

Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 57 | Annual Issue

Article 82

1950

A Preliminary List of the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) Known to Occur in Iowa

Edwin S. Kajihiro
Iowa Wesleyan College

D. D. Millspaugh
Iowa Wesleyan College

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright ©1950 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias>

Recommended Citation

Kajihiro, Edwin S. and Millspaugh, D. D. (1950) "A Preliminary List of the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) Known to Occur in Iowa," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 57(1), 541-543.

Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol57/iss1/82>

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Academy of Science at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

A Preliminary List of the Buprestidae (Coleoptera) Known to Occur in Iowa

By EDWIN S. KAJIHIRO AND D. D. MILLSPAUGH

The family Buprestidae is moderately oblong, varying in shape and size. The larger ones are usually oblong and somewhat flat, while many of the smaller species are either elongated, short and ovate. Their bodies are hard and inflexible, with usually a bronzed or metallic surface. Their antennae are serrated, jointed and short. The antennae of eleven segments are short and finely saw-toothed. Their thorax and abdomen are firmly united.

This is a medium sized family of small medium to large-sized beetles. Most of the species are usually found upon flowers or upon the trunks and limbs of trees, basking in the sunshine.

The principal characters, other than those above mentioned which distinguish the family, are the first and second abdominal segments which are grown together and no suture separates them. The prothorax is firmly united with the rest of the body.

The larvae of the large Buprestids are wood borers, usually living under the bark of decaying trees. They are somewhat flattened in form, lacking of legs, and the head is small and the first two or three thoracic segments are very much broadened, so as to give it a hammer-like form. For this reason they are known as "hammer heads" or "flat-headed borers."

The larvae of some of the smaller Buprestids, those of the slender-bodied species of *Agilus*, are shaped like the above mentioned "flat-heads," and are found in the stem of small trees and shrubs. The larvae of other small, short-bodied forms are somewhat elongated and slightly flat. These appear with three pairs of short and widely separated legs and are found living in leaves and soft twigs and are known as "leaf miners."

The Buprestids are usually the first insects to attack trees which have been injured by the over-exposure of the sun, forest fires and weak trees. Trees which have been attacked by these Buprestids stand little chance for survival unless immediate attention is taken to control them. A single badly infested tree may be a menace to the neighboring trees, because the adult insects emerging from infested trees will seek other trees to lay their eggs.

Wood borers usually attack the sapwood, but may feed upon the heartwood at times. Some species attack only the trunks of trees, others the smaller branches, while still others may attack the roots.

Of all the borers, the most troublesome species is that which lives in the cambium or sap of the wood.

The Buprestids resemble the click-beetles somewhat in form, being rather long and narrow; but they are easily recognized by their metallic coloring.

The following list of Buprestidae are known to occur in Iowa and specimens are deposited in the Iowa Insect Survey Collection:

- 9272 *Acmaeodera pulchella* (Hbst.)
- 9286 *Acmaeodera tubulus* (Fab.)
- 9291 *Ptosima gibbicollis* (Say)
- 9292 *Ptosima walshi* Lec.
- 9333 *Dicerca divaricata* (Say)
- 9334 *Dicerca caudata* Lec.
- 9335 *Dicerca prolongata* Lec.
- 9341 *Dicerca obscura* (Fab.)
- 9342 *Dicerca lurida* (Fab.)
- 9349 *Dicerca tuberculata* (Cast.)
- 9351 *Poecilota cyanipes* (Say)
- 9355 *Cinyra gracilipes* (Melsh.)
- 9361 *Buprestia aurulenta* L.
- 9376 *Buprestis confluenta* Say
- 9379 *Xenorhipis brendeli* Lec.
- 9391 *Melanophila acuminata* (DeG.)
- 9393 *Anthaxia sublaevis* Van D.
- 9392 *Anthaxia viridifrons* Gory
- 9395 *Anthaxia viridicornis* (Say)
- 9396 *Anthaxia quercata* (Fab.)
- 9405 *Chrysobothris sexsignata* (Say)
- 9407 *Chrysobothris azurea* Lec.
- 9461 *Chrysobothris dentipes* (Germ.)
- 9466 *Chrysobothris femorata* (Oliv.)
- 9481 *Actenodes acornis* (Say)
- 9491 *Agrilus bilineatus* (Web.)
- 9498 *Agrilus acutipennis* Mann.
- 9499 *Agrilus difficilis* Gory
- 9504 *Agrilus anxius* Gory
- 9513 *Agrilus ruficollis* (Fab.)
- 9514 *Agrilus lateralis* (Say)
- 9515 *Agrilus masculinus* Horn
- 9516 *Agrilus pusillus* (Say)
- 9517 *Agrilus defectus* Lec.
- 9520 *Agrilus egenus* Gory
- 9522 *Agrilus cephalicus* Lec.
- 9523 *Agrilus arcuatus* (Say)
- 9531 *Agrilus fallax* Say
- 9537 *Agrilus putillus* Say
- 9539 *Agrilus otiosus* Say
- 9541 *Agrilus crataegi* Frost
- 9542 *Agrilus politus* (Say)

- 9547 *Agrilus obsoletoguttatus* Gory
 9551 *Agrilus granulatus* (Say)
 9553 *Agrilus lecontei* Saunders
 9564 *Pachyschelus purpureus* (Say)
 9567 *Pachyschelus laevigatus* (Say)
 9572 *Brachys aerosus* Melch.
 9572a *Brachys aerosus rufescens* N. & W.
 9573 *Brachys aeruginosus* Gory
 9574 *Brachys ovatus* (Web.)
 9578 *Taphrocerus gracilis* (Say)
 19662 *Agrilus celti* Knull
 19663 *Agrilus egeniformis* Champl. & Knull
 19664 *Agrilus pseudofallax* Frost
 19671 *Taphrocerus schaefferi* Nic. & Weiss
 21064 *Agrilus quadriguttatus* Gory
 21065 *Agrilus transimpressus* Fall
 21065 *Agrilus transimpressus* Fall

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE
 MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA