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Annotated checklist of the handsome fungus beetles of Connecticut, USA (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea: Endomychidae).

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Abstract: Among 158 specimens of endomychids (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea: Endomychidae), nine genera and nine species were identified for the State of Connecticut, USA. Six genera and five species are also added to a preliminary key to the Endomychidae of Connecticut because they may be found in the future.
Key words: Coleoptera, Cucujoidea, Endomychidae, Ecology, faunistics, Connecticut, USA.

Resumo: Lista comentada dos endomiquídeos de Connecticut, Estados Unidos da América (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea: Endomychidae). Entre 158 exemplares de endomiquídeos (Coleoptera: Cucujoidea: Endomychidae), identificaram-se nove géneros e nove espécies para o estado de Connecticut, Estados Unidos da América. Seis géneros e cinco espécies também são adicionados a uma chave provisória para identificação dos Endomychidae de Connecticut porque podem ser encontrados no futuro.
Palavras chave: Coleoptera, Cucujoidea, Endomychidae, Ecologia, Faunística, Connecticut, Estados Unidos da América.

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Introduction

The Endomychidae (Coleoptera) is a heterogeneous, diverse, small to moderate size, bright and attractive coloured mycetophagous family of beetles. They are part of the Cerylonid Series of the Superfamily Cucujoidea (Crowson 1955; Arriaga-Varela *et al.* 2007; Robertson *et al.* 2008). They are known from all zoogeographic regions with the most diversity in tropical and subtropical areas of the world (Tomaszewska 2005) and are closely related to the Coccinellidae (Burakowski & Ślipiński 2000; Shockley *et al.* 2009a, b). The Endomychidae are recognized by the presence of two longitudinal sulci or sublateral lines on the pronotum (absent in some Anamorphinae), presence of frontoclypeal suture (absent in some Eupsilobiinae) and the absence of postcoxae line on the first abdominal sternum (Skelley & Leschen 2002). A more complete diagnosis for the twelve subfamilies can be checked in Tomaszewska (2000).

Throughout the years this family has been the subject of constant changes of various proposed classifications. Gerstaecker (1858) completed the first comprehensive survey of the Endomychidae since the creation of the family by Leach (1815). Crotch (1873) and Gorham (1887) in the later part of the 19th century, and Csiki (1901, 1910) and Arrow (1920) in the first half of the 20th century, also contributed to the family. It was by this time that Britton (1920) published his *Checklist of the Insects of Connecticut*, where he included all species for Connecticut that were known at that time.

Strohecker (1953) did a generic revision and presented a world catalogue with a key to the identification of all genera as well as all species known at the time. After Lawrence & Newton (1995), the classification recognized eleven subfamilies. Later, Pakaluk & Ślipiński (1995) established Acritosomatinae, based on the genus *Acritosoma* Pakaluk & Ślipiński, 1995 from Perú and México. In a more recent analysis, Tomaszewska (2005), based on adult and larva characters, proposed the definition

of the 12 subfamilies, classification that it's followed in this paper. Actually the family Endomychidae contains 130 genera with 1782 valid species, of which 45 are known to occur in the United States, organized into 12 subfamilies (Shockley *et al.* 2009a): Danascelinae, Xenomycetinae, Endomychinae, Anamorphinae, Merophysiinae, Lycoperdininae, Stenotarsinae, Epipocinae, Eupsilobiinae, Pleganophorinae, Mycetaeinae, and Leiestinae.

Connecticut Endomychidae, as mentioned before, have been studied by Britton (1920, 1938). In the first of them two families are mentioned, Mycetaeidae, now a subfamily of Endomychidae, and Endomychidae with six genus, *Mycetaea* Stephens, 1829, *Endomychus* Panzer, 1795, *Lycoperdina* Latreille, 1807, *Aphorista* Gorham, 1873, *Mycetina* Mulsant, 1846, and *Stenotarsus* Perty, 1832, with a total of seven species: *Mycetaea hirta* (Marsham, 1802), now *Mycetaea subterranea* (Fabricius, 1801), *Endomychus biguttatus* Say, 1824, *Lycoperdina ferruginea* LeConte, 1824, *Aphorista vittata* (Fabricius, 1853), *Mycetina perpulchra* (Newman, 1838), *Stenotarsus hispidus* (Herbst, 1799), and *Stenotarsus testacea* (Ziegler, 1845), now moved to genus *Danae* Reiche, 1847. In 1938, he adds the genus *Rhanis* LeConte, 1853 to the family Mycetaeidae with a species, *Rhanis unicolor* (Ziegler, 1845), now moved to genus *Rhanidea* Strohecker, 1953 in the subfamily Leiestinae. In those two works he did not mention any geographic data for the species.

