826. Collected in St. Joseph County, July 4 (DCLG). Larvae feed in dead juniper.

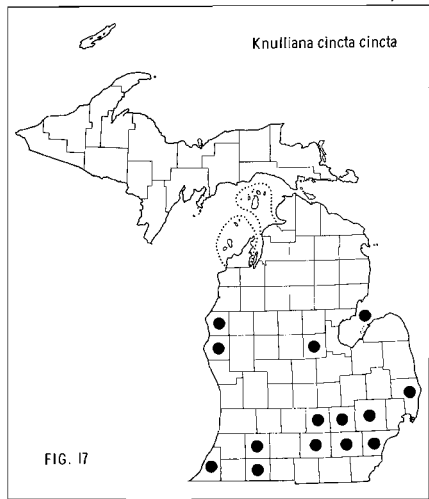
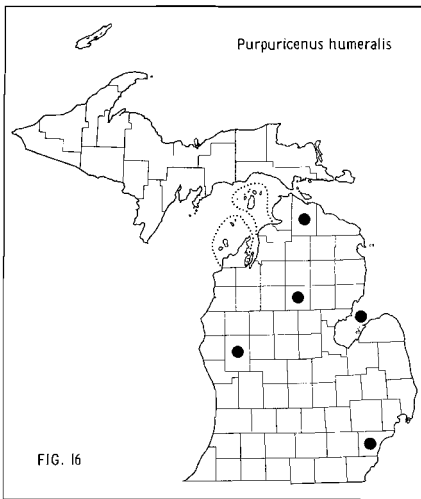
Genus *EBURIA* Audinet-Serville

quadrigeminata (Say) 1826. (Fig. 13). June 27 to August 23. Larvae feed in the dry heartwood of a variety of hardwoods. Occasionally larvae survive in seasoned lumber where their development may be retarded for twenty years or more. The handsome adults attract considerable attention when they emerge from furniture, preceded by quantities of sawdust. Adults are attracted to lights.

Genus *TYLONOTUS* Haldeman

bimaculatus Haldeman 1847. (Fig. 14). June 14 to August 12. Larvae of this species infest living ash, privet, and other hardwoods, severely damaging or killing the host plant. Adults are attracted to lights.





Genus **HESPEROPHANES** Mulsant

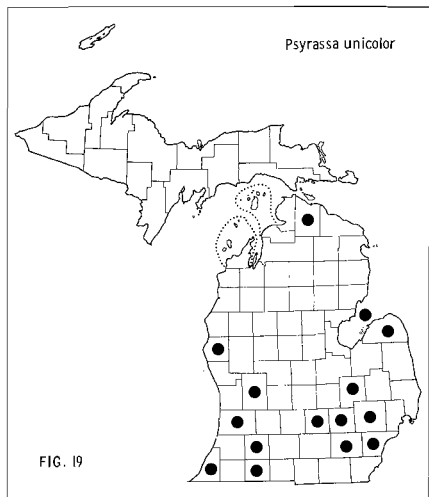
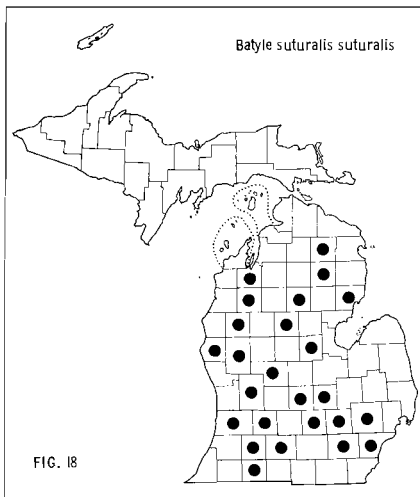
pubescens (Haldeman) 1847. (Fig. 15). July 20 to August 12. Habits of the larvae are unknown. Adults are attracted to lights.

Genus **PURPURICENUS** Dejean

humeralis (Fabricius) 1798. (Fig. 16). June 23 to August 10. Larvae feed in the dead branches of a variety of hardwoods.

Genus **KNULLIANA** Linsley

cincta cincta (Drury) 1773. (Fig. 17). June 4 to July 20. Larvae feed in the dead branches of a variety of hardwoods. Adults are attracted to lights.



Genus **BATYLE** Thomson

suturalis suturalis (Say) 1823. (Fig. 18). June 10 to September 10. Larvae feed in the dead, small branches of oak, chestnut, and hickory. Adults are common on flowers, especially those of wild carrot.

Genus **PSYRASSA** Pascoe

unicolor (Randall) 1838. (Fig. 19). June 13 to August 15. Larvae are twig-pruners, attacking a variety of hardwoods. Adults are attracted to lights.

pertenuis (Casey) 1924. Collected in Oakland County, July 8 (UMMZ). Habits are unknown but presumably similar to the preceding species.

Genus **STENOSPHEMUS** Haldeman

notatus (Oliver) 1795. (Fig. 20). June 12 to September 9. Larvae feed in the dead branches of hickory and hackberry.

Genus **ENAPHALODES** Haldeman

hispicornis (Linnaeus) 1767. (Fig. 21). July 14 to 17. Larvae feed in oak.

rufulus (Haldeman) 1847. (Fig. 22). July 17 to August 28. Larvae feed in the trunks of living oak trees. Adults are attracted to lights.

atomarius (Drury) 1773. (Fig. 23). May 4 to September 12. Larvae feed in stumps or the bases of a variety of dead hardwoods.

