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# THE LONGHORN BEETLES (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) OF NEBRASKA, USA: NEW STATE RECORDS, A CHECKLIST OF KNOWN SPECIES, AND DISTRIBUTION MAPS

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## ABSTRACT

One hundred eighty-three species/subspecies of longhorn beetles are recorded from Nebraska, an increase of 19 species since 1971. The greatest number of recent discoveries have come from sites along the Missouri River, especially Indian Cave State Park in southeastern Nebraska, as well as the Pine Ridge at Chadron.

Key Words: Missouri River, Pine Ridge, surveys, wood-boring beetles, Nearctic

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The longhorn beetles (Cerambycidae) are a large, diverse group and a favorite among collectors. There are over 900 species in North America (Turnbow and Thomas 2002). James Baker studied the longhorns of Nebraska for his MSc degree in Entomology at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (Baker 1971). He recorded 164 different species and/or subspecies, although three were not identified to the species level. This is not a surprising number, considering the diversity of habitats in Nebraska, ranging from Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa* Douglas; Pinaceae) forests in the northwestern part of the state, to six different types of prairies, to eastern deciduous forests. Western Nebraska counties share a floral and faunal affinity with the Rocky Mountains and Black Hills, while those of eastern counties are more closely associated with the eastern USA. The state is roughly divided between eastern and western species by the 100<sup>th</sup> meridian (see Ratcliffe and Paulsen (2008) for a more lengthy discussion of the biomes of Nebraska).

Many new collections of cerambycids have been made since Baker (1971). Chadron State College (representing western Nebraska), University of Nebraska-Kearney (representing central Nebraska), and USDA/Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (representing central and eastern Nebraska) all have substantial collections of cerambycids, in addition to the holdings at the University of Nebraska State Museum. Additionally, several private collectors have made important contributions. New state records have been added on an almost yearly basis in the last ten or more years, calling for an updated checklist of Nebraska cerambycids.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Collections from Chadron State College (CSCC), University of Nebraska-Kearney (UNKC), University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM), University of Nebraska-Lincoln teaching collection, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Extension collection (UNLE), and USDA/APHIS (USDA) were examined in 2012 and 2013. Also, private collections of M. J. Paulsen (MJPC), L. J. Meinke, W. J. Ohnesorg, and my own (SMSC) were examined. Specimens were identified using Linsley (1962, 1964), Baker (1971), Linsley and Chemsak (1984, 1995), Yanega (1996), and Lingafelter (2007), or by sending photographs or actual specimens to experts (L. Bezark, T. MacRae, D. Veal). A few specimens were notoriously difficult to distinguish (e.g., *Parelaphidion aspersum* (Haldeman) vs. *Parelaphidion incertum* (Newman), *Tetraopes pilosus* Chemsak vs. *Tetraopes annulatus* LeConte, *Mecas* spp., and *Oberea* spp.) and opinions sometimes differed, thus I went with the majority opinion. Unless noted, specimens determined by Baker (1971) reside in the UNSM.

## RESULTS

Table 1 is a list of all cerambycid species (by subfamily, tribe) known to occur in Nebraska. Twenty-eight state records were added since Baker's (1971) list, giving a total of 183 species and/or subspecies. Nomenclature follows Bezark and Monné (2013), except Disteniinae is retained as a subfamily rather than family. Synonyms used in Baker (1971) or more recent publications are listed after the currently valid name. New state records

**Table 1.** Checklist of the Cerambycidae of Nebraska.**DISTENIINAE<sup>1</sup>****Tribe Disteniini**

*Elytrimitatrix undata* (F., 1775) [= *Distenia undata* (F., 1775)] Lancaster Co., Lincoln, 11 July 2005, L. Darling (UNLE). **New state record.** Since then, records from Nemaha, Sarpy, Cass, Otoe, Knox, and Dixon Cos. (22 June–10 August) (Fig. 2).

**PARANDRINAE****Tribe Parandrini**

*Neandra brunnea* (F., 1798) [= *Parandra brunnea* (F., 1798)] (Fig. 2).

**PRIONINAE****Tribe Meroscelisini**

*Tragosoma deparium* (L., 1767) (Fig. 2).

**Tribe Prionini**

*Orthosoma brunneum* (Forster, 1771) (Fig. 2).

*Prionus californicus* Motschulsky, 1845 (Fig. 2).

*Prionus debilis* Casey, 1891 (Fig. 2).

*Prionus emarginatus* Say, 1824 (Fig. 2).

*Prionus fissicornis* Haldeman, 1845 (Fig. 2).

*Prionus imbricornis* (L., 1767) (Fig. 2).

*Prionus palparis* Say, 1824 (Fig. 2).

**SPONDYLIDINAE****Tribe Asemini**

*Arhopalus asperatus* (LeConte, 1859) (Fig. 2).

*Arhopalus rusticus montanus* (LeConte, 1873) (Fig. 2).

*Arhopalus rusticus obsoletus* (Randall, 1838) Burt Co., Summit Lakes State Park, 9 July 2007, T. P. Miller (USDA).

**New state record.** Since then, records from Lancaster, Cass, Washington, Otoe, Richardson, and Douglas Cos. (9 July–25 September) (Fig. 2).

*Asemum striatum* (L., 1758) (Fig. 2).

**Tribe Atimiini**

*Atimia confusa confusa* (Say, 1826) Dawes Co., Chadron, 31 Aug. 1989, H. R. Lawson (CSCC). **New state record.** Since then, one record from Dixon Co. (Fig. 2).

**Tribe Spondylidini**

*Neospondylis upiformis* (Mannerheim, 1843) [= *Spondylis upiformis* (Mannerheim, 1843)] (Fig. 2).

**LEPTURINAE****Tribe Desmocerini**

*Desmocerus palliatus* (Forster, 1771) (Fig. 2).

**Tribe Lepturini**

*Anastrangalia sanguinea* (LeConte, 1859) (Fig. 2).

*Anoplodera pubera* (Say, 1826) [= *Strangalepta pubera* (Say, 1826)] (Fig. 3).

*Bellamira scalaris* (Say, 1826) (Fig. 3).

*Brachyleptura rubrica* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 3).

*Charisalia americana* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 3).

*Cosmosalia chrysocoma* (Kirby, 1837) (Fig. 3).

*Judolia instabilis* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 3).

*Judolia montivagans montivagans* (Couper, 1864) (Fig. 3).

*Leptura propinqua* Bland, 1865 (Fig. 3).

*Stictoleptura canadensis cribripennis* (LeConte, 1859) (Fig. 3).

*Strangalepta abbreviata* (Germar, 1824) (Fig. 3).

*Strangalia bicolor* (Swederus, 1787) Nemaha Co., Indian Cave State Park, 22 June 2010, S. M. Spomer (SMSC).

**New state record** (Fig. 3).

*Strangalia famelica solitaria* Haldeman, 1847 (Fig. 3).

**Table 1.** Continued.

*Strangalia luteicornis* (F., 1775) (Fig. 3).

*Strophiona nitens* (Forster, 1771) Dixon Co., 3 mi. N Ponca State Park, 22 June 2003, W. Van Steenis (UNSM).

**New state record.** Since then, records from Nemaha and Richardson Cos. (22–24 June) (Fig. 3).

*Trigonarthris minnesotana* (Casey, 1913) (Fig. 3).

Note: There is one Nebraska specimen in UNSM identified as *Trigonarthris atrata* (LeConte) by Baker. This specimen has been subsequently identified as *T. minnesotana* by T. C. MacRae. Also, several Nebraska specimens recorded as *Trigonarthris proxima* (Say) by Baker were identified as *T. minnesotana* by T. C. MacRae.

No Nebraska specimens of *T. atrata* or *T. proxima* are currently known. (Fig. 3).

*Typocerus acuticauda acuticauda* Casey, 1913 (Fig. 3).

*Typocerus confluens* Casey, 1913 (Fig. 3).

*Typocerus lugubris* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 3).

*Typocerus octonotatus* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 4).

*Typocerus velutinus velutinus* (Olivier, 1765) (Fig. 4).

### Tribe Rhagiini

*Acmaeops pratensis* (Laicharting, 1784) [= *Gnathacmaeops pratensis* (Laicharting, 1784)] (Fig. 4).

*Acmaeops proteus proteus* (Kirby, 1837) (Fig. 4).

*Brachysomida bivittata* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 4).

*Centrodera sublineata* LeConte, 1862 (Fig. 4).

*Cortodera longicornis* (Kirby, 1837) (Fig. 4).