Material and methods

This checklist is based on the examination of specimens from the following institutions or collections and the following codes are used:

UCMS = University of Connecticut Insect Collection, Storrs.
YPM - ENT = Yale Peabody Museum Division of Entomology, New Haven.
DENH = University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.
CAESC = Connecticut Agricultural Experimental Station, New Haven (Holding Britton Collection).
RNFC = Raul Nascimento Ferreira Collection.

158 specimens of Endomychidae were examined and 9 genus and species were identified and confirmed for the State of Connecticut. Also, we mention in a preliminary key 5 species to be potentially discovered in Connecticut. For all the species, presently identified, a small description, a photo of its habitus, a preliminary key to genera and species, as well as a distributional map will be provided. The data are given by county, city, town, villages or places and all subfamilies, genera and species are arranged in alphabetic order without any attempt or suggestion of any phylogenetic association among them. Identification was made using the keys by Strohecker (1953) and Skelley & Leschen (2002).

Preliminary key to genera and species of Endomychidae of Connecticut

Species already reported from Connecticut. Species with (*) will be probably found in Connecticut. Adapted from Skelley & Leschen (2002).

1.	Antennae with 5 antennomeres.....	*Trochoideus* Westwood, 1833 (only Florida)
-	Antennae with more than 5 antennomeres.....	2
2.	Antennal club with 1 or 2 antennomeres.....	* *Holoparamecus* Curtis, 1833
-	Antennal club of 3 antennomeres, or antennae gradually expanded.....	3
3.	Tarsi with 4 tarsomeres, 2nd tarsomere lobed, 3rd small and fused to 4th.....	4
-	Tarsi linear, with 3 or 4 tarsomeres, penultimate tarsomere exposed.....	10

4.	Front margin of pronotum with stridulatory membrane	5
-	Front margin of pronotum without membrane	7
5.	Pronotum wide, prolonged behind and spatulate, coxae well separated	*Mycetina perpulchra*
-	Prosternum narrow, not prolonged behind, coxae contiguous or nearly so	6
6.	Front coxae globular, distinctly separated	*Aphorista vittata*
-	Front coxae subcylindrical, nearly contiguous	*Lycoperdina ferruginea*
7.	Elytra glabrous or minutely setose	*Endomychus biguttatus*
-	Elytra distinctly setose	8
8.	Pronotum with narrow margins, antennae dark, antennomere 11 pale	* *Epipocus punctatus*
-	Pronotum with wide, raised lateral margins, antennae various	9
9.	Short, oval, basal sulcus of pronotum feeble or absent, weakly setose, antennomeres 1-5 red, 6-11 black	*Stenotarsus hispidus*
-	Long, oval, basal sulcus of pronotum distinct, densely setose, antennae pale, club piceous	*Danae testacea*
10.	Form hemispherical, arched strongly in lateral view	11
-	Form long, oval to somewhat elongate	13
11.	Tarsal claws dentate, base of pronotum strongly lobed	* *Anamorphus waltoni*
-	Tarsal claws smooth, base of pronotum not or slightly lobed	12
12.	Tarsi with 3 tarsomeres, antennae 11 segmented, reddish, length 1.3 mm	* *Clemmus minor*
-	Tarsi with four tarsommeres, antennae 10 segmented, dark on disc, 1.7 mm	* *Bystus ulkei*
13.	Setae long, rather dense, suberect. Form oval	14
	Setae, if present, fine, recumbent. Form more elongate	15
14.	Lateral margins of pronotum with long, coarse setae, margins wide, raise side margins of pronotum defined by a complete sublateral margins	*Mycetaea subterranea*
-	Lateral margins of pronotum with fine setae, pronotum with deep groves near each lateral margin at basal fourth, lacking sublateral lines	* *Symbiotes gibberosus*
15.	Pronotum with grove on each side of midline, in addition to short lateral sulci.	*Rhanidea unicolor*
-	Pronotum without discal grooves	*Phymaphora pulchella*

