



NOTE

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Additions to the Coleoptera Fauna of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, Canada

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ABSTRACT

Forty-two new provincial Coleoptera records are reported from New Brunswick (11), Nova Scotia (28), and Prince Edward Island (3) for the following 23 families: Carabidae, Staphylinidae, Buprestidae, Eucnemidae, Elateridae, Lycidae, Cantharidae, Bostrichidae, Ptinidae, Cleridae, Sphindidae, Endomychidae, Coccinellidae, Mordellidae, Ripiphoridae, Tenebrionidae, Meloidae, Aderidae, Cerambycidae, Megalopodidae, Chrysomelidae, Nemonychidae, and Curculionidae. We remove *Xylopinus aenescens* LeConte, 1866 (Tenebrionidae) from the New Brunswick faunal list based on an incorrectly identified specimen of *Centronopus calcaratus* (Fabricius, 1798).

INTRODUCTION

In a special issue of ZooKeys, “The Coleoptera of New Brunswick and Canada: Providing Baseline Biodiversity and Natural History Data” (Webster et al. 2016a), 303 species were added to the New Brunswick (NB) provincial list and an updated checklist for NB was provided (Webster 2016). Recently, Webster et al. (2020) summarized publications since Webster et al. (2016a) that added new records to NB, Nova Scotia (NS), and Prince Edward Island (PE) and provided 111 new provincial and territorial Coleoptera records to the Canadian fauna including 64 new Coleoptera records from NB, 20 from NS, and 5 from PE. Hammond and Chambers (2020), in a review of the western Canadian and Alaskan species of *Corticaria* (Latridiidae), reported 9 species new to NB, including five species new to science. Two of the novel species, *C. maritima* Hammond & Chambers and *C. pseudoincerta* Hammond and Chambers are currently known only from NB. One species new to PE, *C. elongata* (Gyllenhal) was also reported. In this publication, we report additional Coleoptera species from NB, NS, and PE.

METHODS AND CONVENTIONS

Collection methods

Various methods were employed to collect specimens in NB and PE including hand collecting, sweeping foliage, and Lindgren funnel traps. For details of methods used for deployment of Lindgren funnel traps, see Hughes et al. (2014). Some

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specimens were collected in summer 2020 from a white sheet lighted by a mercury vapour (m.v.) light that was set up in the first author's backyard in Charter's Settlement, NB.

Leaf mines containing larvae were collected for the *Dibolia* and *Phyllotetra* records. The larval miners were identified to species using keys in Eiseman (2019). Adults were reared to confirm the identifications. This was done in a terrarium by placing the active mine over a small container of sandy soil; within weeks adult beetles emerged into the terrarium.

Many of the specimens from NS were collected in Lindgren funnel traps placed in the canopy or understory of forest stands within Kejimikujik National Park and National Historic Site as part of a survey of the Park's beetle species diversity, as well as in old growth eastern hemlock forests at McKay Lakes and Sissiboo Falls, NS, as part of studies investigating non-target impacts of insecticides for control of the hemlock woolly adelgid, *Adelges tsugae* Annand. Traps were baited with one of the two blends of semiochemical lures previously shown to increase captures of longhorn beetles (e.g., Flaherty et al. 2019; Rassati et al. 2019). In 2018, all funnel traps were black, placed in the understory at 1.5 m height and baited with the combination of monochamol, ipsenol, alpha pinene and ethanol. In 2020, we had two funnel traps at each of 12 sites: black traps at 1.5 m height, baited with the same blend used in 2018 and labeled with site number and the letter A (e.g., "1A"); and green traps in the canopy at 15 m height, baited with the combination of racemic 3-hydroxyhexan-2-one (C6-ketol), racemic 3-hydroxyoctan-2-one (C8-ketol), fuscumol, fuscumol acetate, and ethanol and labeled with site # and the letter B (e.g., "1B"). Note: a third label listing the lures used was included on each specimen collected from traps but this information is not included in the species accounts. Traps contained either a saturated solution of table salt in water or a 50% solution of propylene glycol in water (both included a drop of liquid dish detergent to reduce surface tension) and were checked every 2–3 weeks.

A description of the habitat was recorded for many specimens reported in this paper. Locality and habitat data are presented as written on the labels for each record. Information is separated by a // in the data from each specimen where more than one label is present. GPS data are presented in decimal degrees.

Specimen preparation and determination

Males of some species were dissected to confirm their identities. The genital structures were dehydrated in absolute alcohol and either mounted in Canada balsam on celluloid microslides or glued onto cards

that were then pinned with the specimen from which they originated. Most specimens were determined by the senior author unless noted otherwise.