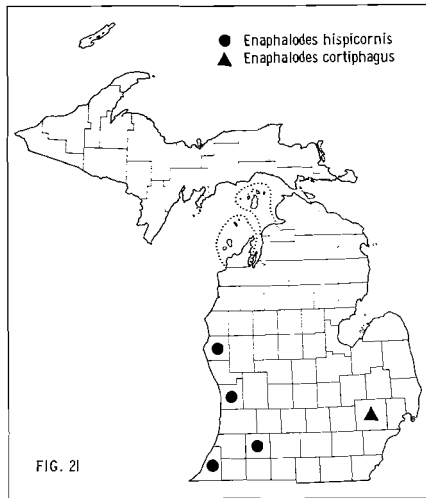
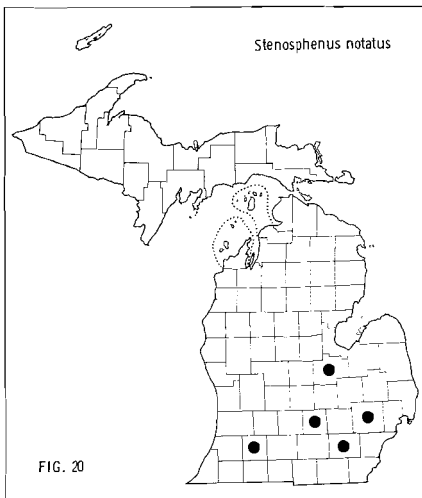
cortiphagus (Craighead) 1923. (Fig. 21). July 26 (UMMZ). Larvae feed beneath the bark of living oak trees.

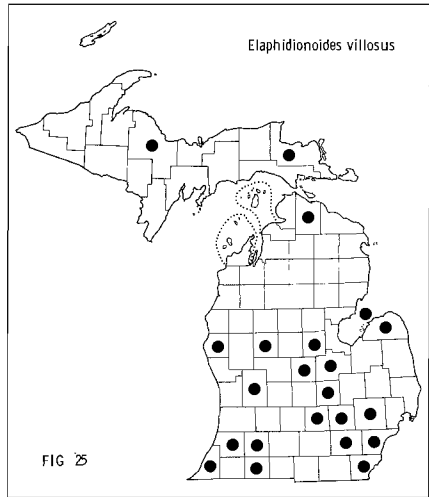
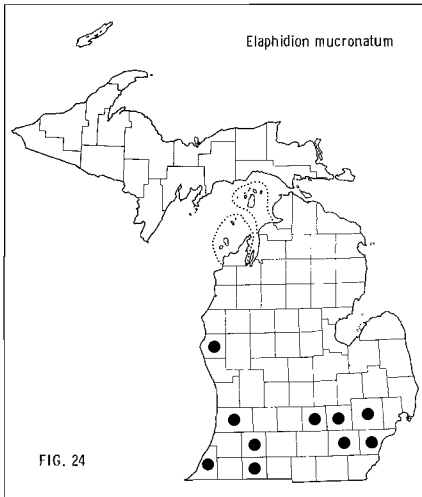
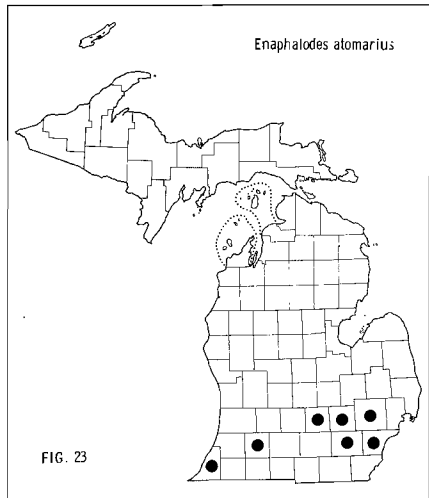
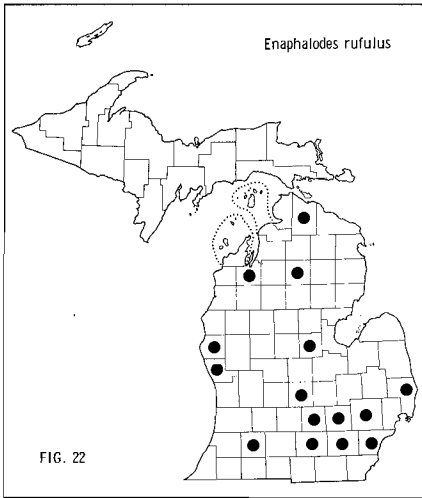
Genus **ELAPHIDION** Audinet-Serville

mucronatum (Say) 1823. (Fig. 24). June 28 to August 3. Larvae feed in the dead branches of hardwoods. Adults are attracted to lights.

Genus **ELAPHIDIONOIDES** Linsley

villosus (Fabricius) 1792. (Fig. 25). April 9 to August 23. Larvae are twig-pruners attacking a variety of hardwoods. Adults are frequently attracted to lights.





parallelus (Newman) 1840. (Fig. 26). April 22 to August 1. Habits are very similar to the preceding species.