*Cortodera subpilosa* (LeConte, 1850) (Fig. 4).

Note: Baker (1971) identified one UNSM specimen of *Cortodera nitidipennis* (Casey, 1913) from Sioux Co., based on its angular hind trochanter. I sent this specimen, along with the UNSM *C. subpilosa* specimens, to T. C. MacRae, who re-identified it as *C. subpilosa*. Therefore, I am removing *C. nitidipennis* from the checklist.

*Pachyta lamed liturata* Kirby, 1837 (Fig. 4).

*Stenocorus cinnamopterus* (Randall, 1838) (Fig. 4).

*Stenocorus cylindricollis* (Say, 1824) Nemaha Co., Indian Cave State Park, 22 June 2010, S. M. Spomer (SMSC).

**New state record.** (Fig. 4).

*Stenocorus schaumii* (LeConte, 1850) (Fig. 4).

### CERAMBYCINAE

#### Tribe Anaglyptini

*Cyrtophorus verrucosus* (Olivier, 1795) (Fig. 4).

#### Tribe Bothriospilini

*Knolliana cincta cincta* (Drury, 1773) (Fig. 4).

#### Tribe Callidiini

*Callidium antennatum* Newman, 1838 Dawes Co., Chadron, 10 May 1978, H. R. Lawson (CSCC). **New state record.** (Fig. 4).

*Callidium texanum* Schaeffer, 1917 (Fig. 4).

*Phymatodes amoenus* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 4).

*Phymatodes dimidiatus* (Kirby, 1837) A possible transport in fir or spruce, according to Baker (1971) (Fig. 4).

*Phymatodes hirtellus* (LeConte, 1837) (= *Phymatodes hirtellus densipennis* Casey, 1912) (Fig. 5).

*Phymatodes varius* (F., 1776) (Fig. 5).

*Physocnenum brevilineum* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 5).

*Semanotus amethystinus* (LeConte, 1853) Douglas Co., em. from conifer beam, 22 Apr. 1980,

T. Zimmerman (UNLE). **New state record.** (Fig. 5).

*Semanotus ligneus* (F., 1787) (Fig. 5).

*Xylocrius agassizi* (LeConte, 1861) (Fig. 5).

#### Tribe Clytini

*Clytoleptus albofasciatus* (Laporte and Gory, 1838) (Fig. 5).

*Megacyllene angulifera* (Casey, 1912) (includes *Megacyllene comanchei* Rice and Morris, 1992) (Fig. 5).

*Megacyllene caryae* (Gahan, 1908) (Fig. 5).

*Megacyllene decora* (Olivier, 1795) (Fig. 5).

*Megacyllene powersi* Linsley and Chemsak, 1963 (Fig. 5).

*Megacyllene robiniae* (Forster, 1771) (Fig. 5).

*Neoclytus acuminatus acuminatus* (F., 1775) (Fig. 5).

**Table 1.** Continued.

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*Neoclytus approximatus* (LeConte, 1862) (Fig. 5).  
*Neoclytus caprea* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 5).  
*Neoclytus mucronatus mucronatus* (F., 1775) Cass Co., SAC museum, 1 Sept. 2006, T. P. Miller; Sarpy Co., Fontanelle Forest, 1 Sept. 2006, T. P. Miller (both USDA). **New state record.** (Fig. 5).  
*Neoclytus muricatus* (Kirby, 1837) (= *Neoclytus leucozonus* Laporte and Gory, 1838) (Fig. 5).  
*Neoclytus scutellaris* (Olivier, 1790) Otoe Co., Nebraska City, 15 July 2009, N. Haxton (USDA). **New state record.** (Fig. 5).  
*Sarosesthes fulminans* (F., 1775) Nemaha Co., Indian Cave State Park, 30 June 2011, I. Powell (SMSC). **New state record.** (Fig. 6).  
*Xylotrechus colonus* (F., 1775) (Fig. 6).  
*Xylotrechus convergens* LeConte, 1873 Douglas Co., Omaha, 1 July 2009, N. Haxton (USDA). **New state record.** (Fig. 6).

*Xylotrechus sagittatus sagittatus* (Germar, 1821) (Fig. 6).

*Xylotrechus undulatus* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 6).

Note: Baker (1971) identified a single specimen of *Xylotrechus longitarsis* Casey, 1912 from Lincoln. I sent this far-out-of-range specimen to T. C. MacRae, who re-identified it as *X. undulatus*. Therefore, I am removing *X. longitarsis* from the checklist.

### Tribe Compsocerini

*Rosalia funebris* Motschulsky, 1845 Possibly an accidental transport, according to Baker (1971) (Fig. 6).

### Tribe Eburini

*Eburia quadrigeminata* (Say, 1826) (Fig. 6).

### Tribe Elaphidiini

*Anelaphus parallelus* (Newman, 1840) [= *Elaphidionoides parallelus* (Newman, 1840)] (Fig. 6).

*Anelaphus pumilus* (Newman, 1840) Richardson Co., Indian Cave State Park, 17 July 2004, M. J. Paulsen (SMSC).

**New state record.** Since then, a record from Nemaha Co. (Fig. 6).

*Anelaphus villosus* (F., 1792) [= *Elaphidionoides villosus* (F., 1792)] (Fig. 6).

*Elaphidion mucronatum* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 6).

*Enaphalodes atomarius* (Drury, 1773) (Fig. 6).

*Enaphalodes cortiphagus* (Craighead, 1923) Nemaha Co., Indian Cave State Park, 5 July 2007,

S. M. Spomer (SMSC). **New state record.** Since then, records from Otoe and Richardson Cos. (5–18 July) (Fig. 6).

*Enaphalodes rufulus* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 6).

*Micranoplum unicolor* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 6).

*Parelaphidion aspersum* (Haldeman, 1847) Douglas Co., Omaha, 9 July 2007, T. P. Miller (USDA).

**New state record.** Many specimens (1 July–13 August) (Fig. 6).

*Parelaphidion incertum* (Newman, 1840) [= *Elaphidionoides incertum* (Newman, 1840)] (Fig. 6).

*Psyrassa unicolor* (Randall, 1838) (Fig. 6).

*Stenosphenus notatus* (Olivier, 1795) (Fig. 7).

### Tribe Hesperophanini

*Haplidus testaceus* LeConte, 1873 (Fig. 7).

Note: As Baker (1971) states, the record came from pine lumber in Kearney, which may have been shipped in from the southwestern USA.

*Tylonotus bimaculatus* Haldeman, 1847 (Fig. 7).

### Tribe Molorchini

*Molorchus bimaculatus bimaculatus* Say, 1824 (Fig. 7).

### Tribe Neoibidionini

*Heterachthes quadrimaculatus* Haldeman, 1847 (= *Heterachthes quadrimaculatus pallidus* Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 7).

### Tribe Oabriini

*Oabrium maculatum* (Olivier, 1795) Richardson Co., Indian Cave State Park, 24 June 2003, M. J. Paulsen (SMSC).

**New state record.** Since then, records from Nemaha and Douglas Cos. (19 June–9 July) (Fig. 7).

*Oabrium rufulum* Gahan, 1908 (Fig. 7).

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**Table 1.** Continued.**Tribe Rhopalophorini**

*Rhopalophora longipes* (Say, 1824) Lancaster Co., Lincoln, 15 June 1997, S.M.Spomer (SMSC). **New state record.** Two additional records since, both from Lincoln (15–23 June) (Fig. 7).

*Rhopalophora meeskei* Casey, 1891 (= *Rhopalophora longipes meeskei* Casey, 1891) (Fig. 7).

**Tribe Smodicini**

*Smodicum cucujiforme* (Say, 1826) (Fig. 7).

**Tribe Stenopterini**

*Callimoxys ocellaris* Hammond and Williams, 2011 [*Callimoxys sanguinicollis* (Olivier, 1795) in Baker (1971)] (Fig. 7).

**Tribe Tillomorphini**

*Euderces picipes* (F., 1787) (= *Euderces picipes occidentalis* Linsley, 1957) (Fig. 7).

**Tribe Trachyderini**

*Batyle ignicollis ignicollis* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 7).

*Batyle suturalis pearsalli* (Bland, 1862) (Fig. 7).

Note: This is a western subspecies; however, there is a considerable amount of intergradation between this and the nominotypical subspecies throughout Nebraska.

*Batyle suturalis suturalis* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 7).

*Crossidius discoideus discoideus* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 7).

*Crossidius pulchellus* LeConte, 1861 (Fig. 7).

*Purpuricenus axillaris* Haldeman, 1847 (Fig. 7).

*Purpuricenus humeralis* (F., 1798) (Fig. 8).

*Tragidion coquus* (L., 1758) (Fig. 8).

**LAMIINAE****Tribe Acanthocinini**

*Acanthocinus obliquus* (LeConte, 1862) [= *Neacanthocinus obliquus* (LeConte, 1862)] (Fig. 8).

*Acanthocinus spectabilis* (LeConte, 1854) Dawes Co., 21 July 1981, V. Bradley (CSCC). **New state record.** (Fig. 8).

*Astyleiopus variegatus* (Haldeman, 1847) [= *Sternidius variegatus* (Haldeman, 1847)] (Fig. 8).

*Astyloopsis sexguttata* (Say, 1826) [= *Amniscus sexguttatus* (Say, 1826)] (Fig. 8).

*Dectes sayi* Dillon and Dillon, 1953 (Fig. 8).

*Dectes texanus* LeConte, 1862 (Fig. 8).

*Graphisurus despectus* (LeConte, 1850) [= *Urographis despectus* (LeConte, 1850)] (Fig. 8).

*Graphisurus fasciatus* (Degeer, 1775) [= *Urographis fasciatus* (Degeer, 1775)] (Fig. 8).

*Graphisurus triangulifer* (Haldeman, 1847) [= *Urographis triangulifer* (Haldeman, 1847)] (Fig. 8).

*Hyperplatys aspersa* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 8).

*Hyperplatys maculata* Haldeman, 1847 Nemaha Co., Indian Cave State Park, 11 Sept. 2012, S. M. Spomer (SMSC).

**New state record.** (Fig. 8).

*Leptostylus transversus* (Gyllenhal, 1817) (= *Leptostylus transversus dakotensis* Dillon, 1956) (Fig. 8).

*Lepturges angulatus* (LeConte, 1852) Lancaster Co., Wildemess Park, Lincoln, 2 July 1996, M. L. Jameson (UNSM). **New state record.** Since then, a record from Douglas Co. (Fig. 8).

*Lepturges confluens* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 8).

*Lepturges pictus* (LeConte, 1852) Sarpy Co., Fontanelle Forest, 7 July 2006, N. Haxton (USDA). **New state record.** Since then, a record from Richardson Co. (Fig. 8).

*Lepturges symmetricus* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 8).

*Sternidius alpha* (Say, 1827) [= *Liopinus alpha* (Say, 1827)] (Fig. 9).

*Sternidius mimeticus* (Casey, 1891) [= *Liopinus mimeticus* (Casey, 1891)] Douglas Co., Omaha, 26 June 2007, T. P. Miller (USDA). **New state record.** (Fig. 9).

*Urgleptes querci* (Fitch, 1858) (Fig. 9).

**Tribe Acanthoderini**

*Acanthoderes quadrigibba* (Say, 1835) [= *Psapharochrus quadrigibbus* (Say, 1835), *Aegomorphus quadrigibbus* (Say, 1835)] (Fig. 9).

*Aegomorphus modestus* (Gyllenhal, 1817) [= *Aegoschema modestum* (Gyllenhal, 1817)] (Fig. 9).

Continued on next page

**Table 1.** Continued.**Tribe Agapanthiini***Hippopsis lemniscata* (F., 1801) (Fig. 9).**Tribe Apomecynini***Dorcasta cinerea* (Horn, 1860) (Fig. 9).**Tribe Desmiphorini***Eupogonius pauper* LeConte, 1852 [= *Eupogonius vestita* (Say, 1826)] (Fig. 9).*Eupogonius tomentosus* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 9).*Psenocerus supernotatus* (Say, 1823) (Fig. 9).**Tribe Dorcaschematini***Dorcaschema alternatum* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 9).*Dorcaschema cinereum* (Olivier, 1795) (= *Hetoemis cinerea bimaculata* Dillon and Dillon, 1948) (Fig. 9).*Dorcaschema nigrum* (Say, 1826) (Fig. 9).*Dorcaschema wildii* Uhler, 1855 (Fig. 9).**Tribe Hemilophini***Hemierana marginata ardens* (LeConte, 1859) (Fig. 9).**Tribe Mesosini***Synaphaeta guexi* (LeConte, 1852). (Fig. 9).

Note: This is another Pacific Northwest species that was found at the same time and place as *R. funebris* at Ashland.

**Tribe Moneilemini***Moneilema annulatum* Say, 1824 (Fig. 9).*Moneilema appressum* LeConte, 1852.

Note: Psota (1930) records "Nebraska" from a label on a LeConte specimen.

**Tribe Monochamini***Goes debilis* LeConte, 1852 Nemaha Co., Indian Cave State Park, 22 June 2010, S. M. Spomer (SMSC).**New state record.** (Fig. 9).*Goes tessellatus* (Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 10).*Goes tigrinus* (Degeer, 1775) Nemaha Co., Indian Cave State Park, 14 July 2006, S. Svehla. **New state record.** (Fig. 10).*Monochamus carolinensis* (Olivier, 1792) Douglas Co., Omaha, 26 June 2007, T. P. Miller (USDA). **New state record.** Since then, records from Otoe, Richardson, Burt, Cass, Washington, Saunders, and Saline Cos. (26 June–20 September) (Fig. 10).*Monochamus clamator latus* Casey, 1924 (Fig. 10).*Monochamus notatus* (Drury, 1773) (Fig. 10).

Note. A specimen was found along a railroad track in Lincoln, so Baker (1971) stated that it was probably accidentally introduced.

*Monochamus scutellatus scutellatus* Say, 1824 (Fig. 10).*Monochamus titillator* (F., 1775) (Fig. 10).*Plectrodera scalator* (F., 1792) (Fig. 10).**Tribe Onciderini***Oncideres cingulata cingulata* (Say, 1826) (Fig. 10).**Tribe Phytoeciini***Mecas cana saturnina* (LeConte, 1859) (Fig. 10).*Mecas cineracea* Casey, 1913 Sioux Co., Monroe Canyon, 23 June 1911, R. W. Dawson (UNSM). **New state record.** Since then, records from Brown, McPherson, Rock, and Hooker Cos. (4 June–3 July) (Fig. 10).*Mecas marginella* LeConte, 1873 Keya Paha Co., Carns, 30 June 1902, W. D. Pierce (UNSM). **New state record.**

Since then, a record from Brown Co. (Fig. 10).

*Mecas pergrata* (Say, 1824) (Fig. 10).

Continued on next page



**Table 1.** Continued.

- 
- Oberea delongi* Knull, 1928 (Fig. 10).  
*Oberea erythrocephala* (Schrank, 1776) Dawes Co., 13 June 2002, J. D. Smith (SMSC). **New state record.** (Fig. 10).  
 Note: This is a European species recently (1980) introduced for biological control of leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula* L.; Euphorbiaceae), so it does not appear in older lists or keys.  
*Oberea ocellata* Haldeman, 1847 (Fig. 10).  
*Oberea perspicillata* Haldeman, 1847 (= *Oberea perspicillata montana* Casey, 1913) (Fig. 10).  
*Oberea pruinosa* Casey, 1913 (Fig. 10).  
*Oberea tripunctata* (Swederus, 1787) (= *Oberea mandarina* F., 1801) (Fig. 11).  
*Oberea ulmicola* Chittenden, 1904 (Fig. 11).

Note: There are two species of *Oberea* listed in Baker (1971) which he could not identify. These were not found in the UNSM collection.

#### Tribe Pogonocherini

- Ecyrus dasycerus dasycerus* (Say, 1827) (Fig. 11).  
*Pogonocherus mixtus* Haldeman, 1847 (Fig. 11).

#### Tribe Pteropliini

- Ataxia hubbardi* Fisher, 1924 (Fig. 11).

#### Tribe Saperdini

- Saperda calcarata* Say, 1824 (Fig. 11).  
*Saperda candida* F., 1787 Confirmation of McMillan (1889); Dawes Co., 7 June 1977, H. R. Lawson (CSCC) (9 June–2 July) (Fig. 11).  
*Saperda discoidea* F., 1798 (Fig. 11).  
*Saperda inornata* Say, 1824 (Fig. 11).  
*Saperda lateralis lateralis* F., 1775 (= *Saperda lateralis connecta* Felt and Joutel, 1904) (Fig. 11).  
*Saperda tridentata* Olivier, 1795 (Fig. 11).  
*Saperda vestita* Say, 1824 (Fig. 11).

#### Tribe Tetraopini

- Phaea canescens* (LeConte, 1852) (= *Tetrops canescens* LeConte, 1852) (Fig. 11).  
*Phaea monostigma* (Haldeman, 1847) (= *Tetrops monostigma* Haldeman, 1847) (Fig. 11).  
*Tetraopes annulatus* LeConte, 1847 (Fig. 12).  
*Tetraopes femoratus* LeConte, 1847 (Fig. 12).  
*Tetraopes melanurus* Schöenherr, 1817 (Fig. 12).  
*Tetraopes pilosus* Chemsak, 1963 (Fig. 12).  
*Tetraopes quinquemaculatus* Haldeman, 1847 (Fig. 12). Reported in Chemsak (1963).  
*Tetraopes tetrophthalmus* (Forster, 1771) (Fig. 12).
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<sup>1</sup> Considered by some (e.g., Bezark and Monné 2013) as a separate family, Disteniidae.

are noted in bold, and the specific collection data are given. Codens in parentheses indicate where the specimen is located, and a range of dates is given if more than two specimens are known. For each species, a map of distribution by county in Nebraska (Fig. 1) is provided.

## DISCUSSION

One site that has yielded many new records- Indian Cave State Park- was barely known 40 years ago when Baker surveyed. Many students, faculty, and staff from UNL have collected there, and it has become one of the most frequently visited state parks by entomology students. Bark beetle surveys, many conducted along the Missouri River by USDA/

APHIS personnel from 2007–2009, also yielded many new state and county records. And Randy Lawson, a retired Chadron State College professor, has run a blacklight trap at his house in Chadron for many years and produced a number of good records. I expect the list of species in Nebraska to continue to grow.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Fig. 1. County map of Nebraska.

and M. J. Paulsen (UNSM), H. R. Lawson and M. L. Brust (CSC), N. E. Dankert (UNK), J. A. Kalisch and W. J. Ohnesorg (UNLE), L. J. Meinke (UNL), and T. P. Miller (USDA/APHIS) for access to their collections.

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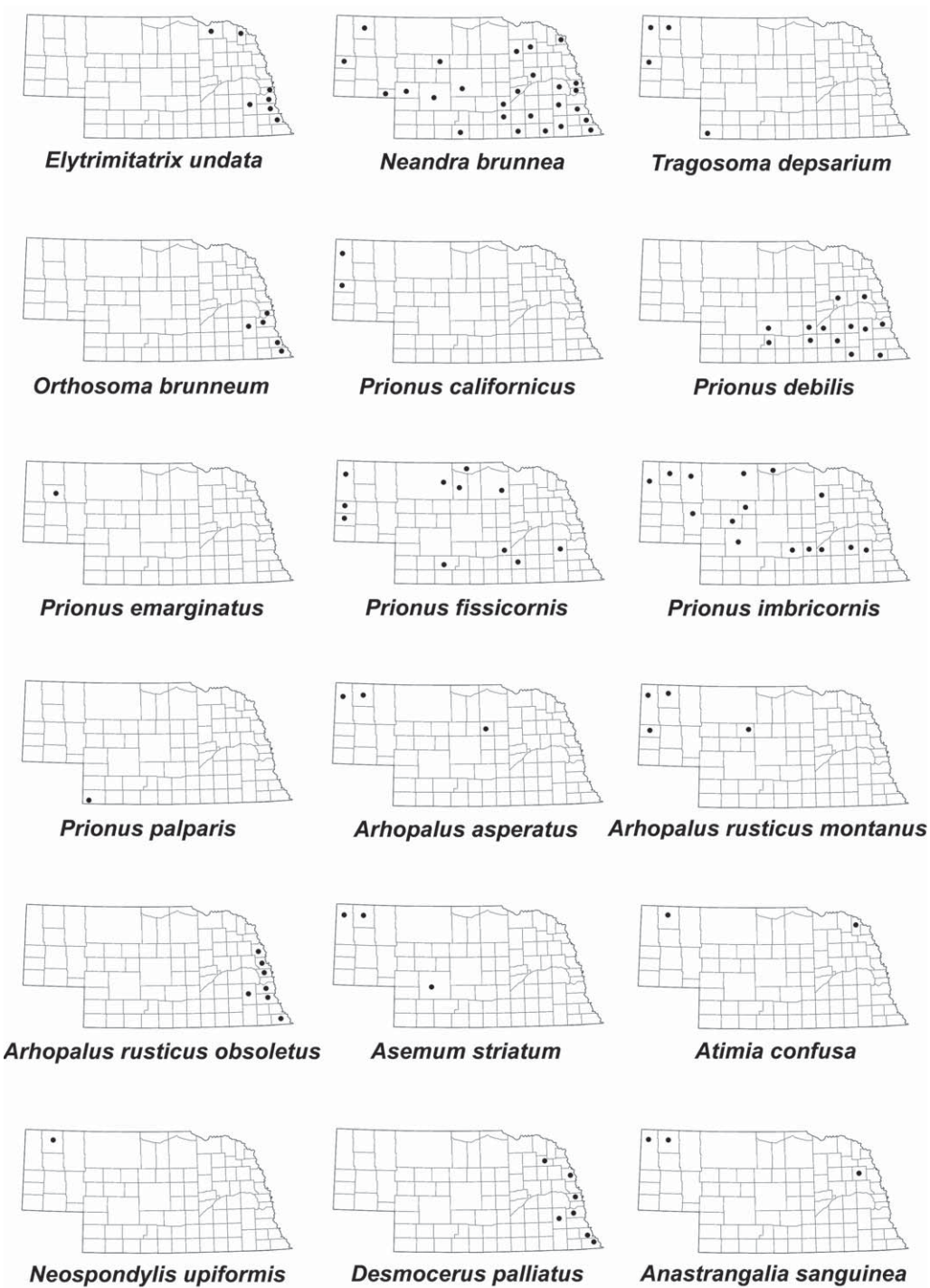


Fig. 2. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

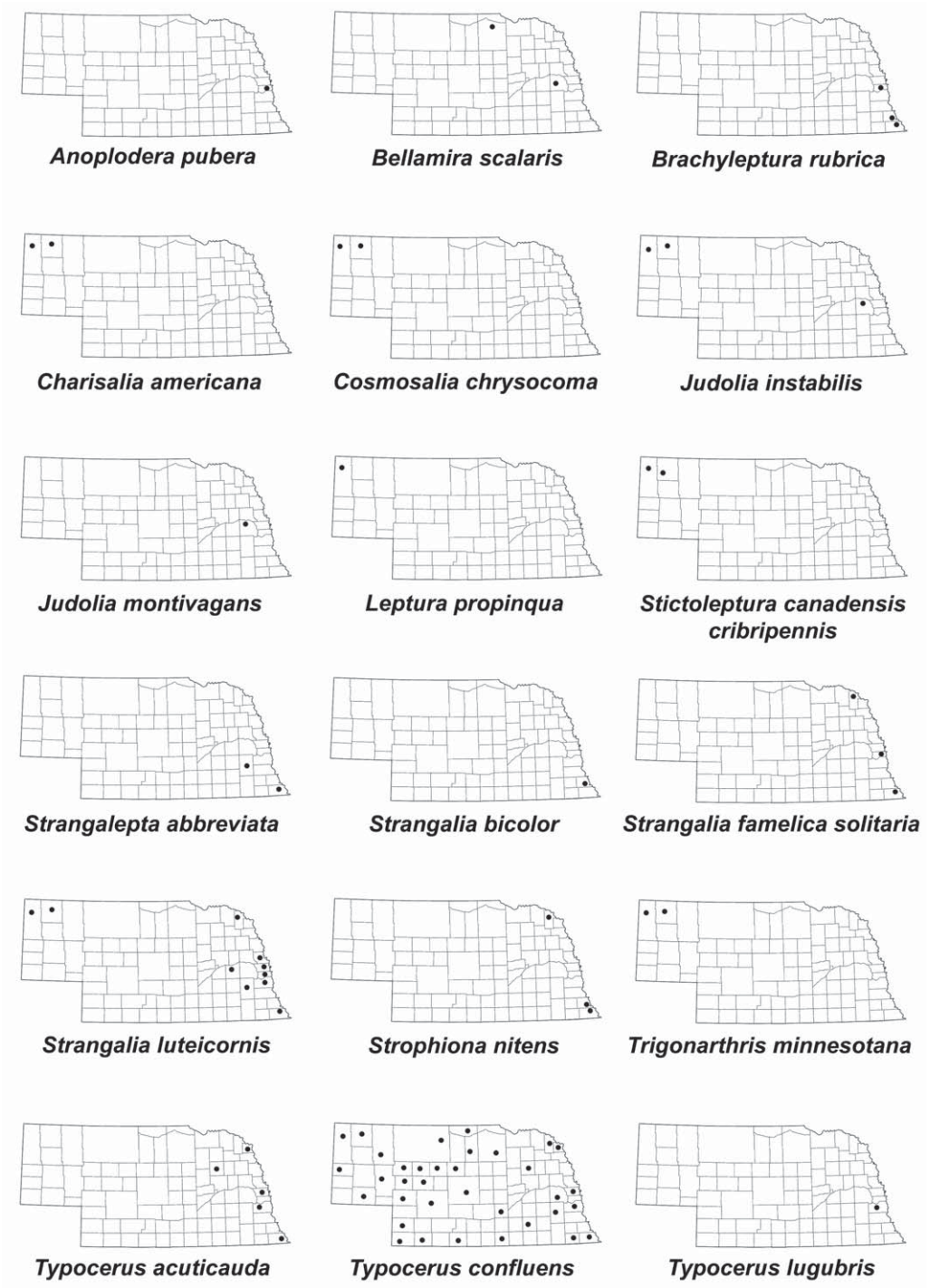


Fig. 3. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

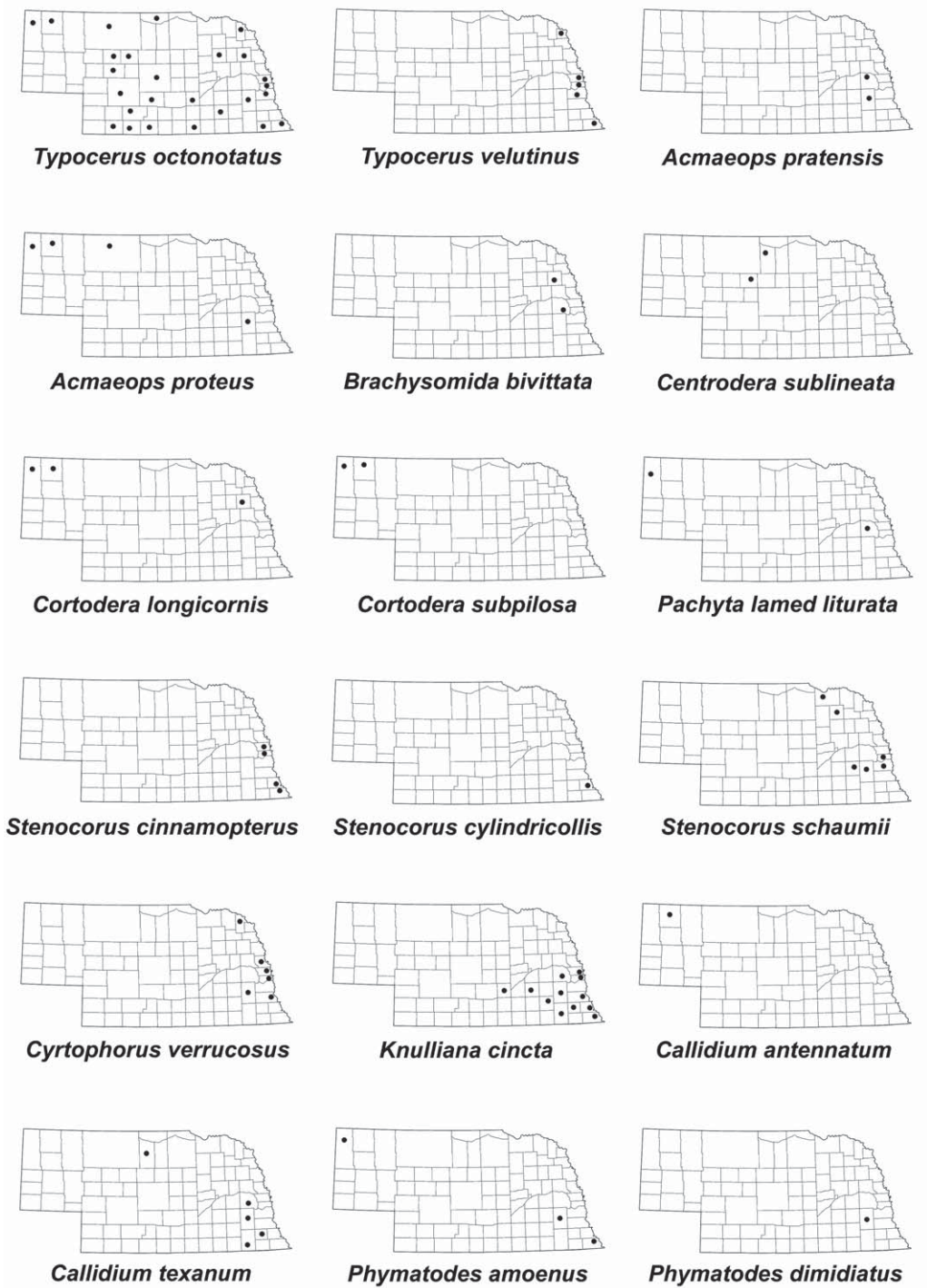


Fig. 4. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.