Distribution

All species are cited with current Distribution in Canada and Alaska, using abbreviations for the states, provinces, and territories. New provincial records are indicated in **bold** under the heading **Distribution in Canada and Alaska**. The following abbreviations are used in the text:

AK	Alaska
YT	Yukon Territory
NT	Northwest Territories
NU	Nunavut
BC	British Columbia
AB	Alberta
SK	Saskatchewan
MB	Manitoba
ON	Ontario
QC	Quebec
NB	New Brunswick
PE	Prince Edward Island
NS	Nova Scotia
NF & LB	Newfoundland and Labrador*

*Newfoundland and Labrador are each treated separately under the current Distribution in Canada and Alaska.

Acronyms of collections referred to and where specimens were deposited in this study are as follows:

AFC	Natural Resources Canada, Canadian Forest Service – Atlantic Forestry Centre, Fredericton, NB, Canada
CMNC	Canadian Museum of Nature Collection, Ottawa, ON, Canada.
CNC	Canadian National Collection of Insects, Arachnids, and Nematodes, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada.
NBM	New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, NB, Canada.
NSMC	Nova Scotia Museum Collection, Halifax, NS, Canada.
RWC	Reginald Webster Collection, Charters Settlement, NB, Canada.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forty-two new provincial Coleoptera records are reported from NB (11), NS (28), and PE (3). We remove

Xylopinus aenescens LeConte (Tenebrionidae) from the NB faunal list based on an incorrectly identified specimen of *Centronopus calcaratus* (Fabricius).

Species accounts

Species with a † are adventive to Canada. The determination that a species record was new was based on absence from the print version of Bousquet et al. (2013), Webster (2016), Webster et al. (2020), and other publications since Bousquet et al. (2013). Classification used below follows Bousquet et al. (2013).

Family Carabidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Cicindelinae Latreille, 1802

Cicindela purpurea Olivier, 1790, new to NB

New record: NB, York Co., Upper Brockway near airstrip, on sand, 45.5728°N, 67.0959°W, 16.VII.2020, R.P. Webster (1, NBM). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB (Bousquet et al. 2013). **Note.** Pearson et al. (2006) show *Cicindella purpurea* Olivier occurring in southern NB and throughout NS. However, there were no published or voucher records to support the presence of this species in these two provinces and the species was removed from the faunal list of NS by Majka et al. (2007b) and not included for NB by Bousquet et al. (2013). Specimens determined as this species in CNC, NSMC, and NBM were misidentifications of either *C. limbalis* Klug, or *C. duodecimguttata* Dejean (Majka et al. 2007b; Webster personal communication). In July 2020, one specimen of *C. purpurea* was collected in Upper Brockway, NB near an abandoned airstrip. This area was searched again in the spring of 2021 when adults would likely be more common (Pearson et al. 2006; Dearborn et al. 2014) but none were found. *Cicindela purpurea* is widespread in Maine occurring northeastward into Hancock Co., less than 100 km from NB (Dearborn et al. 2014), so its presence in the province was not unexpected. More surveys should be conducted in the region to locate additional sites. In Maine, this tiger beetle usually occurs on bare spots in grassy fields, old sand pits, most often on clay rich or silty soils rather than on sandy substrates (Dearborn et al., 2014). Habitats like this are common throughout southwestern NB.

Subfamily Harpalinae Bonelli, 1810

Stenolophus lineola (Fabricius), new to NB

New record: NB, York Co., Charters Settlement, 45.8395°N, 66.7391°W, Mixed forest, m.v. light,

12.VI.2020, R.P. Webster (1, RWC).

Distribution in Canada and Alaska. AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, PE (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Cymindus platicollis (Say, 1823), new to NS, additional records for NB

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43586°N, 65.21141°W, 2-25.VI.2020 G. Martens-Carpenter (1), 4-17.IX.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter (2) // Mature to young mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, white birch & white pine, Trap 1B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (3, AFC); same locality but 44.39880°N, 65.22006°W, 4-17.IX.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, red oak & trembling aspen, Trap 4A, Lindgren funnel trap 1.5 m in height under eastern hemlock (1, AFC); same locality but 44.44218°N, 65.25292°W, 20.VII-4.IX.2020, M. Gallant // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 5B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (3, AFC); same locality but 44.40791°N, 65.24194°W, 10-25.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with red maple, white pine, white birch & red oak, Trap 6B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple / white birch (1, AFC); same locality but 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 20.VIII-4.IX.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant (1), 4-17.IX.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant (1), Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak // Trap baited with C6 ketol, C8 ketol, fuscumol, fuscumol acetate, ethanol (2, AFC). **Digby Co.**, Sissiboo Falls Wilderness Area, 44.4162°N, 65.8488°W, 18.VIII-8.IX.2020, L. Voskort & C. Chapman // Black Lindgren 12-funnel trap in tree subcanopy (1, AFC); same locality data but 8-29.IX.2020, L. Voskort, T. Swanburg & C. Chapman // EAB green Lindgren 12-funnel traps in tree canopy (2, RWC). **Queens Co.**, Kejimikujik National Park, 44.38865°N, 65.21447°W, 24.VII-6.VIII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant // Mature to young mixed forest with American beech, eastern hemlock, red oak, & yellow birch, Trap 10B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (1, AFC); same locality but 44.33455°N, 65.20334°W, 9-25.VII.2020, M. Gallant // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1 AFC); same locality but 44.30494°N, 65.22987°W, 10-24.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter (1), 20.VIII-3.IX.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant (1), 3-17.IX.2020, G.

Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant (1) // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, American beech, red maple & balsam fir, Trap 12B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (3, AFC). **Shelburne Co.**, McKay Lakes Wilderness Area, 43.9241°N, 65.4252°W, 17.VIII-9.IX.2020, L. Voskort & C. Chapman // EAB green Lindgren 12-funnel trap in tree canopy (1, AFC); same locality data but 9-28.IX.2020, D. Crossland, G. Martens-Carpenter, L. Voskort & C. Chapman // EAB green Lindgren 12-funnel trap in tree canopy (2, AFC). **Additional records: NB, York Co.**, Keswick Ridge, 45.9966°N, 66.8769°W, Mixed forest, 13-27.VIII.2020, C. Hughes // Green Lindgren 12-funnel trap in canopy of sugar maple (1) and white ash (1) (1, AFC; 1, RWC); Fredericton, 4.5 km NW of Nashwaaksis, 3-17.VIII.2020, 14-28.IX.2020, K. Van Rooyen // Mixed forest, black Lindgren 12-funnel traps 1 m in height (2, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013, Webster et al. 2020). **Note.** *Cymindis platicollis* (Say) was first reported from NB and the Maritime Provinces by Webster et al. (2020). This was considered to be a significant range extension to the northeast. During 2020, this species was found to be widespread in southwestern NS. As in NB (Webster et al. 2020), most individuals were captured in Lindgren funnel traps deployed in tree canopies in mixed forests. This carabid was also found at two additional localities in NB indicating a broader distribution in the province.

Family Staphylinidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Aleocharinae Fleming, 1821

***Hylota cryptica* Klimaszewski & Webster, 2016, new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 29.V-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** AB, NB, NS (Webster et al. 2016b, Klimaszewski et al. 2016).

Family Buprestidae Leach, 1815

Subfamily Buprestinae Leach, 1815

***Anthaxia quercata* (Fabricius, 1801), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.40462°N, 65.25275°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, M. Gallant (1), 10-25.VII.2020, M. Gallant (1) // Mature mixed forest with red spruce, red maple, eastern hemlock,

& balsam fir, Trap 9B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple (1, AFC; 1 (♂ dissected), RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Subfamily Agrilinae Laporte, 1835

***Agrilus carpini* Knull, 1923, new to NB**

New record: NB, York Co., Keswick Ridge, 45.9966°N, 66.8769°W, Mixed forest, 16-30.VII.2020 (12), 30.VII-13.VIII.2020 (5), 13-27.VIII.2020 (1), C. Hughes // Green Lindgren 12-funnel traps in canopy of ironwood (11) and sugar maple (7) (14, AFC; 4 (1 ♂ dissected), RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. Larvae of *Agrilus carpini* Knull have been reported from ironwood, *Ostrya virginiana* (Mill.) Koch (Betulaceae) and American beech, *Fagus grandifolia* Ehrh. (Fagaceae) (Paiero et al. 2012). Ironwood is common at the site where *A. carpini* was captured and 11 of the 18 specimens were captured in Lindgren funnel traps in the canopy of this tree species. American beech is also present at this site.

Family Eucnemidae Eschscholtz, 1829

Subfamily Macraulacinae Fleutiaux, 1923

***Onichodon orchesides* Newman, 1838, new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.40464°N, 65.25287°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red spruce, red maple, eastern hemlock, & balsam fir, Trap 9A, Lindgren funnel trap 1.5 m in height in red spruce (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Elateridae Leach, 1815

Subfamily Elaterinae Leach, 1815

***Dalopius brevicornis* W. J. Brown, 1934, new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.40464°N, 65.25287°W, 1-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red spruce, red maple, eastern hemlock, & balsam fir, Trap 9A, Lindgren funnel trap 1.5 m in height in red spruce (1 (♂ dissected), AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

***Ampedus oblessus* (Say, 1833), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43586°N, 65.21141°W, 2-25.VI.2020 G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, white birch & white pine, Trap 1B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC); same locality but 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 29.V-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Queens Co.,** Kejimikujik National Park, 44.33455°N, 65.20334°W, 2-24.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