Results

Family ENDOMYCHIDAE Leach, 1815

Subfamily ENDOMYCHINAE Leach, 1815

Genus *Endomychus* Panzer, 1824

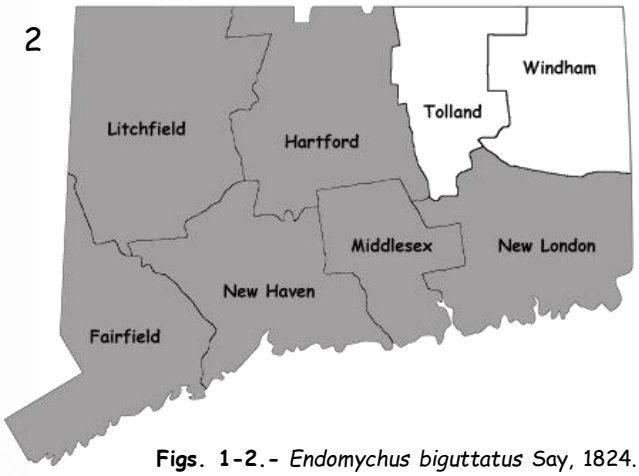
***Endomychus biguttatus* Say, 1824** (Figs. 1 & 2)

Length 3.5-4.2 mm, oblong oval, with head, antennae, legs and two round spots on elytra, with the subapical one larger, black. Elytra and rest of body orange red with sparce punctures. Pronotum transverse, subquadrate widest at base with sides and base broadly sinuate within acute basal angle and lateral margins markedly beaded with surface finely and sparsely punctate. It is one of the most common endomychids in Eastern North America. It occurs in moist deciduous forest and overwinter beneath bark and forest debris. It can be found in basidiomycetes fungi or gilled mushrooms and some in bracket fungi such as the birch polypore, *Piptoporus betulinus* (Bull. ex Fr.) P. Karst, 1881, and on the chicken of the woods, *Lactiporus sulphureus* (Bull.) Murrill, 1920. When disturbed it releases a defensive milky yellowish fluid from the joints between the tibiae and tarsi.

Material studied:

Fairfield Co.: Bridgeport, 20 October 1918, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (CAES); Easton, 8 September 1926, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (CAES); Monroe, April 1932, A.P. Jacot, 1 ex. (CAES); Long Hill, 20 July 1948, Doug Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Long Hill, 5 July 1950, D. Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Easton, 9 August

1986, D. Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Fairfield, Lake Mohegan, 5 April 1988, D. Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Stratford, Sikorski Airport, 12/13 July 2012, light trap, Eric Haugh, 1 ex. (UCMS).
Hartford Co.: Grangy, 14 September 1920, W.E. Britton, 1 ex. (CAES).
Litchfield Co.: New Canaan, 19 September 1910, A.B. Champlain, 1 ex. (CAES); New Canaan, 12 August 1918, M.P. Zappe, 3 ex. (YPM-ENT); New Canaan, 12 September 1918, M.P. Zappe, 3 ex. (CAES).
Middlesex Co.: Portland, 23 March, 1936, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (CAES); Chester, Cockaponset State Forest, 5 October 1941, C.E. Pickford, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT).
New Haven Co.: New Haven, Cedar Hill, 2 July 1895, Rev. Celestin Crozet, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Wallinford, 13 August 1912, D.J. Caffrey, 2 ex. (CAES); South Meriden, 12 April 1914, H. Johnson, 1 ex. (DENH); New Haven, under a stone, 19 April 1914, S.E. Ball, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); New Haven, 20 April 1914, S.E. Ball, 3 ex. (YPM-ENT); Woodmont, 25 April 1916, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (CAES); Woodmont, 6 September 1916, M.P. Zappe, 2 ex. (CAES); North Branford, 8 July 1921, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (CAES); South Meriden, 9 May 1936, Henry L. Johnson, 1 ex. (CAES); New Haven only 1942, H. Townshend, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Waterbury, 10 April 1954, C. O'Brien, 1 ex. (UCMS).
New London Co.: Lyme, Roger Lake, no date (1937?), M.B. Bishop, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Pawcatuck, 30 June 1991, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 10 July 1992, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 22 May 1993, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 27 September 2003, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).



Figs. 1-2.- *Endomychus biguttatus* Say, 1824. **1.-** Habitus (Photo by Tom Murray). **2.-** Distributional map.

