Nomenclatural changes in North American Phymatodes Mulsant (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

IAN P. SWIFT1 & ANN M. RAY2

1California State Collection of Arthropods 3294 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, CA 95832 USA. E-mail: ian@pleocoma.com
2Department of Entomology, University of California, Riverside 3401 Watkins Avenue, Riverside, CA 92521 USA. E-mail: annray@ucr.edu

Abstract

The following nomenclatural changes to the genus Phymatodes Mulsant, 1839 are proposed: *P. juglandis* Leng, 1890 = *P. decussatus* (LeConte, 1857); *P. mohavensis* Linsley and Chemsak, 1963 = *P. nitidus* LeConte, 1874; *P. lecontei* Linsley, 1938 (a replacement name) = *P. grandis* Casey, 1912; *P. oregonensis* Chemsak, 1963 = *P. nigrescens* Hardy and Preece, 1927; *P. blandus picipes* Linsley, 1934 and *P. blandus propinquus* Linsley, 1934 = *P. blandus* (LeConte, 1859); *P. hirtellus densipennis* Casey, 1912 and *P. urvae Knull, 1940 = P. hirtellus* (LeConte, 1873); *P. decussatus australis* Chemsak, 1963 and *P. decussatus posticus* Van Dyke, 1920 = *P. obliquus* Casey, 1891; *P. frosti* Casey, 1924, a valid name which has not previously been mentioned in the literature = *P. dimidiatus* (Kirby in Richardson, 1837); *P. concolor* Linsley, 1934 is afforded full species status; *P. lividus* (Rossi, 1794) is formally recorded as established in North America. A key and diagnoses for all native and introduced North American species are provided, which include the more recently described species, *P. tycsoni* Linsley and Chemsak, 1984, and *P. shareaeae* Cope, 1984, in addition to the introduced species *P. lividus*.

Key words: Nearctic, Cerambycinae, Callidiini, longhorned beetle, wood borer, taxonomy

Introduction

The genus Phymatodes Mulsant is distributed throughout the Holarctic region (North America, Europe, and Asia) (Linsley 1964). As of this study, there are 26 species recognized in North America, the majority occurring in the western states and provinces. The biology is varied among the many species and common larval host plants include species in the genera *Pinus* (Pinaceae), *Quercus* (Fagaceae), *Salix* (Salicaceae), and *Pseudotsuga* (Pinaceae) (Linsley 1964, Linsley and Chemsak 1997). Adults may be collected from flowers,