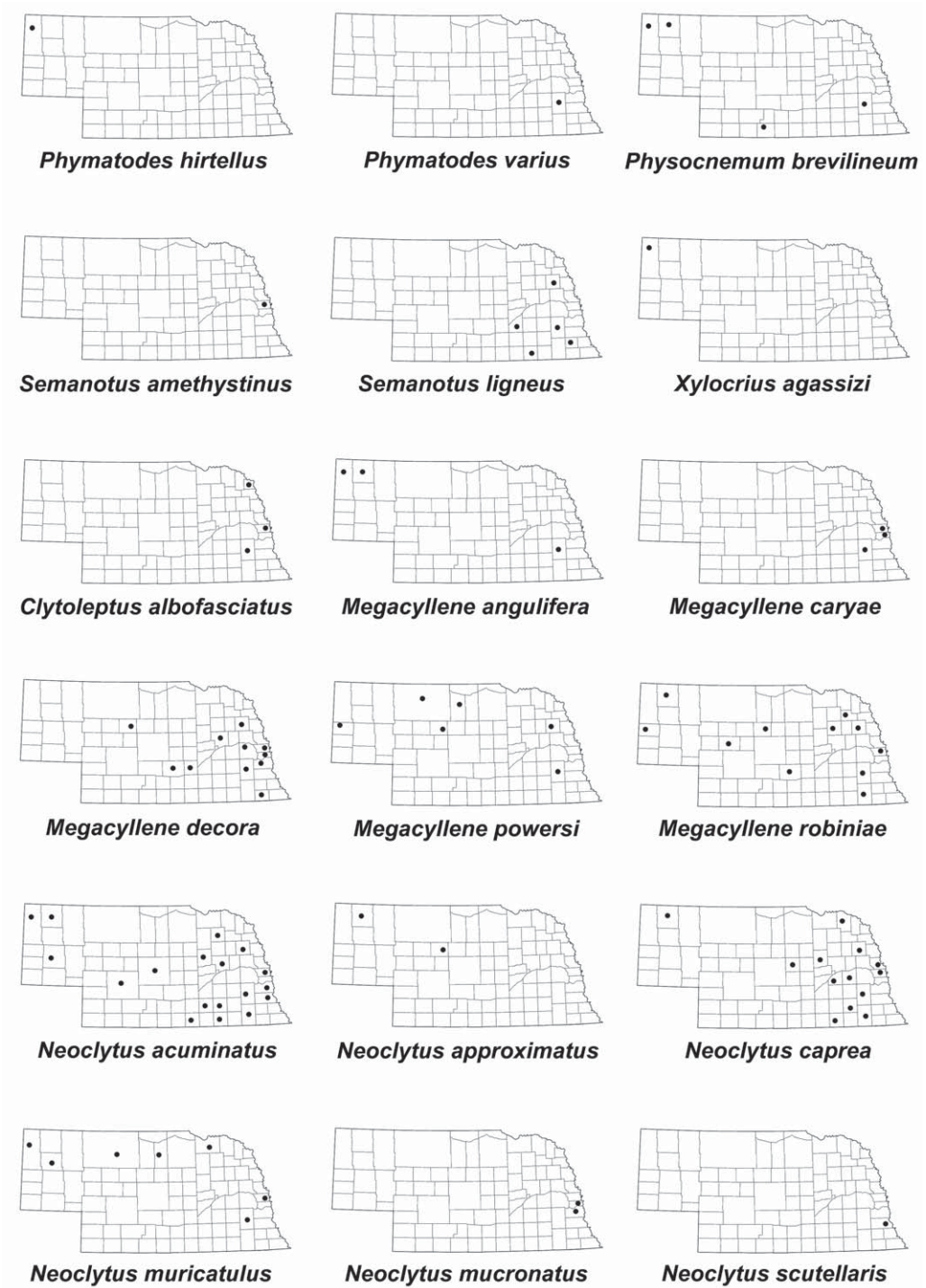


Fig. 5. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

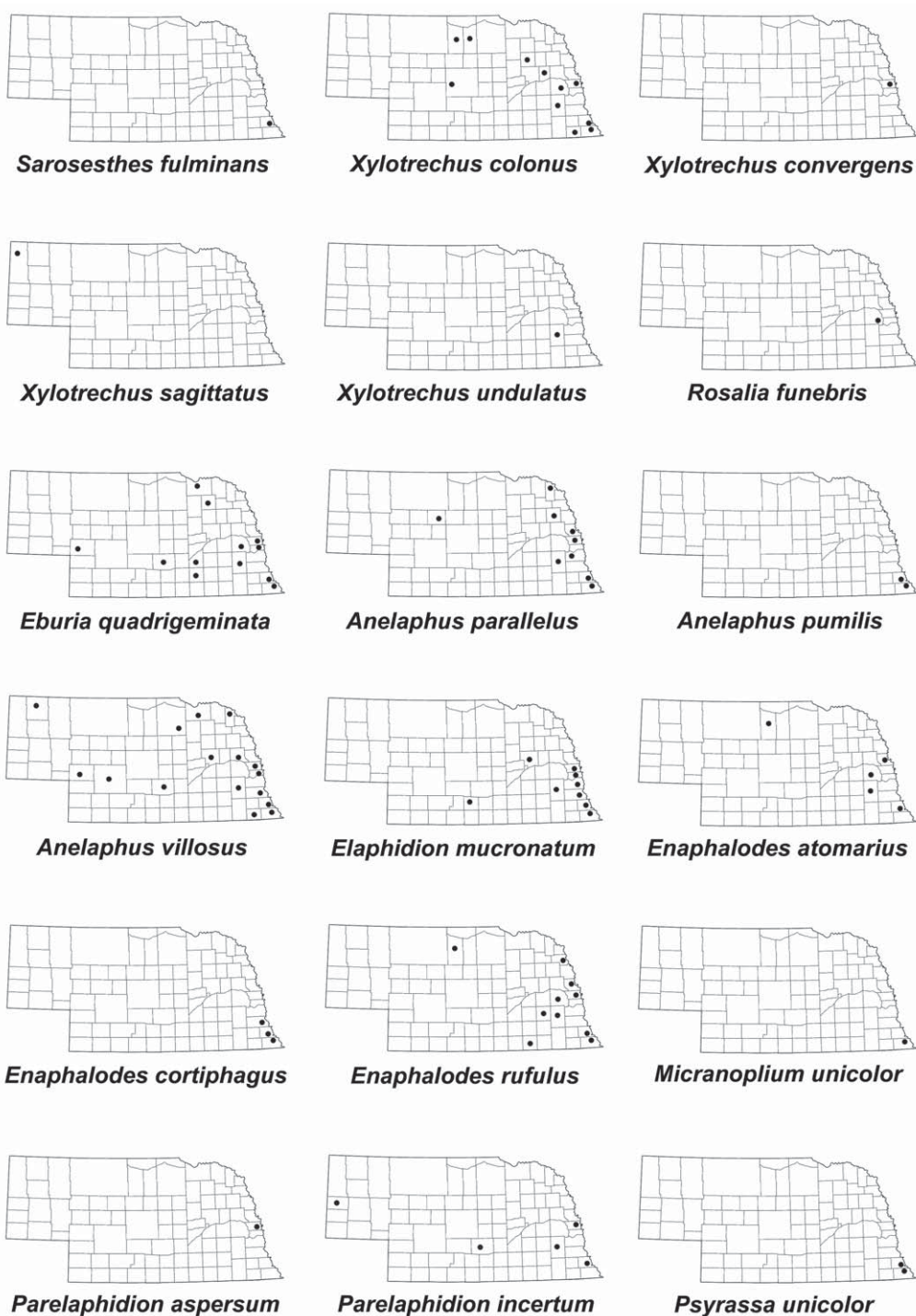


Fig. 6. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

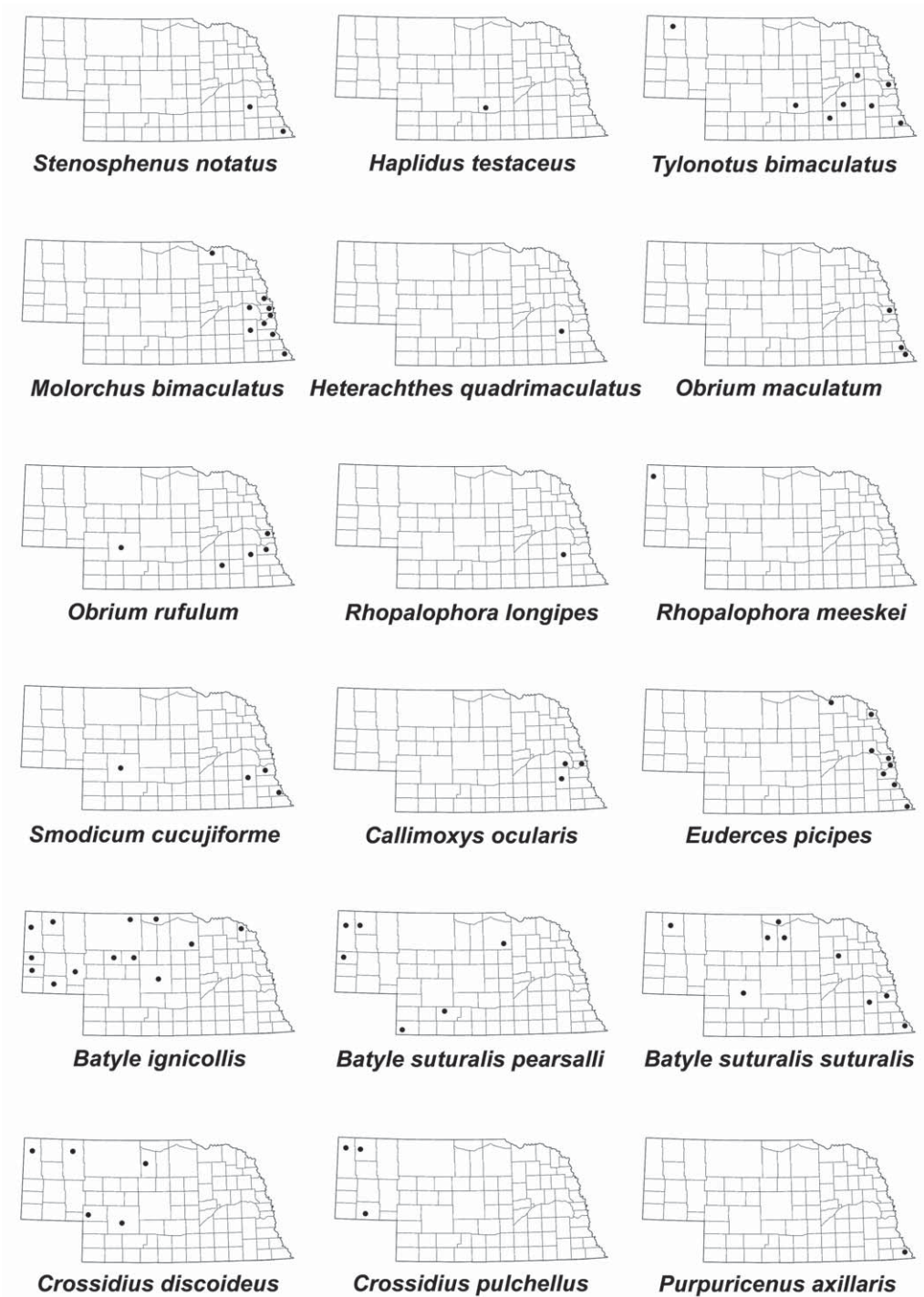


Fig. 7. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.



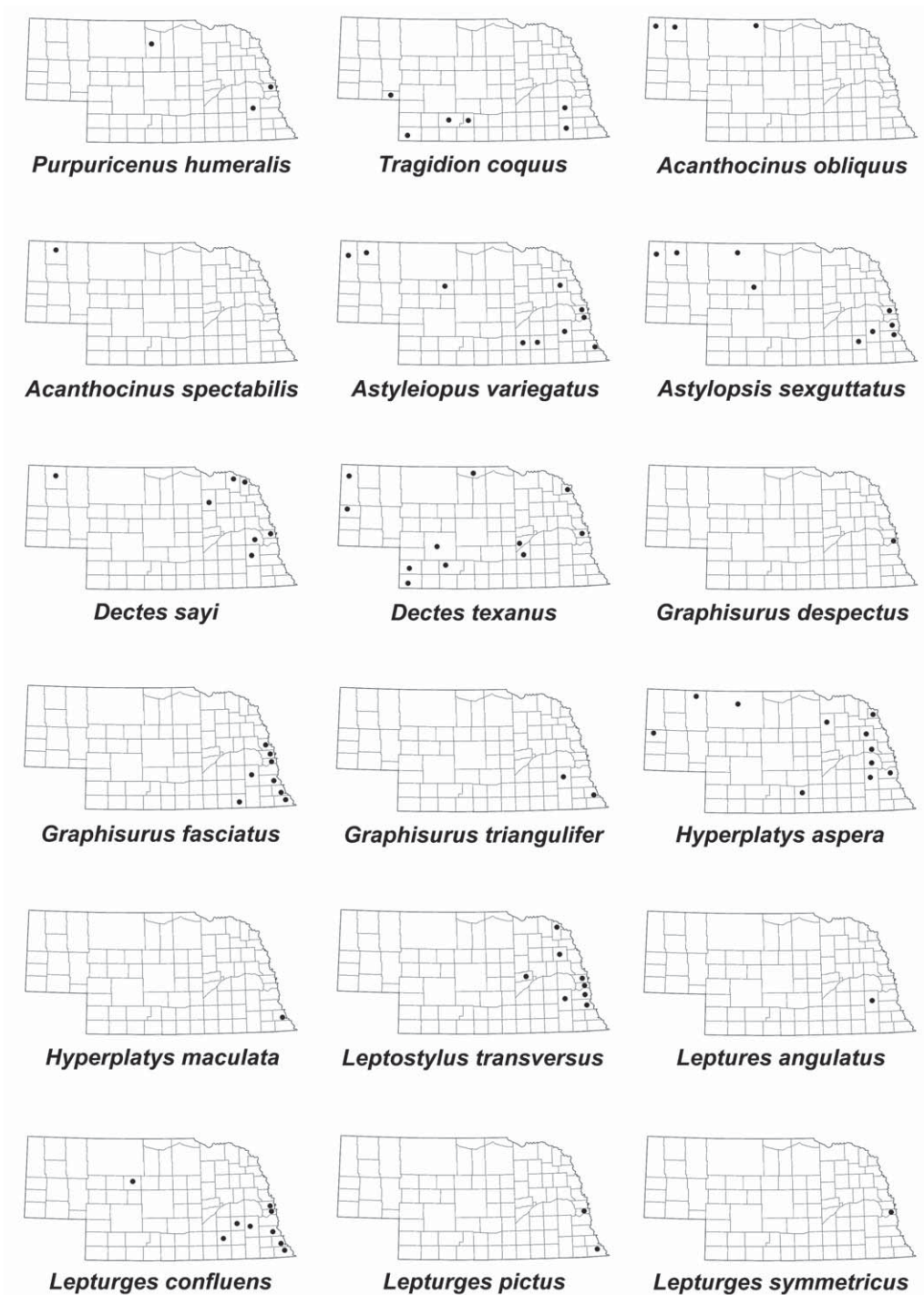


Fig. 8. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

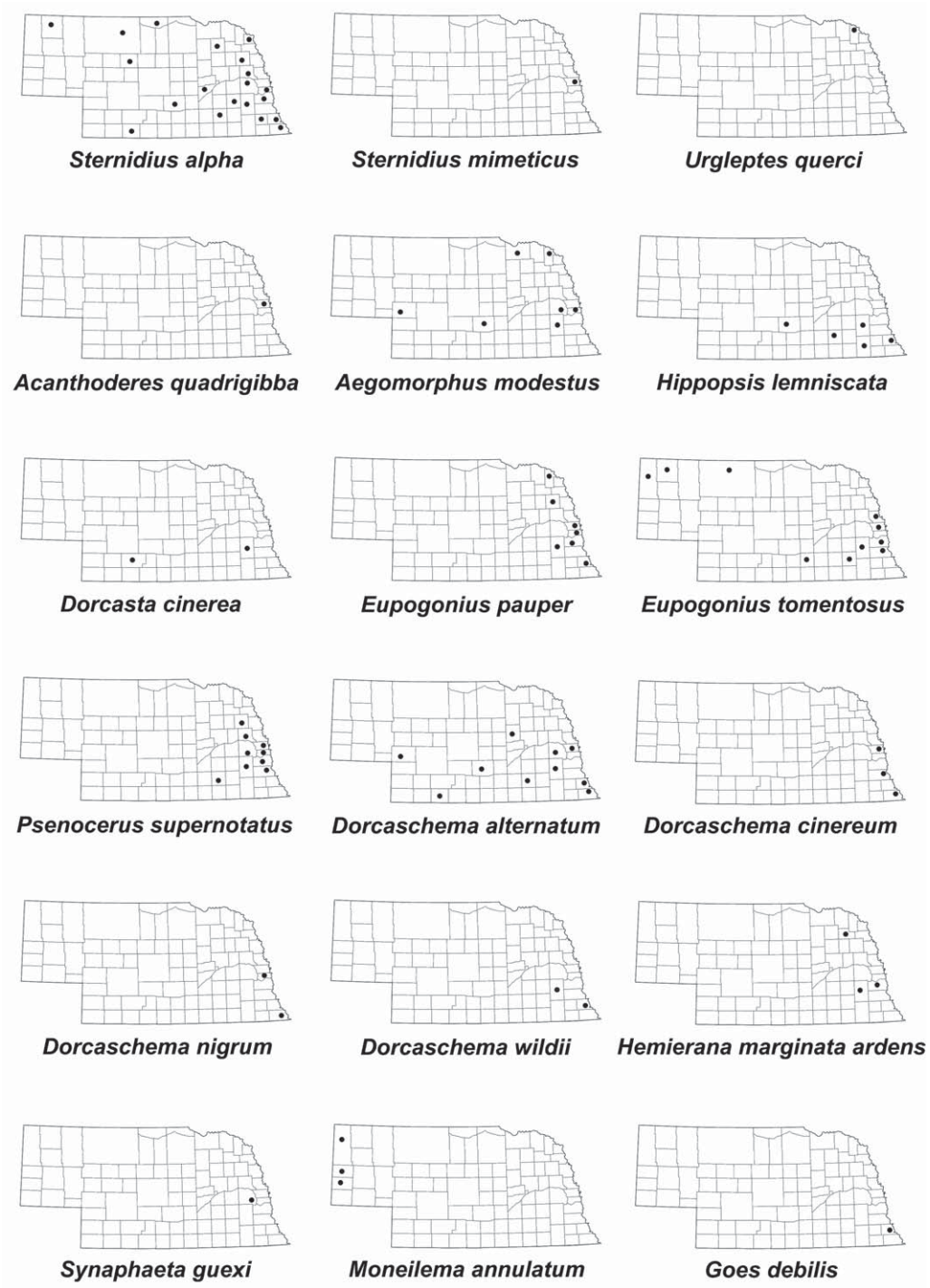


Fig. 9. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

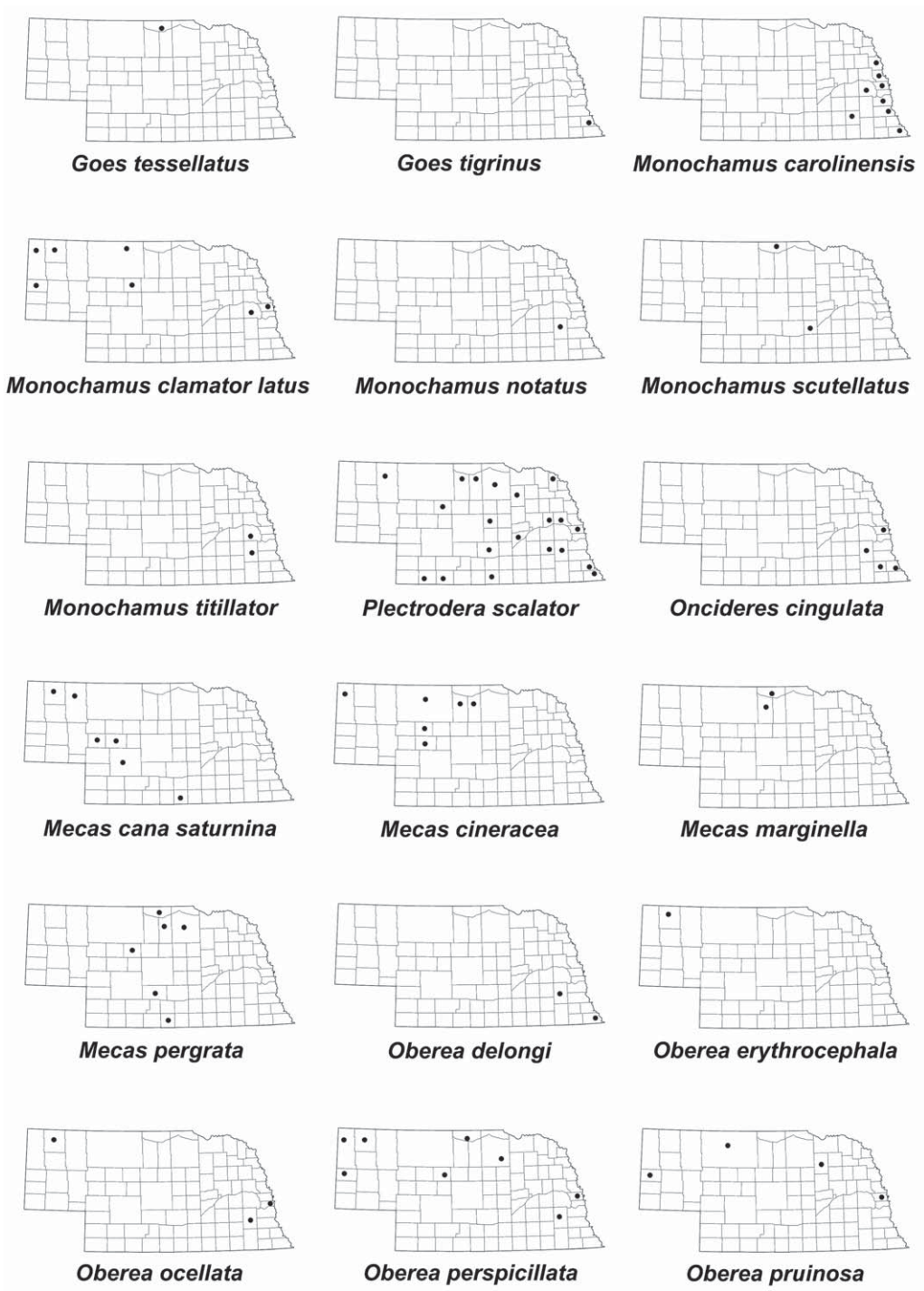