***Ampedus vitiosus* (LeConte, 1853), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 29.V-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Lycidae Laporte, 1836**Subfamily Dictyopterinae Houlbert, 1922*****Greenarus thoracicus* (Randall, 1838), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43885°N, 65.20775°W, 1-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young conifer forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, & balsam fir, Trap 2A, Lindgren funnel trap 1.5 m in height under red maple (1, AFC); same locality but 44.39880°N, 65.22006°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, red oak & trembling aspen, Trap 4A, Lindgren funnel trap 1.5 m in height under eastern hemlock (1, AFC). **Digby Co.,** Sissiboo Falls Wilderness Area, 44.4162°N, 65.8488°W, 6-30.VII.2020, L. Voscort & C. Chapman // Black Lindgren 12-funnel trap in tree subcanopy (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Cantharidae Imhoff, 1856**Subfamily Cantharinae Imhoff, 1856*****Rhagonycha tantilla* (LeConte, 1881), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43586°N, 65.21141°W, 10-25.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, white birch & white pine, Trap 1B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC); same locality but 44.40388°N, 65.21865°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Young conifer forest with white pine, poplar & balsam fir, Trap 3B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in trembling aspen (1, RWC); same locality but 44.44218°N, 65.25292°W, 1-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 5B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (3, AFC); same locality but 44.40791°N, 65.24194°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with red maple, white pine, white birch & red oak, Trap 6B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple / white birch (1, AFC). **Digby Co.,** Sissiboo Falls Wilderness Area, 44.4162°N, 65.8488°W, 6-30.VII.2020, L. Voscort & C. Chapman // EAB green Lindgren 12-funnel trap in tree canopy (1, RWC). **Queens Co.,** Kejimikujik National Park, 44.38865°N, 65.21447°W, 2-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with American beech, eastern hemlock, red oak, & yellow birch, Trap 10B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (1, AFC); same locality but 44.33455°N, 65.20334°W, 2-24.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter (6), 24.VI-9.VII.2020 G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant (5) // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (8 (1 ♂ dissected), AFC; 3 (1 ♂ dissected), RWC). **Shelburne Co.,** McKay Lakes Wilderness Area, 43.9241°N, 65.4252°W, 13-29.VII.2020, L. Voscort & C. Chapman // EAB green Lindgren 12-funnel trap in tree canopy (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013, Pelletier and Hébert, 2014, Webster et al. 2016c).

***Rhagonycha vilis* (LeConte, 1851), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43586°N, 65.21141°W, 2-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, white birch & white pine, Trap

1B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (2, AFC); same locality but 44.40388°N, 65.21865°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Young conifer forest with white pine, poplar & balsam fir, Trap 3B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in trembling aspen (1, AFC); same locality but 44.39879°N, 65.22011°W, 9-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, red oak & trembling aspen, Trap 4B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple (1, AFC); same locality but 44.40791°N, 65.24194°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with red maple, white pine, white birch & red oak, Trap 6B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple / white birch (1, AFC); same locality but 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Queens Co.**, Kejimikujik National Park, 44.38865°N, 65.21447°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with American beech, eastern hemlock, red oak, & yellow birch, Trap 10B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (1, AFC); same locality but 44.33455°N, 65.20334°W, 2-24.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter (3), 24.VI-9.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant (3) // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (4, AFC; 2 (1 ♂ dissected), RWC); same locality but 44.30494°N, 65.22987°W, 24.VI-9.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, American beech, red maple & balsam fir, Trap 12B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Pelletier and Hébert 2014).

***Podabrus nothoides* LeConte, 1881, new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43871°N, 65.20782°W, 1-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young conifer forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, & balsam fir, Trap 2B, Lindgren funnel trap 10 m in height in eastern hemlock (1, AFC); same locality but 44.39879°N, 65.22011°W, 9-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, red oak & trembling aspen, Trap 4B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

***Podabrus tricostatus* (Say, 1835), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.39879°N, 65.22011°W, 9-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, red oak & trembling aspen, Trap 4B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013, Webster et al. 2016c).

Family Bostrichidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Bostrichinae Latreille, 1802

***Lichenophanes bicornis* (Weber, 1801), new to NB**

New record: NB, York Co., Charters Settlement, 45.8395°N, 66.7391°W, Mixed forest, m.v. light, 10.VII.2020, R.P. Webster (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Ptinidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Eucradinae LeConte, 1861

***Eucrada humeralis* (Melsheimer, 1846), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 29.V-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple, & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013, Webster et al. 2016c).

Family Cleridae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Korynetinae Laporte, 1836

***Neorthopleura thoracica* (Say, 1823), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 10-25.VII.2020, M. Gallant // Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple, & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Sphindidae Jacquelin du Val, 1860

Subfamily Sphindinae Jacquelin du Val, 1860

***Sphindus americanus* LeConte, 1866, new to NS**

New record: NS, Queens Co., Kejimikujik National Park,

44.38509°N, 65.20710°W, 10-24.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, trembling aspen & American beech, Trap 10A, Lindgren funnel trap 1.5 m in height under white pine (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** BC, AB, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Endomychidae Leach, 1815

Subfamily Lycoperdininae Bromhead, 1838

***Aphorista vittata* (Fabricius, 1787), new to NB**

New record: NB, York Co., Charters Settlement, 45.8395°N, 66.7391°W, Mixed forest, m.v. light, 20.VII.2020, 28.VI.2021, R.P. Webster (2, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** MB, ON, QC, NB (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Coccinellidae Latreille, 1807

Subfamily Coccinellinae Latreille, 1807

***Didion nanum* (LeConte, 1852), new to NS**

New record: NS, Queens Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.33455°N, 65.20334°W, 2-24.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013, Webster et al. 2016c).

***Scymnus rubricaudus* Casey 1899, new to NS**

New record: NS, Queens Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.30494°N, 65.22987°W, 10-24.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, American beech, red maple & balsam fir, Trap 12B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (1 (♂ dissected), RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** MB, ON, QC, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Mordellidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Mordellinae Latreille, 1802

***Falsomordellistena discolor* (Melsheimer, 1846), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43586°N, 65.21141°W, 10-25.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, white birch & white pine,

Trap 1B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (2, AFC); same locality but, 44.43871°N, 65.20782°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young conifer forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, & balsam fir, Trap 2B, Lindgren funnel trap 10 m in height in eastern hemlock (2, AFC); same locality but 44.44218°N, 65.25292°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 5B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (2, AFC). **Queens Co.,** Kejimikujik National Park, 44.33455°N, 65.20334°W, 24.VI-9.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (6, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Ripiphoridae Gemminger, 1870

Subfamily Pelecotominae Seidlitz, 1875

***Pelecotoma flavipes* Melsheimer, 1846, new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.39780°N, 65.23421°W, 29.V-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with red oak, eastern hemlock, red maple, & trembling aspen, Trap 7B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Digby Co.,** Sissiboo Falls Wilderness Area, 44.4162°N, 65.8488°W, 6-30.VII.2020, L. Voscort & C. Chapman // EAB green Lindgren 12-funnel trap in tree canopy (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Tenebrionidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Alleculinae Laporte, 1840

***Pseudocistela brevis* (Say, 1824), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.40291°N, 65.24619°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, red maple & white pine, Trap 8B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

***Mycetochara foveata* (LeConte, 1866), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.44218°N, 65.25292°W, 25.VII-6.VIII.2020, G. Martens-

Carpenter & M. Gallant // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 5B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Subfamily Stenochiinae Kirby, 1837

***Xylopinus aenescens* LeConte, 1866, removed from NB faunal list.**

Xylopinus aenescens LeConte was reported for the first time for NB by Webster et al. (2012b) on the basis of a specimen from Grand Lake Meadows Protected Natural Area (P.N.A.) in Queens Co. This species was misidentified and is *Centronopus calcaratus* (Fabricius). In view of this, *X. aenescens* is removed from the faunal list of NB. *Centronopus calcaratus* has not been previously reported from NB and is thus new to the province. This and additional records are reported below for *C. calcaratus*.

Subfamily Tenebrioninae Latreille, 1802

***Centronopus calcaratus* (Fabricius, 1798), new to NB**

New Record: NB, Charlotte Co., Bartletts Mills, along Bonaview Rd., 45.1999°N, 67.1058°W, 21.IX.2019, J.H. Lewis // Under bark of dead tree in mixed forest (1, CMNC). **Queens Co.,** Grand Lake Meadows P.N.A., 45.8227°N, 66.1209°W, 19.VII-5.VIII.2011, M. Roy & V. Webster // Silver maple swamp and seasonally flooded marsh, Lindgren funnel trap in forest canopy (1, NBM); Jemseg, 45.8412°N, 66.1195°W, 28.VI-10.VII.2012, C. Alderson & V. Webster // Hardwood woodland near seasonally flooded marsh, Lindgren funnel trap 1 m high under *Quercus macrocarpa* (1, RWC); C.F.B. Gagetown, 45.7516°N, 66.1866°W, 3-15.VII.2013 (1), 15-31.VII.2013 (3), 2-17.VII.2015 (1), C. Alderson & V. Webster // Old mixed forest with *Quercus rubra*, Lindgren funnel trap in canopy of *Q. rubra* (1, NBM; 4, RWC). **Sunbury Co.,** Gilbert Island, 45.8770°N, 66.2954°W, 29.VI-11.VII.2012, C. Alderson & V. Webster // Hardwood forest, Lindgren funnel trap in canopy of *Tilia americana* (1, RWC); Sunpoke Lake, 45.7656°N, 66.5550°W, 20.VII-3.VIII.2012, C. Alderson & V. Webster // Red oak forest near seasonally flooded marsh, Lindgren funnel trap in canopy of *Quercus rubra* (1, RWC). York Co., Fredericton, Odell Park, 45.9508°N, 66.6723°W, 14-28.VII.2015, C. Alderson & V. Webster // Hardwood stand, Lindgren funnel trap in canopy (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Meloidae Gyllenhal, 1810

Subfamily Meloinae Gyllenhal, 1810

***Meloe impressus* Kirby, 1837, new to PE**

New record: PE, Kings Co., Riverton, 46.3041°N, 62.6756°W, 5.IX.2020, Mary Myers (6 AFC, 2 RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** AK, YT, NT, BC, AB, SK, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS, PE (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. This is the first record of this family for PE. It is surprising, that this flightless species would be the first member of this family to be found on the island. Other winged species, such as *Epicuata murina* (LeConte), *E. pensylvanica* (DeGeer), and *Lytta sayi* LeConte are common and widespread in adjacent NB and would be expected to occur in PE.

Family Aderidae Csiki, 1909

***Zonantes fasciatus* (Melsheimer, 1846), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.39879°N, 65.22011°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, red oak & trembling aspen, Trap 4B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Cerambycidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Cerambycinae Latreille, 1802

***Sarosestes fulminans* (Fabricius, 1775), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.43586°N, 65.21141°W, 2-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, white birch & white pine, Trap 1B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC); same locality but 44.44201°N, 65.25294°W, 1-25.VI.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 5A, Lindgren funnel trap 1.5 m in height under white pine (1, AFC); same locality but 44.40791°N, 65.24194°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature to young mixed forest with red maple, white pine, white birch & red oak, Trap 6B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple / white birch (1, AFC); same locality but 44.40291°N, 65.24619°W, 4-17.IX.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red oak, red maple & white pine, Trap 8B, Lindgren funnel

trap 15 m in height in red oak (1, AFC); 44.38865°N, 65.21447°W, 10-24.VII.2020, M. Gallant // Mature to young mixed forest with American beech, eastern hemlock, red oak, & yellow birch, Trap 10B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (1, AFC). **Queens Co.**, Kejimikujik National Park, 44.309724°N, 65.329856°W, 30.VII-17.VIII.2018. G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature forest with red spruce, eastern hemlock, red maple & white pine, Trap 12, Lindgren funnel trap placed at 1.5 m height and baited with monochamol, ipsenol, alpha pinene, ethanol (3, AFC); same locality but 44.33455°N, 65.20334°W, 9-25.VII.2020, M. Gallant (2) 25.VII-6.VIII.2020, M. Gallant (5) // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (7, AFC); same locality but 44.30494°N, 65.22987°W, 7-20.VIII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, American beech, red maple & balsam fir, Trap 12B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in American beech (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. Males of *S. fulminans* emit (*R*)-3-hydroxyhexan-2-one and (2*S*, 3*R*)-hexanediol which attracts both sexes (Lacey et al. 2009). These aggregation pheromones were present in the multi-lure used to bait the “B-labelled” Lindgren funnel traps in this study. Traps baited with these pheromones were also responsible for the first detections of *S. fulminans* in NB (Webster et al. 2012c).

Family Megalopodidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Zeugophorinae Böving & Craighead, 1931

***Zeugophora puberula* Crotch, 1873, new to NS**

New Record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.40388°N, 65.21865°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Young conifer forest with white pine, poplar & balsam fir, Trap 3B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in trembling aspen (1, AFC): same locality but 44.39879°N, 65.22011°W, 25.VI-10.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Mature mixed forest with eastern hemlock, red maple, red oak & trembling aspen, Trap 4B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red maple (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013, Webster et al. 2016c).

Family Chrysomelidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Chrysomelinae Latreille, 1802

***Calligrapha ostryae* W.J. Brown, 1945, new to NB**

New record: NB, York Co., Fredericton, Odell Park, 45.9484°N, 66.6802°W, 22.V-4.VI.2014, C. Alderson & V. Webster // Old mixed forest, Lindgren funnel trap in front of tree hole (1, NBM): same locality but 45.9508°N, 66.6723°W, 5-19.VII.2017, C. Alderson & V. Webster // Old mixed forest, Lindgren funnel trap (1, RWC) **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. *Calligrapha ostryae* W.J. Brown is found on ironwood, *Ostrya virginiana* (Mill.) Koch (Betulaceae) (Clark et al 2004; Gómez-Zurita 2015). This small tree is common in the understory at the site where the two specimens were captured.

Subfamily Galerucinae Latreille, 1802

***Capraita scalaris* (Melsheimer, 1847), new to NS**

New record: NS, Queens Co., Maitland Bridge, Kejimikujik National Park, 44.3996°N, 65.2041°W, 28.IX.2019, G. Martens-Carpenter, black ash (1, NSMC; 2, CNC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

***Dibolia chelones* Parry, 1974, new to PE**

New record: PE, Kings Co., Red House, low mixed forest, 46.3232°N, 62.3928°W, reared from *Chelone glabra*, larvae collected 8.VII.2021, adults emerged late July 2021, J. Klymko (3, CNC; 2, NBM). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS, PE (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. Hume Douglas (CNC) verified the identifications of the CNC specimens.

***Phyllotreta chalybeipennis* (Crotch, 1873), new to NB and PE.**

New records: NB, Westmorland Co., Petit-Cap, sand beach, 46.1834°N, 64.1466°W, J. Klymko, collected on *Cakile edentula*, 15.VIII.2021 (2, CNC; 1, NBM); same locality data but reared from *Cakile edentula*, larvae collected 15.VIII.2021, adults emerged September 2021 (1, NBM). **PE, Kings Co.**, Souris, sand beach, 46.3548°N, 62.2758°W, J. Klymko, reared from *Cakile edentula*, larvae collected 21.VIII.2021, adults emerged September 2021 (3, CNC; 3, NBM). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** NB, NS, PE (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. Hume Douglas (CNC) verified the identifications

of the CNC specimens.

***Sphaeroderma testaceum* (Fabricius, 1775) †, new to NB**

New record: NB, Queens Co., Welsford, 45.4442°N, 66.3292°W, 4.VII.2020, R.P. Webster // Old field near river, sweeping area with *Cirsium* (5, NBM; 8, RWC); Welsford, 45.4444°N, 66.3293°W, 3.IX.2020, R.P. Webster // Old field near river, sweeping *Cirsium* (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. This adventive Palearctic species was first reported from North America from Bible Hill, NS, apparently as an accidental introduction (Hoebeke & Wheeler 2003) and has since spread to other localities in NS (Majka and LeSage 2006). In Europe, *Sphaeroderma testaceum* (Fabricius, 1775) uses composites in the genera *Cardus*, *Cirsium*, and *Silybum* (Batra et al. 1981) and is a potential biological control agent against members of these invasive thistles in North America (Hoebeke & Wheeler 2003). The NB specimens were collected in association with the invasive Eurasian species, Canada thistle, *Cirsium arvense* (L.) Scop. The presence of this species in NB indicates that this species is continuing to expand its range.

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae Gyllenhal, 1813

***Bassaricus mammifer* (Newman, 1840), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park, 44.40462°N, 65.25275°W, 25.VII-7.VIII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter & M. Gallant // Mature mixed forest with red spruce, red maple, eastern hemlock, & balsam fir, Trap 9B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in white ash (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** AB, MB, ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Nemonychidae Bedel, 1882

Subfamily Cimberidinae Gozis, 1882

***Cimberis pilosa* (LeConte, 1876), new to NS**

New record: NS, Annapolis Co., Kejimikujik National Park 44.40388°N, 65.21865°W, 29.V-25.VII.2020, G. Martens-Carpenter // Young conifer forest with white pine, poplar & balsam fir, Trap 3B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in trembling aspen (1, AFC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, QC, NB, NS (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Brentidae Billberg, 1820

Subfamily Apioninae Schönherr, 1823

***Loborhynchapion cyanitinctum* (Fall, 1927)**

Loborhynchapion cyanitinctum (Fall) was newly reported from NB from the Meduxnekeag Valley Nature Preserve in Carleton Co. by Douglas et al. (2013); however, this species (as *Eutrichapion cyanitinctum* (Fall)) had already been reported from the province by Majka et al. (2007a) from Albert Co. The Carleton Co. specimen determined by R.S. Anderson was re-examined by the senior author and found to be the adventive *Stenopteraipion meliloti* (Kirby, 1808), first reported from Canada in Quebec in the same publication. Males of *L. cyanitinctum* have the rostrum strongly expanded at the antennal insertion in contrast to male *S. meliloti* in which the rostrum is not expanded. Females of these two species are similar and easily confused. The two specimens of *L. cyanitinctum* reported by Majka et al. (2007a) were collected from *Melilotus alba* Desr., [considered conspecific with *M. officinalis* (L.) Lam.] by Hinds (2000) a known host of *S. meliloti* (Douglas et al. 2013); however, these specimens were unavailable for study. It is quite possible that these specimens were also misidentified, given that *S. meliloti* was not known to occur in Canada at the time of the Majka et al. (2007a) publication. It is therefore possible that *L. cyanitinctum* does not occur in NB. *Stenopteraipion meliloti* was first reported from NB on BugGuide.Net by Richard Migneault (Webster et al. 2020). Below, we report additional NB records of *S. meliloti*.

