

Scientific Note

First records of *Cossonus americanus* Buchanan and *Rhyncolus dilatatus* Casey (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) in Idaho

Snags of two tree species, Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca* (Mayr) Sudw.) and grand fir (*Abies grandis* (Dougl.) Lindl.) were created within two harvested units on the University of Idaho Experimental Forest, Latah County, Idaho during January of 2002. The snags were created by severing tree boles using a single-grip, cut-to-length harvester. The boles were severed at a height of not less than 3 m and the top of the trees were removed along with the other harvested material. A total of 30 of these created snags (15 Douglas-firs and 15 grand firs) had 12-unit Lindgren funnel traps (Lindgren 1983) placed directly adjacent to them (distance ≤ 10 cm), suspended on metal poles located on the eastern aspect of the bole approximately 2 m above the ground. The Douglas-fir snags (height = 5.0 ± 2.0 m and diameter at breast height = 38 ± 3 cm) and grand fir snags (height = 4.6 ± 1.2 m and diameter at breast height = 33 ± 2 cm) were similar in size. The Lindgren funnel traps were not baited, but did have Vapona® killing strips placed in the collection cups. Twenty traps were placed in the field on 15 May 2002 and the remaining 10 traps were placed in the field on 22 May 2002. Insects were collected from each trap at approximately weekly intervals until 26 September 2002. After each collection period, the beetles were sorted and identified.

The most abundant family of beetles captured during this study was the Scolytidae (total $n = 16,084$ individuals) and the most abundant species captured in the traps was *Hylastes nigrinus* (Mannerheim) (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) (total $n = 11,524$ individuals) (Sandoval 2003). There were also a total of 428 individual Curculionidae representing 17 species, captured throughout the summer, 200 in traps adjacent to the created Douglas-fir snags and 228 in traps adjacent to the created grand fir snags. Four of the weevils were identified as *Cossonus americanus* Buchanan (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) and five of the weevils were identified as *Rhyncolus dilatatus* Casey (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) (identifications by F. Merickel and R. Anderson). All nine of these individuals were captured in traps adjacent to grand fir snags.

Adult *Cossonus* are typically found under the bark of various hardwood and coniferous trees where they frequently occur in the decaying sapwood of bark beetle-killed trees (Arnett et al. 2002, Furniss & Carolin 1977, Drooz 1985). Two of the *C. americanus* were collected on 29 May 2002 and the other two were collected on 5 June 2002. *Cossonus americanus* has previously been recorded from western Washington and Oregon (Hatch 1971), but more recent reports only list this species as occurring in eastern North America (Newfoundland, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Michigan and Wisconsin) (O'Brien & Wibmer 1982, Downie & Arnett 1996).

Weevils in the genus *Rhyncolus* are typically associated with dead wood (Arnett et al. 2002). All five of the *R. dilatatus* specimens were collected from the traps on 3 July 2002. Prior reports list *R. dilatatus* as occurring only in southwestern North America (Arizona and California) (O'Brien & Wibmer 1982).

This report represents the first record of both *C. americanus* and *R. dilatatus* from Idaho. While preparing this record, an additional specimen from Idaho of *C. americanus* was found in the William F. Barr Entomological Museum. The label data for this

C. americanus specimen is: IDAHO: Twin Falls Co., Rock Cr. Canyon, 19 mi S Rock Cr., VII-19-1952, W. F. Barr. This additional record of *C. americanus* further extends the distribution of this weevil within the state. Voucher specimens have been placed in the William F. Barr Museum at the University of Idaho, Moscow, ID.

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