Subfamily LEIESTINAE Thomson, 1863

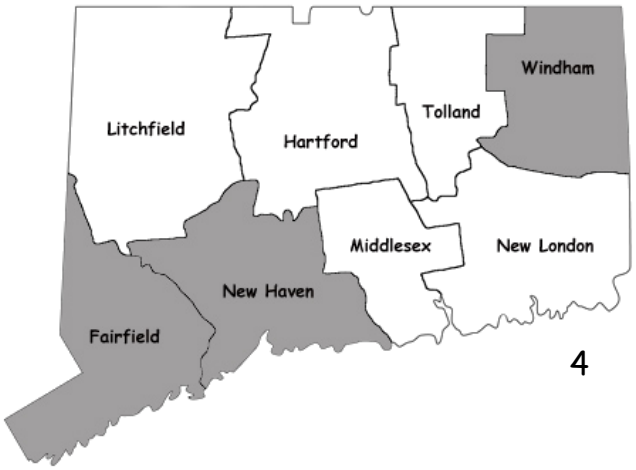
Genus *Phymaphora* Newman, 1838

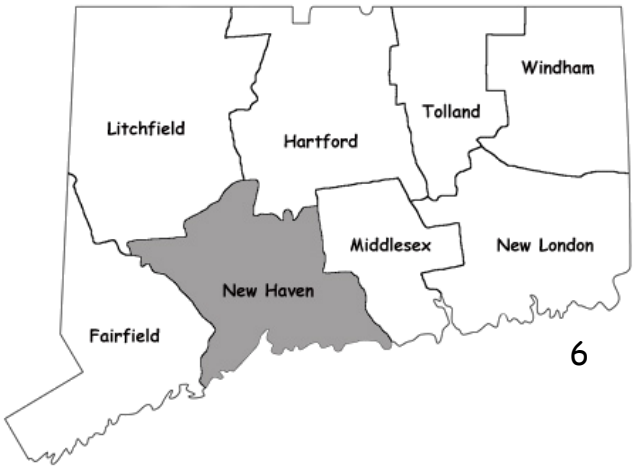
***Phymaphora pulchella* Newman, 1838** (Figs. 3 & 4)

Length 3.0-3.8 mm, elongate, slightly oval, bicolored with reddish or orangish yellow and black. Head blackish with antennal club modified and antennomeres expanded in males and slightly in females. Pronotum with a central black discal spot which can be variable. Elytra with a narrow dark suture and having a wide black bands across the middle and tips. Adults found in birch polypores and shelving tooth fungi *Climacodon septentrionale* (Fries, 1821) Karsten, 1881, also known as *Steccherinum septentrionale* (Fries, 1821) Bankers, 1906, and *Steccherinum ochraceum* (Persoon, 1792) Gray, 1821, a widespread and not uncommon species on dead hardwood twigs and branches, especially maples. Occasionally it is attracted to light. It is found across New England.

Material studied:
Fairfield Co.: Monroe, 5 September 1938, A.P. Jacot, 1 ex. (CAES).
New Haven Co.: South Meriden, 14 November (no year), Harry L. Johnson, 1 ex. (CAES).
Windham Co.: Windham, Follett Road, 12 june 1999, J. O'Donnell, 1 ex. (UCMS); Eastford, Natchaug State Forest at entrance on State Road 198, 41.84238 N and 72.09471 W, 12/18 April 2012, Tracy Zarrillo, 3 ex. (RNFC), captured in a 12 funnel Lindgren trap baited with alpha-pinene and ethyl alcohol in plantation of eastern white pine, *Pinus stratus* Linnaeus (Chris Maier, pers. comm.).

Figs. 3-4.- *Phymaphora pulchella* Newman, 1838. **3.-** Habitus (Photo by Tom Murray). **4.-** Distributional map.
Figs. 5-6.- *Rhanidea unicolor* (Ziegler, 1845). **5.-** Habitus (Photo by Tom Murray). **6.-** Distributional map.





***Genus Rhanidea* Strohecker, 1953**
= *Rhanis* LeConte, 1853

***Rhanidea unicolor* (Ziegler, 1845)** (Figs. 5 & 6)

Length 2.0-2.5 mm, elongate, subparallel, dark reddish brown, shining and sparcely punctate. Pronotum transverse, widest before middle, sides round before middle, then straight and converging behind and basal two-thirds with a pair of lines down the middle each flanked by a pit before angle. Elytra usually darker with humeri indistinctly and apices broadly reddish in some entire elytra reddish brown. Adults found in *Polyporus tulipiferae* (Schwein, 1822) Overholts, 1915, now *Irpex lacteus* (Fries) Fries, 1828 a milk-white toothed polypore on dead branches of deciduous trees, and under barks with fungus. Not common in New England.

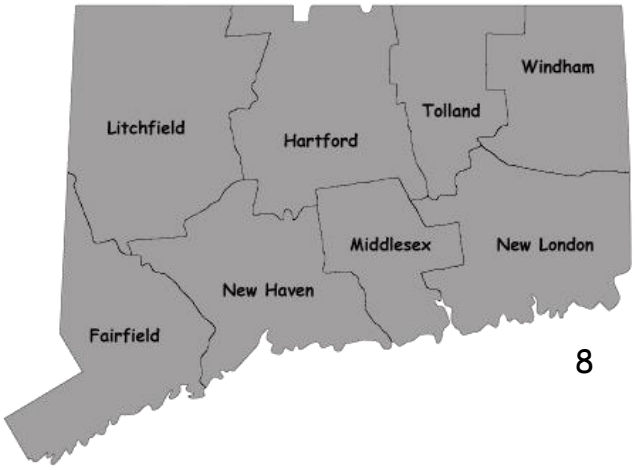
Material studied:
New Haven Co.: No locality, date or collector name, only SI#3178, 1 ex. (CAES). Britton (1938) reported this species from Connecticut (probably New Haven) and it still resides in his collection; Hamden, 8 July 2008, Raul N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).

Family LYCOPERDININAE Redtenbacher, 1844

***Genus Aphorista* Gorham, 1873**

***Aphorista vittata* (Fabricius, 1853)** (Figs. 7 & 8)

Length 5.5-6.5 mm, oblong, elongate, orange or brownish red. Antennae dark with last antennomere paler. Pronotum with the sides margined with or without a black spot on each side. Elytra with a tapering stripe down of the suture and a long black spot on each side. Adults are associated with the wood rotting fungus of the Boletaceae family, *Coniophora arida* (Fries, 1828) Karst, 1868. They are attracted to light. Common along the coast of New England to Florida.



Figs. 7-8.- *Aphorista vittata* (Fabricius, 1853). **7.-** Habitus (Photo by Tom Murray). **8.-** Distributional map.

Material studied:

Fairfield Co.: Cornwall, 5 July 1919, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (CAES); Long Hill, 6 June 1947, Doug Comboni, 2 ex. (YPM-ENT); Stafford Twp., 15 October 1971, no collector name, 1 ex. (UCMS); Danbury, Tarrywide Pk., 8 June 2001, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).

Hartford Co.: Reservoirs, 20 March 1902, Rev. Celestin Crozet, 4 ex. (YPM-ENT); Reservoirs, 24 March 1902, Rev. Celestin Crozet, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT).

Litchfield Co.: Cornwall, 5 July 1919, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Cornwall, 5 July 1919, M.P. Zappe, 2 ex. (CAES); Cornwall, 5 July 1919, K.F. Chamberlain, 1 ex. (CAES); Woodridge, 11 August 1946, Dorothy Brown, 3 ex. (YPM-ENT).

Middlesex Co.: Middletown, 16 April 1962, J. Tardif, 2 ex. (UCMS).

New Haven Co.: New Haven, 4 May 1937, M.B. Bishop, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); New Haven, 1 August 1943, C.E. Pickford, 1 ex. (to light) (YPM-ENT); Waterbury, 167 Crest Street, 6 April 1975, R. Yerzak, 1 ex. (UCMS); Wilcott, 10 October 2000, Matt Sanford, 1 ex. (CAES).

New London Co.: Pawcatuck, 15 June 1991, R.N. Ferreira, 2 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 18 August 1991, R.N. Ferreira, 6 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 8 July 1992, R.N. Ferreira, 2 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 26 August 1992, 2 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 20 November 1993, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Mystic, 5 September 1994, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 2 July 1999, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 20 August 2003, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 30 July 2007, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 25 August 2011, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 29 August 2011, R.N. Ferreira, 3 ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 30 August 2011, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).

Tolland Co.: Storrs, 23 February 1949, R.B. Smith, 4 ex. (UCMS); Storrs, 20 April 1956, M.H. Sweet, 1 ex. (UCMS); Mansfield, 27 March 1962, G. Smith, 1 ex. (UCMS); Mansfield, 3 April 1962, B. Barks, 1 ex. (UCMS); Mansfield Twp., near Chapins Pond, 25 September 1971, no collector name, 1 ex. (UCMS); Somers, Soapstone Mountain, 25 September 1971, no collector name, 1 ex. (UCMS); Mansfield, 20 April 1976, no collector name, 1 ex. (UCMS).

Windham Co.: Eastford, Natchaug State Forest, 1 October 1944, C.E. Pickford, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT).

Genus *Lycoperdina* Latreille, 1807

***Lycoperdina ferruginea* LeConte, 1824** (Figs. 9 & 10)

Length 4.7-6.0 mm, oblong-oval, brownish with appendages slightly paler. Pronotum transverse, widest before middle with apex narrower, arcuate in front with sides almost straight to acute hind angles and fine punctures. Elytra slightly wider than pronotum, much wider behind and slightly punctate. Tibiae of male with internal obtuse tooth. Antennae with the last two antennomeres abruptly widened and flattened. Occasionally found in leaf litter and several fungi but it is specialist feeder in puffballs, *Lycoperdon pyriforme* (Schaeff, 1774) Kreisel & Krüger, 2003 that grow on decaying logs in dump woods. It can be detected by squeezing the puffballs. It is frequent in New England.

Material studied:
Hartford Co.: Windsor, 24 June 1936, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (CAES); Cranby, 6 May 1956, D.L. Yost, 2 ex. (UCMS).
Litchfield Co.: New Canaan, 22 September 1905, B.H. Walden, 1 ex. (UCMS); Canaan, 24 September 1919, M.P. Zappe, 3 ex. (UCMS); Cornwall, 17 June 1921, M.P. Zappe, 1 ex. (UCMS); Fall Village, under Mount Road, 1.5 miles NE of the village, in fresh puffballs, 8 October 1972, R.W. Brown, 3 ex. (YPM-ENT); Cornwall, no date #3181, K.T. Chamberlain, 3 ex. (UCMS).
New Haven Co.: North Branford, 2 June 1943, H. Townshend, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT).
Tolland Co.: Mansfield, 24 September 1992, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).
Windham Co.: Thompson, 3 July 2011, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).

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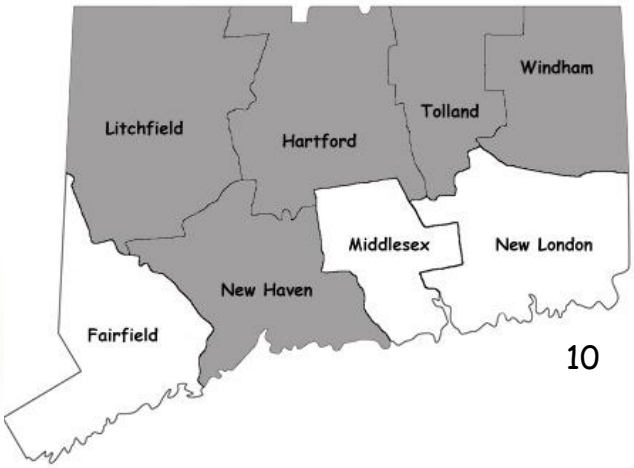

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Figs. 9-10.- *Lycoperdina ferruginea* LeConte, 1824. **9.-** Habitus (Photo by Tom Murray). **10.-** Distributional map.

Genus *Mycetina* Mulsant, 1846

***Mycetina perpulchra* (Newman, 1838)** (Figs. 11 & 12)

Length 3.5-4.0 mm, oblong-oval, convex and shiny blackish to black. Head black. Pronotum slightly flattened, wider than long with sides sharply margined, orange red with a black spot on the middle at the base with surface shiny and finely sparsely punctate. Elytra convex, each elytron with two orange red spots, with the one near the base larger and shiny with coarse punctures. Tip of the last antennomere paler. Front tibia of the male sinuate. Found in wood rooting fungus, in boletes and some species of Agaricales. It is attracted to light in late spring and summer. Uncommon in New England.

