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(Coleoptera: Buprestidae) in Maryland

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Abstract. *Ptosima walshii* LeConte (Coleoptera: Buprestidae) is reported from Maryland for the first time, **new state record**. A single female specimen was collected in a Lindgren funnel in 2013. The known host for this species, *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx., is not reported from the trapping locality.

Key words. new records, Lindgren funnel

Introduction

The genus *Ptosima* Dejean contains 10 extant species worldwide, with four of those occurring in North America (Nelson et al. 2008). Of these, two occur in the northeast: *P. gibbicollis* Say and *P. walshii* LeConte. *Ptosima gibbicollis* has a wide distribution reaching from the Atlantic coast west into Texas and Kansas. *Ptosima walshii* has a more restricted range, and is primarily found in the Midwest United States from Texas north into Ontario and east into Pennsylvania (Pairo et al. 2012; Barringer and Ciafré 2014; Lyons et al. 2014). Presented is the first record of *P. walshii* from Maryland, extending its range eastward.

Materials and Methods

Trapping was carried out by the USDA APHIS Otis Laboratory for a trap efficacy study for detection of the emerald ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis* Fairmaire). Twelve unit Lindgren funnels were hung in Maryland at 25 locations in three counties: Charles, Howard, and Washington. Traps were placed in May and serviced every two weeks until the end of September in 2014. Specimens were placed into ethanol after removal until sorting and identification. Specimens were deposited in the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture Collection, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania (PADA).

Results

A single female was collected in a trap hung on a red oak (*Quercus* sp. section Lobatae) baited with Z-3 Hexanol (Synergy Semiochemicals, Burnaby, British Columbia). The sample was collected during May 28, 2013 in Charles County, Maryland at 38.55913°N, -76.85054°W by Steve Bell. Similar to the Ontario and Pennsylvania records (Barringer and Ciafré 2014; Lyons et al. 2014), this specimen was captured during survey work for invasive insects. However, this specimen was captured using lures designed for Buprestidae, unlike the Pennsylvania specimens, which were collected in traps baited with Cerambycidae, Platypodinae, and Scolytinae lures. The red oak that the trap was hung on does not match the recorded host tree for *P. walshii*, *Quercus macrocarpa* Michx. (burr oak), a white oak (section *Quercus*). Burr oak is not recorded from Charles County, though it is known from nearby and may be present near the trap site (USDA and NRCS 2016).

The collection of *P. walshii* in Charles County, Maryland represents a new eastern-most record for the species, with the next closest known location in south central Pennsylvania, approximately 200 km away. *Ptosima walshii* now has a discontinuous distribution with no reported records from West Virginia and Virginia. This is likely an artifact of trapping bias given the wide distribution of its host.

Ptosima walshii is easily distinguished from other *Ptosima* species by its distinctive markings: the variable elytral patterns of *P. walshii* are both smaller and more broken-up when compared with other United States members (Nelson et al. 2008).

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