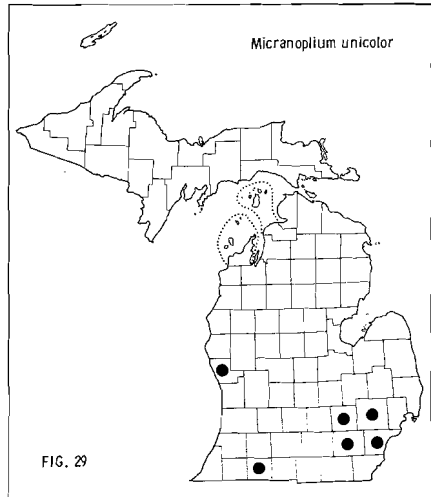
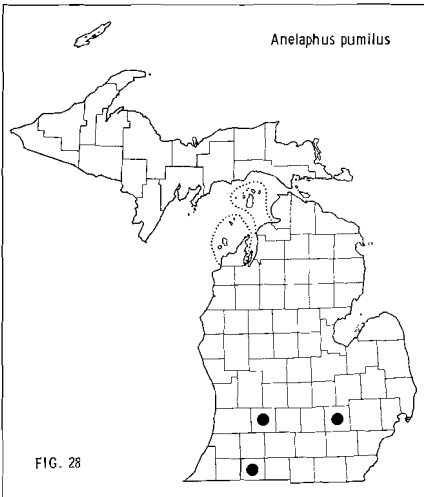
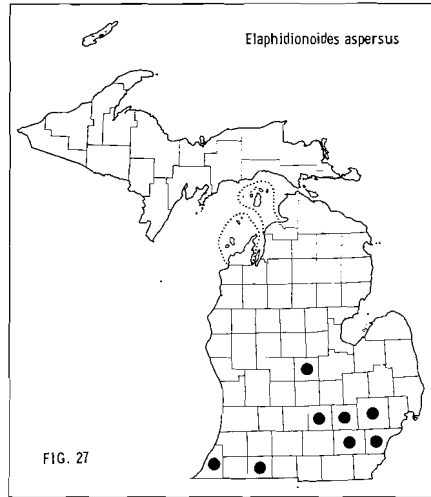
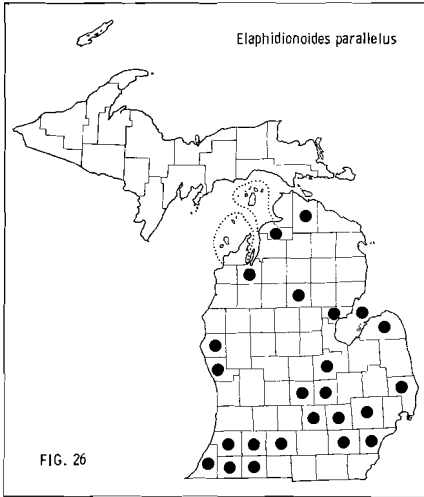
aspersus (Haldeman) 1847. (Fig. 27). May 15 to August 5. Larvae feed in the outer bark of oak and hickory. Adults are attracted to lights.

Genus ANELAPHUS Linsley

pumilus (Newman) 1840. (Fig. 28). May 31 to June 27. Larvae feed in oak, hickory, and other hardwoods. Adults are attracted to lights.

Genus MICRANOPLIUM Linsley

unicolor (Haldeman) 1847. (Fig. 29). May 10 to July 28. Habits of the larvae are unknown. Adults are attracted to lights.



Genus **HETERACHTHES** Newman

pallidus Haldeman 1847. (Fig. 30). June 29 to July 30. Larvae feed in dead hickory and tulip poplar. Adults are attracted to lights.

Genus **OBRIMUM** Dejean

rufulum Gahan 1908. (Fig. 31). July 3 to August 10. Larvae feed in the dead branches of ash. Adults are attracted to lights.

maculatum (Olivier) 1795. Collected in Oakland County, June 26 to August 2. Larvae feed in the dead branches of hardwoods.

Genus **LAMPROPTERUS** Mulsant

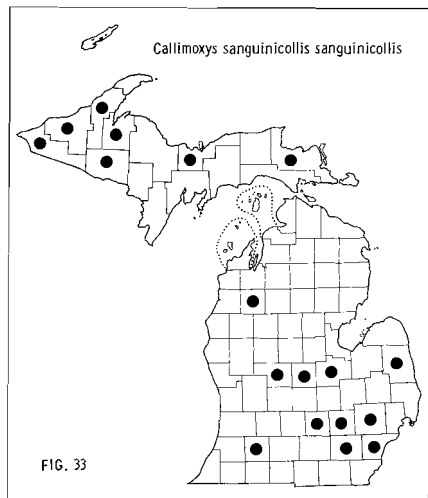
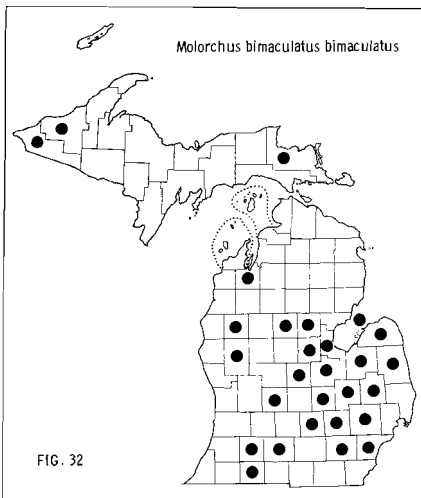
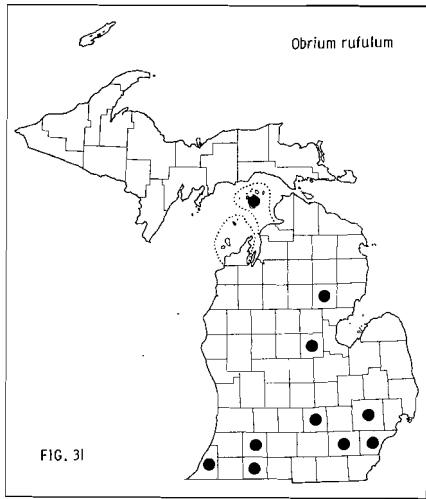
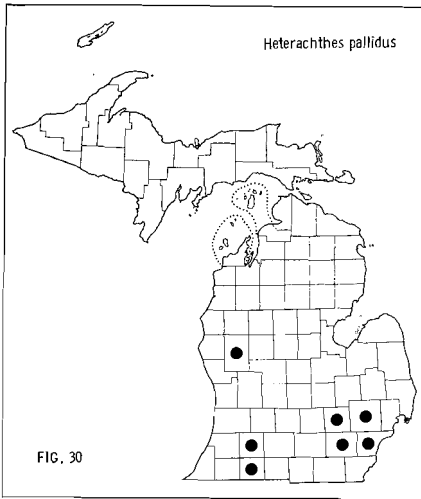
ruficollis (LeConte) 1873. Collected in Oakland County, June 30 (UMMZ). This is apparently an accidental occurrence of this species which is normally found on the Pacific coast.