Material studied:
Fairfield Co.: Long Hill, 7 July 1948, Doug Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT.); No Town, 11 August 1961, Doug Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Shelton, 20 March 1983, Doug Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Long Hill, Trumbull, 26 May 1986, Doug Comboni, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT).
Middlesex Co.: North Plain, 15 June 1932, S.C. Ball, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); North Plain, 28 June 1932, S.C. Ball, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); Killingworth, 23 June 1935, C.H. Pumb, 1 ex. (CAES).
New Haven Co.: South Meriden, 4 April 1943, Harry L. Johnson, 1 ex. (CAES); Branford, Woods, 13 June 1943, G.E. Pickford, 1 ex. (YPM-ENT); South Meriden, under log in mud wasp cocoon compartment, 1 December 1946, H.L. Johnson, 3 ex. (CAES); Meriden, Hubbard Park, 2/3 June 2000, Jane O'Donnell *et al.*, 1 ex. (UCMS); Wolcott, 10 October 2000, Matt Sanford, 1 ex. (UCMS).
New London Co.: Pawcatuck, 18 August 1991, R.N. Ferreira, 5 ex. (RNFC); Stonington, 6 September 2006, R.N. Ferreira, 1ex. (RNFC); Pawcatuck, 27 April 2009, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).
Tolland Co.: Mansfield, Mansfield Schoolhouse, Brook Park, 46'28.1"N 7'31,25"E, fly intersection trap, 22 July 1996, no collector name, 1 ex. (UCMS).


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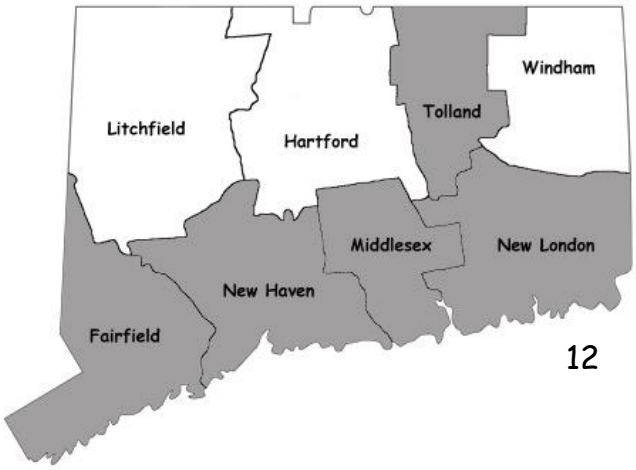


Figs. 11-12.- *Mycetina perpulchra* (Newman, 1838). **11.-** Habitus (Photo by Tom Murray). **12.-** Distributional map.

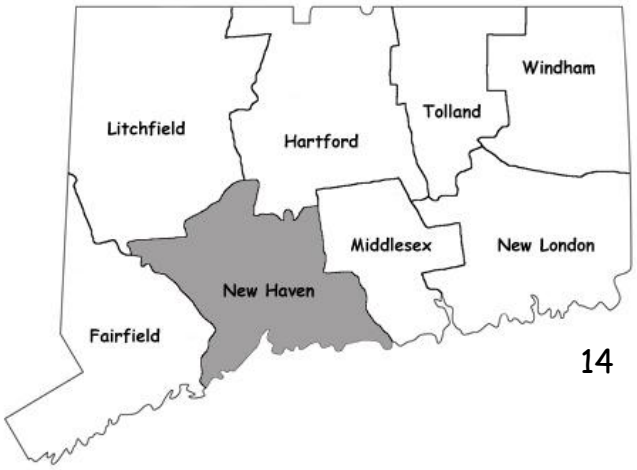
Subfamily MYCETAEINAE Jacquelin du Val, 1857

Genus *Mycetaea* Stephens, 1830

***Mycetaea subterranea* (Fabricius, 1801)** (Figs. 13 & 14)
= *Mycetaea hirta* (Marsham, 1802)

Length 1.5-1.8 mm, body ovate, convex, rufo testaceous, shining with sparse, erect, short pubescence. Head and thorax moderately punctate, pronotum transverse, broadest at middle, sides arcuate, sublateral carina more than twice distant from lateral margins at apex than at base. Elytral punctures coarser than pronotal ones and in rows. It lives in old tree trunks, cellars, green houses, beehives, dung heaps, and can be found inside and outside of nests of ants or birds. It is an adventive species widely distributed in North America.

Material studied:
New Haven Co.: New Haven, 6 May 1916, on decayed potato, W.E. Britton, 2 ex. (CAES); New Haven, 4 February 1918, W.E. Britton, 2 ex. (CAES).



Figs. 13-14.- *Mycetaea subterranea* (Fabricius, 1801). **13.-** Habitus (Photo by Christoph Benisch-www.kerbtier.de). **14.-** Distributional map.