Fig. 10. Distribution of 18 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

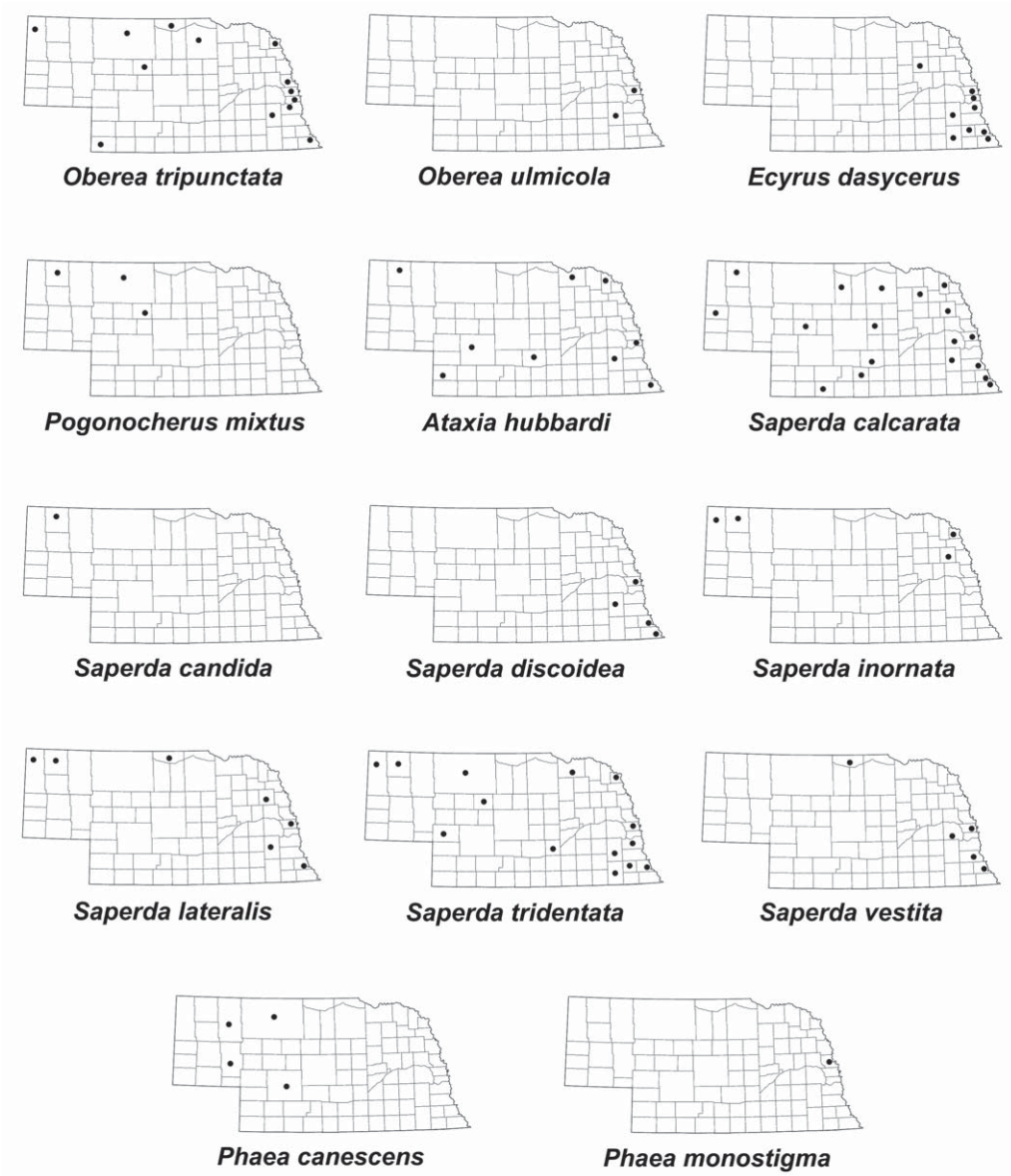


Fig. 11. Distribution of 14 species of Cerambycidae by county in Nebraska.

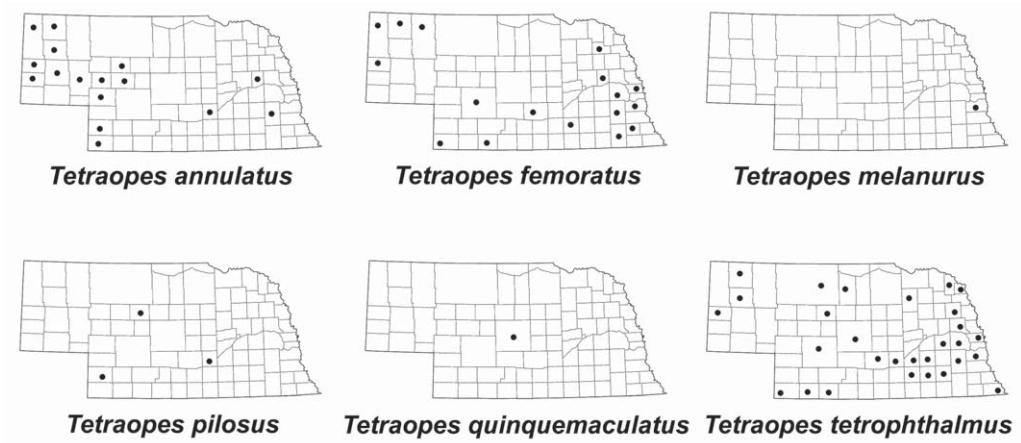


Fig. 12. Distribution of six species of *Tetraopes* by county in Nebraska.