Genus **MOLORCHUS** Fabricius

bimaculatus bimaculatus Say 1823. (Fig. 32). May 13 to July 27. Larvae feed in the small branches of shrubs and hardwoods. Adults are common on the flowers of trees and shrubs.

Genus **CALLIMOXYs** Kraatz

sanguinicollis sanguinicollis (Oliver) 1795. (Fig. 33). May 4 to July 26. Adults may be found on the flowers of *Cornus*, *Ceanothus*, and other trees and shrubs.



Genus **DRYOBIVS** LeConte

sexnotatus Linsley 1957. Collected in Berrien County, July 20 to August 6 (UMMZ). This rare and beautiful species is associated with the beech-maple forest, where the larvae feed in dead beech, maple, elm, and linden. Adults have been found beneath loose bark on infested trees.

Genus **PRONOCERA** Motschulsky

collaris collaris (Kirby) 1837. (Fig. 34). June 27 to July 27. Adults have been collected from the foliage of poplar and willow, although the larvae feed in the dead branches of pine and spruce.

Genus **HYLOTRUPES** Audinet-Serville

bajulus (Linnaeus) 1758. Collected in Wayne County, June 8 to July 12. This species has been introduced from the Old World. The larvae feed in dead conifers and are known to attack seasoned structural timber.

Genus **SEMANOTUS** Mulsant

ligneus ligneus (Fabricius) 1787. (Fig. 35). May to June 10. The larvae feed in juniper and arborvitae.

Genus **MERIELLUM** Linsley

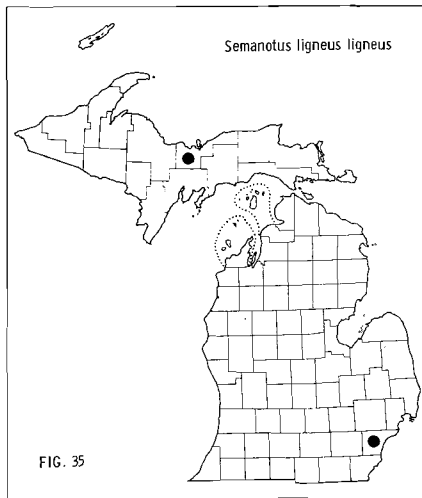
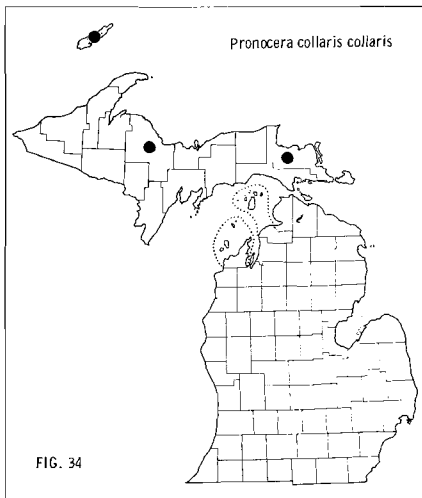
proteus (Kirby) 1837. This boreal species was recorded from Chippewa County by A. W. Andrews (1921). I have not seen his specimen, but this species should occur in the Upper Peninsula and I believe it is a valid record.

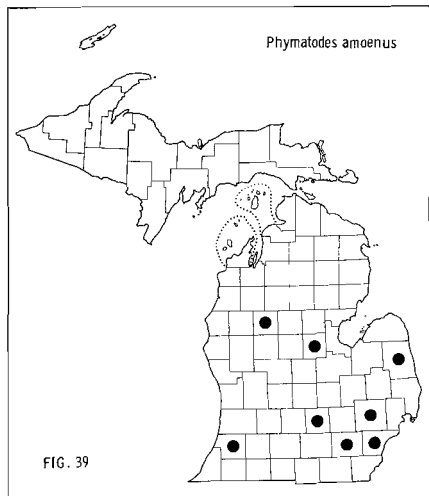
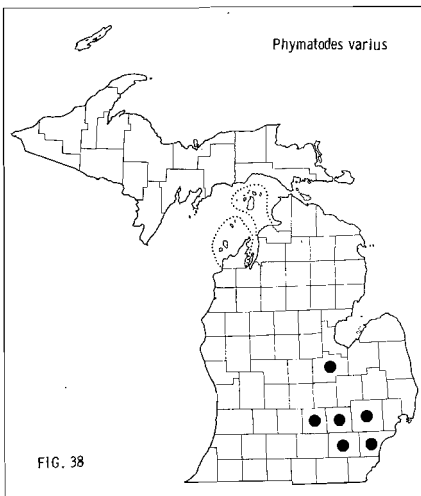
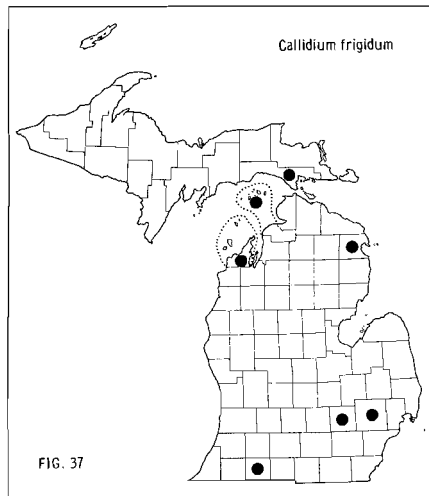
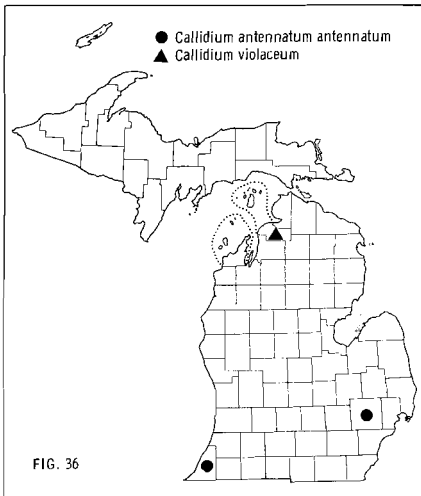
Genus **CALLIDIUM** Mulsant