***Stenopteraipion meliloti* (Kirby, 1808) †, additional records from NB**

Additional records: NB, Carleton Co., Meduxnekeag Valley Nature Preserve, 46.1891°N, 67.6762°W, 11.VI.2012, R.P. Webster // Meduxnekeag River, Sweeping foliage on river margin (1, CMNC); Jackson Falls, 46.2183°N, 67.7334°W, 7.VI.2018, R.P. Webster // Meadow, sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, NBM); Jackson Falls, 46.2181°N, 67.7338°W, 9.VI.2020, R.P. Webster // Meadow, sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, NBM); Hodgdon Rd. at Hwy 2, 46.1020°N, 67.5859°W, 9.VI.2020, 12.VI.2020, R.P. Webster // Old field, sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, CMNC; 1, RWC). **Gloucester Co.**, Bathurst, Daly Point Nature Preserve, 47.6392°N, 65.6098°W, 13-28.V.2015, C. Alderson & V. Webster // Mixed forest, Black Lindgren funnel trap in canopy (1, RWC). **Queens Co.**, at Rt. 105, Jemseg, 45.8300°N, 66.1137°W, 12.VI.2014, R.P. Webster // Old field, sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, RWC); Jemseg, 45.8242°N, 66.1219°W, 3.VI.2020, R.P. Webster // Flood

plain forest, roadside, sweeping (1, CMNC). **Sunbury Co.**, Maugerville, off Rt. 105, 45.8662°N, 66.4559°W, 9.VI.2014, R.P. Webster // Flood plain forest, Roadside, sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, RWC). **Westmorland Co.**, Rt. 15 at exit 53, 46.2079°N, 64.3085°W, 17.VI.2014, M.-A. Giguère & R.P. Webster // Roadside, sweeping vegetation (1, RWC). **York Co.**, Lincoln, 45.9120°N, 66.6115°W, 7.VI.2014, R.P. Webster // Meadow, sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, CMNC;4, RWC); Keswick Ridge, 45.9962°N, 66.8761°W, 22.V-4.VI.2014, C. Alderson & V. Webster (1, RWC); Upper Brockway near airstrip, 45.5728°N, 67.0959°W, 21.V.2020, R.P. Webster // Sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, CMNC); Keswick River at Rt. 105, 45.9915°N, 66.8324°W, 16.VI.2020, R.P. Webster // River margin, sweeping area with *Melilotus alba* (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** QC, NB (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Family Curculionidae Latreille, 1802

Subfamily Curculioninae Latreille, 1802

Mecinus pyrafter (Herbst, 1795) †, new to NB

New record: NB, **Queens Co.**, Welsford, 45.4444°N, 66.3293°W, 3.IX.2020, R.P. Webster // Old field / marsh near river, Sweeping vegetation (1, RWC). **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** BC, NB (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. This adventive species has been previously recorded in Canada only from BC. In the USA, it is found in the western states, disjunct to the eastern states as far north as New York and Massachusetts (<https://bugguide.net/node/view/141331/data>; VanDyk 2022) but until now had not been recorded from eastern Canada. Larvae feed on floral spikes, collars, stems and roots of *Plantago lanceolata* L. (Caldara and Fogato 2013).

Subfamily Conoderinae Schönherr, 1833

Cylindrocopturus longulus (LeConte, 1876), new to NS

New record: NS, **Queens Co.**, Eel Weir, 44.3345°N, 65.2033°W, 20.VII.2020, M. Gallant // Mature to young mixed forest with white pine, red oak, red maple & trembling aspen, Trap 11B, Lindgren funnel trap 15 m in height in red oak (1 AFC). Species determined by M. Giasson and confirmed by R.P. Webster **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** ON, NB, NS (McNamara 1991; Webster et al. 2012a)

Subfamily Entiminae Schönherr, 1823

Brachysomus echinatus (Bonsdorff, 1785) †, new to NB

New record: NB, **Victoria Co.**, Four Falls, 46.8370°N, 67.7354°W, 9.VII.2021, J.H. Lewis // Agricultural area dominated by mature mixed forest // Collected from side of garage on residential property (1, CMNC) **Distribution in Canada and Alaska.** NF, QC, NB (Bousquet et al. 2013).

Note. The first report of *B. echinatus* from North America (QC and NF) was in Lindroth (1957). The species is also known to occur in Massachusetts (O'Brien and Wibmer 1982) and Minnesota (Balsbaugh 1988). The nocturnal and cryptic habits of the species (Bright and Bouchard 2008) may partially explain the relative lack of collection records.

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