

SCIENTIFIC NOTE

FIRST RECORDS OF *MICROPSEPHODES LUNDGRENI* LESCHEN AND CARLTON (COLEOPTERA: ENDOMYCHIDAE) IN ALABAMA AND TEXAS, U.S.A.

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Micropsephodes lundgreni Leschen and Carlton was first described in 2000 from a series of specimens from Florida, Louisiana, and Tennessee (Leschen and Carlton 2000) (Fig. 1A). Shockley *et al.* (2008), while discussing the phenology and natural history of the species, expanded the distribution to include Georgia and South Carolina (Fig. 1A). Recently, I received two specimens for identification that proved to be a male and a female of *M. lundgreni* from northeastern Alabama, **new state record** (Fig. 1B). Upon consulting with the original collector, these specimens proved to be part of a larger series of seven specimens, all collected from the same location over several years. This discovery prompted a search of the US National Museum collection for additional records, which yielded another series of specimens (18) from southeastern Texas, **new state record** (Fig. 1C). In addition, six other specimens were found that extend the within-state ranges for the species in Louisiana and Florida.

New collection records, depositories (in parentheses), and number of specimens (in brackets) are as follows: **ALABAMA**. USA: AL: Blount Co.; nr Highland Lake; 33°53'05"N, 86°25'19"W; 30 Oct. 2011, leg. T. King; oak branches on ground (USNM) [2]. USA: AL: Blount Co.; nr Highland Lake; 33°53'05"N, 86°25'19"W; 30 Oct. 2011, leg. T. King; berlese of oak limbs (TKPC) [1]. USA: AL: Blount Co.; nr Highland Lake; 33°53'05"N, 86°25'19"W; 02 Sept. 2009, leg. T. King; berlese of oak debris (TKPC) [1]. USA: AL: Blount Co.; nr Highland Lake; 33°53'05"N, 86°25'19"W; 24 Dec. 2010, leg. T. King; ex. log pile (TKPC) [1]. USA: AL: Blount Co.; nr Highland Lake; 33°53'05"N, 86°25'19"W; 29 June 2011, leg. T. King; flight intercept trap (TKPC) [1]. USA: AL: Blount Co.; nr Highland Lake; 33°53'05"N, 86°25'19"W; 05 July 2011, leg. T. King; Lindgren funnel trap (TKPC) [1]. **FLORIDA**. Enterprise; 9.6 Fla / CollHubbard; &Schwarz (USNM) [1]. Enter-

prise; 14.6 Fla / CollHubbard; &Schwarz (USNM) [1]. Crescent; City Fla / CollHubbard; &Schwarz / Liooleus ??; Gorham (USNM) [1]. **LOUISIANA**. Bayou Sara; La. 20-1-79 (USNM) [2]. BaySara; La / CollHubbard; &Schwarz (USNM) [1]. **TEXAS**. Columbus; 20.4 Texas / EASchwarz; Collector (USNM) [7]. Columbus; 20.8 Texas / CollHubbard; &Schwarz (USNM) [3]. Columbus; 17.5 Texas / EASchwarz; Collector (USNM) [3]. Columbus; 22.6 Texas / EASchwarz; Collector (USNM) [2]. Columbus; 26.6 Texas / EASchwarz; Collector (USNM) [1]. Columbus; 1.6 Texas / CollHubbard; &Schwarz (USNM) [1]. Columbus; 2.6 Texas / CollHubbard; &Schwarz (USNM) [1]. For the above labels, semicolons (;) represent line breaks and backslashes (/) represent separate labels.

Ulyshen and Hanula (2007) suggested that *M. lundgreni* might be a canopy specialist, a suggestion later called into question by Shockley *et al.* (2008) who noted that all other known specimens of the species had been found within a few meters of the ground. The Alabama specimens cited above further support the conclusion that *M. lundgreni* is more active closer to the ground. Shockley *et al.* (2008) reported that the species was active year-round, although no specimens had ever been collected in December. With the addition of these specimens, *M. lundgreni* has now been collected in every month of the year, although it still appears to be primarily active from April through September.