violaceum (Linnaeus) 1758. (Fig. 36). July 29 and 30 (UMMZ). Larvae feed beneath the bark of dead pine and spruce.

antennatum antennatum Newman 1838. (Fig. 36). April 10 to July 4. Larvae feed in the dead branches of pine.

frigidum Casey 1912. (Fig. 37). May 26 to June 22. Larvae feed in the dead branches of juniper.





Genus PHYMATODES Mulsant

varius (Fabricius) 1776. (Fig. 38). May 16 to July 10. Larvae feed beneath the bark of dead oak and hickory.

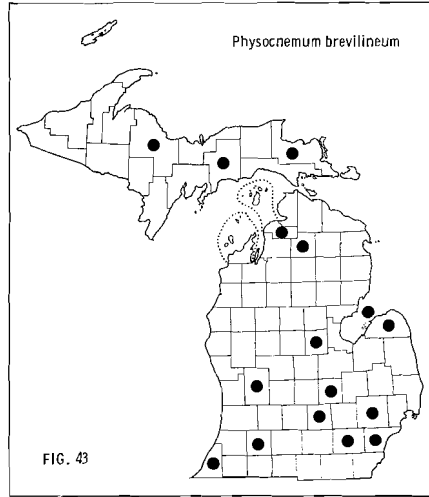
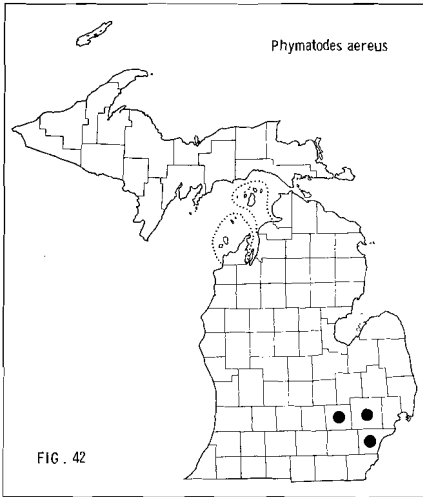
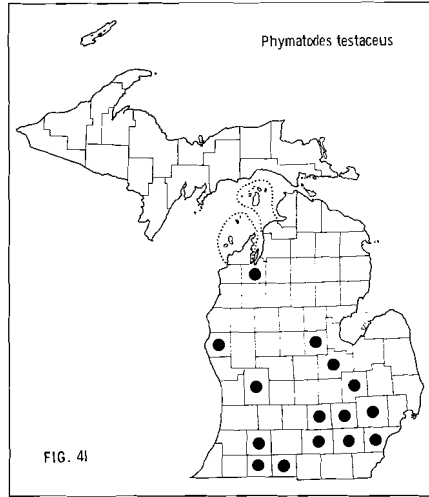
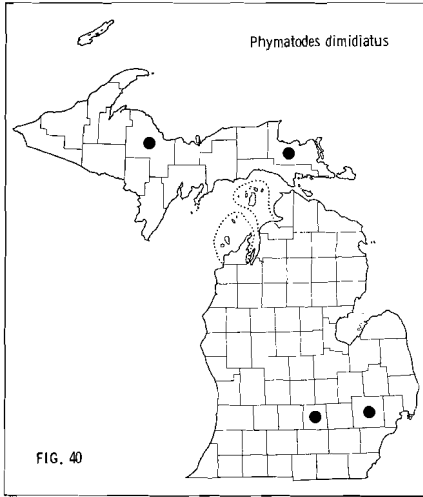
amoenus (Say) 1823. (Fig. 39). April 26 to August 5. Larvae feed in dead grape vines.

dimidiatus (Kirby) 1837. (Fig. 40). May 28 to July 22. Larvae feed in dead spruce, hemlock, and larch.

testaceus (Linnaeus) 1758. (Fig. 41). April 26 to July 12. Larvae feed beneath the bark of a variety of dead conifers and hardwoods.

aereus (Newman) 1838. (Fig. 42). June 28 to July 12. Larvae feed beneath the bark of dead oak and chestnut.

maculicollis LeConte 1878. The type locality of this species is Isle Royale. I have not seen any examples of this species in the collections I have studied. The larvae feed in the branches of dead fir.



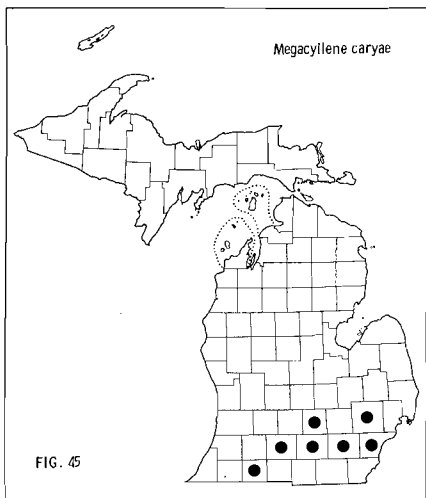
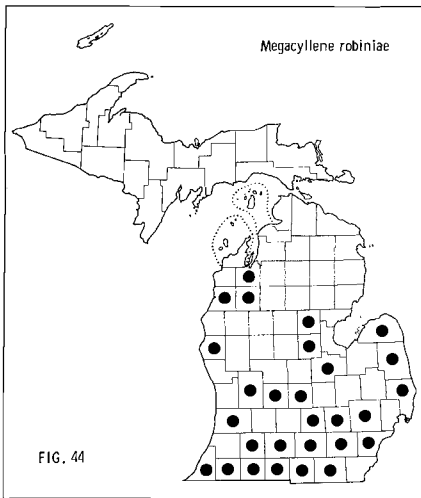
Genus **PHYSOCNEMUM** Haldeman

brevilineum (Say) 1823. (Fig. 43). May 9 to August 25. Larvae feed in the outer bark of living elm. Adults may be collected from the trunks of infested trees.

violaceipenne Hamilton 1896. Collected in Washtenaw County, August 10 (UMMZ). Larvae feed in the dead branches of white oak.

Genus **MEGACYLLENE** Casey

robiniae (Forster) 1771. (Fig. 44). June 30 to October 15. Adults of this species are often abundant on the flowers of goldenrod, and are the only common Cerambycidae in Michigan whose flight period extends into early autumn. The larvae feed in living black locust and frequently cause severe damage.



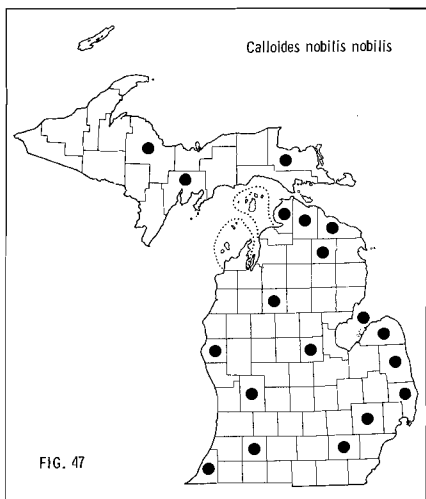
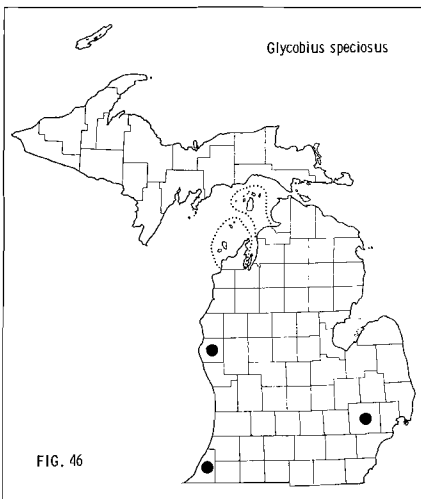
caryae (Gahan) 1908. (Fig. 45). April 4 to June 16. Larvae feed in hickory, walnut, and other hardwoods. Adults may emerge in great numbers from firewood stored in buildings, often alarming unsuspecting homeowners.

Genus **GLYCOBIUS** LeConte

speciosus (Say) 1828. (Fig. 46). June 17 to July 28. The larvae feed in living maple, often killing branches or small trees. The adults are strikingly handsome but rarely collected in Michigan.

Genus **CALLOIDES** LeConte

nobilis nobilis (Harris) 1836. (Fig. 47). June 4 to July 30. Larvae feed in the bases of recently dead ash, oak, and chestnut, eventually boring into the roots.



Genus SAROSESTHES Thomson

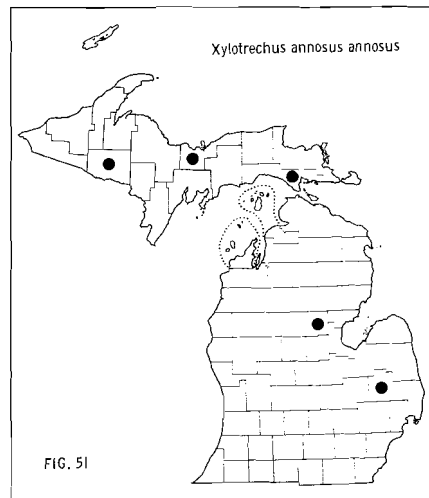
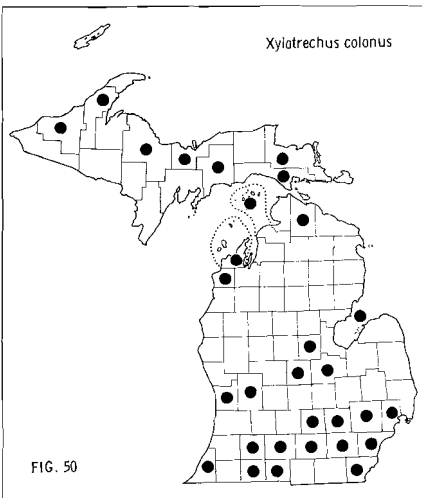
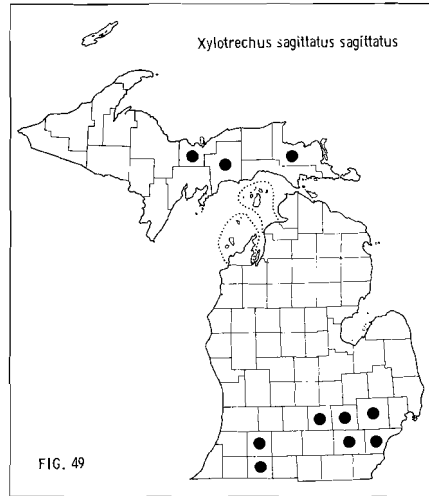
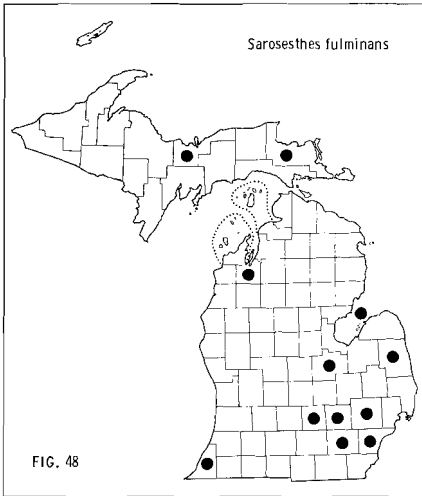
fulminans (Fabricius) 1775. (Fig. 48). April 21 to July 28. Larvae feed in dead oak and other hardwoods.

Genus XYLOTRECHUS Chevrolat

sagittatus sagittatus (Germar) 1821. (Fig. 49). July 2 to September 14. Larvae feed in dead pine and other conifers.

colonus (Fabricius) 1775. (Fig. 50). May 27 to September 15. Larvae feed in a great variety of dead hardwoods. This species is commonly collected, often emerging in great numbers from stored firewood.

annosus annosus (Say) 1827. (Fig. 51). May 30 to July 8. Larvae feed in dying or recently dead poplar and willow.



undulatus (Say) 1824. (Fig. 52). June 9 to August 26. Larvae feed in dead pine and spruce.

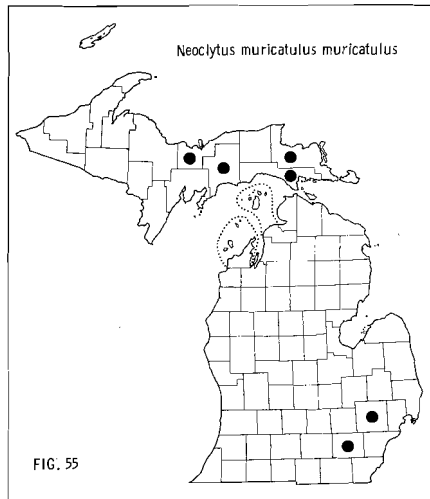
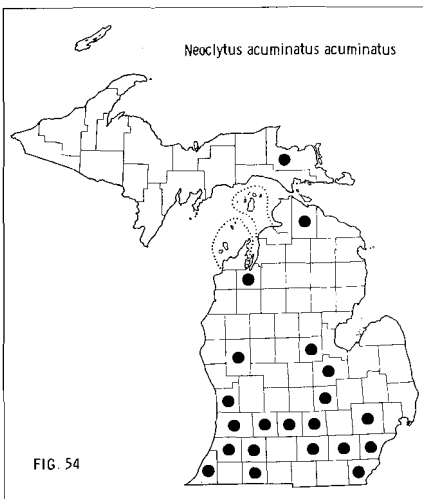
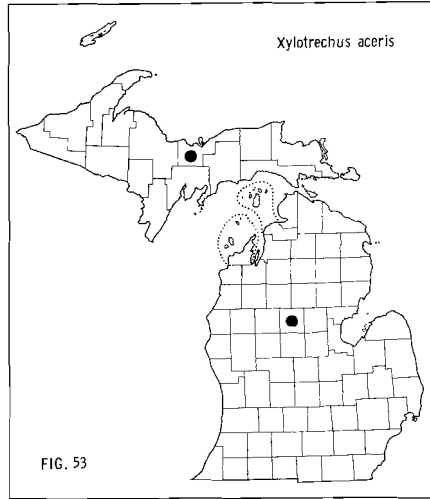
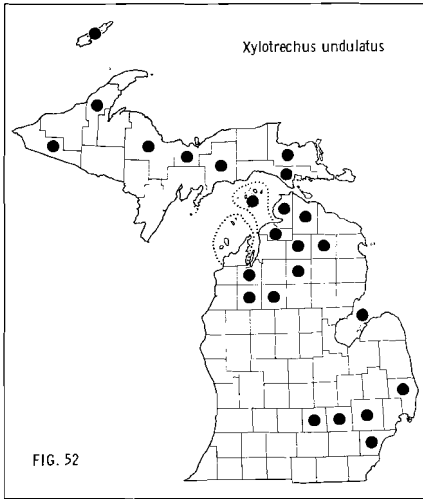
convergens LeConte 1873. Collected in Ingham County, June 20 and 21 (MSUC). Larvae feed in the heartwood of dead hawthorn.

quadrimaculatus (Haldeman) 1847. Collected in Oakland County, July 28 (MSUC). Larvae are branch-pruners that attack living birch, beech, and other hardwoods, sometimes severing branches from one to two inches thick.

aceris Fisher 1916. (Fig. 53). July 24 to August. Larvae feed in the trunks of living maple.

Genus NEOCLYTUS Thomson

scutellaris (Olivier) 1790. Collected in Oakland County, July 10 (MSUC). Larvae feed in dead oak, hickory, elm, and grape.



mucronatus mucronatus (Fabricius) 1775. Collected in Oakland County, July 10 (MSUC).

Larvae feed in dead hickory.

