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**TYPOCERUS DECEPTUS IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS
(COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE)**William T. McDowell¹

ABSTRACT

The lepturine cerambycid *Typocerus deceptus* is reported from southern Illinois for the first time. It was collected in association with *T. v. velutinus* near, or in oak-hickory forest stands on *Hydrangea arborescens*, a new host plant record.

Typocerus deceptus was originally described by Knull (1929) from a small series of specimens collected in Pennsylvania. He collected it on *Rhus glabra* during July in Ohio but stated it was never common. Linsley and Chemsak (1976) added Indiana, Virginia, and South Carolina as new state records and found *T. deceptus* on *Rhus glabra* during June and July. Bouseman (1977) listed it from Kankakee, Mason, and Tazewell counties in north-central Illinois, and collected it on flowers of *Ceanothus americanus* and *Cornus* sp. during June and July, and felt that oak-hickory forest stands were used by larvae as host sites. Gosling (1981, 1983) collected it in St. Joseph County, Michigan on flowers of *Ceanothus americanus*, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, *Rosa palustris* and *Daucus carota* during July and near oak-hickory forest stands. Gosling (1981) also found *T. deceptus* in copula and determined that *T. v. velutinus* (Olivier)(nearest sibling) was much more common (ratio of 11.7 *T. v. velutinus* to 1.0 *T. deceptus*).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

At irregular intervals, beginning in 1985, lepturine cerambycids occurring on *Hydrangea arborescens* were collected at Bell Smith Springs and Lusk Creek, Pope County. In addition, an extensive field study of lepturines occurring on *H. arborescens* and *Daucus carota* was conducted in the LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area, Union County, during 1987-1988. Both counties are located in southern Illinois. All specimens of *T. deceptus* are deposited in SIUC Entomology Collection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thirty-one *Typocerus deceptus* were collected at the three localities. They were collected only on flowers of *H. arborescens* and only during June (N = 18) and July (N = 13), even though extensive collecting was conducted during the flowering period (June and July) of *D. carota* at LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area during 1987-88. At no time were any *T. deceptus* found in copula although *T. v. velutinus*,

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occurring with it on flowers, was commonly found mating. All specimens were found in or near oak-hickory forest stands and always in association with *T. v. velutinus*. At the LaRue-Pine Hills Ecological Area, *T. v. velutinus* was most abundant (N = 152), followed by *T. deceptus* (N = 31), *T. lugubris* (Say) (N = 9), and *T. acuticauda* Casey (N = 3). The *T. deceptus* sex ratio was 1.21 ♂:1 ♀.

Results of this study have shown *T. deceptus* present in southern Illinois and associated with *H. arborescens*; it was not found on *D. carota*. All host records were on plants associated with oak-hickory forest stands supporting results of Bouseman (1977) and Gosling (1981, 1983). At no time were any *T. deceptus* collected or sighted in copula as Gosling (1981) found.

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