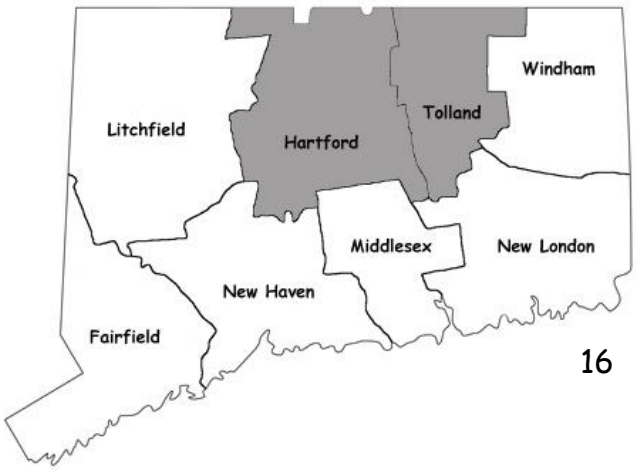
Subfamily STENOTARSINAE Chapuis, 1876

Genus *Danae* Reiche, 1847

***Danae testacea* (Ziegler, 1845)** (Figs. 15 & 16)

Length 3.5-4.0 mm, elongate, oblong, reddish or orange yellow, shining, sparse pubescence consisting of prostrate yellow setae. Head and sides of pronotum often paler before middle, prominent hind angle prolonged somewhat and curved outward. Antennae with 11 antennomeres with 9-11 darker and forming a distinct club. Elytras finely, sparse punctate with irregular rows. Active in late spring and summer. Found in pitfall traps attracted to cantharidin.

Material studied:
Only Connecticut, 1 ex. (CAES).
Hartford Co.: Keeney Cove area, NW Glastonbury, 12/13 June 2009, sifting, R. Chandler, 1 ex. (DENH).
Tolland Co.: Storrs, 12 April 1964, R.M. Griswold, 2 ex. (UCMS); Storrs, 15 October 1964, R.M. Griswold, 1 ex. (UCMS); Mansfield, Schoolhouse, 46'28.1"N 7'31.25"E, pitfall trap, 30 July 1996, no collector name, 1 ex. (UCMS); no locality and date, C.E. Pickford (Albert Magnum Collection), 1 ex. (UCMS).



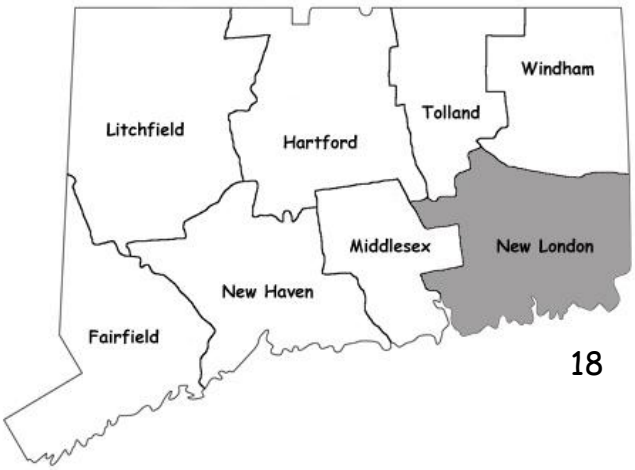
Figs. 15-16.- *Danae testacea* (Ziegler, 1845). **15.-** Habitus (Photo by Tom Murray). **16.-** Distributional map.

Genus *Stenotarsus* Perty, 1832

***Stenotarsus hispidus* (Herbst, 1799)** (Figs. 17 & 18)

Length 3.5-4.4 mm, broadly oval, densely clothed in erect and nearly setae. Orange or reddish brown, each elytron with disk blackish. Antennal club black and loose with antennomeres 6-11 darker. Venter pale, dorsum densely covered with erect and suberected setae. Head and pronotal punctures fine sparse. Elytral punctures coarse, quite close in same areas. Adults active in late Spring and Summer. Collected in pitfall traps.

Material studied:
New London Co.: Pawcatuck, 12 June 1987, R.N. Ferreira, 1 ex. (RNFC).



Figs. 17-18.- *Stenotarsus hispidus* (Herbst, 1799). **17.-** Habitus (Photo by Ted Kropiewnicki). **18.-** Distributional map.

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