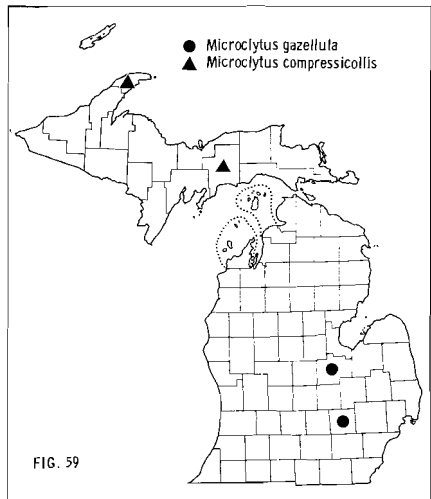
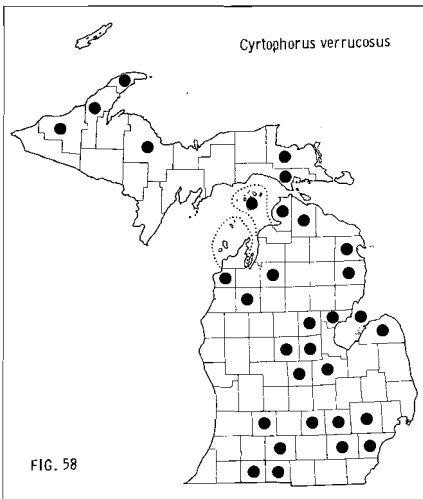
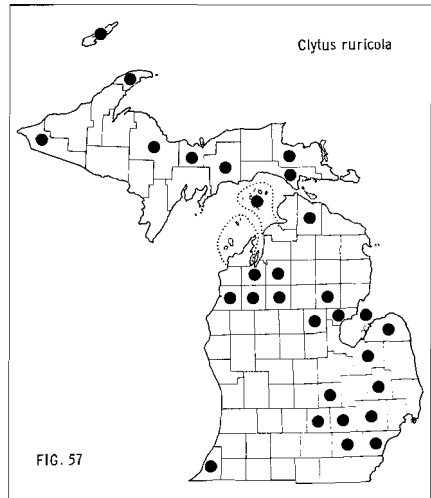
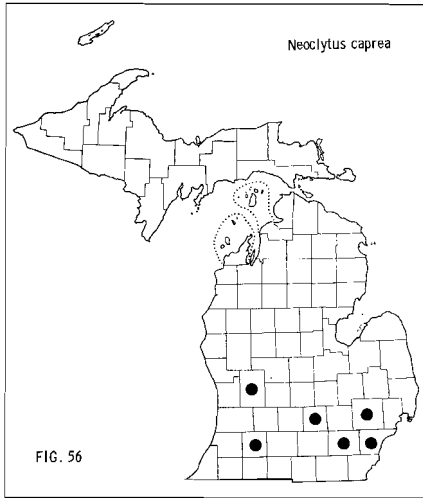
acuminatus acuminatus (Fabricius) 1775. (Fig. 54). May 25 to August 12. Larvae feed in a great variety of hardwoods.

muricatulus muricatulus (Kirby) 1837. (Fig. 55). June 2 to August 3. Larvae feed in dead spruce and larch.

caprea (Say) 1823. (Fig. 56). June 12 to June 20. Larvae feed in recently dead ash, hickory, oak, and other hardwoods.

Genus *CLYTUS* Laicharting

uricola (Olivier) 1795. (Fig. 57). May 10 to August 9. Larvae feed in decayed maple and other hardwoods. Adults may be collected from the flowers of *Cornus*, *Rubus*, and other trees and shrubs.



Genus **CYRTOPHORUS** LeConte

verrucosus (Olivier) 1795. (Fig. 58). May 7 to July 31. Adults of this species are often the first Cerambycidae to be seen in the spring, when they are frequently found on the flowers of *Amelanchier* and other early-blooming trees and shrubs. The larvae feed in a great variety of dead hardwoods.

Genus **MICROCLYTUS** LeConte

gazellula (Haldeman) 1847. (Fig. 59). May 1 to June 10. Larvae feed in the outer bark of living oak and hickory.

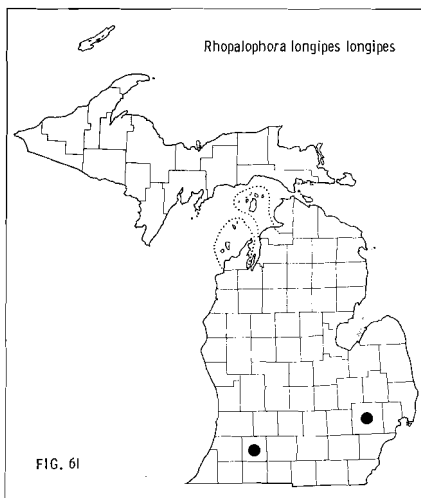
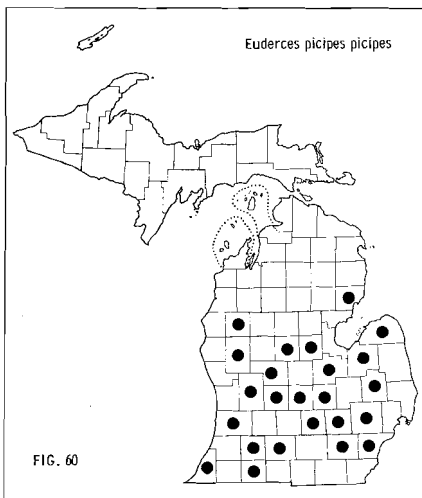
compressicollis (Castelnau and Gory) 1835. (Fig. 59). June 11 to 26. Habits of this species are unknown.

Genus **EUDERCES** LeConte

picipes picipes (Fabricius) 1787. (Fig. 60). May 22 to July 29. Larvae feed in the dead branches of a variety of hardwoods. Adults are common on the flowers of *Ceanothus*, *Rosa*, and many trees, shrubs, and other plants.

Genus **RHOPALOPHORA** Audinet-Serville

longipes longipes (Say) 1823. (Fig. 61). June 19 to July 5. Larvae feed in small dead branches of redbud.



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