Although these are the first reports of *M. lundgreni* from Alabama and Texas, the species' presence in these states is not particularly surprising given that it has been recovered from neighboring states. However, with so few specimens known ($n = 87$) (Shockley *et al.* 2008), the 31 new specimen records presented here (a 36% increase in numbers) expand the knowledge of the distribution and biology of the species. Undoubtedly, *M. lundgreni* is also present

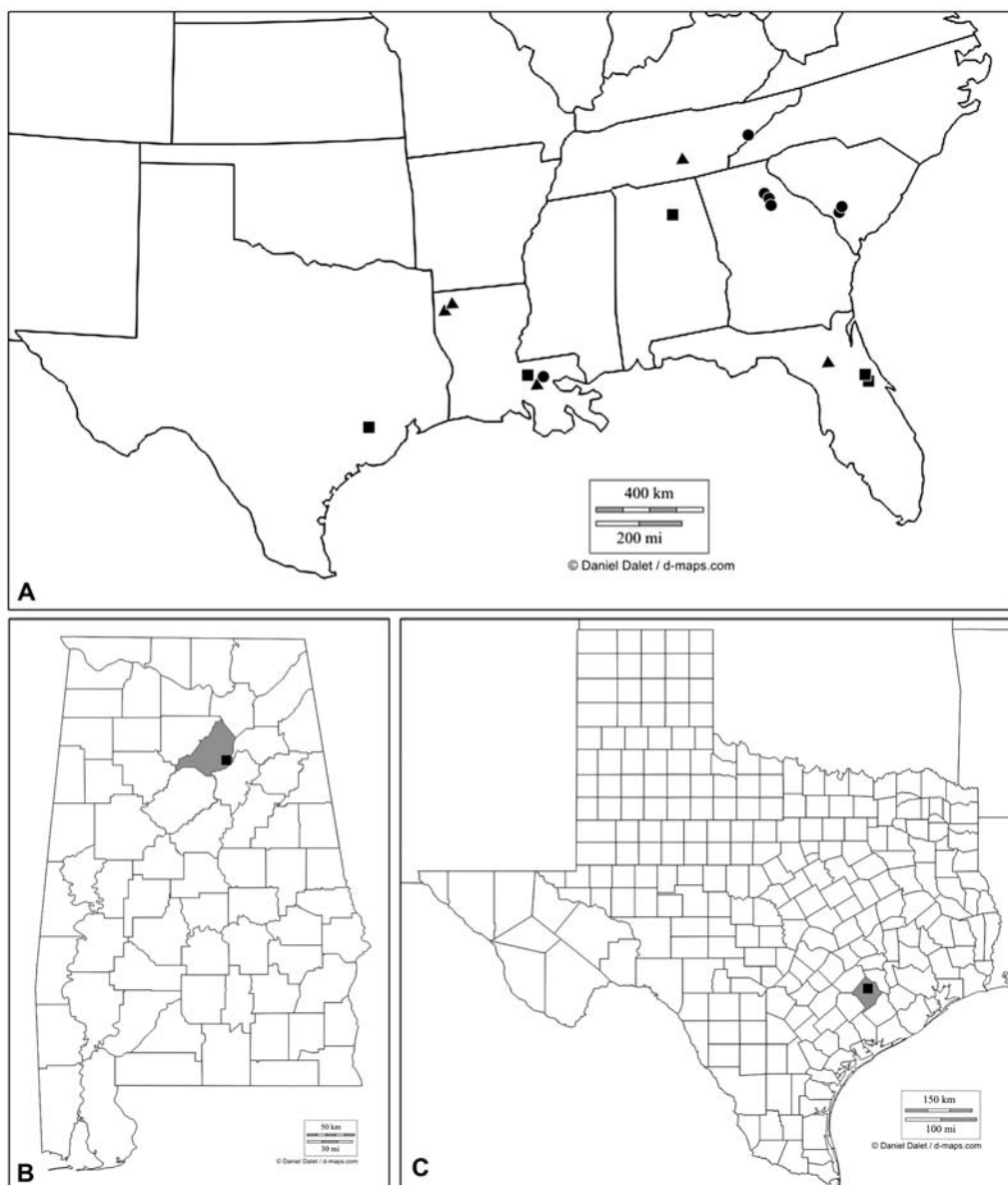


Fig. 1. Distribution of *Micropsephodes lundgreni*. A) Based on all available collection records, B) New state records in Blount County, Alabama ($n = 7$), C) New state records in Colorado County, Texas ($n = 18$). Triangles = localities from Leschen and Carlton (2000); circles = localities from Shockley *et al.* (2008); squares = localities reported herein.

in Mississippi, but its small size and cryptic habits are likely contributing factors as to why it remains scarce in collections.

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from the specimens in his collection (TKPC). Voucher specimens from Alabama are deposited in the National Museum of Natural History in Washington, DC (USNM).

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